Capitalising on our core

QNB BANK A.Ş.
Integrated Annual Report 2025

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1 Introduction

About the Report

With its Integrated Annual Report including the financial and non-financial results for 2025, QNB Türkiye presents its growth approach, placing sustainability at the core, and the practices it has implemented in line with this approach within a comprehensive framework.

The Report presents a comprehensive assessment reflecting the Bank's sustainability approach and the role assumed as a responsible organization in the global financial ecosystem.

Sustainability occupies a fundamental place among QNB Türkiye's strategic priorities; enhancing human welfare, supporting social development, and strengthening economic resilience have been integrated with the Bank's long-term goals. For this purpose, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) elements have been systematically integrated into decision-making mechanisms and business processes. QNB Türkiye aims not only to advance this transformation process within its own fields of activity but also together with its customers and other stakeholders, adopting an approach based on creating shared value.

The QNB Türkiye 2025 Integrated Annual Report is structured to consist of eight main sections:

In the "Corporate Profile" section, the Bank's organizational structure and essential corporate information are presented; the section further discloses the progress made in the field of sustainability, the achievements together with its subsidiaries, and the awards and successes received during the reporting period.

> QNB Türkiye aims not only to advance this transformation process within its own fields of activity but also together with its customers and other stakeholders, adopting an approach based on creating shared value.

In the "Developments in 2025" section, the macroeconomic and industrial landscape surrounding the Bank's operations is addressed through the lens of global and domestic economic trends; highlights of financial performance and credit rating assessments are presented accordingly.

In the "QNB Türkiye in 2025" section, the activities undertaken by the Bank's main business lines throughout 2025 and the key developments recorded as a result of these activities are summarized.

The "Value We Create" section focuses on QNB Türkiye's value-creation approach, addressing the main elements of its sustainability strategy, the priority topics, and the progress achieved in these areas. The interactions with stakeholders, the initiatives supported, and the contributed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are presented within this framework.

The next three sections of the report—**"Sustainable Banking for the Future", "Sustainable Operations for the Future", and "Sustainable Society for the Future"**—present QNB Türkiye's sustainable value-creation journey and detail the outputs achieved during the reporting period. In each of these sections, the priority topics defined in line with the QNB Group's sustainability approach, the key performance indicators (KPIs) related to these topics, the associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Bank's goals in the relevant areas are presented. In addition, risks and opportunities related to these areas are presented in a summary assessment.

In the "Sustainable Banking for the Future" section, QNB Türkiye's performance across the environmental, social, and economic dimensions of its sustainable finance practices is addressed.

The "Sustainable Operations for the Future" section puts forward how the Bank has transformed its operational activities through digital transformation, environmental impact management, and people-oriented practices.

The "Sustainable Society for the Future" section focuses on QNB Türkiye's social contributions that extend beyond its financial intermediation activities. The contributions of the Bank to social inclusion and sustainable development through social investments, volunteer initiatives, and sponsorships are addressed in this section.

The Report includes special sections on **"Gender Equality"** and the targets and road maps set out in **"QNB Türkiye's 2050 Net Zero Commitment"**, the areas in which QNB Türkiye teams implemented various projects and achieved significant successes in 2025.

The 'Corporate Governance' section outlines the Bank's governance architecture, including General Meeting procedures and integrated reporting documentation. It further covers regulatory compliance, existing policy frameworks, statutory obligations, and activities carried out in accordance with best practice standards

Structure and Content of the Report

QNB Türkiye's third Integrated Annual Report adopts a holistic approach to financial and non-financial capital components, providing a comprehensive framework for the Bank's activities toward sustainable value creation. The 2025 Integrated Annual Report details the Bank's performance during 2025, its impact on stakeholders, the risks and opportunities encountered in the value creation process, the integration of sustainability priorities into the business model, and its forward-looking strategic objectives.

Period and Scope of the Report

The QNB Türkiye 2025 Integrated Annual Report covers the Bank's performance between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025. The report focuses on QNB Türkiye's operations in Türkiye and abroad and provides summary information regarding the subsidiaries QNB Invest, QNB Finansal Kiralama (Leasing), QNB Portföy (Asset Management), QNB Faktoring (Factoring), QNB Varlık Kiralama (Asset Leasing), and QNB Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik (Insurance). However, operational details regarding the said subsidiaries are not covered by the report.

Compliance with legislation and regulatory framework

QNB Türkiye 2025 Integrated Annual Report is in compliance with the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and the Capital Markets Board (CMB) on annual reports.

The report has been drawn up in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards 2021 published by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Integrated Reporting Framework (IRF) issued by the Value Reporting Foundation (VRF). The report also includes the statement of progress on the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) and QNB Türkiye's contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Additionally, the report meets the requirements of the Commercial Banks Volume of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Index.

Audit

The financial statements and selected non-financial information included in the QNB Türkiye 2025 Integrated Annual Report have been subject to limited assurance performed by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş. Please refer to Independent Assurance Report, pages 620-621.

Contact

The report is available on the Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) and the Bank's corporate website under Investor Relations, **Financial Reports | QNB Türkiye** and **Reports and Policies | QNB Türkiye**.

You can contact the sustainability team at **surdurulebilirlik@qnb.com.tr** for your opinions, suggestions, and feedback regarding QNB Türkiye's sustainability efforts.

You can contact the Investor Relations Department at **investor.relations@qnb.com.tr** for your questions, suggestions, and feedback regarding Investor Relations activities.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Message from the Chairperson

Ömer A. Aras
Chairperson of the Board Directors

Message from the Chairperson

In line with the growth and value creation targets set at the beginning of the year, our Bank continued its contribution to the Turkish economy by delivering a robust and balanced performance.

Our Esteemed Stakeholders,

2025 was concluded as a period in which uncertainty and fragile balances remained pronounced in the global economy. Despite the gradual disinflationary trend, geopolitical developments, protectionist tendencies in trade policies, and heightened policy uncertainties continued to exert pressure on the global economic outlook throughout the year. Periodic volatility in energy markets and turbulence in financial markets maintained risk perceptions elevated, while monetary policy was formed within a cautious framework, taking into consideration the growth and employment outlook.

Nevertheless, global growth proved relatively resilient in 2025, led by the U.S. and Chinese economies. The upward revision of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) global growth forecast for 2026 to 3.3% in its January 2026 report, a 0.2 percentage point increase from its October projections, underscored the resilience of the global economy. However, risks to growth persist due to the cumulative effects of increasingly concentrated technology investment, rising leverage, and trade restrictions.

This landscape reaffirms the critical importance of global predictability and multilateral cooperation, demonstrating the sustainable growth and financial stability can only be bolstered through harmonized coordination and common policy frameworks.

In 2025, amidst the impacts of global transformation, the Turkish economy maintained its policies in line with the objectives of sustainable growth and macroeconomic stability. The resolute implementation of tight monetary and fiscal policies established a crucial framework for combating inflation, while a rebalancing in domestic demand and a stable trend in external balance indicators were observed. CBRT adopted a cautious approach, mindful of the balance between the inflation outlook and financial stability, and policy rate decisions were taken accordingly. In this context, 2025 has become prominent as a period in which the economic rebalancing process became more pronounced.

Our Net-Zero Banking Commitment became one of the most critical strategic steps shaping our road map toward a sustainable future in 2025.

The impact of the economic policies implemented in 2025 became more evident from the second half of the year onward, both in financial conditions and in the behavior of economic actors. While liquidity conditions remained tight, credit growth followed a more controlled path, supporting the disinflation process. Despite the fluctuations in global financial conditions, the predictability of the policy framework contributed to the establishment of a more rational basis in market pricing, leading to a more balanced ground shaping external risk perception toward Türkiye. In this respect, 2025 stood out as a transition period characterized by a focus on establishing permanent stability rather than short-term growth momentum.

Despite macroeconomic uncertainties and tightened liquidity conditions, the Turkish banking sector delivered a flexible and resilient performance. While the moderate trend in loan demand and the prudent management of funding costs preserved balance sheet health, revenue diversification and operational efficiency provided the sector with significant resilience.

In line with the growth and value creation targets set at the beginning of the year, our Bank continued its contribution to the Turkish economy by delivering a robust and balanced performance. Leveraging our financial resilience, strategic agility, and the resolute dedication of our teams, we achieved significant accomplishments throughout the year.

In 2025, we achieved significant progress in our brand transformation journey. By streamlining our services under the QNB umbrella into a simpler, holistic, and consistent framework, we have further enhanced the customer experience. During the year, we finalized the transfer of Enpara.com's banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş. Enpara's commencement of operations as an independent entity has crystallized our strategic focus in digital banking and stands as a tangible reflection of our approach to treating technology as a core pillar of growth.

From the perspective of sustainability, digitalization, and climate policies, 2025 was a period marked by implementation and integration. As preparations for decarbonization targets and regulations such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) continued, data quality, traceability, and disclosure requirements came to the forefront more strongly. While the impact of environmental and social risks on economic and financial decisions has become more apparent, digitalization and AI-powered solutions took on a significant role in measuring and managing sustainability performance. These developments have transformed sustainability from a mere compliance requirement into a core element directly linked to risk management, resource allocation, and long-term value creation.

This transformation reshaped the Bank's strategic priorities while also underscoring the need to support our sustainability-focused commitments with more concrete targets and practices. Our Net-Zero Banking Commitment became one of the most critical strategic steps shaping our road map toward a sustainable future in 2025. With this commitment, we have demonstrated our determination not only to mitigate the environmental footprint of our own operations but also to deploy our financing power in a manner fostering the expansion of low-carbon investments and supporting the green transformation of the real sector. We consider our Net Zero approach to be an integral part of long-term value creation and our responsibility toward our stakeholders.

We are committed to demonstrating our strategic commitments through measurable and comparable outcomes. Within this framework, our inclusion once again in the Global A List for the Climate Change and Water Security programs in the 2025 Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) assessments served as an international validation of our environmental performance.

We have executed our international and domestic borrowing transactions, bolstering our sustainable finance focus, in alignment with our long-term strategic priorities. Through the innovative bond issuances and sustainability-linked loan transactions conducted in 2025, we have both expanded our global investor base and diversified our funding structure. We contributed to sustainable development by channeling the funds raised toward projects that support low-carbon transformation and have high environmental and social impact. These transactions were substantial steps that reinforced our Bank's strong position in international markets and our responsible financing approach.

In 2025, we considered our diversity, equity, and inclusion approach serving as an integral part of our corporate culture and our vision for sustainable growth. In this context, we continued, as in prior years, to position gender equality among our primary focus areas. While holding a pioneering and exemplary position in the sector with a high level of female representation on our Board of Directors, we continued to support our commitment to female representation in senior management through social impact initiatives extending beyond our organization.

We view social benefit as an integral element of our business conduct and continue our social responsibility initiatives with the goal of creating long-term and lasting impact. Through our 'Little Hands, Big Dreams' Corporate Social Responsibility Platform, standing as one of the most tangible examples of our approach, we have been implementing unique and sustainable projects for the past decade that empower children with the competencies of the future. As part of the platform, we have reached out more than 750,000 children across Türkiye to date, with the contributions of more than 4,700 volunteers. Through our multidimensional initiatives spanning math, coding, arts and culture, and education, we support children in discovering their potential while aiming to contribute to inclusive development and be a strong partner in social transformation. By expanding our social impact approach to diverse areas, we continued our support for sports and health awareness in 2025, contributing to the TED Open Tennis Tournament and, through the Pink Ball Tennis Tournament, drawing attention to the importance of early detection in breast cancer.

In 2026, at QNB Türkiye, we will continue to pursue our value-focused growth strategy while evaluating our financial performance alongside our social and environmental impact. In the face of mounting global uncertainties and rapidly shifting dynamics, we aim to further fortify our resilience through our robust capital structure, effective risk management, and agile decision-making capabilities. I am confident that our ability to adapt to changes, utilize technology effectively, and manage risks accurately shall be among our most significant competitive advantages in the period ahead, constituting the very foundation of our Bank's long-term success.

I would like to express my gratitude to our colleagues, whose dedication has made this journey possible, as well as to our customers and all our stakeholders for their unwavering trust; I wish to reaffirm my belief that, together, we will build a more sustainable and inclusive future.

Sincerely,

Message from the General Manager

Ömür Tan
General Manager

Message from the General Manager

We shaped our strategic decisions not solely by financial performance indicators, but through a holistic approach encompassing environmental, social, and economic dimensions.

Our Esteemed Stakeholders,

We have moved past 2025, a year defined by persistent geopolitical frictions, financial conditions that remained predominantly tight despite strides in disinflation, and a global trade landscape increasingly characterized by protectionist headwinds. While the cautious stance in monetary policies and elevated financing costs exerted pressure on investment and consumption decisions, global growth followed a generally moderate course, accompanied by regional divergences. As the impact of uncertainties on the economic outlook persisted throughout the year, economic actors realigned their priorities around financial discipline and resilience.

The Turkish economy, meanwhile, deepened its rebalancing process throughout 2025, underpinned by the resolute maintenance of a tight monetary policy stance and the macro-prudential framework. While progress was recorded in combating inflation throughout the year, a more moderate pace of domestic demand reduced pressure on imports, contributing to the current account balance remaining at sustainable levels. While the policy coordination between monetary and fiscal authorities bolstered financial stability; the relative improvement in risk perception and a more stable outlook in capital flows enhanced the predictability of the macroeconomic framework. 2025 became a period in which a growth paradigm centered on stability and rebalancing became more pronounced within the Turkish economy.

The current macroeconomic outlook had a direct impact on the banking sector. Amid a delayed recovery in the net interest margin, elevated funding costs exerted limited pressure on credit quality. Regulations on credit growth and TL denominated deposit share targets continued to be decisive in balance sheet management. Owing to its robust capital structure, the sector maintained its resilience throughout this period, as we transition into 2026, we anticipate that financial conditions will move toward a more supportive framework, bolstered by the sustained disinflationary trend, the easing of cost pressures, and the simplification of regulatory measures.

We have demonstrated a consistent performance in line with our strategic objectives.

Throughout 2025, QNB Türkiye delivered a resilient and robust financial performance, effectively navigating both global and domestic economic volatility. Our total assets recorded a 36%(*) expansion compared to the prior year-end, reaching a consolidated volume of TL 1 trillion 837 billion and 281 million. Our net loans increased by 42%(*) to TL 1 trillion 81 billion 464 million, while customer deposits has grown by 43%(*) to TL 953 billion 722 million. Driven by effective balance sheet management, a prudent risk approach, and our customer-centric growth strategy, we have concluded 2025 with a net profit of TL 47 billion 815 million. We have ended a period where we achieved material outperformance relative to our peers in terms of Return on Equity (ROE), creating a distinct competitive advantage.

Guided by our responsible banking approach, we have taken firm steps to create long-term impacts.

In 2025, we built upon the robust foundations established by the brand transformation completed in 2024. In this context, we successfully completed the transfer of Enpara.com services operating within our Bank to Enpara Bank A.Ş. as of 28 August 2025. This structural transition, under which Enpara will continue its operations as an independent bank, has enabled a strategic decoupling of our business models, allowing both entities to pursue their respective growth trajectories with enhanced focus and agility. Throughout the process, we managed the entire operational transition seamlessly for our customers.

We shaped our strategic decisions not solely by financial performance indicators, but through a holistic approach encompassing environmental, social, and economic dimensions. This approach enabled us to manage risks more effectively and strengthen our competitiveness amid evolving expectations. Over the course of the year, our strategic interventions across a diverse perimeter, ranging from digital transformation and sustainable financing to corporate ethos and customer experience, garnered significant international acclaim and resonance. The awards received from numerous prestigious organizations, notably the Stevie Awards, LACP, Euromoney Awards, and Global Finance Awards, reaffirmed the recognition of our strategic vision on a global scale.

In 2025, we sustained the provision of long-term and stable funding to the Turkish economy via sustainable-linked debt instruments procured from international markets. During the year, we secured a total of USD 600 million in sustainability-linked syndicated loans with maturities of 1, 2, and 3 years. We maintained our leading position in the sector by securing three-year funding for the third time in the past six years. By exclusively engaging in 2- and 3-year tenor borrowings at year-end, we achieved a milestone precedent in Türkiye and secured a new sustainability-linked syndicated loan totaling USD 450 million from international markets. This funding contributed to the economic recovery through financing support provided to the earthquake-affected region following 6 February, and through Blue Loans aimed at the real sector.

> In 2025, we sustained the provision of long-term and stable funding to the Turkish economy via sustainable-linked debt instruments procured from international markets.

In the capital markets, we have taken significant and firm steps through impact-oriented and innovative financing instruments. The USD 100 million Climate Transition Bond issuance, executed in partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), has emerged as a pioneering global benchmark in sustainable finance. Through our USD 100 million “triple-impact” sustainable bond issuance, carried out in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), we built an inclusive framework supporting climate-oriented investments as well as access to capital for women- and youth-led enterprises. Furthermore, we issued our first domestic sustainable bond of TL 250 million to provide funding for projects with high environmental and social impact. We are positioning sustainable finance as a strategic instrument enhancing social and economic value.

We are steering the future through our Net Zero Commitment.

The 2050 Net Zero Banking Commitment announced by us in 2025 was among the most tangible steps in our sustainability vision. This commitment enabled us to delineate a comprehensive strategic road map designed not merely to curtail our own carbon footprint, but to catalyze the systemic transition toward a green economy by pivoting our financing capabilities toward low-carbon assets and ensuring the transparent disclosure of our progress. While developing tailored transition strategies for carbon-intensive industries, we contributed to the transformation of the real sector through the financing we provided for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments. We regard our Net Zero approach, encompassing an inclusive transformation spanning from SMEs to the supply chain, as a fundamental pillar of our long-term value creation and our fiduciary responsibility toward future generations.

One of the tangible indicators of this approach was the strong performance we achieved in the 2025 CDP assessments. By securing a place on the Global A List across the Climate Change, Water Security, and Forests programs, the latter being disclosed for the first time this year, we ranked among 23 companies globally to achieve an ‘A’ score in all three categories. This outcome demonstrated that our initiatives carried out under the Net Zero road map have been validated on an international scale.

We are empowering the green transition through digital solutions.

We embrace digitalization as a strategic catalyst reinventing our business architecture, while seamlessly embedding big data, Artificial Intelligence, and advanced analytics into the epicenter of our operational framework. By digitizing many banking processes end-to-end—most notably the approval and issuance of letters of guarantee—we are enhancing speed, efficiency, and environmental responsibility. Through our Digital Bridge platform, we provide assistance to SMEs streamlining their regulatory compliance by offering lifetime free e-Invoice services and integrated digital solutions, while strengthening sustainability awareness and enabling them to reduce costs and enhance competitiveness.

Within the scope of the Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement we concluded with the Supreme Council of Organized Industrial Zones (OSBÜK), we supported the sustainable investments of organized industrial zones and participating companies through financing, digital solutions, and advisory support. Through our “Greener Performance, Lower Rate” model, we offered financial incentives to enterprises achieving success in lowing their carbon emissions. Through the Digital Bridge Anatolia Meetings, we have convened with real sector representatives on the ground to jointly assess evolving needs across the pillars of digitalization, financing, and sustainability. We regard digitalization not merely as a technological advancement, but as a support mechanism accelerating the green transition and prepares enterprises for global competition.

We are sustaining our initiatives placing social impact at the core of our operations.

QNB Türkiye fulfills its responsibilities for social welfare without compromise and aims to increase the added value it creates through high-impact projects. At the core of this approach lies the empowerment of women in economic and social life, alongside preparing our children for the future. With a focus on gender equality, we continued to empower women’s economic independence and contribute to equality through the “Export Academy for Women” project, facilitating women entrepreneurs’ access to knowledge, mentorship, digital tools, and financial solutions. Simultaneously, while continuing our advocacy for gender equality both internally and externally through our membership in the Women-Friendly Brands Platform and our sponsorship of the #kadınerkekeşittirnokta (gender equality is absolute) Conference, we further reinforced our inclusive corporate culture with practices that support our employees.

Through our Tiny Hands, Big Dreams platform, we contribute to preparing children for the future. In 2025, as part of our Tiny Hands are Coding project, we delivered 24,000 hours of coding education to more than 4,000 children. Since its inception, the number of children we have reached out has grown to 50,000, with total education hours of 500,000. In the Scratch Cup 2025, themed “Technology Protecting Nature,” we transformed our children’s creativity and problem-solving skills into tangible projects, receiving applications from 1,192 teams that developed initiatives merging nature with technology. In collaboration with WWF and the Ministry of National Education, we hosted the National Conference of the Nature Pioneers Program for the third time. Through the “Su ile Hayata” (Water for Life) project and the Water Awareness Festival, launched in collaboration with UNDP and the Habitat Association, we continued to foster environmental awareness among children.

2025 served as a year characterized not only by the delivery of robust financial performance but also by the acceleration of our digital and green transition mandates, the operationalization of our commitment toward Net Zero, and the deepening of our social impact. We are committed to carrying this momentum even further in the period ahead.

I would like to express my gratitude to all our colleagues, business partners, customers, and investors contributed to this success.

Sincerely,

(*) To ensure that financial performance evaluations are conducted using comparable balances, the operations of Enpara.com, which demerged from our Bank in 2025, have been excluded from the 2024 data. Accordingly, previously reported amounts have been restated by deducting the transferred operations, and growth rates have been calculated based on these adjusted figures.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Our Strong Performance in 2025

Green Transformation

"Global A List"
CDP Climate Change Program Score

"Global A List"
CDP Water Security Program Score

"Global A List"
CDP Deforestation Program Score

Green and Blue Sustainability Credit Programs
support green and blue transformation investments with interest rate reduction benefits

USD 600 million
Sustainable syndicated loan amount

USD 450 million
Sustainability-linked syndicated loan amount - The one and only bank to discontinue 1-year maturity and borrow exclusively for 2 and 3-year terms

USD 75 million
Green & Social Bond

First Climate Transition Bond Issuance
First global Climate Transition Bond issuance worth $100 million in collaboration with IFC

First Triple Impact Bond Issuance
The first Triple Impact Sustainable Bond Issuance, conducted in collaboration with the EBRD for USD 100 million, supports green investments and businesses led by women and youth.

USD 114 million
Green and Blue financing of foreign trade

USD 405 million
Total project finance amount provided to the renewable energy sector

Operational Transformation

3.0 billion(*)
Number of transactions performed through digital channels

7.07 million(*)
Number of active digital customers

7.03 million(*)
Number of mobile banking active customers

Land-based Solar Power Plant Investment
an important step towards increasing electricity usage from renewable sources.

122 tons of CO_2e
The carbon footprint generated by digital channels has been offset in line with internationally recognized standards.

553 tons of CO_2e
The carbon footprint generated by events organized by the Bank has been offset

260 tons of paper, 42 tons of glass, 12 tons of plastic, and 4.7 tons of metal waste recycling

Prevention of 3,487 kg CO_2e
emissions from coffee grounds

Recycling of 3 tons
of coffee grounds waste

At 345 branches
Transition to zero waste practices

At 3 Head Office buildings and 100 branches
ISO 14001 Environmental Management System

At 3 Head Office buildings
ISO 50001 Energy Management System

76%
Conversion to new generation air conditioning in branches

72%
LED conversion in branches

9 electric and 619 hybrid vehicles
in the total vehicle fleet

6
Electric vehicle charging stations

Zero Scope 2 Emissions
Use of 100% renewable energy sources in electricity consumption

(*) Individual and legal entities

Responsible Transformation

23 Digital Solutions
Digital solutions for SMEs through the Digital Bridge Platform

300,000+
Number of SMEs/customers reached via Digital Bridge

Digital Bridge Academy
In 2025, companies' digitalization, sustainability, and financial literacy were supported with 45 new blogs

61%
Ratio of employees trained on responsible communication and marketing

100%
All ATMs feature audio menus for visually impaired users.

Employee Transformation

10,413
Number of employees

13,256
Number of employees including subsidiaries

59%
Ratio of female employees

47%
Ratio of women at all management levels

36.36%
Ratio of female employees in the Board of Directors (excluding natural member, 40%)

20%
Ratio of female chairpersons in committees reporting to the Board of Directors

Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index score: 6.22 out of 10
Success on an international scale and in Türkiye (ranking 3rd among private banks) regarding gender equality performance

Establishment of the Policy and Guide for Combating Domestic Violence

343
Employment of people with disabilities above the mandatory quota

Together with Society

To Life with Water
Water awareness training for 3,600 children in 20 cities in cooperation with the Habitat Association and UNDP

More than 750,000 Children
Reaching more than 750,000 children through the Tiny Hands Big Dreams Platform with 4,700 volunteers and over 90 projects.

Sustainability awareness for hundreds of thousands of children with the books **"King Şakir Our Friend Nature" and "King Şakir Green Duty"**

Volunteer Project Competition
More than 2,000 children reached through 6 projects

Online and physical **coding training for 4,081 children for over 20,000 hours** as part of the Tiny Hands Writing Code Project in collaboration with Habitat, Scratch Cup - Technology Protects Nature with applications from 1,192 teams from 52 cities and awards to 10 finalist teams in their categories

Tiny Hands Big Dreams Education Scholarship - **lifelong scholarship support for 350** students affected by the earthquake - cooperation with TED & TEV

Climate Awareness for 10,000 Children
Climate education for 10,000 children through 1,000 teachers within the scope of the Nature Pioneers Program in cooperation with WWF and the Ministry of National Education

23 Children on 23 April Project
Within the scope of the project carried out in cooperation with Make-A-Wish Türkiye; the Wish Design Workshop realized with the contribution of volunteer employees as one of the wishes, Wish Board and World Wish Day blue light awareness activities

Sponsorship, mentorship, internship, and job opportunities for a total of **39 students studying in the field of technology** in collaboration with the Women in Technology Association (WTECH) and UP School

Tales Math Museum
Experience-based mathematics learning for more than 1,000 children in cooperation with the Tales Mathematics Museum

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

2 Corporate Profile

QNB Group at a Glance

We are proud to be a part of QNB Group, a highly-rated bank with a significant international presence, serving more than 36 million customers across its network.

Business Mix of QNB Group

1- International Business

Leading the expansion of QNB's global presence and enabling international cooperation, consistency and unrivalled customer service by providing oversight and best practice sharing across its network.

2- Wholesale and Commercial Banking

A comprehensive suite of wholesale, commercial, and SME banking products and services. These include structured finance, project finance, sustainable finance, transaction banking, financial institutions, treasury, investment banking and advisory services.

3- Asset and Wealth Management

A broad collection of onshore and offshore private banking and asset management products, with a bespoke relationship-driven approach for its institutional, high-net and ultra-high-net-worth clients. These offerings are complemented by brokerage and custody services in its major markets.

4- Retail Banking

A broad array of retail banking products and services across a multichannel network with nearly one thousand branches and an ATM network of more than 5,390 machines(**). These include premium banking services through QNB First and QNB First Plus, designed for its affluent clients.

(*)Business Mix (as a % of revenues)
(**)Including subsidiaries and associates

QNB Group's top-tier ratings

Long-term credit rating	Moody's Aa2	Standard & Poor's A+	Fitch A+	Capital Intelligence AA
ESG ratings	MSCI AA	Sustainalytics 16.7 (low risk)	S&P Global ESG Score 58 (86th percentile)	CDP B

Key Financial Performance Indicators

Assets	Net Profit	Earnings per Share	Capital Adequacy Ratio
USD 382.2 billion	USD 4.7(*) billion	USD 0.48	19.3%

(*)Profit attributable to equity holders of the Group

Subsidiaries and Associates

99.88% QNB Türkiye	95.0% QNB Egypt	91.57% QNB Indonesia	99.99% QNB Tunisia	50.8% QNB Syria
100% QNB Suisse (Switzerland)	100% QNB Capital (Qatar)	100% QNB Financial Services (Qatar)	99.88% Enpara (Türkiye)	100% Digital-Q-FS (United Kingdom)
54.2% Mansour Bank (Iraq)	40.0% Commercial Bank International (CBI) (UAE)	38.6% Housing Bank for Trade and Finance (HBTF) (Jordan)	20.1% Ecobank Transnational Incorporated (Ecobank) (Togo)	20.0% Al-Jazeera Finance Company (Qatar)

About QNB Bank A.Ş. (QNB Türkiye)

Founded in 1987 under the name Finansbank A.Ş., QNB Türkiye, with 13,256 employees including its subsidiaries, is Türkiye's fifth largest private bank in terms of total assets, customer deposits, and net loans.

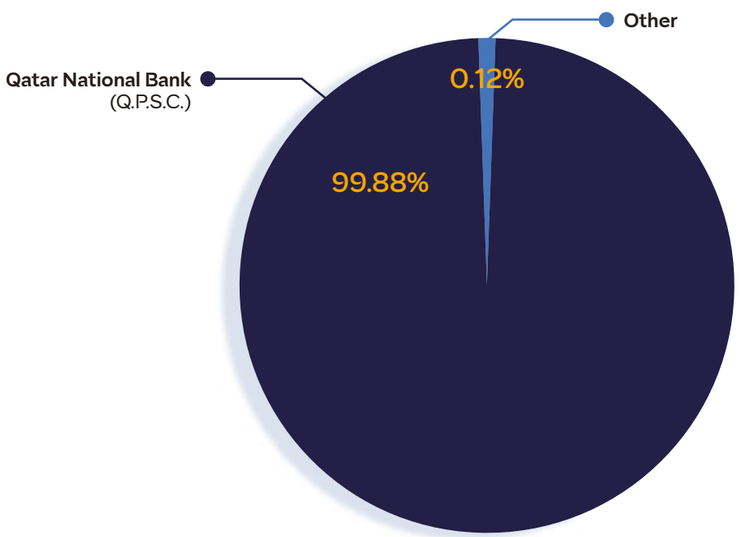
In 2016, Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) (QNB Group) acquired a 99.9% majority stake in Finansbank. Starting to create value under the umbrella of the QNB Group from this date forward, the Bank—which changed its commercial title to QNB Bank A.Ş. as of 11 October 2024-continues to take decisive steps to carry its success story even further.

As of the end of 2025, QNB Türkiye serves its customers through its head office building Crystal Tower, Operation Centers located in Erzurum and Istanbul Ümraniye, 13 Regional Directorates, and a total of 418 branches, including 416 domestic branches, 1 international branch (Bahrain), and 1 branch in the Atatürk Airport Free Zone. Furthermore, through its subsidiaries and affiliates, the Bank offers products and services to its customers in factoring, investment, leasing (financial leasing), insurance, portfolio management services, and e-transformation products.

Subsidiaries and Affiliates

- QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. (QNB Leasing)
- QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (QNB Invest)
- QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (QNB Asset Management)
- QNB Faktoring A.Ş. (QNB Factoring)
- QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş. (QNB Asset Leasing)
- QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik (QNB Insurance)
- QNBEYOND Ventures B.V.
- IBTech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (IBTech)
- QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. (QNB eSolutions)
- Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Bantaş)

Shareholder Structure



QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Our Vision, Mission, Purpose, and Values

Our Vision

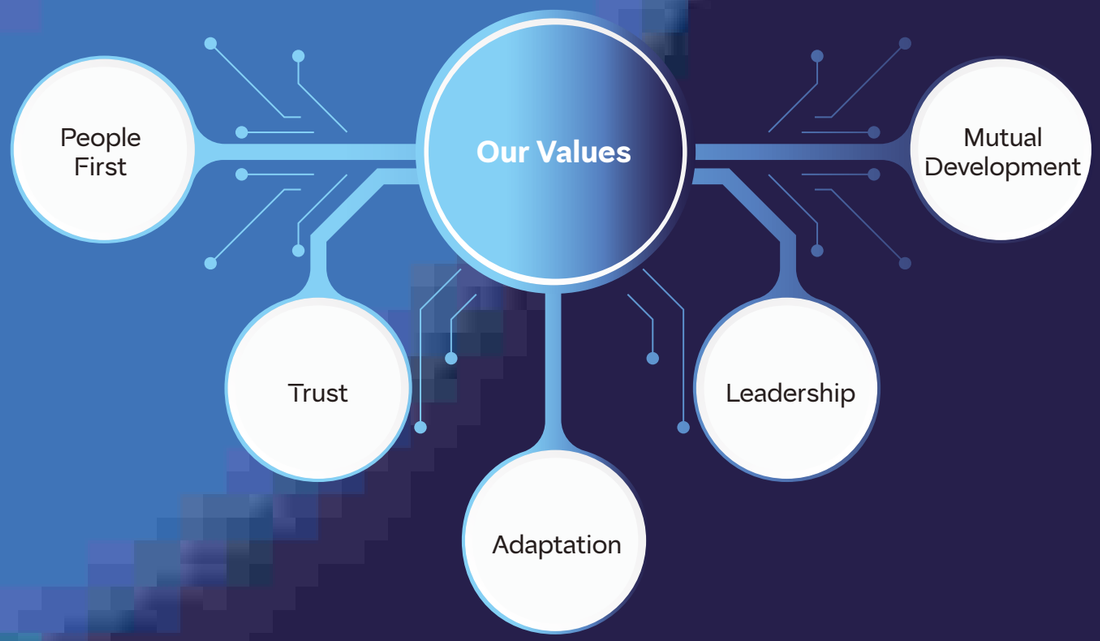
Being the architect of every individual and commercial financial plan that will catalyze Türkiye's success

Our Mission

Establish lifelong partnerships with all stakeholders of QNB Türkiye by understanding their needs, finding the right solutions, and aiming for maximum customer satisfaction

Our Purpose

We go beyond expectations and create long-lasting value!



Board of Directors

Ömer A. Aras
Chairperson

QNB Bank A.Ş. Chairperson of the Board of Directors Dr. Ömer Aras completed his primary and secondary education at Şişli Terakki High School. In 1975, he graduated from the Academy of Economic and Commercial Sciences, where he studied Economics and Finance. He obtained his MBA (1978) and Ph.D. (1981) in Business Administration from Syracuse University. He served as a faculty member in the Business School at the Ohio State University for three years. Between 1984-1987, he worked as a Credit Marketing Manager at Citibank Istanbul. At the beginning of 1987, he moved to Yapı Kredi Bank as the Head of the Capital Markets division. In October 1987 he worked as one of the founding members of Finansbank. He served as Executive Vice President for two years and as General Manager for six years. From 1995 to 2005, he carried out the role of Vice Chairperson of the Executive Board of Fiba Holding. He also served on the boards of Fiba Holding's international banks (Switzerland, Netherlands, Russia, Romania, and France) and retail companies (Marks&Spencer, Gima). In 2006 he left Fiba Holding and became Vice Chairperson of the Board and Group CEO of Finansbank. In 2008, he was appointed as a member of NBG's Executive Board responsible for international operations covering Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Macedonia. Aras was appointed as the Chairperson of the Board of Finansbank in 2010 and continues this duty. Aras has also been serving as the Chairperson of the Board of QNB Insurance since 2012. Between 2003-2007, Aras served on the Board of Directors of TÜSİAD (Turkish Industry & Business Association), as the Vice Chairperson of the High Advisory Council from 2015 to 2024, and was elected as the Chairperson of the TÜSİAD High Advisory Council in February 2024. In addition, Aras is a member of the Board of Trustees of Boğaziçi University Foundation, Econfin Advisory Board of Boğazici University, Advisory Board of the Faculty of Law at Galatasaray University, Advisory Board Darüşşafaka Society, IIF (Institute of International Finance), EMAC (Emerging Markets Advisory Council), GBA (Galata Business Angels) angel investor network, and acts as a mentor for YKKD (Women on Boards Association).

Yousef Mahmoud H. N. Al-Neama
Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Al-Neama joined QNB in 2005 and currently serves as the Group Chief Business Officer. Before joining QNB Group, Al-Neama had 20 years of experience in financial institutions in various positions in finance and corporate banking in Qatar and abroad. He received a BS in Aviation Management from the Florida Institute of Technology in the United States and a diploma in Business Management from the University of Glamorgan, Wales. Al-Neama, who currently serves as Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors at Jordan Housing Bank for Trade and Finance (HBTF), is also a Board Member at QNB Capital.

Osman Ömür Tan
General Manager (CEO) and Member of the Board of Directors

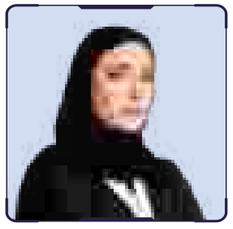
Born in 1971, Ömür Tan graduated from Ankara Atatürk Anatolian High School, and after obtaining his BA degree from Hacettepe University, Department of Statistics, he received a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from İstanbul Bilgi University. Tan started his career in banking as an MT at Yapı ve Kredi Bankası in 1995 and joined Finansbank A.Ş. in 1998. He held various positions in corporate branches and served as Corporate Branch Manager, Head Office Key Account Management Group Manager, and Group Manager responsible for Corporate Banking. In 2011, he served as Executive Vice President of Corporate and Commercial Banking and was responsible for Project Finance, Cash Management, and Foreign Trade Finance. Between 2014 and 2022, he served as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Board Member at QNB eSolutions, QNB Factoring, QNB Leasing and QNB Invest. Ömür Tan also serves as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors at QNB Factoring, the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors at QNB eSolutions, and a Board Member at IBTech.

Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki
Member of the Board of Directors

Al-Malki joined QNB in 2003 and currently serves as the Senior Executive Vice President of Retail Banking Division. He received his diploma in Computer Information Technology from Qatar University in 2001. He has more than 20 years of experience in banking environments and the field of information technology, where he occupied a number of management positions. He was the General Manager of the Group's Information Technology Department from 2010 to 2021, and as the Assistant General Manager of Development & User Services from 2009 to 2010. He also served as Executive Manager Development and User Services from 2007 to 2009 and was the E-Business Manager from 2005 to 2007 and a systems analyst from 2003 to 2005. Al-Malki began in Qatar's Ministry of Interior in 1998 at the Information Systems.

Fatma Abdulla S. S. Al-Suwaidi
Member of the Board of Directors

Dr. Al-Suwaidi joined QNB in 2000, and with over 20 years' experience in banking, she currently serves as the Group Chief Risk Officer, having previously been Assistant General Manager of Credit Risk Management. In addition, she is also President Commissioner of PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk. She has a BSc in Accounting, a Master's Degree in Business Administration (Qatar University), a MSc in Risk Management (University of New York), a Juris Doctor Degree (Hamad Bin Khalifa University), and a Doctorate in Business Administration from Grenoble University France, on the subject of 'Innovation in Banking and Financial Markets', focusing on crypto currencies.



Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa
Member of the Board of Directors

Al-Mutawa, graduated from Virginia Commonwealth University, joined QNB Group in 2007 and has 19 years of banking experience. She currently serves as the Executive Vice President of Strategy and Business Development and the Lead of Falcon transformation Program, having previously been Assistant General Manager in Strategy and Business Development. In addition, she is a Board member at IBTech and a previous Board member at QNB Financial Services.

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Board of Directors

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

Al-Naimi joined QNB Group in 2000 with over 25 years of experience in Group Treasury and Financial Institutions as well as Operations, currently serving as Senior Executive Vice President - Group Treasury & Financial Institutions. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from University of Qatar and has completed executive programs in the United States, Europe and the United Kingdom, including the Qatar Executive Leaders Program 2017 - 2018 in Doha and Harvard, IIF Future Leaders and HEC Leading on Boards. She also serves as the Deputy Chairperson of Mansour Bank and is Member of the Board of Directors and Audit Committee at QNB Türkiye.

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

Mr. Mari joined QNB in 1997 from the Bank of Jordan, and currently serves as the Group Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Mari has almost 30 years of experience in the banking sector and passed the certified public accountant exam in the State of California in 1989. Mr. Mari holds a Master's degree in Accounting from California State University in the United States. Mr. Mari is a member of the Board of the Housing Bank for Trade & Finance in Jordan, QNB Türkiye, QNB Capital LLC in Qatar and Chairperson of Qatar International Holdings LLC in Luxembourg.

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

Nofal joined QNB Group in 2003 and served as the Group Chief Compliance Officer for Compliance for more than 20 years. He has over 36 years of experience in banking and financial services and has specialized in Compliance, Audit, and Risk Management throughout his career. Before joining QNB Group, Nofal worked with the Arab Bank Group, Jordan Ahli Bank, the Arab World Auditing Bureau and a Jordanian Public Accountancy Firm. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce from University of Jordan in 1985 with a number of professional certifications like the Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) from the Institute of Internal Audits (USA 2002), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), Certified Compliance Officer (CCO - USA 2007) and has a Professional Diploma in Audit and Accounting from Arab Banking and Financial Sciences Academy (Jordan 2000). Nofal is also a member of the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE), Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS) and Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

Temel Güzeloğlu
Member of the Board of Directors

Güzeloğlu was born in 1969 and has a BSc from the Electrical and Electronics Engineering and Physics Departments of the Boğaziçi University. Later he received an MSc degree from Northeastern University Electrical and Computer Engineering and an MBA from Bilgi University. Güzeloğlu worked as the Executive Vice President responsible for Consumer Banking at Finansbank A.Ş. until August 2008 and then served as a member of the Executive Committee and Executive Vice President of the Retail Banking at Finansbank A.Ş. Güzeloğlu was appointed as General Manager in April 2010 and served in this position until the end of 2021. Güzeloğlu was appointed as a Board Member at QNB Bank A.Ş. on 1 January 2022. He is also the Chairperson of the Board of Directors at QNB eSolutions, IBTech, QNB Wise, independent Board Member at Medical Park Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş., and a Board Member at QNB Insurance. Beside these positions; he is the Chairperson of Enpara Bank A.Ş. Before joining QNB Bank A.Ş., he worked at Unilever between 1994 and 1996, at Citibank between 1996 and 2000, and at McKinsey Consulting between 2000 and 2004.

Yeşim Güra
Member of the Board of Directors

Born in 1967, Güra has a BA from Boğaziçi University, Department of Business Administration, an MBA from Indiana University Kelley School of Business. Güra started her career as a Financial Analyst at Procter & Gamble Türkiye in 1991, where she took important Finance responsibilities till 2004. Between 2004 and 2017, Güra assumed senior management positions at Danone Hayat Türkiye as Finance Director, Business Unit Director, later she served as General Manager for 8 years starting from 2009. Güra worked as General Manager at Altıparmak Gıda and at Draeger Medical and Safety Technologies, respectively. She has received a Qualified Risk Director certificate from a US Based institution in 2022. She is also an International Finance Corporation (IFC) nominate director and in that capacity served on the board of Acıbadem City Clinic in Bulgaria (2021-2024) and in Türkiye, she has served as an Independent Board Member at Pınar Süt Mamülleri Sanayi A.Ş (2021-2024), Pınar Su ve İçecek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş (2021-2022), Altın Yunus Çeşme Turistik Tesisler A.Ş (2023-2024), Yaşar Birleşik Pazarlama Dağıtım ve Turizm A.Ş (2021-2023) and Super Film, an affiliated company of Sanko Holding (2023-March 2025). She is currently a member of the following non-profit organizations; IU Kelley School of Business Global Dean's Council, board member of the Directors and Chief Risk Officers Institute and a board member of 30% Club in Türkiye.

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Senior Management

Adnan Menderes Yayla
Executive Vice President

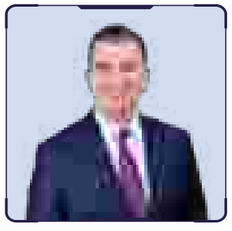
Mr. Yayla graduated from the Economics Department, Faculty of Political Science, Ankara University in 1985, and completed his MBA at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign between 1992 and 1994. He served as Deputy Finance Inspector and Finance Inspector at the Ministry of Finance between 1985-1995, Head of the Project Appraisal Department at the Privatization Administration between 1995-1996, Manager, Senior Manager, and Partner at the Istanbul and London offices of PricewaterhouseCoopers between 1996-2000, and Assistant General Manager in charge of Financial Control, Balance Sheet, and Risk Management at Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (Fortis) between 2000-2008. Since May 2008 when he joined Finansbank A.Ş., Yayla has been working as Executive Vice President of Financial Control and Planning and the Group CFO. He also serves as the Board Member of QNB Factoring, QNB Insurance, QNB Leasing, QNB Asset Leasing and Chairperson of QNB Invest.

Av. Ali Yılmaz
Executive Vice President

Graduating in 1999 from Istanbul University, Faculty of Law, Yılmaz has been working in business life since 1996 and received his finance education at the University of Toronto between 2000-2002. With an MBA from Koç University, he started his banking career at Dışbank in 2003. Later, he served as the Director of Legal Affairs at Fortisbank A.Ş. and as a member of the Board and Legal Counsel at Société Générale Türkiye. Yılmaz joined QNB Finansbank A.Ş. in 2016. Appointed as Chief Legal Counsel in May 2018, Yılmaz has been serving as Executive Vice President since January 2020. He also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Factoring.

Burçin Dündar Tüzün
Executive Vice President

Tüzün completed her undergraduate study in Civil Engineering at the Engineering Faculty, Middle East Technical University in 1997, and her MBA at Bilkent University Business Administration Faculty in 1999. She started her banking career as Assistant Auditor at Finansbank A.Ş. Internal Audit Department in 1999, and joined the Corporate Loans Allocation Department in 2005, where she served as corporate loans manager, division manager, and department manager. She was appointed as Corporate and Commercial Loans Director responsible for corporate and commercial loans and structured financing allocation in 2016. Tüzün has undertaken loan monitoring and financial institutions loan management responsibility in 2018. She has been serving as the Loans Allocation Vice President since December 2019. Her current responsibilities are Corporate, Commercial, Financial Institutions and Structured Financing Allocation. She also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Invest.

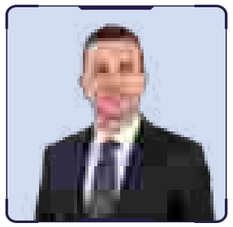


Cenk Akıncılar
Executive Vice President

Akıncılar graduated from the Mathematics Department, Faculty of Science and Literature at Eskişehir Anadolu/ Osmangazi University in 1996. Akıncılar, who worked as a Mathematics teacher for three months, worked as the Senior Officer responsible for Salary and Industrial Relations at the Human Resources Department of Pamukbank from 1998 to May 2003. He joined QNB Finansbank in May 2003. He worked as Human Resources Assistant Manager responsible for Recruitment, System Development and Projects; manager of Organizational Development, Performance, Strategic Reporting and Revenue Management, Employee Rights and Systemic Authorization Management. He was then appointed as division manager of Human Resources Management Systems and Revenue Management, Employee Rights and Systemic Authorization Management Department. Akıncılar was appointed as the Director of Human Resources in July 2018 and as Human Resources Executive Vice President in January 2019. He also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Invest.

Derya Düner
Executive Vice President

Born in 1980, Düner received her undergraduate degree in Industrial Engineering from Boğaziçi University. Düner undertook several positions in the areas of marketing, project management, and strategy at Mercedes-Benz between 2003 and 2006, and at Pfizer between 2006 and 2007. In 2007, she joined QNB Finansbank as Retail Banking Manager. Following various responsibilities, she was part of the team that launched Enpara.com. Düner, one of the founding executives of Enpara.com, continued to work as the Department Manager in charge of Customer Management at Enpara.com following its launch in October 2012. In July 2015, she was appointed as Director and in addition to her existing responsibilities, she launched and ran the Customer Experience Management Office of QNB Finansbank. In January 2018, Düner founded QNBEYOND, the innovation center, and ran the department as Director responsible for Innovation. Appointed as Executive Vice President responsible for QNBEYOND in January 2020, Derya Düner has been serving as Executive Vice President responsible for Digital Banking and QNBEYOND since July 2024. She also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Asset Management.



Engin Turhan
Executive Vice President

Born in 1980, Turhan graduated from Marmara University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, and has a master's degree in International Political Economy and Management. He started his banking career at Finansbank A.Ş. as a Management Trainee in 2003 and took various responsibilities in Loans Department. In 2005, he joined the Project Finance Department and served in several positions in the Structured Finance, Project Finance, Corporate Finance, and Syndicated Loans Departments. In 2012, he was appointed Corporate Banking Structured Finance and Syndicated Loans Group Manager and continued his career as Director in 2014 with additional responsibilities in Derivative Products Sales. Commercial Banking was added to his responsibilities in 2015 and started to act as Executive Vice President in Commercial Banking and Project Finance in June 2016. As of January 2022, he has been appointed Executive Vice President in charge of ME and Commercial Banking, together with the functions of Cash Management and Foreign Trade. He also serves as a Board Member at QNB Factoring and QNB Leasing since 2010.

Enis Kurtoğlu
Executive Vice President

Kurtoğlu graduated from Boğaziçi University Electrical and Electronics Engineering Department in 1999, and completed his MBA in London Business School in 2006. He served in several managerial positions in marketing and sales at Citibank Türkiye between 1999 and 2002, and in Citibank Europe, Middle East and Africa Region London Central Office between 2002 and 2006. He worked as Marketing Director in Citibank Türkiye between 2006 and 2010. He joined Finansbank A.Ş. as Group Manager in charge of Retail Products in 2010. He served as Mass Banking Director between 2012 and 2014, and as Director of Mass Banking and Direct Sales from 2014 to May 2015. Appointed as Executive Vice President of Retail Banking as of May 2015 and of Retail and Private Banking as of June 2016, Kurtoğlu continues to serve as Executive Vice President of Retail, Private Banking and Small Business Banking as of January 2022. He also serves as the Board Member of QNB Asset Management, QNB Insurance, IBTech and Mono.

Ersin Emir
Head of Internal Audit

Emir graduated from the Department of Business Administration, Middle East Technical University in 1994, and received his Master of Science degree in Organizational Psychology at the University of London in 2011. He started his banking career as Assistant Internal Auditor at İş Bankası in 1995. Joining Finansbank in 1998, he was in charge of the duties of investigations, branch and head office audits as well as various administrative responsibilities in Internal Audit Department between 1998 and 2004. Emir was appointed as Deputy Chief Audit Officer in 2004, and continues his assignment as Chief Audit Officer since 2011. At the same time, he serves as the Board member in QNB Asset Management.

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Senior Management

İsmail Işık
Executive Vice President

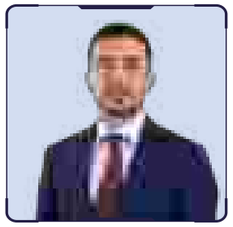
Born in 1980, Işık graduated from Istanbul University, Faculty of Business Administration (English) in 2003. He completed his executive MBA at ITU Management Engineering Faculty in 2006. He started his banking career at Internal Audit Department of Finansbank A.Ş. as an Assistant Auditor in 2003, and until 2012, he has worked as Auditor, Senior Auditor, and Division Head at this department. In 2012, he joined the Loans Department as the Division Manager responsible for SME Loan Monitoring and was appointed as Loan Monitoring, Remedial, and NPL Management Director in charge of SME, Commercial, and Corporate segments in 2017. All segments were added to his responsibility in September 2021. Işık has served as Loan Monitoring and Follow-Up Executive Vice President since January 2023. He also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Asset Management.

Köksal Çoban
Executive Vice President

He graduated from Middle East Technical University, Department of Business Administration in 1990. He completed his MBA at Cass Business School (City University) in London. He worked at the Treasury departments of Türk Eximbank and Demirbank A.Ş. between 1990 and 1997. Mr. Çoban was appointed as International Markets Manager at Finansbank A.Ş. in 1997 and served as the Head of the International Markets Group at Finansbank A.Ş. between 1998 and 2000. Assuming a number of managerial posts in the Treasury Department thereafter, he was appointed as the Executive Vice President of Treasury in August 2008. He assumed the responsibility of the International Banking Division in April 2018 and has been the Executive Vice President of the Treasury and International Banking Divisions since then. He also serves as a Board Director of QNB Asset Management.

Mehmet Kürşad Demirkol
Executive Vice President

Graduated from Bilkent University, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering in 1995, Demirkol received his MSc and PhD degrees from Stanford University. He worked as an Application Engineer at Oracle between 1996 and 1997 and as a Research Assistant at Stanford University between 1997 and 1999. Between 1999 and 2003, he worked as a Senior Consultant at McKinsey & Company Atlanta and İstanbul offices. In 2004, he joined Finansbank A.Ş. and served as Group Head of the Business Development and Strategy Department and Executive Vice President in charge of IT and Card Operations at Finansbank A.Ş. Russia. Mr. Demirkol, who worked as Business Development and Marketing Director at Memorial Healthcare Group in 2005 and as the Head of the IT Technologies Department at VakıfBank in 2007, was appointed as the Bank's Executive Vice President in charge of IT in the same year. He took over the responsibilities of Operations and Alternative Distribution Channels in 2008. Mr. Demirkol joined Finansbank A.Ş. as Executive Vice President in October 2010 and has been serving as Executive Vice President in charge of Information Technologies, Operations, Channels, and Business Development since November 2011. He also serves as the Board Member of QNB Wise, QNB Insurance, IBTech, QNB eSolutions and QNBpay.



Murat Koraş
Executive Vice President

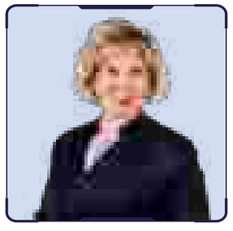
Koraş graduated from the Industrial Engineering Department, Boğaziçi University in 1999, and completed his MBA at Özyeğin University. He has been employed as a specialist at Finansbank A.Ş. between 1999 and 2001. In 2004, he was assigned as Assistant Manager in Aviva. He took the tasks of Strategy Office Assistant Manager, Analytic Marketing Unit Manager, and Portfolio Management and Analytics Group Manager at Finansbank A.Ş. from September 2004 to 2012. Koraş took the Consumer Payment Systems Director position between 2012 and 2015. He has been working as Payment Systems Executive Vice President since May 2015. He also serves as a member of the Board of Directors of QNB Wise, Mono, and QNBpay.

Sercan Kısas
Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer

Kısas graduated from Hacettepe University, Business Administration Department in 2008 and completed his MBA Degree at Sakarya University in 2013. He started his career in 2008 and held various roles in Internal Audit Departments at Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş., Turklandbank A.Ş. and Zorlu Holding A.Ş. He joined QNB Group in 2017 and served in QNB Q.P.S.C. Group Compliance as Vice President till December 2023. Throughout his career, he specialized in Compliance, Internal Control and Audit, holding professional certifications and licenses such as Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), Certification in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA), International Compliance Association in Financial Crime Prevention (ICA), Capital Markets Board - Level II and Qatar Financial Markets Authority Regulations (CISI - QFMA). Sercan Kısas has been serving as the Head of Chief Control and Compliance since January 2024. He also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Insurance and Mono.

Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran
Head of Risk Management

Born in 1975, Demirkıran completed her undergraduate education at Bilkent University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, and then completed his postgraduate studies at Georgetown University, Department of Economics in Washington D.C. After having lectured at Georgetown University until December 1998, she has served as a specialist at the Risk Management Department at İşbank between 1999 and 2002. Demirkıran joined Finansbank A.Ş. in 2002 and served as Market Risk Manager, Senior Risk Manager and Basel II Program Coordinator between 2002-2011. She has been serving as the Head of Risk Management since September 2011. Demirkıran also serves as a Board Member at QNB Invest and QNB Asset Leasing.



Zeynep Kulalar
Executive Vice President

Kulalar received her bachelor's degree from the Middle East Technical University (METU), Department of Business Administration, in 1994. She served as Portfolio Assistant Manager at Yapı Kredi Bank from September 1994 to December 2002, and as Corporate Portfolio Assistant Manager at MNG Bank from January 2003 to July 2005. Kulalar joined Finansbank as Corporate Marketing Team Assistant Manager in July 2005, whereby she acted as Key Customer Vice President, Corporate Banking Sales and Marketing Vice President, Foreign Trade and Portfolio Management Division Manager, Corporate Banking Portfolio Management Division Manager, Performance and Foreign Trade and Portfolio Management Senior Vice President at the bank, respectively. She was appointed as Corporate Banking Director in June 2016 and has been acting as Executive Vice President since December 2019. She undertook the function of Corporate and Commercial Project and Restructured Financing as of January 2022 and continues to work as Executive Vice President of Corporate Banking and Project Financing. She also serves as the member of the Board of Directors of QNB Invest.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Awards and Achievements

QNB Türkiye and the Group Companies reinforced their achievements with corporate awards received in 2025.

QNB Türkiye's Awards and Achievements

With the 2025 Integrated Annual Report and Leadership in Sustainability,

Within the scope of the League of American Communications Professionals (LACP) Vision Awards;

- In the Integrated Reporting category, Platinum Award; ranking 63rd worldwide, 11th in the EMEA region, and among the top 20 in Türkiye in the Best Financial Report category; and Gold and Technical Achievement Awards

Within the scope of the Integrated Reporting Association (ERTA Türkiye) Awards;

- The Best Integrated Annual Report Award

Within the scope of the Stevie International Business Awards (IBA);

- Silver Stevie Award in the Best Annual Report category
- Silver Stevie Award to Ms. Yeliz Ataay Arıkök, Chair of the Sustainability Committee, in the Sustainability Hero of the Year category for the Middle East and Africa
- Ms. Yeliz Ataay Arıkök, Chair of the Sustainability Committee, is named among Fast Company Türkiye's Sustainability Leaders

With the Digital Bridge Platform

Within the scope of Euromoney Excellence Awards;

- Central and Eastern Europe's Best Digital SME Bank award
- Türkiye's Best Digital SME Bank award

Within the scope of the Global Finance Awards;

- Türkiye's Best SME Banking / SME Platform award

Within the scope of the Customer Centricity World Series;

- The first place in the European region in the Digital Strategy and Transformation category

With Digital Intelligence Q

Within the scope of Türkiye Customer Experience Awards (TCXA);

- Gold Award in the Best Digital Customer Experience category

With the Human Resources Corporate Culture Initiatives

Within the scope of Globee Awards;

- Silver Award in the Company Culture Innovation Game-Changer Company of the Year category

Within the scope of the Brandon Hall HCM Excellence Awards;

- Bronze award in the Best Corporate Culture Transformation category

Within the scope of the Stevie Awards for Great Employers (SAGE);

- Bronze award in the Best Transformation Strategy category
- Silver Award in the Organizational Culture Success category

Within the scope of the Stevie International Business Awards (IBA);

- Silver Stevie Award in the Human Resources Achievement category

With the Enterprise Banking's Most Profitable Company of the Month Program

Within the scope of the Global Banking and Finance Magazine Awards;

- The Most Innovative SME Loyalty Program award

With Customer Experience

Within the scope of the Turkey Customer Experience Awards (TCXA)

- Special Award in the Employee Experience category

With the Enterprise and SME Banking

At the Global Banking & Finance Awards;

- SME Banking Award under the Global Top 100 Awards

With the Human Resources Employer Brand Management

On the List of Türkiye's Most Preferred Companies;

- First place in the banking sector

Within the scope of the Youth Awards;

- Gold Award in the Most Inspiring Human Resources Leader for Young People category
- Bronze Award in the Most Desirable Financial Company to Work For category

With the Cash Management and Foreign Trade Network

Within the scope of the Stevie International Business Awards (IBA);

- Gold Stevie Award in the Product Management category for its Big Data Solutions
- Gold and Bronze Stevie Awards for its Business Management Platform

With Private Banking

Within the scope of the Stevie International Business Awards (IBA);

- Gold Stevie Award for Brand Experience of the Year
- Success in Customer Satisfaction, Bronze Stevie Award

Within the scope of the Wealth Briefing Europe Awards;

- Private Banking Client Initiative Award

With International Banking

Within the scope of the Global Finance Awards;

- Best Foreign Trade Financing Bank in Türkiye award

In the field of Sustainable Finance;

- Best Sustainable Bond Bank award
- Best Green Bond Bank award
- Most Transparent Bank in Sustainability award
- Best Sustainable Finance Bank in Emerging Markets award

Within the scope of Euromoney Excellence Awards;

- Best ESG Transaction in the Middle East and Europe award
- Türkiye's Best ESG Bank award

Within the scope of the Euromoney Transaction Banking Awards;

- Türkiye's Best Sustainable Financing Banking Transaction award

Within the scope of the Global Good Finance Awards;

- Bronze award for Sustainable Finance Team of the Year

With QNBEYOND

- Third-place in Fast Company's Startup-Friendly Companies category

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Awards and Achievements

Awards and Achievements of the Group Companies

Awards Received by QNB eSolutions

Within the scope of the Stevie International Business Awards;

- Bronze Stevie Award for Technology Partner of the Year in the Customer Service Solutions category
- Silver Stevie Award in the Insurance Solution of the Year category
- Bronze Stevie Award in the Digital Transformation category

Within the scope of The Hammers Awards;

- Bronze award in the Best Marketing Team in B2B category

Within the scope of the Mastercard PSM Awards;

- Gold Award in the Digital Transformation category

Awards Received by QNB Invest

Within the scope of the Mastercard PSM Awards;

- Gold Award in the Ecosystem-Building Partnerships category for its “High Frequency Algo” product

Awards Received by QNB Asset Management

Within the scope of the 10th TSPB Golden Bull Awards, organized by the Turkish Capital Markets Association,

- 2024 Pension Investment Funds Return Leader Award in the Asset Management Activity category

Awards Received by QNB Insurance

Within the scope of Türkiye Customer Experience Awards;

- The Grand Thought Award in the Minimum Technology, Maximum Customer Experience category for the Magical Moments in Customer Experience Project

Within the scope of the Marmara University Business Club Awards;

- Crystal Marmara Award in the Best Insurance Company category
- Ms. Pınar Kuriş, was included, for the 7th time, on Ekonomist magazine’s list of Türkiye’s 50 Most Powerful Women CEOs

Within the scope of PSM Magazine’s W-Spark Women Who Shine with Success Awards;

- Corporate Communications and Brand Management Manager Handan Güz Ergünay received a Silver W-Spark Award in the “Shining with Experience” category for the “Today, just live the day” project
- Executive Vice President of Digitalization and Innovation Aycan Dindar received a Silver W-Spark Award in the Shining with Experience category for the “QNBilir” Project
- Çağla Akay Pazarlı, Emel Turgut, Eser Mibahar, and Eylül Yavuzkan were included on the “W-Spark 2025 Spark Recognition List,” placing them among the women shining in the industry

Within the scope of the Crystal Apple Awards;

- Bronze Award in the Digital - Sectoral Services category for the “Lack of SHI” advertising campaign created specifically for the Supplementary Health Insurance (SHI) product
- Bronze Award in the Integrated Campaign - Banking, Insurance, and Financial Services category

Awards Received by QNB Insurance

Within the scope of the Golden Bull Awards;

- Golden Bull Award in the “2024 Pension Investment Funds Return Leader” category to the QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Automatic Enrollment System (AES) Balanced Variable Pension Investment Fund, traded under the CHA code
- Fast Company ranked 15th out of 50 companies on the “Best Workplaces for Innovators” list

Within the scope of the Stevie Awards for Great Employers (SAGE);

- Bronze Stevie Award to Ms. Nadire Yücetürk, Executive Vice President of People and Culture, in the Human Resources Leader of the Year category
- Bronze Stevie Award to Sales Trainer Elmas Yürük Kanmaz in the Training Professional of the Year category

Within the scope of the Stevie International Business Awards;

- Silver Stevie Award to the Information Technologies Department in the Technology Department of the Year category
- Bronze Stevie Award to Ms. Hülya Ervansel, Executive Vice President of Information Technologies, Operations, and Solution Center, in the Technology Executive of the Year category

Awards Received by QNB Insurance

Within the scope of the Brandon Hall Awards;

- Bronze Award in the Talent Management category under Best Human Resources Practices for the Q-Next Development Program

Within the scope of the TEGEP Learning and Development Awards;

- The Best Award in the Onboarding/ Orientation Program category to the QNB Insurance Sales Training Team for the Sales Orientation Program

Within the scope of the Smart-i Awards;

- Silver Smart-i Award to the AI-Powered Recruitment Project in the Internal Innovation category
- Gold Smart-i Award to Ms. Pınar Kuriş, General Manager of QNB Insurance, in the Inspiring Woman Leader of the Year category

Within the scope of the Best People and Culture Leaders Awards organized by Great Place to Work Türkiye;

- Gold award to Ms. Nadire Yücetürk, Executive Vice President of People and Culture at QNB Sigorta, who was named among the Best People and Culture Leaders

Within the scope of the Kariyer.net Awards;

- Respect for People Award in the Respect for People category

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Our Journey of Sustainable Success

1987
Finansbank A.Ş. was established.

1988
Finansbank A.Ş. joined Commercial Union's insurance subsidiary in Türkiye as a founding partner.

1990
Shares of Finansbank A.Ş. started to be traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange.

Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. was established and entered the financial leasing market.

1993
Shares of Finans Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. started to be traded on the Istanbul Stock Exchange.

1995
Fiba Faktoring A.Ş. was established and entered the factoring market.

1999
Finansbank was among the 5 selected pilot banks in the world and became the first bank to implement the Reuters Mail system worldwide.

2000
Investment banking operations of Finansbank A.Ş. were transferred to the newly established Finans Yatırım A.Ş.

Finansbank Call Center was established, and the Internet Branch was launched.

2003
With the decision to enter the retail banking market, 150 branches were opened between 1995 and 2003.

2004
The Bank was relocated to its Headquarters building in Esentepe, Istanbul.

2005
IBTech was established in Tübitak Marmara Research Center Technology Free Zone.

2007
CardFinans was selected as Türkiye's superbrand by Superbrands in the credit cards category in 2007.

The number of ATMs reached 1,000.

2008
Finansbank Erzurum Operations Center was established.

With the acquisition of Fiba Holding's shares, NBG Group became the owner of 94.8% of Finansbank's shares.

2009
For the first time in the world, customers were offered the opportunity to pay in installments for their purchases with CardFinans Nakit debit card.

2010
Finansbank Mobile Branch was established.

FixCard was launched as the first credit card with standard credit card features and no card fees.

With a study carried out with the guarantee of the European Investment Fund (EIF), SME customers were able to overcome the problem of providing collateral to a great extent for the first time in Türkiye.

CardFinans Vadekart, which is a first in the sector and reduces the use of cheques and promissory notes by business owners, was launched.

2012
A Call Center was established in Erzurum.

Cigna, one of America's largest health and life insurance companies, purchased 51% of Finans Emeklilik.

A 15-year agency agreement was concluded with Sompo Japan Sigorta, one of the world's largest insurance companies.

For the first time in Türkiye, debit and credit card functions were combined in FixCard.

Enpara.com, Türkiye's first digital banking platform, was established.

2013
eFinans was established.

2014
The highest amount of syndicated loans in the Bank's history were obtained from abroad.

2015
A child-focused social responsibility platform named Small Hands Big Dreams (Minik Eller Büyük Hayaller) was established.

2016
With Qatar National Bank's (Q.P.S.C.) acquisition of the majority stake in the Finansbank, the Bank joined QNB Group, and its trade name changed to QNB Finansbank.

2017
As a first in the sector, the Bank was a case study at Harvard University for the fourth time (in 1994, 2006, 2015, and 2017) since its establishment.

2018
QNB Finansbank and Turkish Airlines concluded a 5-year cooperation agreement to issue Miles&Smiles credit cards to Turkish Airlines members within the scope of the Turkish Airlines Passenger Program.

IBTech's second technopark branch Dokuz Eylül University Technopark was opened in DEPARK Tınaztepe Campus in Izmir.

IBTech received a certificate from the Ministry of Industry and Technology to establish an R&D Center and the Crystal Tower R&D Center Branch was opened.

Fincube Business Incubator and Accelerator Program was launched.

2019
QNB Finansbank became the first and only institution in the Turkish banking industry to provide a 3-year syndicated loan with the syndication agreement concluded in December 2019.

For the Digital transformation of firms, QNB Finansbank launched the Digital Bridge project.

Fincube turned into a global brand and started to continue its activities under the name QNBEYOND.

eFinans has started operating under the name QNB eFinans.

2020
QNBEYOND Ventures was established.

It was selected as the Best Bank in SME banking in Central and Eastern Europe by Euromoney.

QNB Finansbank concluded the "CEO Declaration for Renewed Global Cooperation" prepared to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the United Nations.

2021
The new QNB Mobile, supported by Digital Intelligence Q, became available to users.

2022
QNB Finansbank received the Best SME Bank of Türkiye award within the scope of the SME banking award program organized every year by Global Finance Magazine.

2023
IPOs of Söke Flour (Söke Un) and CW Energy, introducing these important brands in the renewable energy and food sectors to the capital markets.

With the share purchase agreement concluded between QNB Finansbank and Cigna Nederland Gamma B.V., "Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik Anonim Şirketi" was renamed as "QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik Anonim Şirketi."

Process was initiated for Enpara to resume its operations under a separate legal entity through a partial spin-off.

2024
In line with the decision to continue Enpara banking services under an independent and separate entity, Enpara Bank A.Ş., the new bank established to take over the operations following the partial spin-off, obtained operating permit and started its operations.

QNB Finansbank started to continue its operations as QNB Bank A.Ş. as of 11 October 2024.

2025
In November 2025, QNB Türkiye made history in Türkiye by signing a sustainability-linked syndicated loan, becoming the first to finance solely through 2- and 3-year maturities.

QNB eFinans began continuing its operations as QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilisim Hizmetleri A.Ş. as of 18 January 2025.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

QNB Türkiye: Strategic Priorities and Business Model Integration

QNB Türkiye adopts creating sustainable value as a core objective by integrating its strategic vision with its business model.

The Bank addresses financial performance, operational excellence, digital transformation, and inclusiveness within a single framework, and designs all its decisions and processes in alignment with these objectives. This approach prioritizes not only short-term gains but also long-term social and economic contributions.

Responsible Financial Management and Sustainable Growth

QNB Türkiye does not consider its financial performance as limited to short-term gains; instead, it aims to create long-term value for all its stakeholders through a responsible growth approach. From loan processes to product design, every decision is shaped by considering its environmental and social impacts. This approach enables the Bank to balance its strategic growth goals with social responsibility.

Business model adopted is directly integrated with this strategy: the Bank designs its financial products according to sustainability criteria while addressing risk management and operational efficiency together. For example, loan processes are not limited solely to financial assessments, but supported by environmental and social risk analyses. Thus, the business model carries the strategy's core priorities directly into daily operations and integrates sustainable growth with financial stability within the same framework.

Contribution to People and Society

QNB Türkiye places a people centric approach at the core of its strategy. The Bank creates value for both internal and external stakeholders through employee competency development, strengthening an inclusive culture, and social participation projects. Social benefit and employee engagement combine with strategic objectives, making them an integral part of the business model.

In terms of the business model, this integration is embodied through training and mentoring programs provided for employees, equal opportunity practices, and gender equality initiatives. Thus, human resources are positioned not merely as an operational element but as a strategic asset creating sustainable value. While creating long term benefits for society and the economy, the Bank, in this process, also strengthens employee engagement and the corporate culture.

Digitalization and Innovation

QNB Türkiye continuously improves its digital infrastructure and implements innovation oriented solutions to support its strategic goals. The digitization of business processes, the improvement of customer experience, and the enhancement of operational efficiency clearly demonstrate the integration of the strategy with its business model.

Digital solutions do not merely offer technological innovation; they facilitate the acceleration of processes, enable risk and performance monitoring through data analytics, and enhance both customer and employee experiences. Through digitalization, the Bank's business model is structured in compliance with its strategic priorities, enhancing its capacity to respond agilely to changing market conditions.

Inclusion and Sustainable Social Impact

QNB Türkiye's strategy for inclusion and social contribution integrates equal opportunity, diversity, and gender equality practices into the very heart of its business model. This approach enhances employee engagement while also cultivating trust and respect in society.

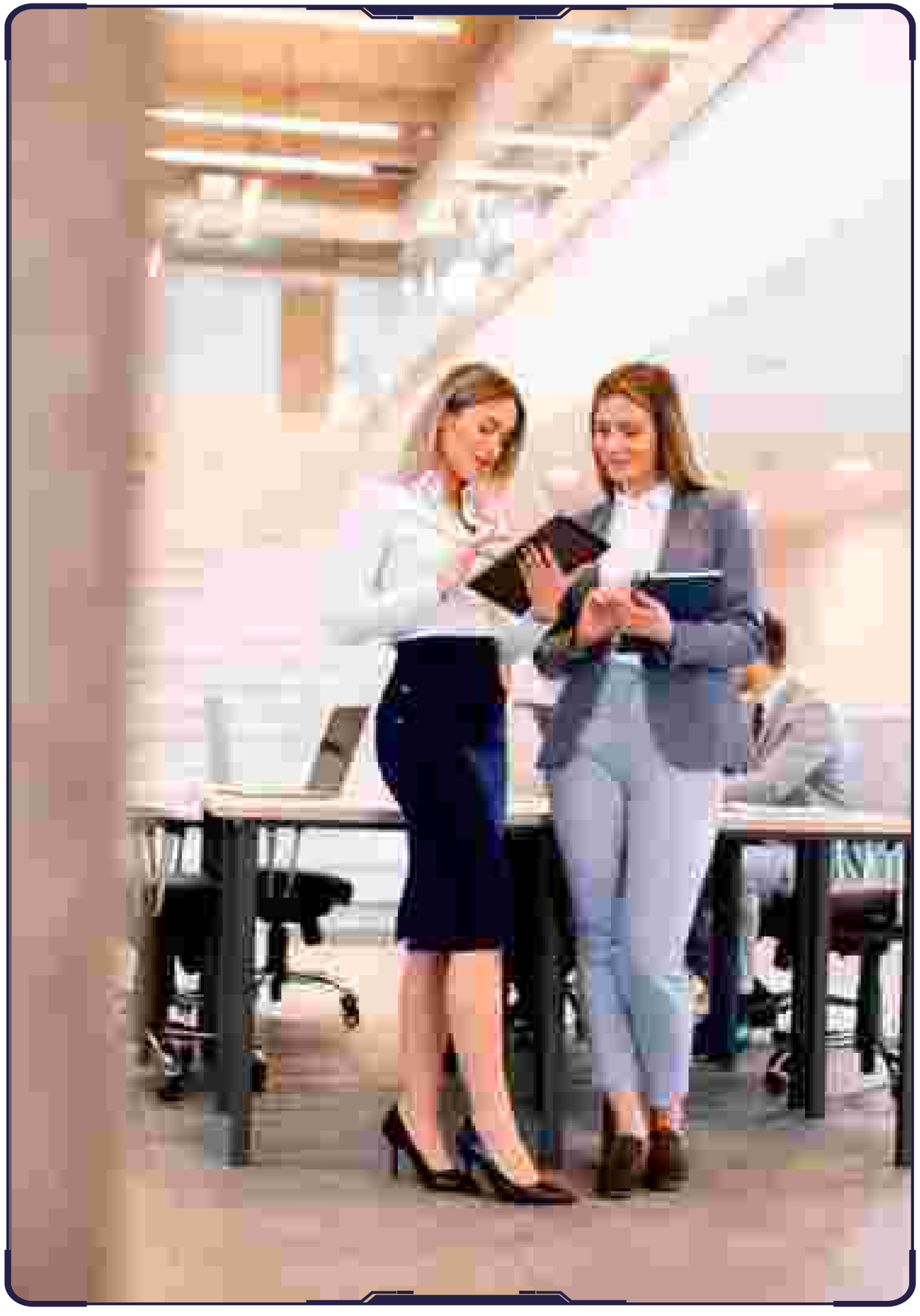
In terms of the business model, this strategy is directly integrated with employees' professional development, inclusive programs, and community projects. The Bank creates sustainable value not only for its internal stakeholders but also for various segments of society; in this way, the strategy and the business model are combined within a single framework.

Holistic Strategy and Operational Integration

QNB Türkiye executes all its strategic priorities by integrating them into the operational processes of its business model. Risk management, financial planning, product design, and customer relationship management are structured in alignment with the strategies. Thus, the strategic vision does not remain merely at the planning level but is reflected in operational decision-making mechanisms, business processes, and daily practices.

Due to this holistic integration, the Bank responds agilely to rapidly changing market conditions, implements its sustainable growth goals consistently, and creates long term value for all stakeholders.

QNB Türkiye's business model and strategic approach are designed within a people oriented, responsible, and sustainable framework. Financial success, operational excellence, digital transformation, inclusiveness, and social contribution are addressed as a single whole; the integration between the business model and strategies ensures that the bank proceeds confidently into the future and achieves its sustainable growth goals.



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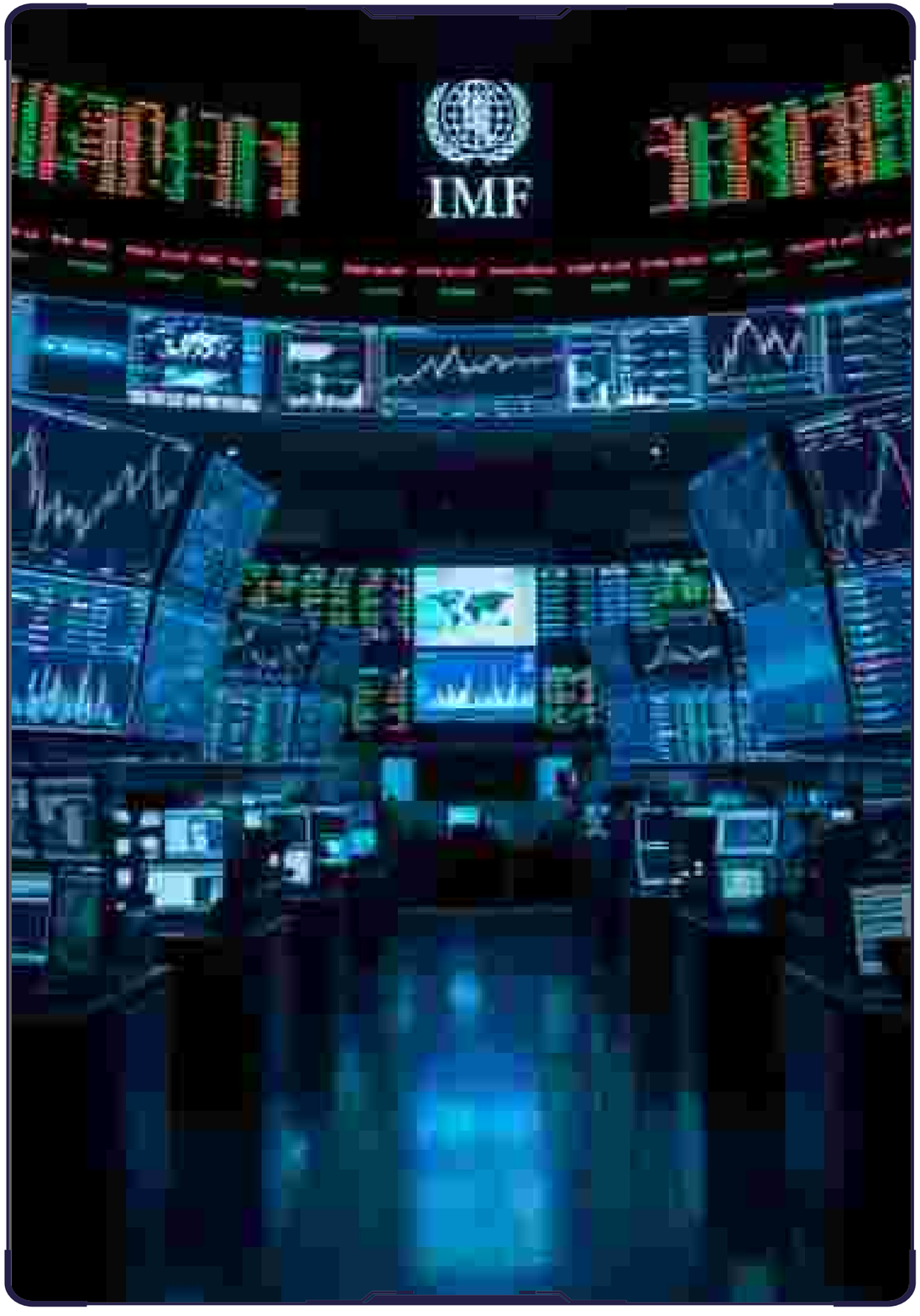
3 Developments in 2025

Macroeconomic Developments

Trade wars and geopolitical developments heightened uncertainties, limiting the growth of the global economy in 2025.

In 2025, the sharp rise in tariffs in international trade and increasing geopolitical tensions heightened uncertainties in the global economy. Although global inflation showed a steady decline, the path back to inflation targets differed across economies, and in some economies, particularly the United States, inflation continued to remain above target levels. This led the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) to adopt a cautious approach regarding interest rate cuts. This has ultimately slowed growth and hindered improvements in employment.
In the October 2025 World Economic Outlook report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected global growth at 3.2% for 2025 and 3.1% for 2026.
In the upcoming periods, geopolitical tensions and protectionist trade policies will continue to constitute a significant policy uncertainty, threatening global economic stability. This will be a significant risk factor, especially for economies with high vulnerabilities in external financing.

In the October 2025 World Economic Outlook report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected global growth at 3.2% for 2025 and 3.1% for 2026.



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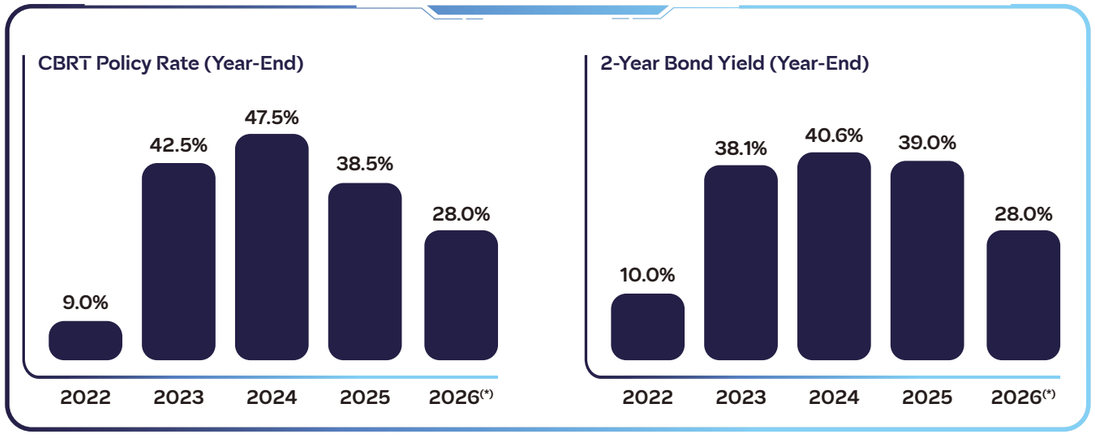
Economic Developments in Türkiye

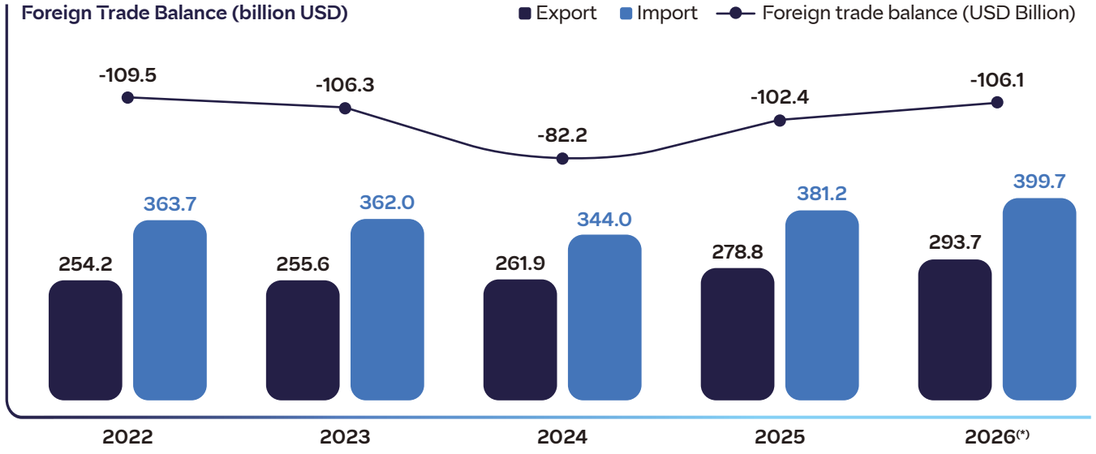
In the Turkish economy, policies focused on disinflation and balancing continue.

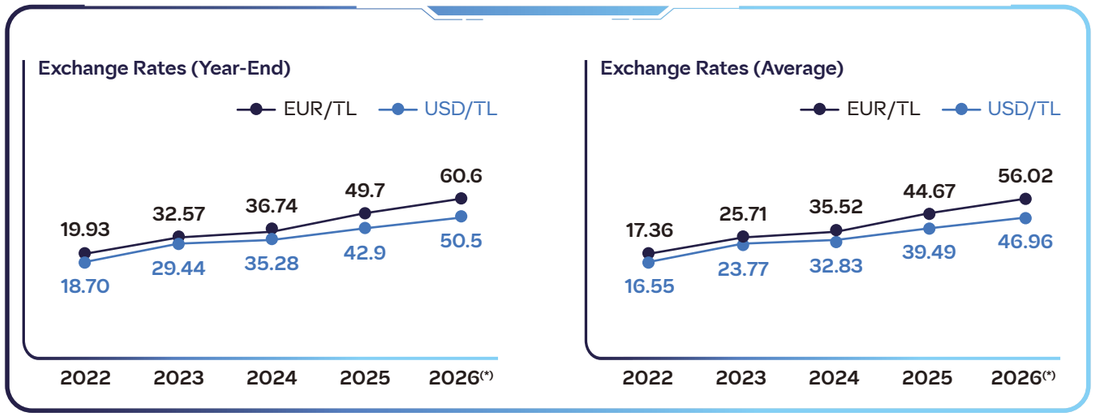
In the Turkish economy, macroeconomic policies continue to focus on disinflation and balancing. During the period between December 2024 and March 2025, with the slowdown in the inflation trend, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) followed a gradual interest rate cut process, reducing the policy rate from 50% to 42.5%. Due to increased financial market volatility and a deterioration in the inflation outlook, the CBRT temporarily tightened monetary policy and raised the policy rate to 46% between March and June. Furthermore, growth limits applied to loans maintained credit expansion at moderate levels. As financial markets stabilized and the inflation outlook improved after June, the CBRT took back tightening measures and resumed policy rate cuts beginning in July. By the end of 2025, the policy rate had been reduced to 38. It is expected that the CBRT will continue to adjust its interest rate cuts in the upcoming periods based on the inflation outlook.

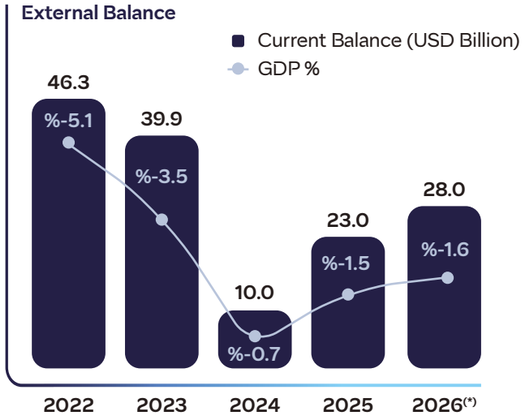
Following the moderate GDP growth of 3.3% in 2024, economic activity accelerated somewhat in 2025. In the first three quarters of 2025, GDP grew by 3.7% year over year, driven by strong domestic demand, while net exports made a negative contribution to growth. Growth is expected to maintain a similar trajectory in the remainder of the year, concluding 2025 with an overall growth rate of 3.8%. With the CBRT maintaining its cautious stance throughout the interest rate reduction process, it is expected that excessive acceleration in domestic demand will not be permitted. Accordingly, GDP is expected to sustain a moderate growth pace of 4.2% in 2026.

After ending 2024 at 44.4%, annual consumer inflation is expected to maintain its downward trend throughout 2025, declining to 30.9% by the end of the year. In the second half of 2025, factors such as increases in food prices, high inflation expectations, and rigidity in service inflation are expected to slow the pace of disinflation. However, supported by the tight monetary policy stance, inflation is anticipated to continue its gradual decline and reach 23% by the end of 2026.









With the CBRT maintaining its cautious stance throughout the interest rate reduction process, it is expected that excessive acceleration in domestic demand will not be permitted. Accordingly, GDP is expected to sustain a moderate growth pace of 4.2% in 2026.

(*)The 2026 data are QNB Türkiye's estimates.

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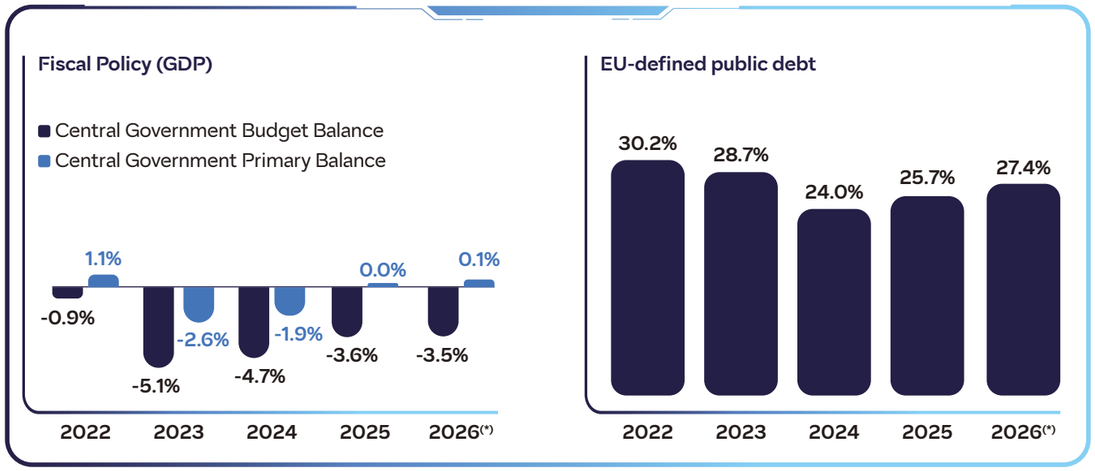
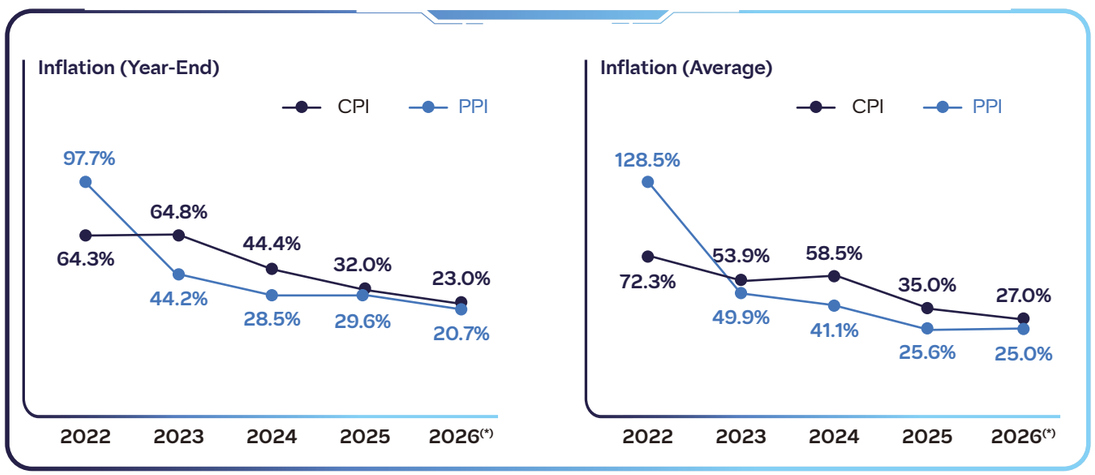
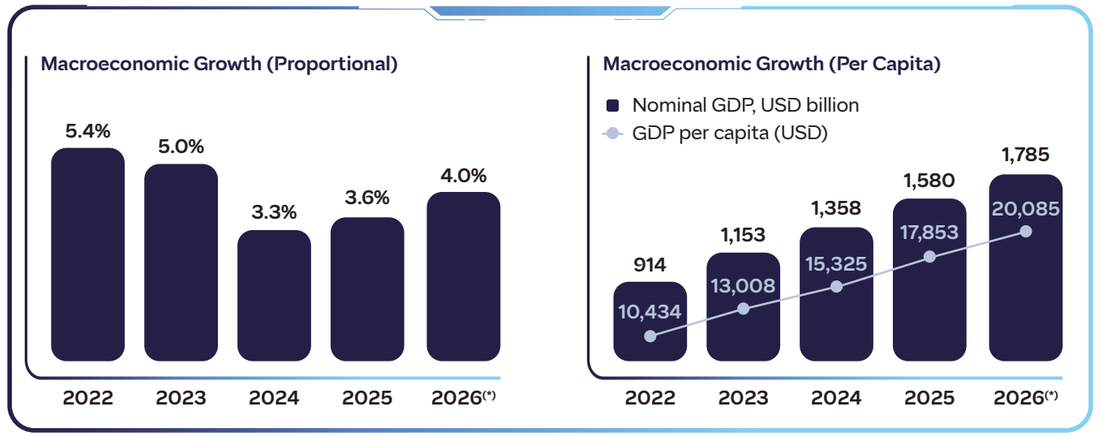
Economic Developments in Türkiye

On the balance-of-payments side, the 12-month cumulative current account deficit—USD 10 billion at year-end 2024—widened in 2025 on the back of strong domestic demand and appreciation of the Turkish lira, reaching USD 22 billion by October 2025. Although uncertainties in energy prices, the economic slowdown in Türkiye's export markets, and the real appreciation of the Turkish lira pose risks, the widening of the current account deficit is expected to remain limited, and the current account deficit is projected to be USD 30 billion at year-end 2026. On the financing side, apart from the brief period of volatility between March and June 2025, overseas capital inflows continued; with the support of rising gold prices, the CBRT's gross foreign exchange reserves reached a record level of USD 193.9 billion at the end of 2025.







Sector-Based Developments

Throughout 2025, the monetary policy stance and macroprudential measures shaped the operating performance of the banking sector; under these economic conditions, the sector continued to support broader socioeconomic activity.

According to data published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) in December 2025, the total assets of the banking sector reached approximately TL 46,947 billion at the end of the year, marking a significant increase compared to the previous year-end figure. Loans remained the largest asset, amounting to approximately TL 23,128 billion, while the securities portfolio increased to TL 7,013 billion. Throughout the year, there was a significant expansion in the volume of loans and other asset items.

The upward trend in deposits also continued, with the total deposit volume of the banking sector increasing by 44% compared to the end of 2024, reaching approximately TL 27,226 billion at the end of the year. Deposits remain the sector's primary source of funding.

The banking sector's profitability indicators maintained their strong performance throughout 2025. The sector's net profit for the January-December period amounted to approximately TL 940.2 billion, reflecting the sector's profitability dynamics.

In light of these developments, it is observed that the banking sector continued to grow in terms of total assets, credit volume and deposit base throughout 2025; at the same time, net profitability levels have exhibited a strong outlook.

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Non-Financial Developments Impacting Our Sector

Within the scope of COP30, Türkiye announced its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which contains its goal for a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. It stated that it will reduce its emissions to 643 million tonnes by 2035 and reiterated its net-zero goal for 2053.

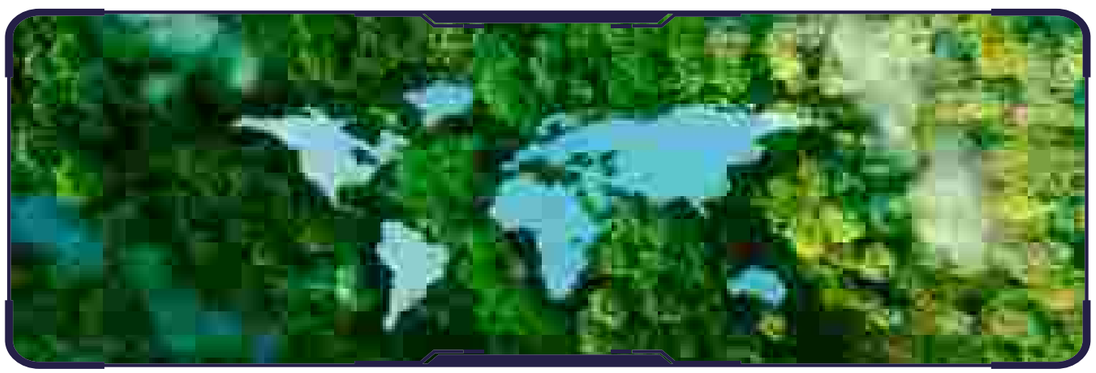
Climate Emergency

United Nations Climate Change 30th Conference of Parties (COP30) was held in 2025 in Belém, Brazil. Strengthening the implementation mechanisms for climate finance and updating countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were on the conference's agenda. It has been emphasized that developed countries are required to increase climate finance for developing countries; the global climate finance goal adopted at COP29 has been tripled, being set at USD 1.3 trillion. It has been resolved to direct this financing towards the energy transition, climate adaptation, and loss-and-damage mechanisms. In addition, the necessary oversight, reporting, and trade standards have been clarified so that the global carbon market established under UN oversight can become fully operational as of 2026. Thus, a predictable global regulatory framework has been established to facilitate the private sector's participation in the carbon market. Approving the just transition mechanism has put a people and equity-centered transformation at the core of climate action.

Within the scope of COP30, Türkiye announced its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which contains its goal for a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. It stated that it will reduce its emissions to 643 million tonnes by 2035 and reiterated its net-zero goal for 2053. Türkiye's priorities included increasing domestic production of renewable energy equipment, as well as energy storage and green hydrogen projects. Türkiye's preparations for integration into the carbon market and its process of complying with border carbon regulations have become prominent as a strategic step in terms of international competitive edge.

For the banking sector, climate change and sustainability issues have been becoming increasingly important. The reflection of the European Union's sustainability regulations on Türkiye through supply chains requires banks to provide more guidance to their customers on sustainability criteria. Regulations aimed at measuring banks' contributions to climate goals within the scope of alignment with the European Green Deal are accelerating the sector's transformation. The increasing significance of reporting climate risks in line with the TSRS has made it mandatory to take climate related risks into account in lending processes. The potential of physical climate risks to affect collateral valuations and insurance costs can alter credit pricing. Therefore, climate change has become not only a compliance obligation but also a strategic field of competition for banks.

For QNB Türkiye's efforts within the scope of the transformation economy contributing to climate action, please refer to the **Sustainable Banking for the Future** section.



Digital Transformation

Digitalization plays a central role in the transformation of the banking sector. Customers are increasingly conducting their transactions via mobile and internet banking channels; as the relative importance of branches decreases, the share of digital channels is growing. According to Deloitte's Digital Banking Maturity 2024 report, banks are rapidly adopting mobile applications, multi-functional super-apps, and personal financial management (PFM) tools to deliver hyper-personalized customer experiences and enhance operational efficiency.

KPMG's Banking Sector Outlook 2025 report highlights the trend of increasing digital bank customers and declining branch visits; enabling banks to leverage digital transformation as a strategic advantage.

In this context, it is observed that banks successfully managing their digital transformation gain a competitive leverage in customer satisfaction and operational efficiency; furthermore, they achieve long-term sustainable growth by realizing savings in branch infrastructure and physical branch costs.

Particularly in Türkiye, QNB Türkiye—among the pioneers of digital banking—sets an example for the sector by integrating these trends into its practices. You can access the Bank's comprehensive endeavors in this direction in the **Operational Transformation** section.

> It is observed that banks successfully managing their digital transformation gain a competitive leverage in customer satisfaction and operational efficiency achieve.

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) in the banking sector has now become not merely a tool for automation but a strategic element transforming business models. While banks continue to use traditional AI applications across functions ranging from customer service to credit risk analysis, they have recently initiated to integrate generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) solutions into their processes. This trend indicates that external technological developments have started to directly affect the financial sector.

The primary applications of GenAI and AI are concentrated in front-office services, personalized customer experiences, and data analytics. AI-powered chatbots, digital assistants, and content-generation tools provide customers with 24/7 service, improving operational efficiency and strengthening customer satisfaction.

Research by McKinsey & Company suggests that integrating GenAI and AI creates billion dollar potential for banks in terms of operational efficiency and profitability. This impact is particularly evident in credit risk assessment, document review, and compliance processes.

AI and generative AI enable banks both to improve their internal processes and to create enhanced customer experiences and competitive edge. The banks embracing digital channels can reduce their operational burden, redirect human resources to more value added tasks and, by digitalizing their products, reach a broader customer base.

QNB Türkiye is strengthening both the customer experience and its internal operations by integrating artificial intelligence solutions into its processes. You can review the **Operational Transformation** section for the Bank's efforts in this area.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Non-Financial Developments Impacting Our Sector

Cyber Security

The proliferation of digitalization and AI based services is making the banking sector more vulnerable to cyber threats. In particular, mobile and Internet banking, open banking, and cloud based infrastructures create new risk points for banks both within their own systems and in their integrations with third parties. This trend increases the scope and complexity of cyberattacks, directly affecting banks' operational resilience and service continuity.

According to the 2025 Global Banking Risk Management Survey published by Ernst & Young (EY) and the Institute of International Finance (IIF), 75% of risk managers in the global banking sector consider cyber risks to be the top priority. This data shows that, in parallel with digitalization, cyber threats have become a systemic priority for the sector.

Cyber attacks not only cause direct financial losses, but also undermine customer trust and cause reputational harm for the banks. Therefore, banks are now required to invest in multi-layered security architectures and strengthen their data encryption, robust identity authentication, continuous monitoring, and crisis management capabilities.

Furthermore, with the increase in digitalization and third party integrations, enhancing intra sector cooperation in cyber risk management and developing qualified human resource capacity have emerged as critical strategic factors for banks. This approach both ensures operational continuity and enables banks to achieve secure and sustainable growth during their technological transformation processes.

QNB Türkiye follows the developments in this domain closely and applies cutting-edge technologies. Please refer to the **Responsible Transformation** section to learn about the Bank's endeavors in this domain.

> The proliferation of digitalization and AI based services is making the banking sector more vulnerable to cyber threats.

Geopolitical Risks

Geopolitical tensions continue to exert their influence on global economic stability and on the banking sector. Hostilities in the Middle East, the clash between Ukraine Russia and US China trade tensions, are creating uncertainty in energy markets and supply chains. This emerges as a trend requiring banks to update their risk models based on geopolitical scenarios and to strengthen their stress tests.

Agreements concluded by the United States with its trading partners have partially mitigated the adverse effects of rising tariffs on global trade volume and growth. Tensions in US China trade relations continue to pose a significant geopolitical risk. The war in Ukraine and rising defense spending across Europe are reshaping the region's long-term strategic direction. Migration movements are heightening security concerns and sustaining economic uncertainty.

The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report draws attention to the fact that power struggles in strategic sectors such as energy and technology over the coming decade could reshape economic interdependencies and regional alliances. Cooperation endeavors at the national and international levels and the effective use of innovative technologies stand out as important tools for managing these risks.

With its global fund of knowledge and experienced risk management team, QNB Türkiye closely follows global developments and manages geopolitical risks as part of its risk management system. For the Bank's endeavors in the area of risk management, please visit the section titled the **Evaluations of the Audit Committee on the Activities of Internal Audit, Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management Systems and Information about their Activities in the Accounting Period**.

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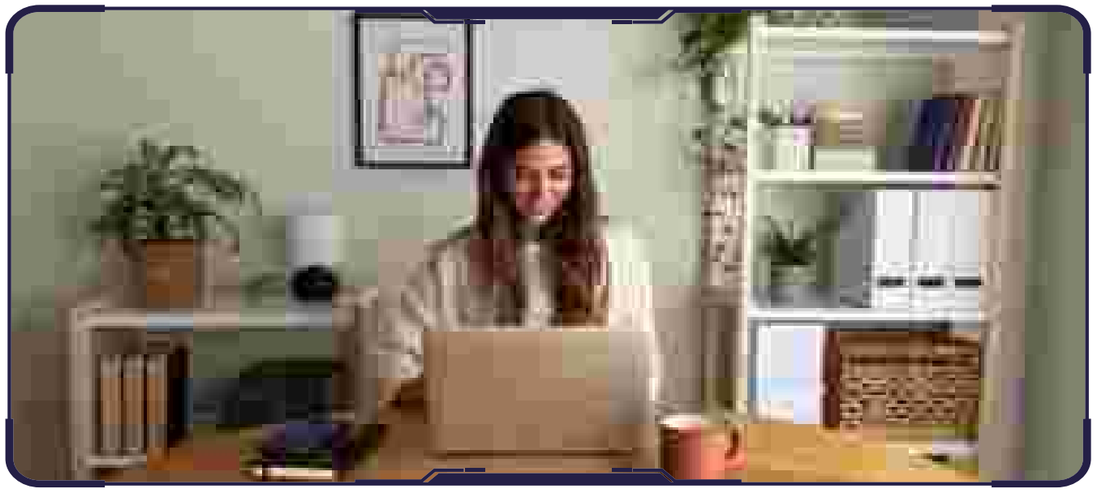

Competency Management and Digital Talent Acquisition

Due to external transformations such as digitalization, AI, regulatory technologies (RegTech), and sustainability (ESG), the banking sector requires new competencies beyond traditional banking skills. As of 2025, this trend is clearly evident; for example, according to PwC's "Global AI Jobs Barometer 2025" report, demand for digital skills such as "AI/machine learning/data analytics" is rapidly gaining momentum in financial services.

Within this framework, banks are required to expand their digital talent pool, update the skills of their existing workforce, boost employee engagement, and attract and bring qualified young talents into the sector. The fact that Generation Z and Generation Y—given their affinity for technology and established digital habits—have the potential to respond to the banking sector's transformation requirements constitutes an opportunity. Concurrently, education and reskilling/upskilling programs are gaining prominence as essential tools for closing the skills gap. In doing so, banks will be able to sustain their transformation processes not only through technology but also by transforming their workforce.

If banks can turn this trend into an opportunity by strengthening talent management, building digital/analytical capabilities, and engaging younger generations, they can increase operational efficiency, enhance innovation capacity, and strengthen long-term competitiveness. QNB Türkiye brings future-ready capabilities into the organization through technology-focused development programs and various projects, with an emphasis on employee satisfaction and attracting qualified graduates. You can visit the **Employee Transformation** section for the Bank's endeavors in this domain.

Flexibility in Business Models and Hybrid Working

Digitalization and the growing expectation for flexibility in general business life are accelerating the shift of organizations from traditional working models to "flexible and hybrid working" models. The European Banking Federation's 2024 report notes that "hybrid working, demographic change, and employee well-being" are among the key mega trends shaping the banking sector. This trend makes banks' operating models more flexible, reshaping their digital infrastructure investments, work-life balance practices, and human resources strategies. Across the sector, hybrid work is becoming not merely a flexibility element but a strategic lever for attracting talent, boosting employee engagement, and optimizing costs/productivity. Banks are positioning flexible working models as an area of permanent transformation during this period, in which both customer expectations and employee behavior are evolving.

For QNB Türkiye's practices in this area, you can review the **Employee Transformation** section.

The Proliferation of Regulatory and Supervisory Technologies (RegTech)

The growing burden of regulatory obligations in the banking sector, together with the heightened importance of financial crime, compliance, and data security, is pushing banks to digitize their compliance processes. RegTech solutions offer innovative tools for compliance, supervision, and operational risk management; by providing robust safeguards for data security and privacy, they strengthen financial institutions' security, facilitate compliance with regulations across jurisdictions, and improve operational efficiency through automation and user-friendly interfaces. In doing so, banks gain the capacity to reduce compliance costs, manage risks effectively, and adapt quickly to regulatory changes.

For the Bank's endeavors in compliance, you can reviews the **Transparency, Legal Compliance, and Business Ethics** section.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Assessments for the Year 2025

QNB Türkiye continued to support the Turkish economy throughout the year 2025, and increased its net loans to TL 1 trillion 81 billion 464 million.

As of 31 December 2025, QNB Türkiye operated with 416 domestic branches (31 December 2024 - 425), 1 foreign branch (31 December 2024 - 1) and 1 branch in Atatürk Airport Free Zone (31 December 2024 - 1). As of the same period, the Bank had 10,413 (31 December 2024 - 11,949) employees.

Assets

As of 31 December 2025, QNB Türkiye's total assets increased by 36%(*), compared to 2024 year-end, to TL 1 trillion 837 billion 281 million. The Bank maintained its balanced growth in corporate and retail loans, and net loans increased by 42%(*) in the same period to TL 1 trillion 81 billion 464 million. In 2025, the Bank also increased the securities portfolio by 26%(*), strengthening its net interest income and assets growth, while further reinforcing its already robust liquidity buffers.

Liabilities

In line with this growth in assets, QNB Türkiye sustained its deposits' growth in a balanced manner. Total customer deposits of the Bank rose by 43%(*), compared to the year-end of 2024, reaching TL 953 billion 722 million, as shareholders' equity increased by 45%(*) to TL 172 billion 876 million.

Profitability

Regardless of the elevated uncertainty and rapidly changing market conditions, QNB Türkiye demonstrated a balanced and robust financial performance in 2025. In 2025, the Bank's net interest income after swap expenses reached to TL 54 billion 579 million, while net fees and commissions income realized at TL 71 billion 470 million. Profit before tax amounted to TL 59 billion 687 million, and net profit for the period was TL 47 billion 815 million.

Solvency

Thanks to its strong capital base and high ROE, QNB Türkiye maintained its strong financial structure. The Bank has utilized its capital efficiently on its core banking activities and has maintained its strong return on equity. When taking its funding structure into consideration, QNB Türkiye has also funded its loans by using long-term external sources besides its large deposit base. The Bank has utilized cost advantage due to benefiting from diverse funding sources and at the same time minimized risks due to maturity mismatch of its assets and liabilities.

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(*)For comparability purposes, Enpara.com banking operations, which were spinned-off from the Bank during 2025, have been excluded from the 2024 figures. Previously reported amounts have been restated by deducting the transferred operations, and growth rates have been calculated based on the adjusted figures.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Key Financial Indicators

In 2025, the Bank's unconsolidated net profit increased by 32% year-on-year to TL 47,815 million, and its return on equity reached 33.6%.

Summary Financial Information

(TL million, unconsolidated)	2021	2022	2023	2024(*)	2025
Net Loans	200,832	344,957	571,044	764,238	1,081,464
Deposits	226,923	394,284	632,050	725,385	1,002,507
Shareholders' Equity	22,144	44,266	81,618	119,116	172,876
Total Assets	371,369	601,755	987,817	1,354,943	1,837,281
Net Interest Income(**)	7,669	32,665	30,072	30,299	54,579
Net Fees and Commissions Income	3,391	6,128	18,317	49,642	71,470
Net Profit	3,928	17,224	33,172	36,174	47,815
Return on Equity (%)	19.0	53.1	57.5	36.2	33.6
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15.9	15.1	16.7	17.3	18.2

(TL million, consolidated)	2021	2022	2023	2024(*)	2025
Net Loans(***)	212,565	363,105	602,746	805,050	1,144,571
Deposits	225,877	392,763	630,728	723,596	1,000,534
Shareholders' Equity	22,152	44,276	81,634	119,145	172,916
Total Assets	383,849	621,144	1,023,422	1,398,166	1,910,724
Net Interest Income(**)	8,135	33,836	33,848	38,111	66,771
Net Fees and Commissions Income	3,682	6,689	20,306	53,706	78,990
Net Profit	3,908	17,226	33,178	36,182	47,826
Return on Equity (%)	18.9	53.0	57.5	36.2	33.5
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15.2	14.3	15.9	16.7	17.2

(*)For comparability purposes, the relevant 2024 balances have been retrospectively adjusted to exclude Enpara.com Banking services, which was spinned-off in the third quarter of 2025.

(**)After swap expense

(***)Includes leasing and factoring receivables

Credit Ratings

QNB Türkiye is rated by international credit rating agencies such as Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

Moody's Investor Service	
Outlook on Ratings	Stable
Long-Term / Short-Term FC Deposits Rating	Ba2/ NP
Long-Term / Short-Term TL Deposits Rating	Ba1/ NP
Baseline Credit Assessment	b1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	ba1
Long-Term / Short-Term FC Counterparty Risk Rating	Ba2/ NP
Long-Term / Short-Term TL Counterparty Risk Rating	Ba1/ NP
FC Senior Unsecured	Ba2
Subordinated	Ba3(hyb)

Fitch Ratings	
Long-Term / Short-Term FC Issuer Default Rating (IDR)	BB- (Outlook: Positive(*)) / B
Long-Term / Short-Term TL Issuer Default Rating (IDR)	BB- (Outlook: Positive(*)) / B
Long-Term National Rating	AA(tur) (Outlook: Stable)
Viability Rating	b+
Shareholder Support Rating	bb-
Long-Term / Short-Term Senior Unsecured	BB- (Outlook: Positive(*)) / B
Subordinated	B+

(*)On 23 January 2026, Fitch Ratings, the international credit ratings agency, had revised the outlook of Türkiye's sovereign ratings to Positive from Stable. With its credit action dated 28 January 2026, the credit rating agency announced that the Bank's credit ratings were revised as Positive in line with the sovereign ratings' outlook, as Bank's ratings were affirmed at their prevailing levels.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

4 QNB Türkiye in 2025

Corporate Banking and Project Financing

As of the end of December 2025, QNB Türkiye's total number of corporate customers exceeded 7,600, supporting sustainable growth by focusing on the evolving needs of the real sector.

QNB Türkiye Corporate Banking maintained its strong performance in 2025 with the innovative and sustainable financial solutions it offers to its customers. Serving multinational companies with an annual turnover of over TL 10 billion through three corporate branches in Istanbul and Ankara and four corporate representative offices in Adana, Antalya, Bursa and Izmir, the Bank aims to increase the efficiency of its customers' daily banking transactions with its credit and non-credit products and to provide holistic financial services with its long-term collaboration strategy.

As of the end of December 2025, the Bank extended a total of TL 66 billion, USD 3 billion, and EUR 2 billion in corporate loans. As of the end of December 2025, QNB Türkiye's cash loan market share in corporate and commercial loans realized at 6%. Focusing on exporters, companies producing import-substituting products, and energy efficiency projects, financing support has played a major role in these successful outcomes. By materializing these strategic areas in line with regulatory guidance, the Bank aims to expand its contribution to the national economy and sustainable development.

As QNB Türkiye advances on its digital transformation journey without slowing down, the Corporate Banking business line continues to invest in digitalization with a customer-oriented and innovative approach. Operating with an "eco-system" banking approach, the Bank aims to be a comprehensive financial solution partner by providing services to its customers' ecosystems and different strategic partners in the value chain.

As of the 2025 year-end, QNB Türkiye's market share in cash project finance loans was 6%.

The Project and Structured Finance Department is responsible for the evaluation and coordination of medium-term loans and project financing requests, including multilaterally financed syndicated/club loans. Targeting growth in project finance in parallel with market growth, the Bank offers a range of products, including project finance loans, ECA loans, syndicated loans, and secondary market loans. As of the 2025 year-end, QNB Türkiye's market share in cash project finance loans was 6%.

In 2025, within the scope of project finance loans, tourism and infrastructure projects, in addition to renewable energy investments, have become prominent. While continuing to support renewable energy projects, the Bank finalized the acquisition process for a solar power plant with an installed capacity of 5 MW to meet a portion of its own electricity consumption. Upon finalization of this acquisition, the avoidance of approximately 5,000 tCO_2 of annual emissions is expected.

QNB Türkiye attended the EIF Energy Expo between 8 October and 10 October 2025, with the objective of highlighting its focus on renewable energy investments and providing information on its tailored financing solutions within this sector. Furthermore, an industry-focused training program has been organized to enhance the knowledge and awareness of personnel recently assuming roles at corporate and commercial branches regarding the energy sector.

QNB Türkiye Corporate Banking focuses, in its forward-looking strategies, on risks and opportunities aligned with sustainability criteria and, accordingly, aims to increase its investments in sustainable finance. For 2026 and beyond, the Bank plans to leverage digitalization and innovative solutions to enhance the customer experience and assume a pioneering role in sustainable finance.

Medium-Size Enterprises and Commercial Banking

The Bank provided value-adding solutions under the QNB umbrella through an end-to-end business ecosystem approach extending beyond its customers to include their shareholders, employees, dealers, and suppliers.

MSE and Commercial Banking provide services in 40 provinces with a total of 143 branches (22 being in the commercial segment and 121 being in the MSE segment). MSE Banking provides services to companies with an annual turnover between TL 50 million and TL 750 million, and Commercial Banking provides services to companies with an annual turnover of TL 750 million and higher. The Bank goes beyond traditional banking products and provides customized solutions to customers with its expert staff in areas such as cash management, foreign trade, real estate project finance, sustainability finance, and tourism banking.

By the end of 2025, the Bank increased its market share by growing outperforming the legal entity banking loan market among private banks. During this period, the Bank continued to bolster its market presence by outperforming industry averages in non-cash loan growth, relative to both the total sector and its private bank peers. The Bank provided value-adding solutions under the QNB umbrella through an end-to-end business ecosystem approach extending beyond its customers to include their shareholders, employees, dealers, and suppliers. In line with its strategies to deepen customer relationships, it continued to develop loyalty programs featuring various privileges and, through expanded product and service bundles, enabled its customers to carry out their banking transactions more quickly, easily, and advantageously.

As part of the Green Transformation Credit Program for SMEs and commercial enterprises, GSTC and ASC-certified customers' green and blue transformation investments have been supported with the "Green Sustainability Credit Program" and "Blue Sustainability Credit Program" with interest rate reduction benefits in collaboration with IFC. Within this framework, the Bank seeks to facilitate the green transformation of the tourism and textile industries by sourcing sustainability-linked certifications from customers and offering preferential financing rates tailored to these sectors.

Through funds established in cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), credit support was provided to SMEs in the earthquake-affected region; additionally, financial support was extended to SME manufacturers as part of the Credit Guarantee Fund (Kredi Garanti Fonu A.Ş.) (KGF) Manufacturer Investment and Working Capital Loan Package.

Launched in 2025, QNB Global Trade is a comprehensive program designed to enhance the competitiveness of companies engaged in foreign trade. Under the program, the goal is to support Türkiye's trade potential and help companies achieve a more effective position in global markets by providing foreign trade companies with tailored financial solutions, advisory services, digital tools, and training programs.

Within the scope of QNB Global Trade, the Bank aims to address exporters' diverse requirements through innovative products such as sustainability-focused Green Loans, alongside low-cost financing solutions such as the Pay with Your Exports FX Loan and CBRT-sourced Rediscount Loans. In addition, SMEs' access to financing was supported through Eximbank-backed loans designed specifically for women entrepreneurs and surety support packages provided by İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE).

Under QNB Global Trade, standing out for its digital innovations, the Bank enabled competitive foreign-exchange transactions via Digital Treasury and accelerated import transactions through Internet Banking. Moreover, the Bank provided professional support to companies through Specialized Foreign Trade Branches, staffed by foreign trade specialists, and the Step-by-Step Export Advisory Line, providing services free of charge.

As part of the customer loyalty programs, the award-winning "Istanbul Meetings," which has become a longstanding tradition, remained one of the business community's key meeting points in 2025 with a special program.

The Anatolia Meetings were held in Antalya and Gaziantep this year, serving as a platform to discuss the evolving financing requirements of businesses and the impact of digitalization and the green transition on trade

To support the sustainability of family-owned businesses and ensure that next-generation leaders play an active role in this process, the "Next-Generation Leadership and Sustainable Success in Family Businesses" Certificate Program was launched in cooperation with Koç University, Deloitte, and QNB Türkiye. Under the academic program, which will continue in 2026, executives from the Bank's senior management serve as instructors, and participants who successfully complete the program are certified by Koç University.

Furthermore, based on the view that making the private sector's management quality visible in line with international standards will create value, the Bank served as the principal sponsor in 2025 of the "Best Managed Companies" program, held annually by Deloitte Private, identifying companies demonstrating strong governance performance.

Consumer and Small Business Banking

With its 7.8 million active customers, 2,400 portfolio managers, and 418 branches, the Bank ranks among Türkiye's leading private banks.

QNB Türkiye Retail Banking aims to meet the expectations of its customers at the highest level and maintain its sector leadership by focusing on designing the best banking experience in 2025. With this approach, the Bank analyzed the specific requirements of different customer segments and continued to offer innovative and pioneering services and product packages.

QNB Türkiye continued its strategy in 2025 of being its customers' primary bank. In 2025, the award-winning loyalty program "Winner Customer of the Month (WCM)" was revamped and rebranded as "QNB Winners Club." The program aims to enhance the customer experience, increase customer loyalty in the mass market, and strengthen product penetration. Within the scope of the Winners Club, customers are offered various benefits, including discounts on credit card purchases in addition to existing privileges.

Through the QNB Plus segment offered exclusively to customers with a certain level of savings, the Bank provides customized solutions to meet their financial requirements. The customer experience is supported through digital and customized services delivered via the QNB Mobile app. Through QNB Plus, the Bank aims to build long-term relationships with customers holding high level savings and to increase customer loyalty.

With its 8 million active customers, 2,400 portfolio managers, and 420 branches, the Bank ranks among Türkiye's leading private banks. With a robust position in Retail and Enterprise Banking, QNB Türkiye continues to strengthen its standing in the sector through its broad product range and investments in digitalization.

As of year-end 2025, the Enterprise Banking loan volume grew by 42.1% to reach TL 120 billion, and the number of customers with credit facilities totaled 207 thousand. As of year-end 2025, a 45% growth was recorded in individual loans, with the volume reaching TL 165.7 billion. During the same period, the private sector market share in general purpose loans rose to 10.37%.

In 2025, the Bank closely monitored the loan growth restrictions communicated by the BRSA to banks in eight-week periods; as a result of the monitoring and guidance provided, the Bank maintained maximum compliance with the growth limits and did not exceed them. During the same period, the Bank implemented a number of significant projects in the retail loans segment. The integration of pre-approved credit lines and standard application flows under a unified process on QNB Mobile has streamlined the customer journey, ensuring enhanced speed and service depth. Aligned with QNB Mobile, new processes were designed for the web channel as well, establishing the same flow structure across all digital channels.

Additionally, discounted interest rate campaigns for loan and credit card products were continued to acquire new customers through digital channels and increase the number of active customers. Through the direct sales channel, multiple loan products were offered to meet customers' diverse requirements.

In addition to projects for retail loans, the Installment Overdraft Account process offered through QNB Mobile was made more efficient and effective.

As part of the Churn Project, continued in 2025 to reduce customer attrition and increase customer loyalty, the Bank continued to analyze in detail the product usage patterns of SME customers with a high likelihood of leaving the Bank. Within the scope of this project, customers were offered a 3-month free Comfort Package and affordable retail loan advantages. In the following phase of the project, customers with churn risk were offered advantageous financing solutions under the name of Recovery Loan. In 2025, within the scope of the Churn Project, promotion efforts shall be accelerated by focusing on customer groups with high churn potential.

Assuming a pioneering role in sustainability, QNB Türkiye continued to offer carbon footprint reduction and management solutions through the Digital Bridge in 2025 to enable companies to measure their carbon emissions. Through these solutions, it aims to help customers understand and manage their environmental impact.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Digital Banking and QNBEYOND

Throughout 2025, improvements have been implemented to support customers in carrying out their banking transactions more easily, quickly and seamlessly in digital environments.

Digital Banking

Digital banking has been positioned at the core of the customer relationship, becoming the Bank's primary service channel. All digital initiatives are carried out with the approach of delivering a simple and accessible experience understanding customer requirements at the right time, positioning digital channels not merely as a transaction platform but as the primary area of engagement with customers. Over the last five years, the number of digitally active customers has increased by 110%, reaching 7.07 million as of December 2025, with 96.5% of all transactions performed through digital channels. These indicators demonstrate that the experience-driven approach strengthens customer relationships.

Renewal of Loyalty Programs

In 2025, the loyalty programs underwent a comprehensive transformation to better meet the requirements of both retail and legal entity customers. In this context, the award-winning "Profitable Customer of the Month" program was renewed under the name "Winners Club," and the program's content and user interfaces were made clearer and more inclusive. New customers were offered the opportunity to select two gifts from five different options during their first three months, while existing customers were enabled to receive similar benefits by meeting five criteria. Customer engagement was increased through customized advises and timely reminders.

Improvement of Application and Customer Acquisition Processes

Recognizing the decisive role of the first customer contact point in shaping the overall experience, the application and customer acquisition processes were redesigned end-to-end. In this context, web-based applications have been enhanced to be more guided and efficient. Furthermore, the digital customer acquisition process has been restructured to ensure a high level of confidence, allowing for the precise communication of requirements while minimizing user effort.

Redesigning Mobile Banking Experience

In 2025, the mobile banking experience was redesigned with an approach focused on simplification and user-centricity. In line with usage data and customer feedback, transaction flows were simplified, navigation structures were improved, and accessible design principles were strengthened. This transformation, implemented through modern UX/UI approaches, ensured the delivery of a fast and user-friendly mobile experience consistent with the brand identity.

Ensuring language consistency across all visual and text contents

At the beginning of 2025, a Content Design team was established within the Digital Banking organization to ensure consistent language across all visuals and written contents on digital channels, strengthen the QNB brand identity, and deliver a consistent customer experience. With this structure, standardization was achieved in content production processes, aiming to elevate brand consistency across customer contact points to the highest level. The Bank is among the limited number of banks in the sector implementing a centralized content structure at this scale.

> The number of digitally active customers 7.07 million as of December 2025, with 96.5% of all transactions performed through digital channels.

Development of Digital Intelligence Q

A key component of investments in mobile banking and user experience, Digital Intelligence Q is taking on an increasingly central role in customers' day-to-day financial requirements. Leveraging artificial intelligence technologies, Q is establishing a new standard in the banking experience by bringing a private-banking-level customized experience to broader customer segments. With its proactive design, Q analyzes real-time data, transaction patterns, and financial behavior signals without waiting for customers to articulate their requirements, enabling it to deliver the right recommendations at the right time based on human-like intuition. Its natural language processing (NLP) capability, reached 98% accuracy, enables Q to understand customer intent and context with high precision and provide fast, consistent responses. This holistic approach supports the scalable delivery of a hyper-customized experience while also significantly increasing interest in and the frequency of use of Q.

The value delivered by Q is clearly evidenced by robust growth in customer use. Over the past year, the user base has grown rapidly, and 7.7 million customers have become regular users of Q. The increase in interaction frequency indicates that Q has become a natural part of the banking journey, providing customers with more intuitive, end-to-end support in their financial lives. In the upcoming period, the Bank aims to further enhance Q's capabilities, continuing to create a distinct competitive advantage in the customer experience.

> Its natural language processing (NLP) capability, reached 98% accuracy, enables Q to understand customer intent and context with high precision and provide fast, consistent responses.

QNBEYOND

QNB Türkiye's innovation and entrepreneurship platform, QNBEYOND, continues to contribute to the Bank's vision of preparing for the future through its In-House Entrepreneurship Program, Accelerator Program, Open Innovation initiatives, and QNBEYOND Ventures activities. Continuing its mission to support the entrepreneurship ecosystem in 2025, QNBEYOND has consistently sustained the role it has played—and the value it has created—in the innovation and transformation journey since its inception through acceleration, investment, and collaboration processes.

The In-House Entrepreneurship Program aims to promote the innovation culture across the bank and strengthen the institution's competitive position through new products and services. Ongoing since 2019, the Idea Camp serves as a dynamic incubation hub where employees can transform their creative potential into tangible business models. Since the program launched, we have directly engaged nearly 2,000 employees and successfully implemented six business ideas, three of which have transitioned into independent spin-offs.

The QNBEYOND Acceleration Program provides a comprehensive support mechanism that enables early-stage startups to scale and achieve sustainable growth momentum. Beyond financial resources, entrepreneurs are guided in critical areas such as business development, product-market fit, and investment processes. Startups within the program benefit from opportunities to create synergies with QNB Türkiye, executive-level sponsorship, mentorship, grant support, and investment prospects from QNBEYOND Ventures, as well as access to an extensive partner network. In 2025, the objective remains to enrich this ecosystem with vertical sectors aligned with global trends.

Open Innovation endeavors focus on bridging the bank's internal requirements with the startup network, expanding through QNBEYOND's acceleration program and its partner platforms. Through this model, which is built on Bank-startup collaborations, the Bank aims to meet its internal requirements in a quick, efficient, and innovative course of action through the ecosystem's agile solutions.

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Payment Systems

In 2025, QNB Türkiye further advanced payment technologies with an emphasis on speed, simplicity, and convenience, thereby enhancing the value it delivers to its customers in this area.

QNB Türkiye was one of the leading banks in the sector with 12 million 808 thousand credit cards and a card turnover of approximately TL 172.9 billion in 2025. The total credit card receivable balance was TL 309.2 billion by the end of 2024, and the market share was 9.10%.

QNB GO: QNB GO, one of Türkiye's first digital credit cards, is tailored to the requirements of e-commerce. Offering privileged services for the digital world, QNB GO has made the credit card experience more interactive and entertaining with advantageous opportunities and gamification for users in 2025.

Miles&Smiles QNB: QNB successfully continued its Miles&Smiles passenger program and credit card collaboration with Turkish Airlines under the 5-year agreement concluded in 2019 and the contract between the two institutions was renewed in 2024, extending the duration of the collaboration. In 2025, Miles&Smiles QNB credit card users continued to earn Miles at privileged rates from the purchases they make with their cards and to use the Miles they earn to purchase award tickets at Turkish Airlines. Cardholders benefited from extra Mile Campaign opportunities in various sectors and on special days throughout the year and gained special discounts at various restaurants and venues during the summer.

QNB Commercial Cards: QNB Commercial Cards are designed to help businesses manage their cash flow and facilitate their commercial transactions. QNB SME allows customers to earn while buying by offering maturity, installment, account statement deferment, and instant loan features for their expenses. Additionally, by popularizing the Turkish Payment System (TROY) branded commercial credit card, a market share of 8.83% was achieved with 1 million 69 thousand cards.

POS: QNB offers comprehensive solutions for all collection needs of merchants, supported by its robust infrastructure and diverse POS options tailored to various needs. By the end of 2025, the number of POS reached 265.372 and the number of merchants reached 205,608, with a turnover market share of 4.90%.

In 2025, QNB Türkiye further advanced payment technologies with an emphasis on speed, simplicity, and convenience, thereby enhancing the value it delivers to its customers in this area. In addition to deepening the digital experience, the Bank accelerated its efforts to raise awareness and promote the widespread use of its payment system products and services. During this period, efforts have been initiated to renew credit card designs, with some credit cards now being offered to customers in a new vertical design. The aim is to make these vertical cards, which feature the new visual identity, available across all sales channels by 2026.

In this context, above-the-line communication campaigns during Ramadan and the New Year period raised awareness about credit cards, and the New Year campaign introduced customers to new, vertically designed card visuals.

Activities regarding card acceptance and issuance continued and products and services were delivered to customers through branches, Direct Field Banking channels, ATMs, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, and web and Telephone Banking channels.

In 2025, the aim is to strengthen customer loyalty and support retention activities through ParaPuan campaigns organized for personal credit card users during the back-to-school, Ramadan, and New Year periods.

Practices and innovations focusing on sustainability also came to the forefront during this period, and the "Green Program" was introduced to customers in April 2024. Through this package, customers utilizing digital slips and mobile contactless payment methods have gained the opportunity to contribute to afforestation activities in the Kilis Tamburalı Afforestation Area through the TEMA Foundation. These efforts continued throughout 2025, maintaining support for the afforestation activities in the Kilis Tamburalı Afforestation Area.

Credits

QNB Türkiye conducts environmental and social risk assessments in its lending activities through a holistic approach, in line with its Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Policy and Sustainability Policy.

The Loans Department aims to ensure the effective management of the loan portfolio within the framework of the loan policies set by the Bank. The Department's specialized teams improve decision quality at every stage of the processes with advanced models, systems, and workflows. From the application and issuance stage to the collection, close monitoring, and legal proceeding stages, all processes are carried out by experienced teams and supported by a strong analytical infrastructure.

The Financial Institutions Loan Management Department continued to evaluate all domestic and foreign bank risks within the framework of the Bank's loan and risk policies in 2025 and to allocate limits by expert teams accordingly.

QNB Türkiye carries out the environmental and social risk assessment process of lending activities and projects provided with loan in accordance with the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Policy and the Sustainability Policy.

Loan decision systems supported by next-generation technologies and digitalization-centric analytical solutions contribute to the creation of a common loan culture. Efficiency in loan processes is increased by developing fast decision-making mechanisms, customer needs are quickly met to create satisfaction, and the quality of the loan portfolio is maintained. In addition, continuous improvements are made to design loan processes within the framework of sustainability.

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Treasury

QNB Türkiye's USD 100 million Climate Transition Bond issuance, executed in collaboration with the IFC in 2025, has ranked among the pioneering practices in the global banking sector for financing the planned transition of carbon-intensive sectors.

Within QNB Türkiye's Treasury Department, the Foreign Exchange and Derivatives markets, TL Interest Rate markets, and FCY Interest Rate markets are managed by the Foreign Exchange and Government Securities Markets Department, and transaction limits, limit utilization, and profitability are closely monitored. In 2025, the Department made a high contribution to profitability in line with the Bank's goals by analyzing the volatility in the markets and the risks arising.

In 2025, QNB Türkiye Treasury Sales achieved robust growth across both volume and product diversity within its customer portfolio through the FX and interest rate hedging products, derivative structures, deposit solutions, and transparent pricing models it offered to customers. With the aim of strengthening its position in sustainable finance, the Bank continued to grow its portfolio in 2025 for its pioneering sustainable deposit product, which was a market-first when launched in 2024. Building on this momentum, the Bank completed a pioneering sustainability-linked derivative transaction. This expansion of our sustainability-aligned product portfolio has resulted in a clear competitive advantage and positive differentiation within the industry.

The Treasury Sales informed customers about green financing practices, sustainability criteria, and international standards, while also raising awareness of developments in sustainability regulations and potential future compliance requirements. Within this scope, the Bank provided customers with comprehensive assessments of product sets that can be used to finance sustainable projects, as well as potential market opportunities that may arise in the future. Through these endeavors, customers' level of understanding regarding sustainable transformation processes was strengthened; the Bank's position in sustainable finance was reinforced, and customers' sustainable transformation was also supported. Furthermore, the team's active field presence, regular client interactions, and sectoral research have facilitated a more effective grasp of customer requirements, thereby improving product adoption rates and bolstering portfolio depth.

All of these activities made a meaningful contribution to the Bank's financial performance through its expanding product portfolio and growing market share, while digitalization projects enhancing Treasury operations and the customer experience also supported operational efficiency.

In 2025, particular emphasis was placed on balance sheet management to maintain the balance between assets and liabilities and preserve the Bank's financial soundness. In 2025, as interest rates began to decline, a theme of cautious optimism emerged alongside volatility in long-term rates. In this context, proactive solutions were developed to create cheap funding sources, on the one hand, and cautious strategies were pursued against possible market movements, on the other. Appropriate hedging strategies have been implemented to minimize risk against changes in interest rates and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. This made a significant contribution to maintaining the financial soundness of the Bank and interest income was managed at an optimal level despite increasing funding costs. A more prudent balance sheet structure was adopted against possible shocks and developments with the composition of the balance sheet and effective management of duration risks.

QNB Türkiye International Banking meets the Bank's short, medium, and long-term funding needs through its extensive relationships with financial institutions and investors, while ensuring seamless execution of international trade and financial transactions through its strong correspondent banking network.

The International Banking Department consists of Correspondent Banking and Structured Funding units. These units provide funding to the Bank, including Islamic financing from international credit and capital markets.

The Correspondent Banking Unit not only manages a strong correspondent network with 1,060 SWIFT connections in more than 100 countries but also ensures that the foreign trade of its customers is carried out on a reliable and solid basis with more than 30 active accounts in 20 different currencies.

> In the first half of the year, the Bank secured a USD 600 million sustainability-linked syndicated loan consisting of one, two, and three-year tranches.

The Correspondent Banking Unit supports QNB Türkiye's and its customers' access to external financing sources and continues to develop its relationships in areas such as international payments and correspondent bank account management.

The Correspondent Banking Unit, conducting all syndicated transactions in a thematic manner, successfully concluded two substantial syndicated loan transactions in 2025. In the first half of the year, the Bank secured a USD 600 million sustainability-linked syndicated loan consisting of one, two, and three-year tranches. In the second half of the year, the Bank secured a USD 450 million sustainability-linked syndicated loan—Türkiye's first such facility consisting solely of two- and three-year tranches—marking a first in the sector. Both syndicated loans attracted strong demand from international banks and, while contributing to the development of the Türkiye's economy and supporting foreign trade, set a new benchmark for QNB Türkiye in long-term external financing.

Additionally, while the Correspondent Banking Unit continues its endeavors to expand the range of sustainable products, it has adopted a long-term approach centered on sustainable finance by prioritizing green and blue trade finance within its funding strategy.

The Structured Funding Unit continued to diversify its product range and strengthen its investor relations in 2025, in line with QNB Türkiye's short, medium, and long-term funding strategies.

QNB Türkiye accelerated its sustainability journey in 2025 through two significant funding agreements signed with international financial institutions. The primary step taken in this context was the issuance of a "Climate Transition Bond" amounting to USD 100 million in collaboration with the IFC. This transaction holds the distinction of being the first bond issuance worldwide under the IFC's Climate Transition Bond definition, positioning QNB Türkiye as the first financial institution to implement such an operation. The bond represents not only a financial success but also a pioneering step that directly contributes to the global fight against the climate crisis. At least 50% of the bond proceeds will be utilized to support companies operating in "Hard-to-Abate Sectors" (carbon-intensive sectors that are difficult to decarbonize) in achieving their science-based emission reduction targets. With this approach, the Bank aims to lead the support for the climate transition adaptation process of both its own portfolio and the Turkish economy.

In the same year, QNB Türkiye marks a new era in the fields of climate transition and social inclusion with a USD 100 million sustainable finance agreement signed with the EBRD. This agreement is not merely financial support but also a strategic step toward aligning the Turkish economy with climate goals. The primary objective of the agreement is to channel resources into green and social impact-oriented projects and SMEs. 65% of the funding will provide financing for project finance and SMEs under the green theme, while 35% will provide financing for SMEs, specifically targeting women and youth entrepreneurs. In this way, QNB will continue to support not only environmental impact but also economic equality and next-generation entrepreneurship.

In 2025, QNB Türkiye raised approximately USD 2.1 billion through private placements issued under its MTN (Medium Term Note Program). During the same period, the Bank distinguished itself within the sustainable finance landscape through two major issuances, integrating both environmental and social dimensions of impact. Within this scope, the Bank issued a USD 20 million Green Bond, providing direct financing for renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure projects. This was followed by the issuance of a USD 15 million Social Bond, supporting social inclusion and economic resilience. The participation of Amundi, one of Europe's leading asset managers, as the anchor investor in this transaction ensured that the issuance resonated strongly within international ESG circles and reaffirmed Turkish banks' access to global sustainable capital. In addition, the Bank issued a USD 40 million Social Bond in 2025.

Through these transactions, QNB Türkiye demonstrated an approach showing that profitability can be achieved alongside social and environmental impact, making sustainable finance one of the cornerstones of its long-term strategy.

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Information Technologies, Operations, Channels and Business Development

To support the Bank's digitalization and efficiencyfocused transformation processes, AI-based technologies such as machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing (NLP), and computer vision are actively used.

In 2025, within the scope of the partial spin-off of the banking services of enpara.com, operating under the Bank, software development and systems infrastructure integration projects were successfully implemented to support the technical and operational dimensions of the transition to Enpara Bank A.Ş. Within this scope, the data flows, user accounts, transaction processes, and other functionalities of the relevant systems have been designed and migrated in line with the new organizational structure. The project aimed to ensure an uninterrupted customer experience, preserve data integrity, and maintain system performance at a high level. As a result of these efforts, the technical infrastructure for the transition to Enpara Bank A.Ş. was established on a robust and sustainable basis, and the process enabled a clear and secure separation between the two banking units.

In recent years, as microservices architecture has become more widespread, new application development requirements have been planned in alignment with the microservices architecture. Within this scope, there are numerous completed and ongoing projects aimed at modularization of API management and the Core Banking systems.

To support the Bank's digitalization and efficiency-focused transformation processes, AI-based technologies such as machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing (NLP), and computer vision are actively used. These technologies are successfully applied across many areas to enhance the customer experience and optimize operational processes.

In 2025, under the "AI-Supported Process Improvement Program," projects were implemented, including, in particular, the use of AI-based deep learning techniques to identify customer document requests and establish an automated generation process. Within this scope, documents are now automatically generated in line with requests sent to QNB instruction addresses and delivered to customers via email. Due to this process, documents can be generated without placing a work request for the operations teams, and the status of the documents can be tracked end to end through the relevant screens.

Similarly, the Bank is developing the necessary structures to process official notices from public authorities through the "Core Banking" Instruction Management System using computer vision and machine learning, aiming at transferring these notices into the system, presenting them on-screen, and making the required information selections automatically without user intervention. Attachment-Release processes are also integrated into this structure, enabling them to be handled within the same pool as other legal reporting processes.

In foreign trade processes, AI models and computer vision techniques enabled data from incoming instructions to be placed into the relevant screens for transactions such as FX Transfers, Import Transfers, and Export Collections, and allowed the process to proceed automatically based on predefined rules. These applications both increase workforce efficiency and enable processes to be completed more quickly and accurately by minimizing the margin of error.

To improve the efficiency of software development processes, research and pilot studies are being conducted on the use of large language models (LLMs) and other high-capacity learning models for processing, understanding, and generating human language. These efforts will contribute to the development of smarter and more user-friendly software solutions in the future.

In addition, machine learning and deep learning models are actively used to support processes with the aim of shortening processing times, determining operational transaction materialization, reducing the likelihood of errors, and increasing the capacity to perform tasks not able to be completed manually within a reasonable time frame.

In remote customer acquisition processes, steps such as recognizing different types of ID cards, verifying identity through facial recognition, and performing liveness analysis during online and offline interviews are supported by natural language processing and computer vision methods. These technologies enhance security while also positively impacting the customer experience.

Under the Information Continuity project, the headcount build-out process is ongoing at the Ankara YDA office, which has been designated as the work location for personnel who will serve during a disaster, to ensure that it can effectively support the Bank in the coming years.

Business Development and Strategy Office

The Business Development and Strategy Office designs business development activities in line with the Bank's strategy and envisions the best customer experience by analyzing market trends, customer requirements, and the competitive environment.

To enhance identity verification in critical processes at branches, within direct sales teams, and in the mobile app, Near Field Communication (NFC) and facial recognition technology for national identity cards were implemented. The first process implemented in this context was the mobile phone update process, and the usage rate has increased significantly. This biometric verification methodology was also integrated into the SIM card unblocking process and the retail loan application process. Activities are ongoing to integrate this methodology into new processes, such as the removal of digital channel restrictions.

To reduce the operational workload of SME Customer Representatives at branches and increase the time they can devote to sales, all SME operational support teams were reviewed, and a new support role was defined. The new role will support SME Customer Representatives in sales operations and consolidate tasks currently carried out across different teams. The project is currently in the pilot phase and will be rolled out across the entire branch network in the first quarter of 2026.

Throughout 2025, additional products and processes were integrated into the digital approval flow; consequently, the utilization rate of digital signatures for eligible documents has attained 92%. Home loans were added to digital approval, and teller transactions were enhanced by including tax payments and adding an e-receipt option. Digital approval efforts will continue for the remaining limited number of banking services.

As part of the paperless banking goal, efforts were carried out to expand the use of digital statements for credit cards and overdraft accounts and reduce printed notification letters, resulting in annual savings of more than 80 million sheets of paper. To enhance convenience and reduce paper consumption, an e-signed visa document retrieval function was launched across branches and digital channels.

Within the scope of sustainability, system enhancements were implemented to improve the collection and monitoring of sustainability data for loans subject to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and Green Asset Ratio regulations.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) was applied to automate processes in order to deliver faster, more efficient, and higher-quality service. A total of 16 projects have been completed, including both new process developments and updates to existing processes. RPA initiatives shall continue for newly identified candidate processes.

Money transfer operations related to incoming orders were improved by automating unreadable cases. Through infrastructure upgrades and the integration of OCR, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Large Language Model (LLM) technologies, advanced enhancements have been implemented to drive automation and maximize accuracy in foreign exchange and international trade operations. Improvements are ongoing to enhance accuracy and the level of automation in the processing of letters for correspondence conducted with public authorities, thereby reducing manual intervention.

In order to help employees quickly find answers to operational, product, and procedural questions, the internal traditional chatbot assistant was enhanced using Large Language Model (LLM) technology. By leveraging the LLM's document search capabilities, the assistant provides direct and precise answers.

IBThink (the in-house LLM Platform) has started supporting call center employees by answering their queries in real time during calls. By leveraging the capabilities of language models, employees experienced a more natural, human-like interaction, rather than traditional chatbot responses. The LLM generates its responses based on training documents continuously updated by the call center teams and specifically prepared for call center employees. The new application has significantly reduced the number of internal support calls escalated to team leaders, improved chat interactions, and enabled better understanding of internal processes and products.

Enhancements to ATM processes continued to improve the customer experience and contribute to sustainability. To encourage digital activity, digitally active customers were offered the option of cardless deposits using QR codes. In line with the Bank's sustainability goals, receipts for cash transactions at ATMs can now be obtained through the QNB Mobile banking app. In addition, language options have been expanded for transactions made with foreign bank cards.

Enhancement efforts were carried out for the E-Tellers to route cash transactions to E-Tellers and deliver a convenient service. To this end, the cash withdrawal limit for E-Tellers located within or in front of branches was increased to TL 50,000, a queue management system was integrated to guide customers, and the project was rolled out across all branches.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Information Technologies, Operations, Channels and Business Development

In order to increase operational efficiency, the development of AI-supported business models continued; the aim is for this approach to become an established working culture throughout the Bank.

Core Banking and Branch Operations

Operational requests submitted by branches, customers, or public authorities are handled by Core Banking and Branch Operations. Depending on the nature of the requests received, OSDEM or Core Banking Operations provides the required service and completes the transactions within the defined SLA timelines. OSDEM carries out all operational processes for branches and customers. The Core Banking Operations Department supports the operational needs of customers, Operational Field Support Centers, branches, and government agencies through the Check and Bill Operations, Cash Management Operations, Deposit Operations, Government Agency Operations, and Government Agency Reporting departments. In addition, within the scope of Archiving and Document Management activities, the Bank's physical documents are managed in an efficient, secure, and organized manner.

In 2025, in line with the business continuity approach, the Ankara Check and Bill of Exchange Center was launched; all bills of exchange collected from customers nationwide or registered as collateral were centralized in Ankara. This application increased operational resilience while strengthening process standardization and control effectiveness. Furthermore, the development of artificial intelligence-supported business models continued with the aim of increasing operational efficiency; the goal is for this approach to become an established working culture throughout the Bank.

In the field of Securities Logistics, new business models developed in 2025 have expanded the scope of end-to-end logistics service agreements carried out in conjunction with the Treasury business line. This has enabled securities to be shipped directly from Cash Centers across the country to overseas destinations, increasing efficiency in domestic logistics processes and achieving positive gains in costs.

Foreign Trade, Treasury, and Loan Operations

All operations related to foreign trade, letters of credit and external guarantees, loans, Treasury and derivatives, institution payments, legal proceedings, mortgages, signatures, insurance, and corporate branches are carried out.

Direct Banking, Call Center, and Customer Solution Center

QNB Türkiye Call Center Channels serve with more than 1.000 agents across three locations, providing services through the Individual Call Center, Corporate Call Center, Digital Customer Relations, Digital Bridge Solution Center, GSPara Call Center, "We Are Listening to You" Line, First Service Line, International Customers Call Center, Tele-sales, and Customer Win-back channels via phone (voice), live chat, and video calls. These channels handle approximately 28 million inbound calls, 12.8 million outbound calls, 7.2 million chat requests, and 2.4 million video calls annually. The Call Center Channels perform above the service levels specified within the scope of the "Regulation on the Determination of Service Levels and Quality of Bank Call Centers." Additionally, it is a significant channel for new customer acquisition.

The Customer Solution Center ensures that the processes from recording the requests, complaints and objections of the customers that cannot be answered at the first contact to resolving them and informing the customers are carried out within the framework of the determined quality standards.

During incident resolution processes, the potential for the same problem to be experienced by other customers is also evaluated, the root causes of the problem, if any, are identified, and the necessary follow-up and coordination is provided until corrective actions are determined and implemented. The priority of the customer solution center is to increase customer satisfaction and service quality. Throughout incident resolutions, incidents that can be answered at the first contact are identified on the front ends, and necessary feedback is provided to the channels and support is provided with training. Based on the analyses, work flow changes and improvements that are determined to increase the first contact resolution rate are implemented.

The Direct Banking Department determines the growth strategy of the Bank's ATM network and ensures that ATMs are installed in locations determined accordingly. The Department monitors the performance of existing ATMs and takes additional actions together with other relevant business lines. In addition, the Direct Banking Department ensures that financial problems experienced at the Bank's ATMs are resolved as soon as possible with high service quality and customer-oriented approach.

Construction Real Estate and Appraisal Management

The Construction, Real Estate and Appraisal Management is responsible for the positioning of branches, buildings, and ATMs in line with the Bank's requirements, execution of contract processes, the realization of construction, electrical and mechanical projects, and maintenance and operation processes. Appraisal Services include the reporting and valuation of the Bank's real estate and securities loans.

In 2025, the Real Estate Project Appraisal and Expertise Services unit commissioned approximately 20,017 appraisal reports, completed the technical reviews of these reports, and forwarded them to the relevant branches and units. Within the scope of real estate project finance, 66 projects were actively monitored throughout 2025, and approximately 540 progress reports for these projects were commissioned and shared with the relevant units.

Within the scope of real estate project finance, 66 projects were actively monitored throughout 2025, and approximately 540 progress reports for these projects were commissioned and shared with the relevant units.

In line with evolving banking requirements, the branch concept design was updated. As of year-end 2025, 13 branches began providing service under the new concept design. During the same period, 3 Direct Sales Offices were relocated, 1 Direct Sales Office was renovated, and minor refurbishment work was carried out at 310 different locations.

Important steps were also taken to strengthen the infrastructure of data centers. To provide additional capacity to the data center located in Block E of the Ümraniye Operations Center, an additional data center was constructed, completed, and commissioned in the same building. A new Data Center project has been initiated in Ankara. It will be LEED and TS EN50600 certified. The site for the Center has been purchased, the project designs have been finalized, and the project has reached the tender stage for selecting the Main contractor. Construction is planned to begin in February 2026. It is anticipated that the project will be completed by year-end 2027.

As part of the projects to acquire or build Solar Power Plants (SPPs) to use green energy, a 5 MW SPP in Yozgat was incorporated into the Bank. Accordingly, approximately 80% of our Headquarters' annual electricity demand will be met through the relevant SPP, significantly reducing our carbon footprint and preventing approximately 5,000 tons of CO_2 emissions annually.

In 2025, solar panels were installed on 21 off-site ATM kiosks, bringing the total number of solar-powered ATM kiosks to 60.

In 2025, lighting fixture replacements at branches enabled a transition to LED lighting in 72% of branches. As part of air-conditioning upgrades carried out during the same period, high-efficiency inverter air conditioners began to be used in 76% of branches.

Legal Counseling

In 2025, the Bank's legal agenda focused on the partial spin-off process related to the transfer of Enpara.com to Enpara Bank A.Ş., compliance with regulatory changes, the provision of legal support for digitalization initiatives, and the implementation of the competition compliance program.

The Legal Counseling ensures that the Bank's processes, transactions, and operations are carried out in accordance with legislation and regulations. The Legal Counseling consists of lawyers and employees who carry out operational processes in a structure that includes Consulting, Litigation, Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Office divisions and Process and System Management unit.

Consulting Division consists of two departments namely: "Consumer Banking and Payment Systems Consultancy" and "Corporate, Commercial Banking and Project Finance Consultancy", and it is organized as separate units, which are responsible for consumer banking, payment systems, corporate and commercial banking, treasury and structured finance, project finance and competition law.

Consulting Division's activities: to evaluate the banking products and services that are offered and legislative changes that affect business processes, and within this scope, provide legal opinions on all transactions, processes, new products, projects, and campaigns from a legal point of view; prepare agreements, finance documents in conformity with the Bank's requirements; prepare internal regulations, guidelines and procedures on legally relevant matters and they participate committees relating to their scope of duty. The Legal Proceeding System provides legal support for the daily work flow of the head office units and branches, which constitute the majority of the Consulting Division's workload. Additionally, the Consulting Teams also represent the Bank before public institutions and professional associations and contribute to the sector-specific regulations. In addition to the aforementioned activities, the important agenda items for 2025 were conducting legal processes related to the partial spin-off of Enpara.com, which continues its activities under the Bank's umbrella, to Enpara Bank A.Ş.; ensuring legal compliance with regulatory changes; providing legal support for structures to be designed in line with the importance of digitalization; and implementing the competition compliance program. It is anticipated that the importance of sustainability and digital transformation will continue to grow in 2026, and that legal advisory support will be crucial in the processes to be carried out by the Bank, both in terms of regulatory amendments and the monitoring of best practices related to the subject.

Litigation Division consists of 4 teams organized under Penal Suits and Commercial Lawsuits, Labor, Intellectual Property and Service Procurement Lawsuits, Consumer Lawsuits and Administrative Suits and Ankara Region Litigation Unit. The Division represents the Bank in entire lawsuits and enforcement proceedings brought by the Bank or against the Bank, excluding the disputes arising from non-performing loans, as well as investigations by prosecution office, cooperates with other units of the Bank to work on matters of any potential litigation, follows criminal complaints and lawsuits filed by the Bank or against the Bank, guides external lawyers so as to ensure that cases are followed across the country and represents the Bank before authorized public institutions and professional associations.

Process and System Management creates and follows all operational projects, particularly the Litigation System, carries out works for the determination and follow-up of the target budget, meets the report and presentation requests, carries out operative procedures regarding the litigation processes of the Litigation Division and follows all operational procedures of contracted offices.

The Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Division is tasked to organize the meetings of the Board of Directors and the meetings of the General Assembly, perform material events disclosure as per the Communique on Material Events and Internal Procedures of the Bank on Public Disclosure of Material Events; along with internal policy governance processes, ensures the continuity of the corporate governance structure and manages the processes related to the fulfillment of responsibilities.

Among the key activities carried out by the Department in 2025 were ensuring compliance with the existing banking legislation, as well as reviewing committees to further strengthen the Bank's governance structure and assessing the relevance and adequacy of the documents forming the Bank's governance framework, particularly its policies.

Digital Bridge and Service Banking

Through Digital Bridge, more than 300 thousand customers access QNB Türkiye's corporate digital banking channels, while over 100 thousand users benefit from the platform's digital solutions.

Digital Bridge

The Digital Bridge Platform has been operating since 2019, responding to the banking and digital needs of companies. It offers over 20 digital solutions, including e-invoicing, pre-accounting, e-commerce and digital marketing, with the aim of improving the operational efficiency of SMEs. By 2025, Digital Bridge will continue to meet businesses' end-to-end needs by diversifying the digital solutions it offers in existing sectors, while also introducing new solutions for sectors such as manufacturing, logistics, e-commerce and foreign trade. Over 300,000 customers access QNB Türkiye's corporate digital banking channels via Digital Bridge, and over 100,000 users benefit from its digital solutions.

The platform stands out as the channel with the highest customer satisfaction among the bank's offerings and has received international recognition for its innovative structure and comprehensive range of solutions. Having won 20 prestigious international awards to date, Digital Bridge continues to innovate.

Launched in 2020, the Digital Bridge Academy is an educational platform that aims to improve SMEs' financial and digital literacy. The educational content offered by the Academy enables users to use Digital Bridge solutions effectively while keeping them informed about digital transformation trends in the sector. As of 2025, the Academy continues to enhance SME knowledge with improved content and materials.

Detailed information about the Digital Bridge platform and academy can be found in the **"Platform banking: Digital Bridge"** section of the report.

Service Banking

Service Banking is one of the cornerstones of QNB Türkiye's digitalisation and sustainable growth strategy. The aim is to increase financial inclusion, strengthen operational efficiency and contribute to the development of the digital economy by integrating banking services into different platforms via API-based financial solutions.

A concrete example of this approach is the GSPara co-branded banking application, which was implemented within the Galatasaray sports club ecosystem. Thanks to the Service Banking infrastructure, transactions made through the GSPara application are end-to-end digital, secure and fast. GSPara offers special campaigns and digital services to fans, enabling them to experience the banking application via a familiar platform. With around 300,000 users, GSPara directly aligns with QNB Turkey's goals of sustainable digital growth and financial inclusion. In line with this, new partnerships similar to GSPara are planned for the future.

Subsidiaries and Affiliates

In 2025, QNB Leasing focused on financing sustainable investments, expanding its long-standing solar energy activities to also include wind energy projects, and supported the financing of significant investments.

QNB Leasing (QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.)

Since its establishment in 1990, QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. has been playing an active role in financing investments of the customers. QNB Leasing (QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.), as one of the leading companies in the sector in terms of the diversity of sectors and regions it serves and the breadth of its products, has adopted a customer-oriented strategy, focusing on developing tailored solutions for the specific requirements of its customers' sectors and businesses.

Having a widespread branch network across Anatolia, enabling it to analyze the needs of its clients on-site, QNB Leasing operates through a network of 14 branches, 1 being in the Free Trade Zone.

Focusing on financing sustainable investments throughout 2025, QNB Financial Leasing has expanded its activities in the solar energy sector, which it has been pursuing since 2015, to include wind energy projects, thereby securing financing for significant investments in 2025. In addition to renewable energy, QNB Leasing has concluded collaboration agreements with Türkiye's leading companies in the areas of energy efficiency, water efficiency, and wastewater management, aiming to contribute to their sustainable investments. In this context, it has secured around USD 250 million in funding from financial institutions such as IFC and FMO.

In addition to sustainable investments, QNB Leasing continued to contribute to the growth of the economy and production by leasing all types of machinery, equipment, IT hardware, software, metalworking machines, etc. to meet the needs of all sectors, especially the manufacturing, tourism, healthcare, and construction sectors.

As of year-end 2025, the Turkish leasing sector generated a new transaction volume of USD 8,281 million, and QNB Leasing achieved a new transaction volume of USD 1,042 million with a share of 12.5% in this volume.

As of year-end 2025, QNB Leasing's total assets amounted to TL 56.4 billion and net profit for the period was TL 1.8 billion.

www.qnbleasing.com.tr

QNB Invest (QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.)

Established in 1996 to engage in capital market activities, QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (QNB Invest) operates with the desire to stand out as innovative and reliable in capital markets. Aiming to provide high standards of service to its stakeholders with its wide range of products and technological infrastructure, QNB Invest has achieved a leading position in the investment world by rapidly adapting to changes in the financial sector.

Within the scope of investment services, QNB Invest offers a wide product range including domestic and international equities, futures and options market (VIOP), margin trading of capital market instruments, short selling and securities lending/borrowing, investment funds, fixed-income securities, and leveraged trading, as well as corporate finance, investment advisory, individual and collective custody, and fund operation services. The company has taken a pioneering role in the sector by providing solutions to local and international institutional customers engaged in high-frequency trading and algorithmic order transmission through its Corporate Sales Unit.

QNB Invest provides sustainable services for all customer requirements through 20 branches across 14 provinces, a large sales team at its Head Office, and digital trading platforms.

In 2025, QNB Invest's net profit reached TL 2.6 billion.

www.qnbinvest.com.tr

> In 2025, QNB Invest's net profit reached TL 2.6 billion.

QNB Asset Management (QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.)

Established in 2000, QNB Asset Management serves a broad investor base in the capital markets through the products and services it offers in securities investment funds, exchange-traded investment funds, and pension investment funds.

Reinforcing its experience spanning over a quarter of a century with its corporate heritage and market expertise, QNB Asset Management also manages the pension investment funds established by QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.

The Company structures its investment processes around data-driven analysis, effective risk management, and a disciplined approach to asset management, and adopts a value-creation approach aimed at generating long-term value in line with its vision of sustainable growth. With its product diversity and management capabilities, QNB Asset Management ranks among Türkiye's leading asset management companies, demonstrating steady growth across its areas of operation.

The Company's sector position, driven by its focus on sustainable growth, is underscored by its achievement in the "Leader in Pension Investment Funds Return" category at the Golden Bull Awards organized by the Turkish Capital Markets Association in 2025.

As of year-end 2025, QNB Asset Management increased its assets under management by 75.15% to TL 544.5 billion, achieving a 6.29% market share in investment funds and net profit of TL 1.5 billion.

https://www.qnbportfoy.com.tr

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QNB Factoring (QNB Faktoring A.Ş.)

Established in 2009, QNB Factoring is one of the leading companies in the factoring industry thanks to its specialized staff with significant experience in the banking and factoring industry. It is a member of Factors Chain International (FCI), the world's most prominent international factoring organization.

Headquartered in Istanbul, QNB Factoring continues its operations through 20 branches and digital channels in Adana, Ankara, Antakya, Antalya, Anadolu Ticari, Avrasya Ticari, Bursa, Denizli, Eskişehir, Gebze, Halkalı, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya, Ostim, Samsun, Gaziantep, Mersin, Diyarbakır and Trabzon.

As of year-end 2025, net profit stood at TL 2.03 billion and the Company's market share in terms of total factoring receivables was 8.6%.

www.qnbfaktoring.com.tr

> As of year-end 2025, net profit stood at TL 2.03 billion and the Company's market share in terms of total factoring receivables was 8.6%.

QNB Asset Leasing (QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.)

QNB Asset Leasing was established in 2018 as a subsidiary of QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş., one of the leading investment institutions in the sector, for the sole purpose of issuing lease certificates. The company has adopted the principle of introducing the lease certificate to investors, increasing awareness, and informing investors.

www.qnbvarlik.com.tr

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Subsidiaries and Affiliates

In 2025, while ikas and HockeyStack, two of the companies in the current portfolio, increased their valuations by receiving new investments from global investors, QNBEYOND Ventures made new investments in four different funds based in Europe and the US.

QNB Health Life Insurance and Pension (QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.)

QNB Health Life Insurance and Pension, also known as QNB Insurance, was established in 2007 under the name Finans Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. and was restructured in 2012 as Cigna Finans Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş., with a partnership structure of 49% QNB Finansbank and 51% Cigna Nederland Gamma B.V. In 2020, it decided to continue its activities under the name of Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. In 2022, QNB acquired 51% of the shares of Cigna, the other shareholder of the Company, and the Company became a 100% subsidiary of the Bank. The Company changed its trade name to QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş. (QNB Health Life Insurance and Pension) with the amendment of its articles of association at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 30 May 2023, and continues to serve its customers with the motto "Today, just live the day with QNB Insurance."

By the end of 2025, the net assets of 23 funds established by QNB Insurance, including the BEFAŞ fund size, reached TL 11 billion. Providing services in Health, Life, Personal Accident, Personal Accident Insurance, and Private Pension products, QNB Insurance's net sales revenue for 2025 is TL 16 billion.

www.qnbsigorta.com.tr

QNBEYOND Ventures B.V.

QNBEYOND Ventures is a corporate venture capital investment fund that invests in early-stage technology startups and various VC (Venture Capital) funds in Türkiye and globally.

In 2025, while ikas and HockeyStack, two of the companies in the current portfolio, increased their valuations by receiving new investments from global investors, QNBEYOND Ventures made new investments in four different funds based in Europe and the US.

www.qnbeyondventures.com

IBTech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Founded in 2005, IBTech conducts software development, research, and innovation activities in the field of digital and core banking, while also undertaking capacity planning, technological innovations, and system integration project management to ensure the sustainability of the information systems infrastructure. Numerous projects have been successfully implemented using artificial intelligence-based solutions to both improve customer experience and optimize operational processes. Applications developed in areas such as machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision increase the efficiency of business processes while also strengthening the concept of secure and uninterrupted service.

As of year-end 2025, IBTech's total assets amounted to TL 6.9 billion, and its net profit for 2025 was TL 226.1 million.

www.ibtech.com.tr

> As of year-end 2025, IBTech's total assets amounted to TL 6.9 billion, and its net profit for 2025 was TL 226.1 million.

QNB eSolutions offers a 24/7 customer experience with digital assistants and customer representatives from all digital channels.

QNB eSolutions (QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.)

QNB eSolutions was established in 2013 to ensure e-Invoice integration in the financial sector. It has been operating as a 100% subsidiary of QNB Türkiye since 2018. Continuing to serve as the leader of the e-Transformation sector in Türkiye, QNB eSolution has transformed into a fintech company with its renewed and expanded e-Transformation applications.

QNB eSolutions provides services in e-Invoice, e-Ledger, e-Archive Invoice, e-Waybill, POS Invoice, e-Foreign Exchange Receipt, e-Self-Employment Receipt, e-Producer Receipt, e-Dispatch, and e-Insurance Commission Expense Certificate products.

QNB eSolutions operates with around 400 different types of ERP / Accounting software thanks to its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) independent structure, provides uninterrupted service with remote connection through digital technologies, and offers a 24/7 customer experience with digital assistants and customer representatives from all digital channels.

With more than 140 thousand active customers as of 2025, QNB eSolutions continues making contribution to sustainability by creating 567 million e-Documents and 26.3 million A4 pages of equivalent financial book data and digitizing 593.3 million pages of data equivalent to 24.9% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) according to quaterly results.

QNB eSolutions is the largest solution partner of the Digital Bridge, which was introduced by QNB Türkiye in 2019. The e-Invoice and other e-Transformation solutions provided by QNB eSolutions enable companies to transfer their financial and daily operations completely to the electronic environment.

In addition to being the first Turkish full member of the European e-Invoicing Service Providers Association GENA (Global Exchange Network Association), QNB eSolutions is the first e-invoice service provider in Türkiye to enable integration in the field of foreign trade. Through its partnerships with global brands such as Basware, Tesisquare, and Pagero, QNB eSolutions offers services that meet international standards.

www.qnbesolutions.com.tr

Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Bantaş was established in 2009. 33.33% of its shares belong to QNB Bank A.Ş., 33.33% to Denizbank A.Ş., and 33.33% to Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş. Bantaş provides secure asset transfer services between branches and cash centers and provides cash support to ATMs. As of 2025 year-end, Bantaş's total asset value reached TL 1.0 billion.

www.bantastr.com

> 2025 year-end, Bantaş's total asset value reached TL 1.0 billion.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

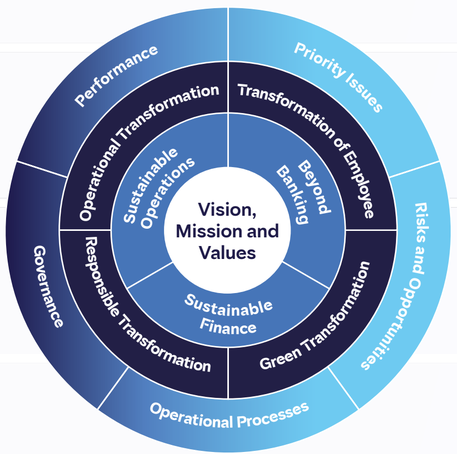
5 The Value We Create

The Value We Create

Related Capital Item	Inputs		QNB Türkiye's Sustainability Strategy	Outputs	Value Created	SDGs
Financial Capital	• Strong capital and partnership structure • Resource diversity and liquidity strength • Proactive financial and strategic risk management • Effective customer segmentation and product pricing approach • Business model supporting non-interest income	• Effective credit allocation and portfolio management • Efficient use of capital • Profitability-oriented and disciplined financial management approach		• Total consolidated assets: 1,910.7 billion TL • Consolidated deposits: 1,000.5 billion TL • Consolidated capital adequacy ratio: 17.2% • Consolidated net interest income: 65.8 billion TL • Consolidated net fee and commission income: 79.0 billion TL • Consolidated net loans: 1,144.6 billion TL • Consolidated return on equity (ROE): 33.5% • Consolidated net profit for the period : 47.8 billion TL	• Sustainable growth driven by a strong financial structure • Providing uninterrupted financing to various sectors of the economy • Financial resilience and resistance to crises • Balanced income structure and stable profitability • Increase in revenue diversity and quality of earnings • Sustainable financing for the real sector and individuals • Enhancing capital productivity • Sustainable returns and long-term value creation for shareholders	
Intellectual Capital	• Strategic approach toward the digitalization of financial services • Digital transformation investments • Digitalized business processes • Digital payment systems and contactless payment infrastructures • Digital banking solutions for SMEs	• Corporate digital banking infrastructure • Data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) applications • Robotic process automation (RPA) and process digitalization • Efforts on digital platforms to increase sustainability awareness • Digital Bridge		• Number of active digital customers: 7.07 million • Number of active mobile banking customers: 7.03 million • Number of transactions through digital channels: 3.0 billion, Ratio of active customers using QNB Mobile: 86.5%, Financial transaction rate through individual digital channels: 86.5% • Increase in the use of digital payment systems: 145%, Increase in credit card NFC payments: 14%, Increase in credit card QR payments: 196% • Digital solutions offered via Digital Bridge: 23 • Number of customers reached via Digital Bridge: 300,000+ • Digital Intelligence Q reactive customer understanding rate: 98% • Digital statement usage rate: 96%, Digital approval rate: 92% • Number of sustainability blog posts on the QNB Türkiye website: 82 • Digital Bridge Academy new blog posts: 45	• Providing 24/7 uninterrupted banking services • Facilitating access to financial services • Improving customer satisfaction and experience • Fast, secure, and customer-oriented payment experience • Digitalization and operational efficiency in business processes • Faster and more effective management of decision-making processes • More accurate and timely response to customer needs • Increase in operational efficiency and reduction of environmental impact • Increasing access to information on sustainability through digital channels • Developing digital competencies of SMEs through digital information sharing	

Produced Capital	• Effective management structure spread across the country
	• Branch and ATM network spread across Türkiye
	• Accessible branches and ATMs
	• Banking product and service infrastructure
	• Management systems and certifications owned by the Bank
	• Synergy created through subsidiaries and affiliates
	  ◦ QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.
	  ◦ QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (QNB Invest)
	  ◦ QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.
		• QNB Faktoring A.Ş.
		• QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.
		• QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.
		• QNBEYOND Ventures B.V.
		• İSTech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
		• QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.
		• Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş
				• Head office located in Kristal Kule, 2 operation centers, 13 regional directorates
				• Total of 418 branches (1 in Bahrain)
				• Number of ATMs with tactile surfaces: 1,500, Increasing inclusion through accessible banking services, Number of ATMs suitable for orthopedic disabilities: 135, Ratio of ATMs with audio menu features for visually impaired individuals: 100%
				• Various banking products and services
				• ISO 50001 Energy Management System, ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, ISO 27001 Information Security Management System, Zero Waste Certificate
				• QNB Finansal Kiralama: USD 1,042 million new transactions in 2025
				• QNB Invest's integrated transaction and technology infrastructure supporting various capital market products
				• QNB Faktoring's 8.8% market share in 2025
				• Investor information and promotion activities for lease certificate
				• 23 funds founded by QNB Sigorta
				• İSTech's integrated software solutions, AI-based applications, and critical banking information systems supporting technology and system infrastructure
				• 593.3 million pages of digitalized data by QNB eSolutions in 2025
				• Physical and operational cash logistics infrastructure ensuring the continuity of banking activities
					• Effective and uninterrupted execution of banking activities nationwide
					• Meeting the financial needs of all customers through various channels
					• Increasing inclusion through accessible banking services
					• Providing uninterrupted financial services to broad customer segments
					• Conducting operations in compliance with energy, environment, and information security standards
					• Expanding the Bank's service capacity to different areas and increasing scalability	

Social and Relational Capital	• Regular interaction with stakeholders • Customer-oriented banking approach prioritizing and strengthening customer experience • Effective corporate communication approach and stakeholder dialogue • Transformation-oriented sustainable financing approach and collaborations • Socially beneficial projects conducted with a sense of corporate citizenship • Education and awareness activities creating social value	• Collaborations with educational institutions and public stakeholders • Joint projects with national and international stakeholders • Corporate social responsibility and social investment approach • Human resources approach focused on equality, diversity, and inclusion • Responsible purchasing policies • Sustainable supply chain management		• Number of supported corporate memberships and initiatives: 27 • Total number of customers: 7.8 million • Net Promoter Score (NPS): 45.2% • Bond issuance executed with a "triple impact" approach focused on climate, women, and youth: USD 100 million • Number of children reached via the "Tiny Hands, Big Dreams" Platform: 750,000+ • Number of children gaining sustainability awareness through the Kral Şakir collaboration: 100,000 • In collaboration with TED and TEV, TL 36 million in lifelong scholarship support for 350 students affected by the earthquake • Number of children provided with climate education through the WWF collaboration: 10,000, Sponsorship, mentorship, internship, and employment opportunities for 30 students in the field of technology through collaborations with the Women in Technology Association (WTECH) and UP School, Water awareness provided to more than 4,700 children within the scope of the "Water is Life" Project in collaboration with Habitat • Social investment amount: 13.1 million TL • Bloomberg Gender Equality Score: 6.22/10 • Local supplier ratio: 97.2% • Ratio of local suppliers in procurement: 96.7%	• Strengthening stakeholder trust and collaboration capacity • Customer loyalty and sustainable growth • Strong brand reputation and relationship of trust • Supporting low-carbon transformation and inclusive economic participation • Sustainability awareness and social consciousness at an early age • Contributing to the formation of sustainability awareness in children through educational content • Long-term social transformation through education • Collective impact created through environmental awareness and social inclusivity • Strengthening social benefit and social license to operate • Inclusive corporate culture and reputation • Supporting the local economy • Enhancing trust and resilience in the supply chain	
Human Capital	• The QNB Türkiye family and corporate values • Corporate culture and career development approach shaped by principles of diversity, equal opportunity, and inclusion • Inclusive leadership and talent management approach • Competency-based career and promotion systems • Equal pay for equal work principle • Competency development and life-long learning approach	• Practices prioritizing good working conditions and employee well-being • Occupational health and safety (OHS) management approach • Effective internal communication and feedback mechanisms • Hybrid working model • Human resources practices focused on employee well-being and wellness		• Total number of employees: 10,413 (13,256 including subsidiaries) • Female employee ratio: 51%, Ratio of promoted women: 63%, Ratio of newly hired women: 60% • Ratio of women in senior management: 25%, Ratio of female members on the Board of Directors: 36%, Ratio of women across all management levels: 47% • Ratio of employees subject to regular performance and career development reviews: 93% • Target to reduce the gender pay gap: 25.5% in 2025, 25% in 2026 • Training hours per employee: 91 • Paternity leave implementation: 20 days • Number of OHS committees: 4 • Number of employees who completed basic OHS training: 14,031 • Support and suggestion channels: Whistleblowing Line, Ombudsman, and the "I Have a Suggestion" platform. • Employee satisfaction survey participation rate: 83%, Employee satisfaction rate: 75% • Number of activities conducted for employee happiness: 338	• Economic and sectoral contribution through the sustainable transfer of corporate culture and job creation • Strengthening equal opportunity in recruitment and career development processes and supporting an inclusive workforce structure • Increasing diversity and representation within leadership ranks • Ensuring fair career progression based on competency and performance • Strengthening justice, transparency, and employee trust in compensation processes • Enhancing employee competencies and increasing corporate capacity • Supporting work-life balance and employee well-being • Ensuring a safe, healthy, and sustainable working environment • Strengthening ethical culture, transparency, and employee participation • Increasing employee satisfaction and loyalty through flexible working arrangements • Strengthening employee engagement, motivation, and corporate belonging	
Natural Capital	• International borrowing approach structured based on climate and environmental criteria • Financing products developed in collaboration with IFC and EBRD, considering climate and environmental impact • Financing of renewable energy and low-carbon investments • Transition strategy supporting the shift to a low-carbon economy and including a gradual phase-out of coal	• Net Zero target and carbon reduction roadmap • Product development and credit allocation approach supporting green transformation • Resource efficiency and waste management approach • Management and reporting of climate, water, and biodiversity risks		• Sustainability Syndicated Loan: USD 600 million, Sustainability-Linked Syndicated Loan (exclusive 2-3 year maturity): USD 450 million • First Climate Transition Bond: USD 100 million • First Triple Impact Bond: USD 100 million • Green and Social Bonds: USD 75 million • Total Project Finance Amount provided to renewable energy projects: USD 405 million • Operating installed capacity of financed projects: 1,757 MWm • No new financing for coal-based activities and rebalancing of the credit portfolio in favor of low-carbon sectors • Emissions Data Scope 1 Emissions: 11,310 tCO$_2$e, Scope 2 Emissions: 21,457 tCO$_2$e, Scope 3 Emissions: 16,473 tCO$_2$e, Emission intensity per employee: 1.09 tCO$_2$e/number of employee, Sustainable Fleet: 9 electric vehicles, 619 hybrid vehicles, and 6 electric vehicle charging stations within the total vehicle fleet • Green and Blue Credit products offered under the Green Transformation Program • Total electricity consumption: QNB Türkiye: 177,840 GJ, (Consolidated: 217,201 GJ), Total waste amount: 330.6 tons, Recycled waste amount: 318.7 tons, Number of branches implementing Zero Waste: 345, Paper savings: 131 million pages • CDP Climate Change Score: A, CDP Water Security Score: A, CDP Forests Score: A, Number of projects subjected to the ESRM (Environmental and Social Risk Management) Model: 21	• Strengthening access to international funding and linking environmental performance to financial conditions • Supporting low-carbon and environmental impact-oriented investments through financing • Contributing to energy transition and reducing dependency on fossil fuels • Reducing exposure to carbon-intensive activities and managing climate transition risks • Mitigating the climate impact of Bank operations and progressing in alignment with Net Zero targets • Supporting low-carbon and water-focused investments through financing and contributing to the conservation of natural resources • Reducing natural resource consumption and lowering operational environmental impact • Effective management of nature-based risks and contribution to the protection of ecosystems	



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QNB Türkiye continues its operations with the vision of becoming one of Türkiye's leading banks and has adopted a strategy based on sustainable and profitable growth. The bank takes a holistic approach to the value it creates in economic, environmental, and social areas, systematically monitoring the interaction between financial and non-financial capital elements through measurable indicators.

In 2025, QNB Türkiye will demonstrate the contribution it makes to its stakeholders through financial capital, intellectual capital, manufactured capital, social and relational capital, human capital and natural capital components within the framework of its Value Creation Model.

QNB Türkiye's Sustainability Strategy

QNB Group's sustainability framework is shaped around three pillars consisting of "Sustainable Finance", "Sustainable Operations", and "Beyond Banking".

QNB Group Sustainability Framework

QNB Group defines sustainability as creating long-term positive value for all stakeholders, especially customers, shareholders, employees, and society, in financial, environmental, social, and human dimensions. The Group integrates this vision into its corporate culture and operates with the awareness of the contribution it can make to society as a financial institution. QNB Türkiye places environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues at the core of its business conduct through its commercial operations, financing strategies, and social responsibility projects.

The QNB Group's sustainability framework is centered around three building blocks: "Sustainable Finance," "Sustainable Operations," and "Beyond Banking." Adopting this framework, QNB Türkiye has created the "QNB Türkiye Sustainability Roadmap." In line with this strategy, the Bank aims to reduce its risks, create new business opportunities, strengthen its brand perception, and achieve sustainable financial performance. Under each building block, detailed action plans are implemented to improve sustainability performance, contributing to the Bank's long-term success.

QNB Türkiye Sustainability Roadmap

Sustainability is one of the most important strategic focal points for QNB Türkiye. The bank defines sustainability as a transformation journey that starts from its own activities and extends to all its stakeholders.

With its sustainability vision, QNB Türkiye aims to integrate with the world in humanitarian, environmental, economic, and social terms and fulfill its responsibilities for the welfare of the global ecosystem.

In line with this purpose, QNB Türkiye contributes to the fight against climate change, supports gender equality, carries out social responsibility projects that prioritize children's rights, facilitates unlimited access to information, and works to ensure equal opportunities in education. Through pioneering initiatives in the field of digital banking, contributions are made to ensuring uninterrupted access to financial services. As a financial institution, QNB Türkiye aims to create a more sustainable world by supporting clean and inclusive economic development.

QNB Türkiye's sustainability roadmap focuses on four main impact areas: "Green Transformation," "Responsible Transformation," "Operational Transformation" and "Transformation of Employee." The first two impact areas, Green Transformation and Responsible Transformation, focus on the sustainable transformation of customers; while the other two, Operational Transformation and Transformation of Employee focus on the sustainability of the Bank's own activities. Priority issues, possible risks and opportunities, performance indicators, and related Sustainable Development Goals have been determined for each impact area.

Sustainable Finance	QNB Türkiye integrates ESG criteria into its financing activities within the scope of its sustainable finance approach. The main purpose of the Bank is to support customers in managing environmental and social risks, to provide financing to businesses that contribute to sustainable development, to facilitate access to finance for SMEs and individuals and companies with limited access to financial services, and to provide responsible service to customers.
Sustainable Operations	QNB Türkiye integrates ethical principles and ESG criteria into all its operational processes. The Bank aims to further strengthen its Corporate Governance and risk management structure, support equality and diversity in the field of human resources, and minimize carbon emissions resulting from operations.
Beyond Banking	QNB Türkiye aims to increase the added value created through its social responsibility activities and contribute to social welfare.

Sustainable Finance	Beyond Banking	Sustainable Operations	
	Transformation of Customers		**Transformation of QNB Türkiye**	
Climate Change	**Green Transformation**	• Climate Action • ESG Impact on Credit • Facility and Sustainable Finance • Biological Diversity	**Operational Transformation**	• Operational Excellence and Business Continuity • Digital Transformation and Innovation • Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain Management
Social Development	**Responsible Transformation**	• Customer Experience and Satisfaction	**Transformation of Employee**	• Talent Management and Employee Wellbeing • Social and Community Investment • Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Gender Equality

Sustainability Governance

QNB Türkiye has a multi-layered and participatory management structure to ensure the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) objectives into all its processes.

QNB Türkiye has a multi-layered and participatory management structure to ensure the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) objectives into all its processes. Ultimate responsibility for the oversight of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities rests with the Board of Directors. The sustainability is included within the management's agenda through the Corporate Governance Committee and Risk Committees reporting to the Board of Directors. The Bank's Sustainability Governance Framework is the main guide in the field of sustainability and is supported by relevant guides, procedures, and memberships in local and global sustainability initiatives.

The Sustainability Committee convenes at least twice a year and creates a strategic road map of the Bank's sustainability activities. The Committee serves as the primary executive and decision-making body, comprising senior management representatives from all of the Bank's core business units, and is co-chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a member of the Board of Directors, and the Head of the Treasury Sales, International Banking and Sustainability Management. The Sustainability Committee is the decision-making body on all matters related to the Bank's sustainability performance. Each member evaluates climate and sustainability-related issues within their respective fields of expertise, and global or national developments are discussed during Committee meetings.

The Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing sustainability strategy and commitments, identifying priority issues, monitoring performance, and assessing ESG-related risks and opportunities. Material risks and opportunities likely to have impact on the Bank are reported to the Board of Directors through the Corporate Governance Committee, while comprehensive information on sustainability strategy and performance is presented to the Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance Committee at least once a year. In addition, the Chief Risk Officer serves as a member of the Sustainability Committee.

The Committee, convening at least twice a year to review reports on sustainability performance, progress towards strategic goals, and developments relating to ESG risks and opportunities, has convened 3 times and adopted a total of 4 resolutions in 2025. Extraordinary meetings can be convened when required. These resolutions include, in consideration of the Bank's sustainability material topics, the ones related to QNB Türkiye's Net Zero road map, its endeavors in the field of sustainable finance, its sustainable borrowings, its endeavors focused on inclusion, diversity, and equality, its sustainability-focused corporate social responsibility efforts, and the reduction of emissions from its operations, as well as the ones to ensure compliance with local and global reporting standards.

You can access detailed information on the Sustainability Committee under the Corporate Governance Section, **Committees Operating Under the heading Board of Directors and Other Committees**.

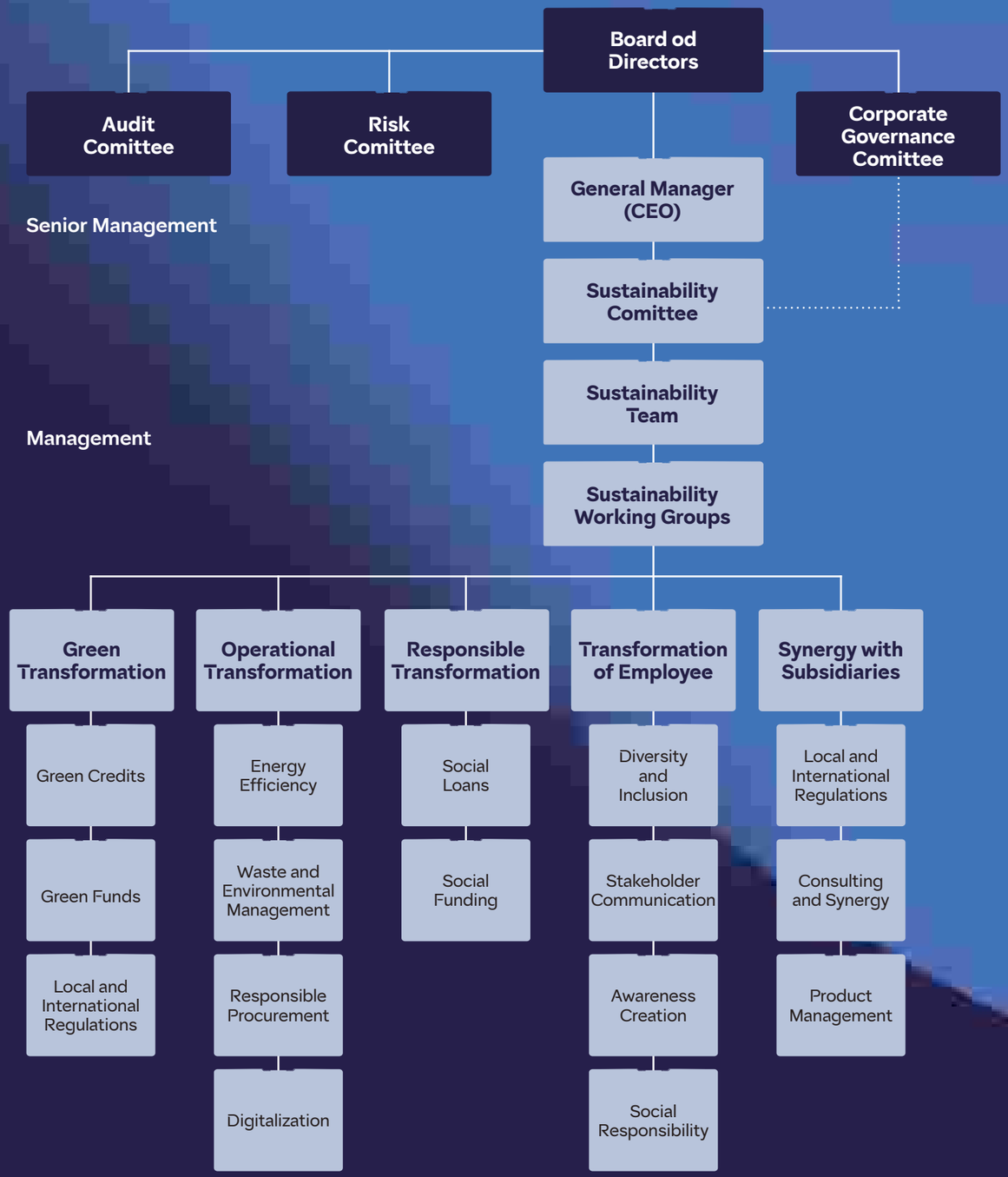
The competencies and expertise of QNB Türkiye Board Members meet the requirements of the Banking Law. In addition to the requirements of the Banking Law, Board of Directors selection criteria treat sustainability governance as a holistic priority. In this context, diversity is sought in alignment with the Bank's strategic needs and the individual competencies of members, ensuring the Board effectively serves financial, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) sustainability. Sustainability- related responsibilities are included in the job descriptions and key performance indicators (KPI) of the CEO and C-level managers at the Bank. These indicators include contributing to the development and implementation of the Bank's net-zero strategy and roadmap for reducing financed emissions, expanding the sustainable financing and product portfolio, supporting sustainability reporting, strengthening sustainability data and IT infrastructure, integrating climate and sustainability risks into decision-making processes, increasing access to inclusive finance and digital channels, and sustainability communication and training activities.

The Sustainability Management Team is responsible for the coordination of sustainability activities and Sustainability Working Groups, tracking performance against targets, and consolidation of sustainability data. The Sustainability Team evaluates activities in terms of sustainability objectives and carries out internal and external communication activities regarding sustainability issues.

Sustainability Working Groups develop and execute sustainability-related projects according to their areas of expertise. These groups work with the Sustainability Management Team and are responsible for implementing the strategy determined by the Sustainability Committee.

> The Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing sustainability strategy and commitments, identifying priority issues, monitoring performance, and assessing ESG-related risks and opportunities.

QNB Türkiye Sustainability Management Structure



*For more information on the sustainability management framework, please visit the **QNB Türkiye Sustainability Policy**.*

Priority Issues and Prioritization Analysis

During the preparation of the 2025 Integrated Annual Report, the comprehensive prioritization assessment carried out in 2022 was reviewed. Within this context, the Bank's strategies, stakeholder expectations, legal requirements, Global Reporting Initiative Standards (GRI), UNEP FI Responsible Banking Principles, Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BDDK) Sustainable Banking Strategy Document, Turkish Banking Association (TBB) Sustainability Guide for the Banking Sector, SASB Standards, and various rating agencies have been analyzed. As a result of the work, certain updates were made to the materialization exercise guided by QNB Group's strategic direction and the Core Sustainability Principles were streamlined by restructuring under a three-pillar structure. The topic of "Reducing Environmental Footprint and Impact Management", among the material issues in the previous period, has been updated to be positioned under the main heading of Climate Action. The material topic of "Combating Climate Change and Environmental Compliance" has been renamed as "Climate Action".

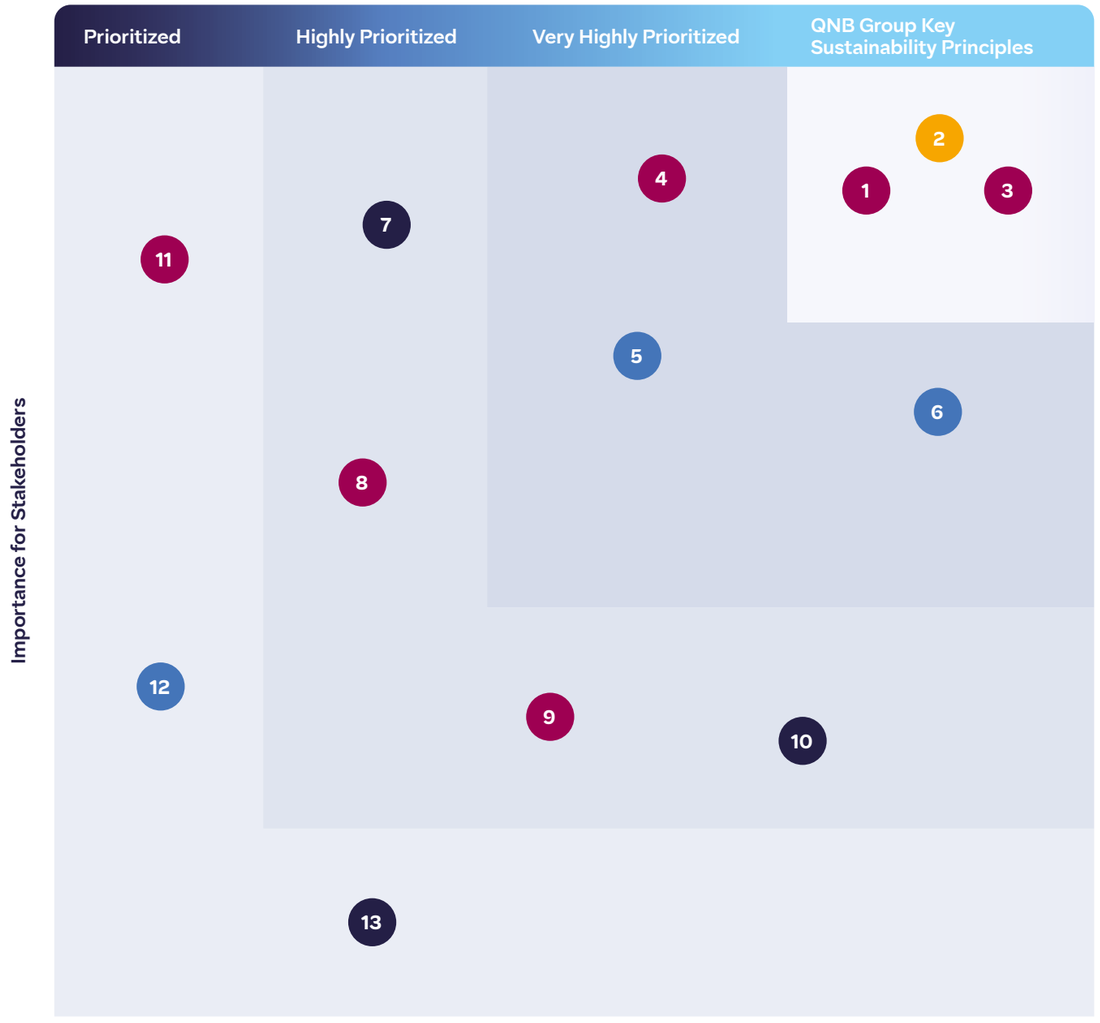
The topic of "Talent Management and Employee Wellbeing", among the Very High Material topics, has been moved to the High Material topics category. The materiality level of "ESG Impact on Lending and Sustainable Finance" topic has been increased, moving it to the Very High Priority topics category. The topic of "Operational Excellence and Business Continuity" has been moved from the Very High Material topics category to the High Material topics category.

The topic of "Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy" has been positioned under the main heading of Sustainable Finance. The materiality level of "Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Gender Equality" has been increased, shifting it from the Material topics group to the High Material topics group. Under QNB Group's guidance, "Biodiversity" has been included in the material topics, while "Sustainable Value Chain Management" has been updated as "Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain".

Building Blocks, Basic Principles and Priorities

Out of the 13 topics identified within the scope of the materiality analysis, 3 are designated as "Core Sustainability Principles." These topics are not subjected to prioritization because they are essential elements that must be achieved by QNB Türkiye under all circumstances in terms of sustainability, and each is considered an equally important fundamental component.

List of Material Topics



QNB Group Key Sustainability Principles

1- Sustainable Financial Performance, Stability and Systemic Risk Management

2- Legal Compliance, Corporate Governance, and Business Ethics

3- Cybersecurity and Customer Data Privacy

Very Highly Prioritized

4- Customer Experience and Satisfaction

5- Climate Action

6- ESG Impact on Lending and Sustainable Finance

Highly Prioritized

7- Talent Management and Employee Wellbeing

8- Operational Excellence and Business Continuity

9- Digital Transformation and Innovation

10- Equal Opportunity, Diversity, and Gender Equality

Prioritized

11- Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain

12- Biological Diversity

13- Social and Community Investmen

Sustainable Development Goals We Contribute to

QNB Türkiye contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals through its work on each of its priority issues.

Strategic Focus	Priority Issue	SDG	Related Capital
QNB Key Sustainability Principles	Sustainable Financial Performance, Stability and Systematic Risk Management	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Social Capital, Human Capital, Financial Capital
	Legal Compliance, Corporate Governance and Business Ethics	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES; 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	
	Cybersecurity and Customer Data Privacy	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Intellectual Capital
Green Transformation	Climate Action	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES; 13 CLIMATE ACTION; 14 LIFE BELOW WATER; 15 LIFE ON LAND; 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Natural Capital
	ESG Impact in Lending and Sustainable Finance	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES; 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION; 13 CLIMATE ACTION	Natural Capital, Financial Capital
	Biological Diversity	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION; 13 CLIMATE ACTION; 14 LIFE BELOW WATER; 15 LIFE ON LAND	Natural Capital
Responsible Transformation	Customer Experience and Satisfaction	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Social Capital
Operational Transformation	Digital Transformation and Innovation	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE; 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Human Capital
	Operational Excellence and Business Continuity		
	Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Social Capital
Transformation of Employee	Equal Opportunity, Diversity, and Gender Equality	5 GENDER EQUALITY; 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES; 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Human Capital
	Talent Management and Employee Wellbeing	4 QUALITY EDUCATION; 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	
	Social and Community Investment	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING; 4 QUALITY EDUCATION; 5 GENDER EQUALITY; 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES; 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Social Capital

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

Believing that building strong relationships with stakeholders is the key to success in the sector, QNB Türkiye supports various initiatives and enhances collaboration through corporate memberships in this regard.

The principles of open, honest, and transparent communication form the basis of QNB Türkiye's interactions with all stakeholders, and the Bank makes use of various communication channels and practices within this framework. Opinions and feedback received from stakeholders are regarded as an important input in determining the Bank's strategic direction.

In line with its inclusive sustainability approach, QNB Türkiye attaches great importance to transparently sharing its activities with the public and has created a dedicated sustainability section on its corporate website for this purpose. Through this section, all of the Bank's activities within the scope of sustainability—ranging from responsible products and services to local and international collaborations, and from corporate social responsibility efforts to projects implemented alongside its subsidiaries—are made available to the public.

In addition, updates on the Bank's latest sustainability developments, sectoral trends, and internal sustainability activities are regularly shared with stakeholders through a monthly LinkedIn newsletter.

QNB Türkiye considers media as an effective communication tool and uses it actively. In total, it has more than 1.3 million followers on social media platforms such as LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and X. The Bank's social media accounts can be accessed at **https://www.qnb.com.tr/destek/iletisim/sosyal-medya-hesaplarimiz**.

QNB Türkiye believes that building a strong relationship with stakeholders is the key to success in the sector. To this end, QNB Türkiye supports various initiatives and increases collaboration through corporate memberships. You can find detailed information about the Bank's corporate memberships in the **Corporate Memberships and Supported Initiatives** section of the report.

Key Stakeholder Groups

Internal Stakeholders
- Management
- Shareholders and Investors
- Employees

External Stakeholders
- Customers
- Suppliers
- Public Institutions
- Non-Governmental Organizations
- National and International Financial Institutions
- Media
- Rating Agencies
- Sectoral Associations and Organizations
- Regulatory and Supervisory Authorities
- Society and Local Communities
- Universities and Academics
- Analysts

Our Key Stakeholders	Why Is It Important for QNB Türkiye?	Communication Channels	Communication Frequency		Needs and Expectations	QNB Türkiye's Response to Expectations	Related Capital
Management	QNB Türkiye achieves its strategic goals thanks to its senior management, which manages its day-to-day operations and makes decisions that directly affect its financial performance.	• Annual Reports and Performance Presentations • Internal Communication (E-mail, Intranet, announcements) • Committee Meetings	Continuous		• Sustainable profitable growth and operational efficiency • Effective risk management • Compliance with legal regulations • Customer satisfaction-oriented innovative solutions, digitalization, and innovation • Data-driven reporting, fast access to information, and transparency	QNB Türkiye focuses on strong financial performance, effective risk management, and sustainable growth strategies. It prioritizes efficiency and aims for operational excellence to maximize growth. It also adopts Corporate Governance principles in line with international standards and demonstrates a transparent management approach. It maintains its competitive advantage by adapting quickly to market conditions and ensures continuous development through innovation investments. By bringing all these elements together, the Bank not only meets the expectations of its management but also strengthens its position as a reliable and reputable financial institution.	Financial Capital, Human Capital, Social-relational Capital, Intellectual Capital, Produced Capital, Natural Capital
Customers	QNB Türkiye accomplishes its corporate strategy in line with our mission of achieving the highest level of customer satisfaction. The Bank provides the financing of the growth strategy with its diverse and broad customer base. By increasing its investments in digitalization and innovative solutions, it aims to offer its customers more accessible, faster, and value-added services; it continuously improves its products and services by closely monitoring customer needs.	• Customer Solution Center Communication Channels • QNB Türkiye Corporate Website • Mobile and Online Banking Channels • Call Center • Corporate Social Media Accounts • Branches • Digital Bridge Solutions Center • SME Banking Service (SME Cloud) • Calls by Sales Support Representatives	Continuous		• Quality Service and Satisfaction • Easy to Use Products and Services • Transparency and Accountability	In line with its mission, QNB Türkiye, by understanding the needs of its stakeholders, strives to find the right solutions and create the highest level of customer satisfaction. To this end, the Bank aims to offer the best customer experience through all channels. The Bank offers different products and services to customers and meets with them through online channels, mobile applications, face-to-face banking services, and various meetings. QNB Türkiye continuously monitors customer satisfaction through communication and feedback mechanisms, and continuously improves service quality in line with the principles of accountability and transparency.	Financial Capital, Social-Relational Capital, Intellectual Capital, Produced Capital, Natural Capital

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

Our Key Stakeholders	Why Is It Important for QNB Türkiye?	Communication Channels	Communication Frequency		Needs and Expectations	QNB Türkiye's Response to Expectations	Related Capital
Employees	QNB Türkiye regards its human resources as its most valuable capital. The Bank contributes to sustainable development with its qualified labor force.	• Employee Internal Communication Platform • Employee Loyalty Survey • Artı1 Appreciation and Recognition System • Leap Employee Support Program • Ombudsman • Hotline (Internal Control and Legal Compliance) • Training and Development Programs • Finclub Life Workshop Events • Finarmoni Education Portal	Sürekli		• Professional Development • Justice and Equal Opportunity • Work-Life Balance	QNB Türkiye carefully selects its employees and invests in their professional and personal development. Various trainings are organized to enhance employee development by increasing their technical and management knowledge and skills. The Bank attaches importance to employee satisfaction, communicates with employees through various channels, and receives their opinions. Regular feedback mechanisms are implemented to enhance employee satisfaction and work-life balance, and employee opinions are gathered through various communication channels to ensure continuous improvement of the working environment.	Human Capital
Shareholders and Investors	Shareholders and investors of QNB Türkiye provide financial strength to the Bank. The Bank creates a positive corporate reputation through mutual value creation understanding.	• Activities of the Investor Relations Unit • Integrated Annual Reports • Investor Interviews • Investor Meetings • Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) Notifications	Annual and Quarterly		• Stock Performance • Operational and Financial • Performance • Strong Corporate Governance, Risk Management Structure • Successful Rating Results • Transparency and Public Disclosure	QNB Türkiye prioritizes establishing a trust-based, transparent, and sustainable communication structure with shareholders and investors. Developments related to share performance and operational and financial performance are regularly shared with investors, along with a strong corporate governance and risk management framework; public disclosure obligations are fulfilled in full. Investor inquiries are addressed in a timely and consistent manner by the Investor Relations Department, while digital channels, primarily the Public Disclosure Platform and the corporate website, are used effectively. Furthermore, investor participation in decision-making processes is supported through Ordinary General Assembly meetings, reinforcing corporate transparency.	Financial Capital
Public Institutions	QNB Türkiye follows the new regulations and carries out its reporting in accordance with the laws and regulations. The Bank shares information with public institutions.	• Audits • Regular Reporting Activities • Regular Meetings • Conferences	As Required		• Compliance with Applicable Legal • Regulations • Strong Anti-Bribery and Corruption • Precautions • Strong Risk Management and Governance Structure	QNB Türkiye conducts its relations with public institutions in full compliance with all applicable legal regulations and operates transparently in line with regulatory expectations. The Bank has established a robust governance and risk management structure, with compliance processes supported by regular control and audit mechanisms. Ethics-based policies are implemented to combat bribery and corruption, and corporate integrity is strengthened through awareness campaigns and internal control processes. This approach supports the Bank's position as a reliable and responsible institution in the eyes of regulatory authorities.	Financial Capital, Social-Relational Capital
NGOs	QNB Türkiye realizes its social investments and fulfills its social responsibilities in collaboration with the non-governmental organizations it supports.	• Social Responsibility Projects • Sponsorships • "Volunteer Program" • Annual Reports • Membership in Local and Global Initiatives	As Required		• Positive contribution to the solution of the problems encountered by society	QNB Türkiye carries out joint projects with many non-governmental organizations to create social value. Through these partnerships, it aims to create social benefits, ensure sustainable impact, and support inclusive development. The bank contributes to the proliferation of projects that add value to society by effectively utilizing its areas of expertise and resources.	Social-Relational Capital, Intellectual Capital, Natural Capital
National and International Financial Institutions	National and International Financial Institutions, in order to ensure the sustainable growth of the Bank, offer comprehensive financing packages.	• Meetings • Presentations • Conferences and Trainings • Annual Reports	Continuous		• Transparency and Public Disclosure • Strong financial and corporate governance infrastructure	QNB Türkiye provides regular, timely, and reliable information to its national and international financial stakeholders in line with the principles of transparency and public disclosure. Thanks to its strong financial and corporate governance infrastructure, it carries out risk management, internal control, and compliance processes in line with international standards; it supports accountability through reporting on financial and sustainability performance. This approach reinforces the Bank's reliability and corporate reputation within the international financial ecosystem.	Financial Capital, Social-Relational Capital, Intellectual Capital
Media	QNB Türkiye is in contact with many media institutions to transparently share developments with the public, follow current developments, and receive information about other institutions and organizations in the sector.	• QNB Türkiye Corporate Website • Press Releases • Postings • Annual Reports • Corporate Social Responsibility Activities	As Required		• Transparency, accountability and public disclosure • Identification of financial, environmental, and social risks and opportunities • Making a positive contribution to society	QNB Türkiye shares developments related to its financial, environmental, and social performance with the public in a transparent, accurate, and timely manner through media channels. It ensures that risks and opportunities are made visible through corporate disclosures and adopts an open communication approach that supports the principle of accountability. Furthermore, it contributes to raising social awareness by regularly communicating its value-adding activities and sustainability efforts to the public.	Social-Relational Capital
Suppliers	QNB Türkiye implements practices to ensure sustainable change through long-term supplier relationships.	• Meetings • Purchasing Processes (Tenders, etc.) • Audits	As Required		• Fair and Transparent Tender Process • New Business Opportunities	QNB Türkiye conducts its procurement processes in accordance with fair, transparent, and competitive principles, implementing tender processes that offer equal opportunities to all stakeholders. Aiming to develop long-term partnerships, the Bank contributes to the creation of new business opportunities by establishing sustainable and mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers. Compliance with ethical rules and corporate standards forms the basis of supplier relationships.	Social-Relational Capital, Financial Capital

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Sustainability Trainings

In 2025, QNB Türkiye implemented a comprehensive training program for all employees to generalize sustainability and climate action throughout the organization.

These trainings are positioned as one of the core tool for supporting the integration of the sustainability approach into business strategies and decision-making processes.

During the reporting period, trainings designed to raise awareness and knowledge of environmental sustainability were assigned to employees through Finarmoni, the online training platform, across the Bank and its subsidiaries. Trainings delivered as part of this program mainly include the following:

- Zero Waste and Environmental Awareness Training
- ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System Training
- TBB Basic and Advanced Sustainability Training
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Training

In line with our approach focused on inclusion and equitable access, as of 2025 all in-house training content has been made accessible to employees with hearing and visual impairments and enhanced with voice-over and closed-captioning.

In terms of the social sustainability dimension, educational initiatives aimed at bolstering gender equality and fostering an inclusive work environment have been continued. Within this framework, the Gender Equality e-learning course was assigned to all employees, and the trainings titled “Breaking Unconscious Biases” and “Preventing Harassment” were included among the mandatory trainings.

Corporate Memberships and Supported Initiatives

QNB Türkiye attaches importance to developing collaborations with national and international initiatives that will carry its sustainability performance to higher levels.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global call to action consisting of 17 goals that the United Nations (UN) set in 2015 and aims to achieve worldwide by 2030. Aiming to be an important solution partner for global problems, QNB Türkiye matches the outputs of its activities with the UN SDGs and demonstrates the value it creates for its stakeholders.

United Nations Global Compact

The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) is the world’s largest corporate sustainability initiative consisting of ten core principles on human rights, labor standards, environment, and anti-corruption. By joining the UNGC in 2019, QNB Türkiye committed to making these ten principles a part of its strategy, culture, and daily activities. In 2020, the Bank once again showed its support for the United Nations by signing the CEO Declaration for Renewed Global Cooperation, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. QNB Türkiye also became a member of the Global Compact Signatories Association, which was established in May 2023 to carry out UNGC activities in Türkiye.

> The Bank supports national and international initiatives and increases the number of its voluntary commitments in the field of sustainability every day.

Carbon Disclosure Project

The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the world’s most widely participated environmental reporting platform, provides up-to-date information on companies’ performance in reducing their climate impact. QNB Türkiye has been transparently sharing its environmental goals and performance with its stakeholders under the CDP Climate Change Programme since 2021. QNB Türkiye has been listed on the Global A List as a result of its high performance in the CDP Climate Change, Water Security, and Forest programs, which it reported on for the first time this year. The bank is also one of only 23 companies worldwide to achieve an A rating in all three areas of Climate Change, Water Security, and Forest, earning a “Triple A” rating. With this achievement, QNB Türkiye continues to support the transition to a low-carbon future on its Net Zero 2050 journey and strengthen its sustainability leadership.

United Nations (UN) Women’s Empowerment Principles

The Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs) is an initiative that provides guidance to achieve gender equality in the economy and support women’s empowerment in society. As a signatory of the WEPs in 2021, QNB Türkiye has made a commitment to comply with 7 principles to create practices that will ensure gender equality.

Bloomberg Gender Equality Index

The Bloomberg Gender Equality Index (GEI) is one of the most comprehensive methodologies in the world to measure the performance of companies committed to gender equality. Reporting its data on gender equality, in 2025, QNB Türkiye’s Bloomberg GEI score is 6.22 out of 10.

Business World and Sustainable Development Association

Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD Türkiye) works with Türkiye’s leading companies in sustainability within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to increase the awareness and impact of the business world on sustainable development. QNB Türkiye became a member of BCSD Türkiye in 2022.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Corporate Memberships and Supported Initiatives

Global Reporting Initiative

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is an international organization established to provide a global common language in sustainability reporting and to enable organizations to report their sustainability impacts. QNB Türkiye has been reporting its sustainability performance in accordance with GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards since 2018.

30 Percent Club Türkiye

Hosted by Sabancı University Corporate Governance Forum, the 30 Percent Club is a collaboration platform where senior executives come together to improve gender balance at all levels and increase the representation of women on boards. QNB Türkiye joined the platform in 2024.

Integrated Reporting Association Türkiye

The Integrated Reporting Association Türkiye (ERTA) is an organization that supports the adoption and dissemination of integrated thinking and integrated reporting in Türkiye. Its main objective is to contribute to the transparent reporting of financial and non-financial information by encouraging organizations to create sustainable value. QNB Türkiye became a member of the association in 2024.

Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials

"The Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials" (PCAF) is a global collaborative initiative established in 2015 by financial institutions worldwide to measure their carbon emissions and align their portfolios with Net Zero goals in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. QNB Türkiye became a signatory of the "Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials" (PCAF) in 2024 under the roof of the QNB Group. With this membership, the Bank aims to increase its environmental transparency by measuring emissions from its loans and investments in compliance with international standards.

QNB Türkiye is aware of the importance of collaborations to fulfill the common goals of the sector in which it operates. To this end, the Bank closely monitors global developments, undertakes international initiatives, and works to create sustainable solutions to global problems.

Organizations and associations of which the Bank is a member;

- The Banks Association of Türkiye (TBB)
- Interbank Card Center (BKM)
- Kredi Kayıt Bürosu (KKB)
- Turkish Capital Markets Association (TSPB)
- International Investors Association (YASED)
- International Financial Institutions (IFI)
- International Chamber of Commerce Türkiye National Committee
- International Chamber of Commerce Türkiye
- Supply Chain Management Association (TEDAR)
- Corporate Governance Association of Türkiye (TKYD)
- Integrated Reporting Türkiye Association (ERTA)
- Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (BCSD Türkiye)
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
- Global Compact Signatories Association (KISID)
- Foundation for Contemporary Education (ÇEV)
- Darüşşafaka Society
- Educational Volunteers Foundation of Türkiye (TEGV)
- Turkish Education Association (TED)
- Turkish Education Foundation (TEV)
- Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG)
- Association of Private Sector Volunteers
- Financial Literacy Association (FODER)
- International Women's Forum Türkiye (IWF)
- 30 Percent Club Türkiye
- Yanındayız Association
- YenidenBiz Association
- World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) Türkiye

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Sustainability Milestones

In 2025, QNB Türkiye continued to take pioneering steps that shape the future with its sustainability-oriented financial innovations and social contributions.

2017
- Two syndicated loan agreements indexed to sustainability criteria were concluded.

2018
- The Sustainability Report was released for the first time.

2019
- UN Global Compact (UNGC) was concluded.

2020
- The United Nations CEO Declaration for Renewed Global Cooperation was concluded.
- The Environmental and Social Management System was updated.

2021
- Two syndicated loan agreements indexed to sustainability criteria were concluded.
- The first green bond issuance was carried out with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
- The UN Women's Empowerment Principles (UN WEPs) were concluded.
- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Climate Change Program reporting was started.
- All the Bank's electricity consumption was provided by renewable sources.

2022
- The first Integrated Report was published.
- New coal thermal power plants and new coal mine investment projects were added to the exclusion list.
- Digital platforms have been made climate-friendly by neutralizing carbon emissions originating from online bank channels.
- A loan worth USD 50 million was offered to women-led businesses from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
- QNB Türkiye and Barclays Bank carried out the first repo transaction in which the cost was determined depending on QNB Finansbank's energy efficiency performance. With this transaction, QNB Finansbank once again demonstrated its long-term commitment to a low carbon, eco-friendly economy.
- Within the scope of the SWAP agreement with Merrill Lynch International, an agreement was concluded to receive a refund if the Bank's electricity consumption is sourced from renewable resources.
- Two syndicated loan agreements indexed to sustainability criteria were concluded.
- Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD Türkiye) membership.
- A project called "Climate Protectors Are Growing Up" was implemented in collaboration with the Turkish Education Volunteers Foundation (TEGV).
- The Bank received one of the highest ratings in the Turkish financial sector by increasing its Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Climate Change Program rating from C to the "A-" Leadership Category.
- Three headquarter building received TÜV SÜD approved Environmental Management System certificates within the scope of TS EN ISO 14001:2015 standard.
- Three headquarter building received a Zero Waste Certificate valid for 5 years.
- "QNB Finansbank Clean Energy Index" was created to include companies traded on Borsa Istanbul.
- The Bank became an EyeBrand with the Blindlook integration, which offers a voice guidance service to facilitate the use of digital channels for visually impaired customers.
- The Bank became a supporter of the Nature Pioneers Program, where WWF Türkiye and the Ministry of National Education were the project managers.

2023
- The first Integrated Annual Report was published.
- CDP Water Security reporting was made for the first time.
- The Bank participated in the 2023 Bloomberg Gender Equality Index.
- Türkiye's first Sustainable/Green Deposit product was offered to customers.
- The Green Transformation Loan Program was launched to support customers' green transformation.
- In collaboration with WTECH, the Bank supported the "Leading 100s in Technology on the 100th Anniversary of the Republic" Project and became a member of the association.
- Became a member of the Global Compact Signatories Association.
- Two Head Office Buildings (Crystal Tower and Ümraniye) received Energy Management System certification in accordance with TS EN ISO 50001 standard.
- The sustainability-linked syndicated loan was renewed by 102% in June and 108% in November.
- The Gender Equality Guidebook, which includes 'Gender Equality Sensitive Banking Principles' and 'Action Plan' prepared in collaboration with Kadir Has University, was published.
- The Small Hands Big Dreams Education Scholarship worth TL 36 million was launched in collaboration with the Turkish Education Foundation and the Turkish Education Association to support the education of children affected by the earthquake.
- A loan agreement totaling USD 220 million was concluded with EBRD, IFC, Proparco and EFSE to meet the financing needs of individuals and SMEs in earthquake-affected provinces.
- The Bank continued to support the Nature Pioneers Program, a project implemented by WWF Türkiye and the Ministry of National Education, and hosted the Nature Pioneers National Youth Conference.

2024
- The first sustainable syndicated loan agreement amounting to USD 400 million was concluded.
- QNB Türkiye secured a three-year sustainability-linked syndicated loan of USD 650 million after a five-year break, maintaining its position as the only Turkish bank to do so since 2016.
- The first sustainable Eurobond, amounting to USD 500 million, was issued.
- Sustainable Bond with a nominal amount of USD 500 million was added to the BIST Sustainability Themed Debt Instruments Index.
- In collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), green bonds and Türkiye's first blue bonds, totaling USD 125 million, were issued.
- Our first integrated annual report was honored with five awards at the LACP Vision Awards.
- The Bank became a member of the 30 Percent Club to support increasing the representation of women on the Board of Directors.
- The QNB Group became a signatory of the "Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)."
- As part of the collaboration with the Association of Women Exporters (IKADE), the "Export Academy for Women" project was implemented.
- New coal power plants, new coal mine investments, and production or trade of wood and forest products other than sustainable forestry were added to the Bank's Exclusion List. In addition, the Bank started to implement restrictions on loans for coal trade, transport, and mining, and for the production, trade, and transport of tobacco and hazardous chemicals in the SME customer portfolio.
- As part of its efforts to promote gender equality, it became one of the supporters of the Business Against Domestic Violence (BADV) project of Sabancı University Corporate Governance Forum Türkiye.
- The Loan with Lower Interest Rates as Green Increases, a financing solution for businesses that incentivizes carbon footprint reduction, was developed.
- In collaboration with QNBEYOND, the first "Sustainability Hackathon" focused on "Inclusive Financing with Digitalization," and "Waste Management and Recycling" topics.
- The Bank became a member of the Integrated Reporting Association Türkiye in order to raise awareness of integrated reporting and disseminate good practices.
- In order to support SMEs in achieving their green transformation goals and provide financial products & digital solutions to SMEs, the Bank sponsored the Strategic Plan of OSBÜK Green Transformation and Sustainability Center.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Sustainability Milestones

2025

- The first TSRS (Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards)-Compliant Sustainability Report was published.
- In line with our sustainability strategy and Net Zero goals, a significant step was taken to increase the use of electricity from renewable sources through the investment in the Ground-Mounted Solar Power Plant implemented in Yozgat.
- In CDP 2025, the Bank achieved an A rating across the Climate Change and Water Security programmes, as well as the Forest programme reported for the first time, and was included in the Global A List as one of five companies in Türkiye and 23 companies globally.
- In cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), a USD 100 million "Triple Impact" sustainable bond issuance was carried out.
- A USD 100 million worth Climate Transition Bond was issued with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), marking the world's first climate transition bond.
- Within the framework of a financing approach supporting the energy transition, long-term financing support of USD 50 million was provided to be used in financing Rönesans Energy's renewable energy investments.
- Syndicated loan with a total of USD 450 million with maturities of 2 and 3 years was secured from international markets. The transaction was completed with strong international participation, a 175% renewal ratio and demand exceeding USD 650 million.
- For the first time in Türkiye, a sustainability-linked Interest Rate Swap (IRS) transaction was executed, expanding sustainable finance products through derivative instruments.
- The 'QNB Monthly Sustainability Bulletin' has transitioned into a regular feature on LinkedIn, providing a comprehensive overview of internal applications, global developments, and inspiring case studies.
- Prepared with a transparency and integrated thinking approach, the 2024 Integrated Annual Report was awarded a Silver Stevie in the "Best Annual Report" category at The Stevie International Business Awards and a Platinum Award in the "Integrated Reporting" category at the LACP Vision Awards. Furthermore, the report achieved prestigious distinctions in the LACP rankings across global, regional, and national categories.
- The 2050 Net Zero commitment was publicly announced, and long-term climate goals were communicated to stakeholders through multi-channel engagement initiatives.
- With Verra-approved certificates, the Bank became the first bank in Türkiye to neutralize its plastic footprint; and the Head Office building's 2024 plastic waste was offset through plastic loans.
- As part of Plastic-Free July initiative, an awareness event organized in Belgrad Forest in collaboration with GYMY Kids highlighted the environmental impacts of plastic waste together with employees and their children.
- To promote environmental awareness among children, the books 'King Şakir: Nature is Our Friend' and 'King Şakir: Green Mission', authored by Varol Yaşaroğlu, were presented as gifts to children through the 'Tiny Hands, Big Dreams' platform.
- The Scratch Cup technology and coding competition, implemented in collaboration with Habitat Association, was held under the theme of "Technologies Protecting Nature", with the participation of 1,192 teams from 52 cities.
- The Future +1 Academy programme, implemented in collaboration with the Down Syndrome Association of Türkiye and carried out in the earthquake-affected region, provided training and psychosocial support to 3,621 people in the earthquake-affected region.
- The Sustainable Cuisine Workshop, organized in collaboration with WWF and USLA, has raised awareness on food waste, zero-waste kitchens, and sustainable nutrition.
- The Bank issued its first domestic sustainable bond of TL 250 million to provide funding for projects with high environmental and social impact.
- Turkish Hosted for the third time in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Türkiye and WWF-Türkiye, the National Conference of the Nature Pioneers Program, awarded 13 student projects from 10 different provinces.
- The 2024 Integrated Annual Report was deemed worthy by ERTA for the "Best Integrated Report" award.

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6 Sustainable Banking for the Future

While QNB Türkiye implements concrete measures to reduce the carbon footprint of its own operations and the projects it finances, it is also steadfastly shaping its long-term climate goals in line with Türkiye's "2053 Net Zero" vision.

Green Transformation

QNB Türkiye extends its Green Transformation vision beyond financial activities, contributing to strengthening sustainability awareness and disseminating climate-related actions through training programs, knowledge sharing initiatives, and stakeholder collaborations.

Priority Issues

Climate Action

ESG Impact on Credit Facility and Sustainable Finance

Biological Diversity

Related Capital Elements

- Natural Capital
- Financial Capital

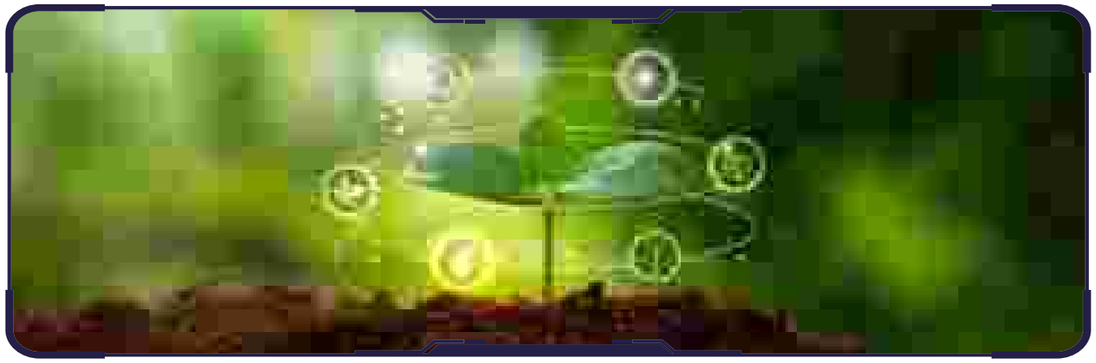
SDGs

Opportunities

- Creating new job opportunities through financial solutions and support packages in the transition to a low-carbon economy
- Development of products and services that support climate adaptation
- Contributing to the Bank's brand value and reputation through a sustainable, green, and blue product/service portfolio
- Strengthening employee motivation and commitment through dynamic business models aligned with the transition economy
- Deepening corporate customer relationships and creating new business partnerships through sustainability-focused projects
- Achieving competitive advantage and market differentiation through environmental, social, and governance-focused financing solutions

Risks

- Physical damage and business continuity disruptions that climate change is likely to cause to direct operations
- Delays in sustainability and climate change adaptation initiatives leading to losses in market share
- Increasing financial and supply chain risks due to corporate customers falling behind in the climate adaptation process
- Lack of human resources with the advanced capabilities required by the transition economy
- Administrative sanction or criminal penalty risks arising from non-complance with regulations and ESG standards
- Difficulties in accessing green finance and meeting ESG criteria potentially limiting the Bank's lending and investment opportunities
- Climate-driven extreme weather events or natural disasters affecting asset values and insurance risks



Shaping its business strategies with the awareness of the challenges and opportunities brought by climate change, QNB Türkiye places its commitment to supporting the Green Transformation at the center of its banking activities; accordingly, it assumes an active role as a financial stakeholder both in its own strategies and in its customers' sustainable transformation journeys. Within this framework, the Bank pursues a forward-thinking strategy to reduce its environmental footprint across all financial operations and to encourage the transition of its customers toward sustainable business models. For this purpose, within the scope of the management of climate-related risks, the Bank invests in the development of climate risk assessment structure in order to understand the financial impacts of potential climate risks and to integrate into its processes. QNB Türkiye extends its Green Transition vision beyond financial activities and contributes to strengthening sustainability awareness and expanding climate-related action through training programs, knowledge-sharing initiatives, and stakeholder collaborations.

Goals

✓ Achieved ▶ Ongoing ✗ Not realized

Goals for 2025	Realization Status	Targets for 2026 and Beyond
Creation of emission reduction models based on emission intensity and sectoral strategies for priority sectors for the reduction of loan portfolio emissions calculated according to the PCAF methodology.	▶	Development of emission intensity calculation methodologies for other sectors for the reduction of loan portfolio emissions and determination of net zero strategies.
Development of strategies to measure and manage the Bank's climate change risks; continuation of the annual measurement of transition risks and physical risks associated with climate change.	✓	Maintaining the current goal
Conducting reporting for CDP Climate Change, Water Security, and Forest.	✓ Global A List	Maintaining the current goal
Expansion of the Unfinanced Activities List (Exclusion List): Adding radioactive products, activities involving indigenous peoples' land rights, and unsustainable forestry.	✓ In 2025, the scope of the list has been maintained, and no new activities have been added.	Expansion of the Unfinanced Activities List.
Increasing customer awareness regarding the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and contributing to the climate transformation of these companies by offering green products and services.	✓ The " Loan with Lower Interest Rates as Green Increases" was offered to customers.	Development of the Blue Loan product aimed at the protection of water resources.

Performance indicators related to priority issues are given in the **Appendices - Key Performance Indicators page**.

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Green Transformation

For QNB Türkiye, Net Zero is more than just an environmental goal; but a comprehensive area of responsibility requiring managing risks, rethinking business models, and accurately assessing customers' requirement for transformation

QNB Türkiye's 2050 Net Zero Commitment

QNB Türkiye commits to **achieving Net Zero by 2050**, assuming the financial sector's responsibility in the transition at a time when climate-related decisions are shaping economic resilience and growth.

This commitment encompasses not only reducing QNB Türkiye's own operational emissions, but also supporting low-carbon investments through its financing power, accelerating the transformation of sectors, and sharing progress in a transparent manner.

Net Zero represents a transformation approach beyond a determined commitment; it is positioned as a concrete reflection of long-term value creation, investor confidence, and responsibility to future generations. The fact that sustainability performance cannot be considered separately from financial performance forms the basis of this approach.

Net Zero Framework

In line with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal, the requirement to significantly reduce global emissions by 2030 and reach a Net Zero balance by 2050 positions the banking sector as an active agent of transformation. In this context, reshaping lending policies, supporting industries' transition to low-carbon models, and reducing portfolio emissions are becoming strategic imperatives for financial institutions. This framework requires not only reduction in emissions but also the development of transition plans transparent, traceable, and aligned with international standards.

For QNB Türkiye, Net Zero is more than just an environmental goal; but a comprehensive area of responsibility requiring managing risks, rethinking business models, and accurately assessing customers' requirement for transformation. Growing demand for financing in areas such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable production, and green technologies constitutes a direct reflection of this goal in banking activities. Therefore, Net Zero is treated as a decisive factor in both QNB Türkiye's financing decisions and customer relationships, shaping the focus of initiatives strengthening the Bank's resilience to climate risks while contributing to Türkiye's green transition.

Critical Steps on the Path to Net Zero

I. Reducing Impact at the Source	II. Managing Transformation of the Portfolio	III. Using Offsetting Only for Residual Emissions
Emissions are reduced at the source through energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy, and process optimizations in operations.	Financed emissions are monitored in line with international methodologies, and a transition pathway aligned with science-based targets is established.	Only emissions that cannot be technically reduced are offset through verifiable mechanisms, observing that the offsetting approaches used are permanent, additional, and high integrity.

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Green Transformation

The Net Zero roadmap prioritizes high-emission sectors that constitute a significant portion of Türkiye's greenhouse gas emissions and the Bank's portfolio.

1. Net Zero Road map and 2030 Sector Goals

The first stage of the Net Zero journey is to establish the portfolio's current emissions profile on a scientific basis. Portfolio emissions arising from financing provided to carbon-intensive sectors are calculated in accordance with the PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) methodology and the GHG Protocol; thereby providing a clear baseline demonstrating where transition endeavors are required to be accelerated. This approach establishes an emissions-reduction framework aligned with 1.5°C-compatible and science-based scenarios; demonstrating the portfolio's capacity to reduce absolute emissions based on concrete data.

The Net Zero road map prioritizes high-emitting sectors accounting for a significant share of both Türkiye's greenhouse gas emissions and the Bank's portfolio. For these sectors, the 2050 Net Zero pathways and 2030 intensity-reduction targets were set based on scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), as well as Türkiye's long-term sectoral decarbonization plans. The sector-specific goals are presented in the table below.

2. Financial Impact Modeling of the Net Zero Commitment

The portfolio's current and forward-looking emission structure is being comprehensively evaluated. Projections are developed based on data obtained through:

- Increasing green financing,
- Reducing exposure to high-emitting assets, and
- Considering changes in portfolio emissions over time,

and the impacts of the transformation on key financial indicators are analyzed. The Bank develops short-, medium-, and long-term financial action plans based on these analyses. QNB Türkiye's Net Zero Transition Plan focuses on financed emissions; lending policies supported by scenario-aligned, forward-looking actions—together with sustainable finance products and capacity-building endeavors—provide holistic support for the Bank's Net Zero strategy.

Through its Net Zero Transition Plan, QNB Türkiye aims to manage climate-related risks and opportunities while contributing to Türkiye's Net Zero goals and the transition to a low-carbon economy globally.

Sectors	Metrics	Scenario	Emission Scope	2023 Baseline Emissions Intensity	2030 Goals
Cement	tCO_2e/t cement	International Energy Agency (IEA - NZE 2050)	Scope 1 + 2	0.74	Prudent:-4.9% Base:-10.3% Optimistic:-16.6%
Energy Generation	tCO_2e/ MWh		Scope 1 + 2	0.108	Prudent:-12.2% Base:-20.5% Optimistic:-29.2%
Oil - Gas	gCO_2e/MJ		Scope 1 + 2 + 3	76.72	Prudent:-6.9% Base:-13.0% Optimistic:-15.9%
Iron - Steel	tCO_2e/t steel		Scope 1 + 2	0.63	Prudent:-16.2% Base:-17.8% Optimistic:-20.8%

3. Goal Setting - The Road to 2050

The Net Zero goal is being shaped based on global road maps and transition scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), as well as Türkiye's long-term sectoral decarbonization plans.

In this context:

- National climate goals, policies, and progress for both our customers and Türkiye are monitored;
- Sector-based action plans are developed to support customers' transition endeavors through products, services, and advisory mechanisms; moreover, by engaging directly with customers in carbon-intensive sectors, the Bank develops transition plans and provides technical guidance to help portfolio companies align with Net Zero-compatible roadmaps;
- As the share of green assets in the portfolio increases, the Bank is gradually reducing exposure to carbon-intensive assets; this transition is supported by policy sets strategically redirecting financing flows from high-emitting activities to low-carbon solutions;
- Only emissions not feasible to be technically reduced are addressed through additional, verifiable, and permanent offsetting mechanisms; and
- Annual measurements are conducted in the most carbon-intensive sectors within the Bank's portfolio, and progress is monitored regularly.

Transparency and Accountability Framework

A measurable, transparent, and secure structure is adopted throughout every stage of the Net Zero journey.

- Global standards such as CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), SBTi, and IFRS S2 are closely monitored;
- Goals and performance results are regularly disclosed to stakeholders through reports prepared under the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), CDP disclosures, and the Integrated Annual Reports.
- The progress is monitored against annual interim goals; performance variances are assessed in line with transparent reporting principles, and the transition plan is updated as required.

Governance Structure - Top Level of Corporate Ownership

At QNB Türkiye, the Net Zero commitment is treated not only as a strategic goal but as a holistic responsibility embraced across the organization through senior-level governance.

- The Board of Directors oversees and performs strategic governance of climate risks and opportunities. Accountability for the Net Zero targets is defined at the Board level, and the Board is duly informed and supported through established governance mechanisms.
- The Sustainability Committee, with the participation of senior management, sets and implements goals, regularly monitors performance, and manages ESG risks.
- Through an inclusive structure involving all of the Bank's business units in the process, sustainability is positioned at the center of corporate decision-making mechanisms as a shared responsibility across the Bank.

This holistic governance model demonstrates that QNB Türkiye addresses its Net Zero goal through an integrated framework across all processes—from operations to product design, and from risk management to portfolio strategy. This ensures that the Net Zero goal becomes an integral part of in-house decision-making mechanisms and performance monitoring processes.

Why Did QNB Türkiye Commit to Net Zero?

The Net Zero commitment represents a long-term transformation vision going beyond simply following global trends, enabling the Bank to manage risks effectively while also revealing new areas of opportunity.

- **Transformative effect of finance:** In line with the commitment to accelerate customers' transition to a low-carbon economy by leveraging capital allocation, lending and investment policies are updated to reduce exposure to high-carbon-intensity activities and to increase capital flows to sustainable solutions.
- **Climate risk and regulatory compliance:** The requirement to strengthen resilience to escalating physical and transition risks while ensuring compliance with regulations such as the Paris Agreement, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the Climate Law, and the Emissions Trading System (ETS).
- **Social responsibility:** A corporate sense of responsibility guided by the awareness to leave a livable world for future generations.
- **Investor expectations:** Integrating Net Zero metrics into the financial strategy to satisfy investors' expectations for climate-aligned governance, risk management, and transparency, in line with a strong demand for long-term value creation through transparent, measurable, and verifiable performance.

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Green Transformation

While setting its long-term goals in alignment with Türkiye's "2053 Net Zero" vision, QNB Türkiye also steers its operations and financing activities in line with its 2050 Net Zero Commitment.

COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

In the global economy's sustainability transition, the financial sector plays a critical role in enabling the shift to a low-carbon, resilient economy by channeling capital flows. By financing renewable energy investments, green technologies, and projects supporting sustainable development, banks not only strengthen financial stability but also contribute to social and environmental transformation. By integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into risk management, investment decisions, and product development processes, the financial sector plays a pioneering role in managing climate risks and mainstreaming sustainable financial solutions.

Positioned as an active stakeholder in this transition, QNB Türkiye has made combating climate change one of its strategic priorities and continues its operations with a long-term perspective. The Bank's vision for a sustainable future is built on reducing environmental risks, expanding green finance practices, and supporting inclusive economic growth. The climate strategy developed for this purpose aims to manage the environmental impacts of the portfolio and operational activities holistically through a double materialization approach and to support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible for the strategic governance and oversight of all climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related issues are regularly introduced to the Bank's management agenda through the Board Risk Committee and the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring environmental, social, and governance (ESG) strategies and policies and sets goals, steers implementation, and monitors performance in this capacity.

The Bank's risk management activities are carried out by the Risk Management Unit, reporting regularly to the Board Risk Committee. The Board Risk Committee oversees the strategic direction regarding climate and sustainability risks, the Bank's risk appetite, and compliance with its sustainability commitments.

The Risk and Sustainability Committees take a holistic approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, strategic objectives, and the key actions and policies in this area. The Corporate Governance Committee and the Board Risk Committee at the Board level also play a role in effectively incorporating climate-related matters into the Bank's management agenda.

While setting its long-term goals in alignment with Türkiye's "2053 Net Zero" vision, QNB Türkiye also steers its operations and financing activities in line with its 2050 Net Zero Commitment. Within this scope, the Bank is implementing initiatives contributing to reducing financed emissions and conducting comprehensive risk assessment processes to better analyze the financial impacts of climate change. To support integration into the lending process, the Bank invests in the development of climate risk measurement and assessment tools, with the aim of further expanding the scope of these practices in the period ahead.

In line with this strategic framework, QNB Türkiye supports the low-carbon transition through its financing operations. Financing provided for renewable energy projects contributes to strengthening clean energy infrastructure in Türkiye and supports the country's progress toward its climate goals.

By the end of 2025, the Bank's total credit amount for project financing providing renewable energy will be USD 405 million. This support contributes to increasing renewable energy capacity and sustainable development.

In line with its responsible banking approach, QNB Türkiye integrates an environmental and social risk assessment framework into its lending processes. This system makes it possible to analyze the environmental impact and sustainability performance of loan applicants and contributes to the mitigation of climate risks by promoting environmental-friendly practices. You can find detailed information on lending processes in the **Environmental and Social Risk Management System** section of the report.

The Bank implements practices that support sustainable transformation not only within its financial portfolio but also across its operational processes. While energy efficiency measures are being expanded across branches and offices, resource consumption is minimized through water conservation and recycling initiatives. Furthermore, sourcing the electricity used in operational buildings from renewable energy contributes significantly to reducing the Bank's carbon footprint. In addition, by encouraging environmentally responsible practices across the supply chain, the Bank supports a circular economy approach and adopts a holistic transformation mindset to reduce environmental impacts of its operational processes. You can find detailed information on the Bank's climate-friendly activities in the **Operational Transformation** section of the report.

As of year-end 2025, the total project finance provided by the Bank to the renewable energy sector stands at USD 405 million.

QNB Türkiye is on CDP Global A List

QNB Türkiye earned an A score in all three CDP 2025 programs—Climate Change, Water Security, and Forest (reported for the first time) and was included in the Global A List as one of five companies from Türkiye and one of 23 worldwide. Thus, The Bank achieved the highest performance level across all three areas.

This rating demonstrates that QNB Türkiye's transformation strategy toward its 2050 Net Zero goal has gained global recognition with its transparent reporting approach and strong focus on environmental performance.

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Green Transformation

To assess and manage future uncertainties and risks related to climate change, QNB Türkiye utilizes scenario analysis and stress testing methods.

MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED RISKS

Climate change-related risks are defined as risks likely to arise both from the direct impacts of climate change and from the global transition aimed at mitigating those impacts. Accordingly, climate risks are addressed under two main categories as **Physical Risks** and **Transition Risks**. Both physical and transition risks are regularly assessed in terms of their potential impacts on both the Bank's operations and its loan portfolio.

Transition risks, arise from social expectations during the transition to a low-carbon economy, such as regulatory changes, shifts in market dynamics, and advancements in technology, reputation, and consumer behavior.

Physical risks, can arise from long-term changes in the climate such as temperature increases and sea-level changes (chronic risks) or from sudden and severe natural events such as floods, droughts, or wind gusts (acute risks).

To assess and manage future uncertainties and risks associated with climate change, QNB Türkiye applies scenario analysis and stress testing methods. These activities aim not to provide precise forecasts but to test the Bank's business strategies and financial resilience under different climate scenarios and to identify potential areas of vulnerability. The analyses assess the potential impacts of both transition risks and physical risks.

Having conducted its first climate risk stress test in 2022, the Bank submitted the results of the test to the BRSA as part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) report. In subsequent years, in line with studies carried out in coordination with the QNB Group, the Bank's climate risk stress testing framework has been expanded and methodologically enriched.

The methodology, assumptions, and data sources considered in the studies are detailed in the Bank's TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Reports.

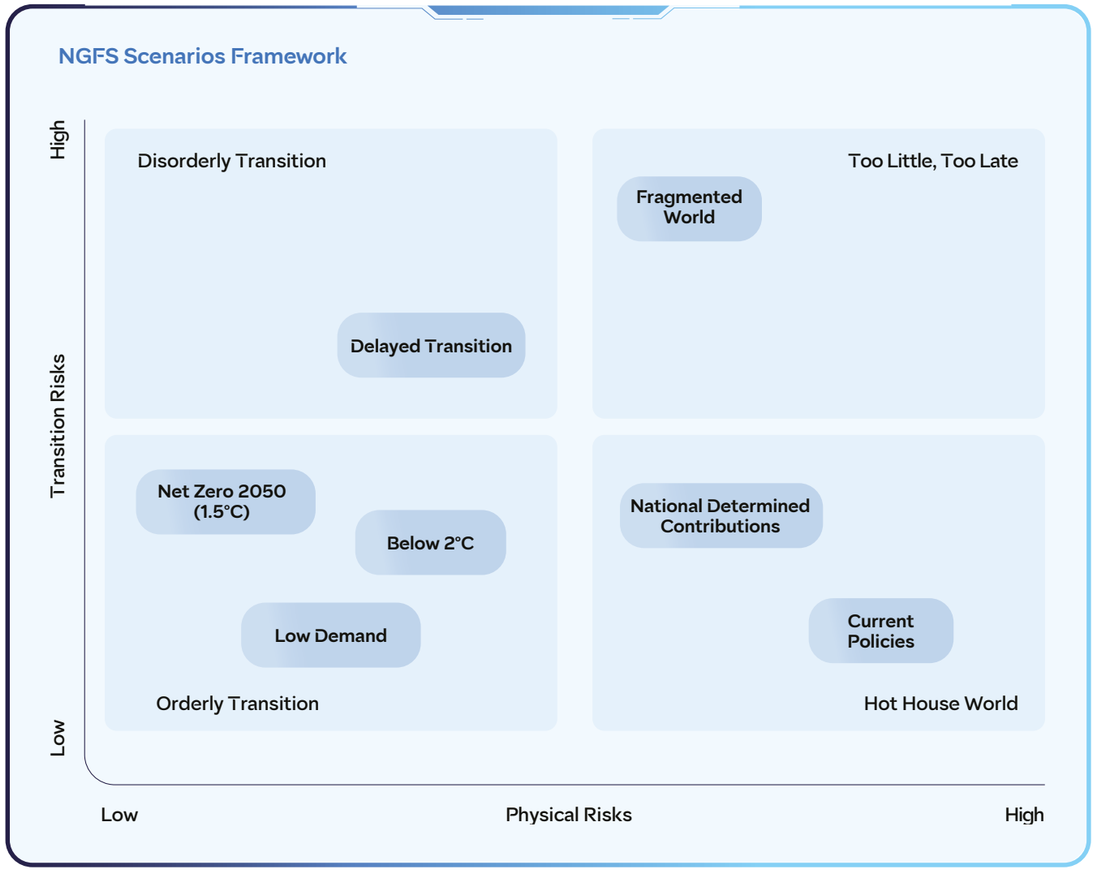
Transition Risks:

Along with the carbon reduction strategies of many countries, Türkiye's 2053 net zero target, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) practices, and the anticipated international and domestic sanctions associated therewith will cause additional costs, particularly for companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors. For this reason, transition risks associated with climate change are considered likely to adversely affect the overall risk profile of the financial sector, particularly in terms of loan portfolio. Accordingly, QNB Türkiye aims to quantitatively analyze the impact of transition risks on its loan portfolio, and this impact has been identified as reaching its highest level in the medium term.

The Bank applies NGFS scenarios to assess transition risk. The main scenarios utilized are: "Orderly Transition," in which climate policies are implemented in an orderly manner; "Disorderly Transition," where implementation is delayed and divergent; "Hot House World," dominated by a lack of policy; and "Too Little, Too Late," in which global policy coordination fails to materialize. Within the framework of these scenarios, we analyze short-, medium-, and long-term impacts for the 2026-2050 period and assess factors such as financing requirements and carbon costs companies likely to encounter throughout the value chain.

Using data obtained from the NGFS database, the carbon taxes companies would pay based on their current emissions and the emission reduction investments they would require to undertake in line with the scenarios were modeled, and the impacts of these factors on balance sheets were analyzed. As a result of these calculations, Risk Indices reflecting the level of exposure to transition risk for each customer have been established. In this index, designed as a function of the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) and the profit margin, the company's risk level increases as the Risk Index increases. For companies lacking up-to-date financial information, the average risk index of the relevant sector, if available, was used as a basis; if sector data were unavailable, the overall portfolio average risk index was used as a basis.

Leveraging this study, the Bank aimed to estimate customers' forward-looking Probabilities of Default (PD) and, accordingly, to calculate the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) impact on a scenario- and year-specific basis. In this context, using 2024 financial data, the relationship between the Risk Index and the PD was analyzed for the study covering companies in the Corporate, Commercial, and Medium-Scale Enterprise segments; based on the resulting correlation, companies' forward-period PD and changes in ECL as of year-end 2025 were projected under different scenarios.



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Green Transformation

QNB Türkiye has conducted various analytical studies to measure the impacts of climate risk on its operations and portfolio through different transmission channels.

Physical Risks:

Physical risks can arise from long-term changes in the climate (chronic risks) or from sudden and severe natural events (acute risks). In this context, QNB Türkiye has conducted various analytical studies to measure the impacts of climate risk on its operations and portfolio through different transmission channels.

To quantify physical risks, stress test analyses are conducted on the loan portfolio based on the Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 scenario for physical risks, assuming a future in which emissions continue to increase substantially.

This scenario assumes minimal climate change mitigation endeavors and continued reliance on fossil fuels, very limited adoption of renewable energy technologies, significant land-use changes including deforestation driven by agriculture and urbanization, and high emissions of methane and other non-CO_2 greenhouse gases. The climate impacts projected under this scenario are warming exceeding 4°C above pre-industrial levels and its catastrophic effects on ecosystems and human systems, a high likelihood of extreme heat waves, droughts, and floods, major disruptions to food and water systems, and, consequently, threats to global security and economic stability.

Acute Physical Risks:

Acute physical risks refer to the risks arising from sudden and extreme weather events, such as floods, wind gusts, landslides, heavy precipitation and wildfires, whose frequency and severity increase due to climate change, creating significant adverse short-term impacts on human activities, ecosystems, infrastructure, assets, and economic activities. Such events have the potential to directly impact the Bank's own operational infrastructure, branch and ATM network, as well as have direct impact on the assets within its loan portfolio.

Within this framework, the Bank reviews the impact on the loan portfolio through two distinct transmission channels. The primary transmission channel is real estate mortgages, considered as loan protection. The second transmission channel has been identified as the revenue-generating assets of the companies included in the project finance portfolio. Four distinct physical risk hazards (flood, landslide, wildfire, wind gust) likely to lead to impairment in the value of the relevant assets have been examined and analyzed in detail. In the initial phase of the study, risk maps were developed for each climate hazard based on the geographic location data of customers' relevant assets. Subsequently, potential value losses that may occur in customers' real estate collateral were calculated using scientifically based damage functions defined for each physical risk type. The climate risk-driven impairment-adjusted market values of the relevant real estate collateral have been reflected in the Bank's Loss Given Default (LGD) estimates calculated by borrower.

In the second phase of the study, the Bank assessed income-generating immovable assets belonging to customers in its project financing portfolio (such as production facilities) and calculated value losses in production facilities/revenue-generating sources for each type of risk based on the geographic location data of the relevant projects. Based on these losses, projections for potential revenue declines likely to arise in the relevant projects were developed, and, taking into account the reflections of such financial impacts on borrowers' repayment capacity, potential increases in the Bank's borrower-level Probability of Default parameters were estimated.

Thus, as a result of both studies, the financial impact of climate-related physical risks has been quantified in terms of ECL (Expected Credit Loss).

The impacts of acute physical risks on the Bank's operations are assessed in two different dimensions. The first dimension consists of the physical impacts on the Bank's assets, while the second dimension involves disruptions to branch and ATM operations and interruptions to business processes. Sudden floods and heat waves were prioritized in both dimensions of the assessment, and the evaluation was conducted qualitatively. Qualitative risk assessment is based on the methodology defined in the Operational Risk Management Policy, evaluating risks according to both frequency/probability and 10 non-financial impact criteria (confidentiality, integrity, availability, legal compliance, legal, reputation, process disruption, impact on business objectives, human and social, climate change).

While evaluating the dimension of damage to the Bank's physical assets due to the realization of acute risks, factors such as potential damages to these assets, loss of asset value, repair costs to remediate damages, and insurance values of assets were taken into consideration. While evaluating the dimension of disruption to operations and business processes, disruptions/interruptions in branch and ATM channels, delays in business processes, and limited loss of productivity and labor force in human resources were included in the scope. For both dimensions, considering that risk-mitigating controls and measures are at a good level, the risks were assessed to be at a level with limited impact and are manageable.

Chronic Physical Risks:

Chronic physical risk refers to risks arising from long-term structural environmental changes linked to climate change—such as temperature increase, changes in precipitation patterns, drought, and ecosystem degradation—creating permanent and gradual negative impacts on human activities, ecosystems, infrastructure, assets, and economic activities. Although such risks develop more slowly, over time they directly affect both the credit risk profile and the Bank's operational resilience by creating impacts on production structures, supply chains, asset values, and economic sustainability.

The study focuses on sectors with high sensitivity to water availability, prioritizing hydroelectric power plants and agriculture, which depend directly on precipitation patterns. The scope also includes water-intensive industries such as meat and poultry, pulp and paper, and water utilities. A detailed analysis was conducted to evaluate how climate-driven water stress and drought impact these sectors' production capacities and potential revenue losses.

Within this framework, water stress levels in the regions where the relevant companies operate were assessed under the RCP 8.5 scenario, based on high-emission and low-adaptation assumptions; potential adverse impacts on production processes and the associated financial losses were quantified. The obtained results were incorporated into the probability of default parameters, taking into account their impacts on the relevant companies' cash flows and repayment capacities. The risks likely to arise in the event of the scenario materializing have been quantified by incorporating them into the borrower-level ECL (Expected Credit Loss) calculations.

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Green Transformation

Climate Risk Financial Impact Table:

The table below summarizes the results of the analyses quantitatively conducted by the Bank regarding climate risks, by risk type.

Risk Type	Risk	Definition of Risk	Impact on Value Chain	Time Frame	Potential Sphere of Influence	Financial Impact	
						Scenario	Financial Impact* (TL million)
Acute Physical Risks - Impact on Credit Risk	Landslide	Acute extreme weather events will cause a decline in the value of physical assets, including those pledged by borrowers as collateral.	While the depreciation of real estate collateralized by the Bank can adversely affect credit risk mitigation measures, damage to production facilities or revenue-generating investment sources within the project finance portfolio can lead to potential revenue losses, thereby increasing the probability of default.	The impacts of climate-related risks can be observed in the short-, medium-, and long-term. The table presents the financial impact figures for the long-term (2040) period with the most severe impact.	A decrease in collateral value will lead to an increase in Loss Given Default (LGD) estimates, while potential revenue losses will increase the Probability of Default (PD), thereby causing an increase in Expected Credit Loss (ECL).	RCP 8.5 Scenario	905
	Flood						111
	Wildfire						335
	Wind Gust						66
Chronic Physical Risks - Impact on Credit Risk	Water Stress and Drought	Chronic weather events will reduce debtors' production capacities, leading to revenue losses accordingly.	Revenue losses resulting from impacts on the production capacities of bank clients operating in sectors such as hydroelectric power plants and agriculture, directly dependent on precipitation patterns, as well as meat and poultry, paper and pulp, and water utilities requiring intensive water use in their operational processes, may increase the probability of default.	The impacts of climate-related risks can be observed in the medium- and long-term. The table presents the financial impact figure for the long-term (2050) period with the most severe impact.	Potential revenue losses will increase the probability of default, thereby leading to an increase in Expected Credit Loss (ECL).	RCP 8.5 Scenario	690
Transition Risks - Impact on the Loan Portfolio	Risk of Transition to Low-Carbon Economy	Companies will be exposed to additional carbon taxes/costs due to climate regulations and will require additional resources to finance the transition of their operations to a low-carbon economy.	Demand from companies for climate-related products and services is likely to be increased, and additional financing requirements can arise for transition investments. In adverse circumstances, companies may lose stakeholders' trust and business partnerships.	The financial impact figure in the table is provided for the 2030 time horizon of the Orderly Transition Scenario, having the most severe impact.	The additional financial costs companies will incur will increase borrowers' credit risk, leading to higher PD (Probability of Default) estimates and, consequently, higher ECL (Expected Credit Loss) levels.	Four different NGFS Scenarios: Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition, Hot House World, Too Little, Too Late	3,107

**Impacts on the loan portfolio are expressed as an increase in ECL. The ECL impact was calculated based on the loan portfolio as of year-end 2025.*

In addition to these initiatives, the potential impacts of climate-related risk factors on the Bank's liquidity position are evaluated annually within the scope of the **Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP)**. Furthermore, the scope is being expanded through the development of dedicated **stress scenarios**.

Financed Emissions Calculations (Scope 3 Category 15: Financed Emissions):

QNB Türkiye applies the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology, aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, to measure and manage financed emissions. The calculations include corporate loans (excluding micro-scale borrowers) and individual housing loans. Other personal loans and micro-segment borrowers are excluded from the scope due to the absence of the PCAF methodology and/or a lack of reliable data.

> QNB Türkiye applies the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology, which is aligned with the GHG Protocol, for the measurement and management of its financed emissions.

In emission calculations, wherever possible, data reported by the customer, such as emissions or production information, is used; in cases where such data is unavailable, estimated calculations are made using sectoral emission intensity benchmark values, and emissions are allocated in proportion to the Bank's share on the customer's balance sheet. This approach secures methodological consistency while preserving flexibility based on data availability.

The data quality score, among the key components of the PCAF methodology, rates the reliability of the data source from 1 (highest reliability, verified customer-reported data) to 5 (lowest reliability, estimates based on general assumptions). The scores assigned for each data quality are calculated using a weighted-average method at the portfolio level. As of year-end 2025, QNB Türkiye's average PCAF data quality score was 3.2.

In the upcoming period, the Bank aims to improve data quality and detail by enhancing customer engagement, conducting industry-specific benchmarking studies, and providing expanded disclosures. In this context, it is carrying out a project to systematically collect the emission and production data reported by firms in the portfolio. These endeavors are expected to increase the accuracy of financed emission calculations and improve the overall PCAF data quality score.

Based on calculations carried out using this methodology and these assumptions, it has been determined that, as of year-end 2025, QNB Türkiye's Scope 3 Category 15 emissions are approximately 18.3 million tons.

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QNB Türkiye's Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Model, implemented within the scope of its Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy, is a comprehensive tool that assists in analyzing the potential impacts of projects on biodiversity.

MANAGEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY AND FOREST RISK

In the banking and finance sector, as the impacts of biodiversity loss on economic and operational risks become increasingly evident, QNB Türkiye takes the potential effects on natural ecosystems into account during the credit decision processes of investment projects. Acting in line with its commitment to mitigating environmental risks, the Bank examines project finance requests in detail within the scope of its Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy. The management of biodiversity-related risks is addressed as a strategic priority both at the Board of Directors level and by senior management; within this framework, policies are developed to prevent risks, mitigate impacts, and evaluate opportunities.

The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Model implemented by QNB Türkiye under its Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy is a comprehensive tool helping analyze projects' potential impacts on biodiversity. When implementing the Model, the Environmental and Social Risk Manager systematically examines how the potential impacts of project activities on biodiversity are managed by the customer, whether activities are carried out in legally protected areas, and if there is mass deforestation alongside corresponding reforestation efforts. Furthermore, the assessment evaluates the management of indirect supply chain risks, verifying whether specific mitigating or preventive measures have been identified and the extent to which they are actively considered. This approach strengthens decision-making processes by addressing the pressure projects place on biodiversity from a holistic perspective.

For projects extending over vast geographical areas, the impacts on biodiversity are addressed with a heightened level of detail. The potential impacts on bird and bat species for wind power plants, fish species for hydroelectric power plants, and wildlife and all endangered, vulnerable, and threatened species in highway projects are evaluated. In cases where the project includes discharge into aquatic ecosystems, compliance with the discharge standards of the relevant region is required. For projects close to sensitive natural habitats, the compliance of noise emissions with limit values is scrutinized. Furthermore, for projects intersecting with migration routes or protected areas, the submission of an Ornithological Assessment Report or Flora and Fauna Monitoring studies is requested to ensure a comprehensive handling of the impacts on biodiversity.

Under the QNB Group's Sustainable Finance and Product Framework, QNB Türkiye applies criteria aimed at protecting and supporting biodiversity. Under this framework, the Bank provides credit for biomass-based renewable energy projects only on the condition that the resources used are sustainable. Further, the financing of projects located in areas where biodiversity is of high importance, damaging carbon sinks, or creating competition in food production is excluded from scope. Similarly, projects in the forestry and fisheries sectors must hold international certifications such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), or the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) to be eligible for green bond recognition.

MANAGEMENT OF WATER RISKS

With the awareness that water is an indispensable natural resource for ecosystems and communities, QNB Türkiye treats the responsible management of water resources as one of the core elements of its sustainability policy. Accordingly, the Bank comprehensively assesses water consumption, water security, and potential environmental impacts in the projects financed. In this way, QNB Türkiye both contributes to the protection of natural resources and develops a financing approach aligned with sustainable development goals.

> **In 2024, the Bank started to collect water consumption data for projects in its project finance portfolio and aims to further improve this practice and expand its scope in subsequent reporting periods.**

Project finance requests of USD 10 million and above, and corporate loans of USD 25 million and above with a maturity exceeding 2 years, are included within the scope of the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) Model. During this assessment process, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports are requested for the relevant investments. Technical information regarding water use, groundwater extraction, wastewater treatment methods, and discharge limits is examined in detail within these reports. The Bank's environmental and social risk experts subject this data to rigorous analysis to evaluate the projects' water management practices.

In projects reviewed under the ESRA Model, if information regarding water security in EIA reports is insufficient, additional clarifications are requested from project owners. When deemed necessary, an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) is created to define the preventive and corrective steps that must be taken. Additionally, for investments planned in regions known for water scarcity, well water usage, water consumption levels, and potential impacts are analyzed in further detail.

The Bank's efforts to assess physical risks related to climate change focus particularly on sectors with high vulnerability to water risk, such as agriculture, energy, industry, livestock, forestry, and fisheries. The Bank aims, through this approach, to more effectively monitor and manage the potential impacts of its loan portfolio on water resources.

It is well-established that coal-fired power plants, characterized by high water consumption levels, exert significant pressure on water resources. QNB Türkiye contributes to reducing this pressure through its policy of not providing financing for new coal-fired thermal power plants and new coal mine projects.

In 2024, the Bank started to collect water consumption data for projects in its project finance portfolio and aims to further improve this practice and expand its scope in subsequent reporting periods.

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Green Transformation

In managing both direct and indirect risks, QNB Türkiye takes national and international regulations, as well as the up-to-date recommendations of reliable scientific sources, as its basis.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

QNB Türkiye conducts its lending processes through a comprehensive risk management framework taking into account projects' environmental and social impacts. Established in 2019 in line with international standards, the Environmental and Social Management System is regularly reviewed each year and updated as required. This structure has enabled the establishment of more systematic and robust supporting procedures for environmental and social risk assessment in loan allocation processes.

All loan requests submitted to the Bank are reviewed under the Exclusion List, and compliance with the relevant criteria is carefully examined.

The details of QNB Türkiye's Exclusion List, drawn up in line with environmental and social responsibility principles, are available in the Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy section on the Bank's website.

The Bank considers full compliance with existing regulations and policies, as well as rapid adaptation to new regulations or policy changes, among its primary objectives in assessing climate-related risks.

QNB Türkiye relies on both national and international regulations, as well as the latest recommendations from reliable scientific sources, in managing direct and indirect risks. The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) Model used in this context was developed to analyze customers' environmental, social, and reputational risks through a holistic approach. Designed in line with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards, the model is applied to project loans of USD 10 million and above with a maturity of 2 years or longer, as well as corporate loans of USD 25 million and above, also with a maturity of 2 years or longer. ESRA places credit decision processes on a firmer footing by comprehensively addressing not only the environmental impacts of projects but also their social impacts.

As part of the ESRA process, projects are analyzed based on a wide range of criteria, including natural resource use, greenhouse gas emissions, impacts on biodiversity, waste management, air-soil-water quality, water scarcity, noise and dust emissions, occupational health and safety, working conditions, public health and safety, and stakeholder engagement. These analyses are conducted based on both national legislation and international good practices.

Exclusion List (Non-Financed Activities)

All loans financed by QNB Türkiye are addressed under the Exclusion List set out in the Bank's Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy. Investments involving human rights violations, child labor, forced labor, unconventional weapons production, or the production or trade of products prohibited by international agreements and ozone-depleting substances are among the activities listed on the Exclusion List.

QNB Türkiye expanded the scope of this list by adding "new coal-fired power plants" and "new coal mine investment projects" in 2022. As of 2023, the Bank successfully fulfilled its commitment to exit coal for relevant project finance loans within its portfolio, a goal originally targeted for 2032.

QNB Türkiye further reviewed and updated the scope of the Exclusion List in 2024. Accordingly, the production and trade of wood and other forest products outside of sustainable forestry practices, commercial logging activities in primary tropical rainforests, and activities conducted on lands owned or claimed by indigenous peoples without their explicit and documented consent were added to the list. Additionally, restrictions began to be applied in loan allocations to customers within the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) portfolio engaged in activities related to coal trade and transportation, coal mining, tobacco production and trade, and the production, storage, trade, or transportation of hazardous chemicals.

In 2025, the existing scope of the Exclusion List was maintained, and no new activities were added to the list during the reporting period. The existing restrictions and practices remained in effect.

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In 2025, loans subject to the ESRA Model accounted for 12.84% of QNB Türkiye's total corporate loan portfolio.

Investment projects are classified into one of four risk categories based on the evaluation results: High (Category A), Medium-High (Category B+), Medium (Category B-), and Low (Category C). The Bank conducts detailed discussions with customers regarding the environmental and social impacts of projects according to the designated risk levels; furthermore, it provides guidance for cases requiring additional due diligence.

In cases where projects carry the risk of impacting local communities, a comprehensive review is conducted regarding the investors' mitigation measures, their practices for the remediation of potential damages, and the mechanisms through which the public can submit complaints and requests. The scope and quality of public information meetings held as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process are also evaluated in detail. Within this framework, the duration and method of announcements, whether attendees are genuinely local residents, the questions raised, the responses provided to complaints, and the operation of remediation processes are analyzed in detail. Furthermore, if the local community shows resistance to the project, the reasons for this stance are examined, and the investor's approach and remedial steps are evaluated. Where necessary, investors are guided to take additional actions to improve these processes.

Situations requiring the resettlement of local people within the scope of a project directly move the investment into Category A. QNB Türkiye carries out such high-impact projects with International Independent Environmental and Social Consultants. These consultants perform detailed Environmental and Social Due Diligence Reports, Environmental and Social Action Plans, and field monitoring studies as deemed necessary for the project. Depending on the characteristics of the investment, additional management plans are prepared and integrated into the evaluation processes if needed.

In 2025, loans subject to the ESRA Model accounted for 12.84% of QNB Türkiye's total corporate loan portfolio. There are 21 projects subject to the ESRA Model in 2025. Of these projects, 14 have been accepted for project financing, while the credit utilization process continues for 4 projects. 3 projects were rejected.

QNB Türkiye Adopts a Holistic Approach in Operational Risk Management

QNB Türkiye adopts a holistic approach to managing environmental and social risks encompassing not only financial risks but also operational risks. In line with the Bank's Operational Risk Management Policy, the potential financial impacts of operational risks are addressed, with impacts exceeding TL 4 million assessed using the maximum impact score and effective action plans implemented accordingly.

Within this framework, financial losses exceeding TL 150 million are reported to the QNB Group Operational Risk Management and Group Risk Management Committee. In addition, the Bank's business units are directed to take action for operational risk events with a financial impact exceeding TL 150 thousand. The impacts above TL 4 million are classified under the significant financial risk category.

To strengthen operational resilience, the Bank runs stress scenarios within the scope of Basel Loss Event Categories for its operational risk capital requirement calculations. Within this scope, the Bank developed two main scenarios:

1. **Istanbul Earthquake Scenario:** The Istanbul earthquake is considered one of the most critical risks to the Bank's assets, and potential physical damage following the earthquake has been assessed. In this scenario, the reconstruction and decoration costs of the Bank's buildings were taken into account.
2. **Fire, Flood, and Social Incidents Scenario:** Potential damages likely to arise due to fire, flooding, and civil unrest have been analyzed. These analyses have taken into account the potential costs of renovating infrastructure systems and interior furnishings, with flooding scenarios, which have increased significantly in recent years, being a key component of the scenario.

In 2025, 4.76% of the projects subject to the Model were in category A, 23.81% in category B+, 66.67% in category B-, and 4.76% in category C. As of the end of 2025, the risk categorization and sectoral distribution table of the projects subject to the ESRA Model is as follows:

QNB Türkiye conducts regular site visits to monitor environmental and social impacts and support the implementation of mitigation measures. In 2025, 14 site visits were conducted in this context. During 2025, no project was rejected due to non-compliance with the Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy among the loan applications received by the Bank.

Risk Category	Number of Projects Implemented Using the ESRA Model	Distribution (%)
Total A	1	4.76
Total B+	5	23.81
Total B-	14	66.67
Total C	1	4.76

Sectors	Sectoral Distribution of Projects Implemented Using ESRA Model	Breakdown of Loan Amounts (USD)
Energy	9	351,063,285
Production	7	320,270,774
Infrastructure	1	22,000,000
Tourism	3	120,369,977
Transportation	1	205,240,000

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As of year-end 2025, 37.8% of project loans with a value of USD 10 million or more and a maturity of 2 years or longer met the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in alignment with the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES SUPPORTING THE SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND TRANSFORMATION ECONOMY

The QNB Group positions the financing of the transition economy as one of the primary tools for contributing to national and global sustainable development goals. Financing plays a decisive role in fostering development in areas that address global social and environmental challenges—such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, the circular economy, waste management, and the support of disadvantaged groups—and sustainable finance constitutes the most appropriate source of support for these fields.

In line with this approach, QNB Türkiye treats sustainable finance as a strategic tool that both capitalizes on the opportunities presented by the transition to an environmentally friendly and inclusive economy and proactively manages financial and reputational risks within its portfolio. In this framework, the Bank develops strategic collaborations with international organizations, supports environmental sustainability projects, and offers innovative financial products and services that strengthen sustainable development. Sustainable finance also represents the integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria into the Bank's financing activities; this philosophy is applied in an integrated manner, from the products and services offered to customers to all banking operations.

Sustainable Finance and Product Framework

The QNB Group has established the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework for the processes determining the climate-related financing. This framework has been prepared to identify eligible loans able to be financed with Green, Social, or Sustainability resources provided by the QNB Group. The Framework, aligned with international standards and taxonomies, includes appropriately qualified themes, categories, activities, and criteria.

Furthermore, it outlines the approach and methodology regarding the Bank's classification of products, services, and transactions aimed at creating a positive social and environmental impact as sustainable or transition finance.

The Framework has been developed in compliance with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles (GBP) and Social Bond Principles (SBP) categories, the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) taxonomy, and/or the EU Taxonomy. This framework also includes information regarding Green Use of Proceeds (UoP) eligibility criteria and the reporting of estimated annual reduced and/or avoided emissions, annual energy consumption, and the energy saving values of projects.

As of year-end 2025, 37.8% of project loans of USD 10 million and above and those with a maturity of 2 years and above met the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework. In 2025, the total amount of project loans compliant with the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework, with an individual value of TL 353 million (USD 10 million) or above and a maturity of at least 2 years, amounted to USD 1.03 billion.

You can access the QNB Group Sustainable Finance and Product Framework **here**.

QNB Türkiye's First Domestic Sustainable Bond Issuance

In 2025, QNB Türkiye carried out its first domestic sustainable bond issuance, amounting to TL 250 million, aimed at domestic investors. The proceeds obtained were utilized in green building and clean transportation projects. The issuance of the 185-day maturity bond not only provides funding for projects with high environmental and social impact but also demonstrates the Bank's commitment to responsible banking principles and its contribution to Türkiye's sustainable development goals.

Through the bond issuance, the Bank directs investors toward projects providing environmental and social benefits to society, thereby contributing to the development of the sustainable finance market. In the upcoming period, the Bank will reinforce its pioneering role in the field of sustainable finance in Türkiye by launching new projects to strengthen the sustainable bond market and accelerate the transformation of the real economy.

QNB Türkiye's 2025 Sustainable Financing Operations

2025 — Sustainable Wholesale Funding Portfolio

Sustainability-focused Syndication Loans - USD 1,050 million

- **May 2025 (USD 600 million ;1, 2, and 3-year maturities)**
  - Sustainable syndication loan allocated to environmental and/or social category loans under the QNB Group Sustainable Finance and Product Framework.
- **November 2025 (USD 450 million)**
  - Financing support for regions affected by the February 2023 earthquake.
  - Support for blue loans.
  - Distinguished as the first and only institution in the Turkish banking sector capable of securing syndicated loans with two- and three-year maturities.

Green and Social Bonds - USD 75 million

- **Allocated Projects**
- **Social Bond (USD 40 million)**
  - Supporting access to basic services.
  - Strengthening hospital infrastructures.
- **Green Bond (USD 20 million, in cooperation with Amundi)**
  - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
  - Increasing renewable energy capacity .
  - Supporting energy-saving projects.
- **Social Bond (USD 15 million, in cooperation with Amundi)**
  - Providing financing to SMEs.

Climate Transition Bond - USD 100 million

(In cooperation with the International Finance Corporation - IFC)

- **Allocated Projects**
  - Supporting energy efficiency investments and the transition to renewable energy within the energy sector.
  - Incentivizing investments that accelerate the transition to low-carbon production in high-carbon emitting sectors.
  - Distinguished as one of the world's first Climate Transition Bond transactions conducted by the IFC in alignment with international standards.

"Triple Impact" Sustainable Green Bond - USD 100 million

(In cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD)

- **Allocated Projects**
  - Supporting women-owned SMEs and youth-led enterprises through green-themed financing projects.

Sustainable Domestic Bond - TL 250 million

- **QNB Türkiye's first domestic sustainable bond issuance aimed at local investors, with a total value of TL 250 million.**
- **Green/Sustainable Deposits**
  - Allocation of collected deposits to finance green and social loans in alignment with the QNB Group Sustainability Framework.

Green and Blue Foreign Trade Finance - USD 114 million

- **Supporting the financing of green and blue trade transactions within the scope of sustainable funding collaborations.**

OUTPUTS

- Financial support for green projects
- Reduced carbon footprint
- Setting new standards in blue finance
- Increased sustainable investments
- Strengthening Social, Green, and Blue Loan Portfolios
- Access to long-term international financing
- A pioneering and innovative vision for sustainability-focused syndication transactions in the Turkish banking sector

GOAL

Leadership in Sustainable Financing

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Acting with the awareness of the responsibility of the banking and finance sector in the transition to a green economy, QNB Türkiye contributes to accelerating the transition to sustainable business models by providing the external financing resources required by the real sector.

Sustainable Financing Sources Through International Collaborations

Acting with the awareness of the responsibility of the banking and finance sector in the transition to a green economy, QNB Türkiye contributes to accelerating the transition to sustainable business models by providing the external financing resources required by the real sector.

Accordingly, in February 2025, green and social bonds totaling USD 35 million with a 5 year maturity were issued in collaboration with Amundi, one of the world's leading asset management companies. The USD 20 million Green Bond of this financing provides direct funding for renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure projects, while the USD 15 million Social Bond aims to support activities enhancing the social inclusion and economic resilience.

In May 2025, QNB Türkiye secured a USD 600 million sustainability-linked syndicated loan from international markets. With this transaction, the Bank became the only bank to secure a three-year syndicated loan for the third time in the last six years. The transaction received demand exceeding USD 1 billion—more than double the maturing amount—and as a result of strong investor interest, the loan was renewed at a rate of 150%. While 46 banks from 20 countries participated, 5 new countries and 18 new banks were added to the investor base.

By securing another sustainability-linked syndicated loan in November 2025, the Bank ended its one-year term borrowing and became the first bank in Türkiye to borrow exclusively in two- and three-year maturities. The transaction, totaling USD 450 million, received demand over USD 650 million and was successfully completed with a 175% rollover rate. The transaction saw participation from 30 banks across 18 countries, notably attracting long-term participation from three new banks and interest from digital banks. Performance commitments for this loan include financing provided to regions affected by the 6 February earthquakes and "blue loans" utilized in accordance with the QNB Sustainable Finance Framework.

Driven by the motivation to develop sustainable funding collaborations across various fields, USD 114 million in sustainable trade finance was provided in the field of foreign trade.

In December 2025, in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), a sustainable bond with a 5 year maturity totaling USD 100 million was issued. Structured as a "Triple Impact Bond" due to its integration of three distinct spheres of influence within a single framework, this transaction aims to provide financing for green-themed projects, women-owned SMEs, and young entrepreneurs. While 65% of the funds provided will be directed to financing green themed projects and SMEs, 35% will be used to support SMEs specifically aimed at women and young entrepreneurs.

During the same period, the first Climate Transition Bond issuance in Türkiye was executed with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for USD 100 million with a 5-year maturity. This transaction is a pioneer due to its structure aligned with international standards and its status as one of the IFC's first Climate Transition Bond investments globally. At least half of the financing provided will be utilized to support companies operating in carbon-intensive and "hard-to-abate" sectors to help them achieve science-based emission reduction targets. Through this, QNB Türkiye aims to support not only the transformation of its own portfolio but also the adaptation of the Turkish economy to the climate transition process. As of year-end 2025, Sustainable Funding accounted for 30.4% of our Wholesale Funding Portfolio, reaching TL 90 billion (USD 2.1 billion).

Green/Sustainable Deposits

Green/Sustainable Deposits have been prepared for investors wishing to allocate surplus cash to environmentally responsible and sustainable projects. This product provides financing to businesses and projects supporting the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable economy. The deposits collected are being allocated to fund green and social loans compatible with the QNB Group Sustainability Framework. QNB Türkiye transparently reports, at regular intervals on its website, on the use of these resources and the environmental impact they generate.

QNB Türkiye has allocated funding since 2023, through its Sustainable Deposit product, to social projects supporting green and social development. This product enables investors to support projects aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals while also contributing to the Bank's ability to generate funding for loans environmental and social loans. Furthermore, this structure encourages companies to adopt sustainability reporting and disclose ESG indicators. This transparency allows investors to earn deposit returns while gaining access to reliable, sustainable, and impact-oriented financial products.

The Sustainable Deposit product developed within this scope reached a total size of TL 1.06 billion as of year-end 2025. Comprehensive disbursement reports outlining the use of funds and the projects financed are available on the Bank's **sustainability website** and are also provided directly to depositors.

Finance for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

A fundamental element of the transition to sustainability is accelerating the energy transformation by increasing the share of energy obtained from renewable sources, developing eco-friendly energy infrastructures, and encouraging the shift to modern technologies that ensure energy efficiency. Renewable energy investments offer significant contributions to economic and social development through their job-creation potential, in addition to mitigating the effects of climate change.

Acting with this understanding, QNB Türkiye prioritizes renewable energy projects in project financing for electricity generation. As of year-end 2025, the total installed capacity of all renewable energy projects financed by the Bank reached 1,757 MWm. The share of these projects within the total project finance portfolio stood at 13%.

Furthermore, as of year-end 2025, the total project financing amount provided by QNB Türkiye to the renewable energy sector is USD 405 million (TL 17,618 million). This financing serves as a vital resource aimed at accelerating our country's energy transformation, increasing clean energy capacity, and contributing to low-carbon development goals.

As of year-end 2025, the total installed capacity of all renewable energy projects financed by the Bank reached 1,757 MWm.

Strong Support for Türkiye's Renewable Energy Future

In line with its sustainable finance vision and 2050 Net Zero commitment, QNB Türkiye extended a USD 50 million cash loan to Alaçam Enerji Üretim (Power Generation), a Rönesans Group company and a customer of the Başkent Corporate Central Branch. This financing, with an eight-year maturity, will contribute to the implementation of various renewable energy projects carried out under Rönesans Energy.

The signing of the protocol outlining the cooperation between the parties formalized the process, and the planned activities were intended to be carried out in line with the Bank's sustainability priorities.

By including only renewable power plants in its energy portfolio, QNB Türkiye plays a leading role in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The financings provided aim not only to create economic value but also to enhance environmental benefits, contribute to social welfare, and support Türkiye's sustainable development goals.

Under its 2050 Net Zero commitment, the Bank aims not only to reduce its own emissions but also to accelerate the sector's transition through the projects it finances. To this end, priority is given to the responsible management of environmental and social impacts across all transactions.

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In line with its sustainability strategy, QNB Türkiye provides financing support for renewable energy investments through the self-consumption model it has developed, helping businesses reduce energy costs while lowering their carbon footprint.

Breakdown of project finance loans provided for renewable energy investments (%)

Geothermal	Hydroelectric
10%	37%
Solar	**Wind**
38%	15%

Self-Consumption-Based Unlicensed SPP Financing

With the revocation of the obligation for unlicensed electricity generation facilities and associated consumption facilities to be located in the same distribution region, unlicensed solar and wind power plant investments based on self-consumption have become increasingly important. Renewable energy investments are financed through the self-consumption model developed in line with the Bank's sustainability goals. Accordingly, in line with its sustainability strategy, QNB Türkiye provides financing support for renewable energy investments through the self-consumption model it has developed, helping businesses reduce energy costs while lowering their carbon footprint.

A and B Energy Class Housing Loan

In addition to preferential interest rates for residential purchases with Class A and B Energy Performance Certificates, a 50% discount on loan allocation fees is offered. In 2025, 3.25 million TL was disbursed in Class B Energy-Efficient Housing Loans.

Electric Vehicle Loan

In addition to the interest rate advantage, a 50% discount on the loan allocation fee is offered for the purchase of electric or hybrid vehicles.

Support Loan

Support Loan was made available to customers as of March 2024; throughout 2025, a total of 10,530 loan disbursements were made, amounting to TL 1.6 billion.

QNB Asset Management Clean Energy and Water Fund of Funds

QNB Asset Management Clean Energy and Water Fund of Funds aims to enable customers to participate in the earnings of companies operating for a sustainable future through domestic and foreign funds and to benefit from medium and long-term returns.

Within the scope of this fund, the Bank established the "QNB Türkiye Clean Energy Index". The Bank supports the investment of companies working in the field of renewable energy and whose shares are traded on Borsa Istanbul (Istanbul Stock Exchange). The size of the portfolio, which follows the relevant Index and is defined as the "Sustainable Fund", reached TL 117.5 million by the end of 2025.

QNB Asset Management Clean Energy Index Equity Intensive Exchange-Traded Fund

As part of its investment activities supporting renewable energy and sustainability, the QNB Asset

Management launched the "QNB Asset Management QNB Clean Energy Index Equity Intensive Exchange-Traded Fund" on 19 April 2024. The fund, listed on Borsa Istanbul (Istanbul Stock Exchange) under the ticker 'QTEMZ,' aims to invest in companies that generate income from renewable energy and sustainability-oriented activities, by tracking the QNB Clean Energy Index.

The QNB Asset Management QNB Clean Energy Index Equity Intensive Exchange-Traded Fund, which allows investors to invest in 10 companies working in the field of renewable energy and whose shares are listed on Borsa Istanbul (Istanbul Stock Exchange) through a single portfolio, offers an important opportunity for investors who care about renewable energy. As investments in renewable energy sources increase, the growth potential of companies operating in this sector is also increasing. The fund allows investors not only to seek financial returns but also to contribute to environmental sustainability.

QNB Eco-Friendly Package

Through the QNBCARD Eco-Friendly Package offered to its customers, QNB Türkiye enables the creation of memorial forests by planting saplings in recognition of customers' completed environmental goals. Sapling donations made via the TEMA Foundation on behalf of participating customers are carried out in the Gaziantep Sarılar Afforestation Area, under the authorization of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Digital Slip

Our cardholders can choose to view their POS slips digitally instead of receiving a printed copy for payments made with QNB cards through POS terminals, depending on their preference. In 2025, 73% of slip preferences collected through the Bank's channels were for digital slips.

Digital Bank Statement

QNB Türkiye supports paperless banking operations and offers solutions that enable its customers to make such choices. Digital bank statements are offered as an alternative to printed statements, thus minimizing the use of paper. At QNB Türkiye, by the end of 2025, the proportion of customers using digital statements reached 96% of the total customer portfolio, and 81 million sheets of paper were saved.

Digital Approval

In 2025, new products and transactions were added to the digital approval flow, and the digital approval rate of documents that can be digitally approved for retail and corporate customers has been 92%. In line with the Bank's paperless banking goals, 50 million sheets of paper were saved by completing transactions with Digital Approval.

Sustainability Linked Loan Disbursements

Through sustainability-linked lending, QNB Türkiye aims to encourage investors' commitment to sustainability.

In 2025, it is planned that the interest rate on the loans to finance projects designed to be sustainability-linked will be improved if the defined environmental and social performance criteria are fulfilled. Within this scope, total loan disbursements of EUR 125 million were made in 2025.

QNB Türkiye - OSBÜK (Organized Industrial Zones Superior Organization) Strategic Partnership

QNB Türkiye established a strategic cooperation with OSBÜK (Supreme Organization of Organized Industrial Zones) to support the sustainable transformation of the industrial ecosystem. Within the scope of this cooperation, financial solutions and consultancy services are offered to organized industrial zones and firms to improve their environmental performance. For detailed information, please refer to the section **"Support for the Sustainable Future of Industry through QNB Türkiye and OSBÜK Cooperation."**

Green Transformation Loan Program

This program, launched by QNB Türkiye, aims to encourage green transformation investments to support customers in reducing their carbon footprints, increase sustainability awareness, and improve environmental performance. Through the "Interest Decreases as Green Increases Loan" product offered within the program, gradual interest rate discounts are applied throughout the maturity period based on the customers' performance in reaching carbon reduction targets.

Additionally, through training programs designed for field and management teams, effective guidance is provided to customers in green investment processes, facilitating their compliance with sustainability regulations.

Within the scope of the Green Transformation Program, financing and refinancing support is provided for machinery and equipment investments that enable the use of recycled or recovered raw materials instead of unprocessed raw materials in production processes, or for the transformation of existing equipment. Furthermore, the Bank continues to contribute to circular economy practices by financing activities that extend the economic life, increase the efficiency, and optimize the capacity utilization of machinery and equipment in use.

Furthermore, QNB Türkiye offers specially structured, low-interest, and long-term loan solutions for financing renewable energy and energy transformation investments such as solar power plants (SPP) and wind power plants (WPP).

QNB Blue Loan

QNB Blue Loan is a sustainable financing product designed to support marine ecosystems, water resources, and climate-friendly investments. Within the scope of this program, which contributes to the preservation of the blue economy, businesses holding Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) and Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certifications are provided with facilitated access to financing through cost-effective loans.

QNB Green Loan

The green transformation processes carried out by companies in alignment with global and local sustainability policies are supported through comprehensive financing solutions. These solutions cover areas such as renewable energy production and utilization, energy and water efficiency, reduction of chemical usage and environmental impacts, circular economy and resource-efficient production, waste and wastewater management, as well as packaging and labeling. While expert branch teams provide guidance throughout the investment processes, priority project areas are identified specifically for sectors with high environmental impact, including Textiles, Automotive, Food, Chemicals, Tourism, Construction, and Iron & Steel.

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Responsible Transformation

QNB Türkiye offers innovative solutions such as mobile banking, digital payment systems, and personalized financial advisory with a customer-focused and innovative perspective.

Priority Issues

Customer Experience and Satisfaction

Related Capital Elements

- Social and Relationship Capital
- Financial Capital

SDGs

Opportunities

- Increased market share and profitability through enhanced customer satisfaction
- Increasing efficiency and cost optimization in digital and operational processes
- Creating new revenue streams and business opportunities through innovative products and services
- Increasing the social and economic value created by the Bank through the stakeholder capitalism approach
- Improving inclusion for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and expanding employment opportunities
- Increasing customer trust and loyalty through responsible product and service design
- Reinforcing reputation and customer trust by strengthening data protection and cybersecurity measures
- Increasing social benefit through practices that support financial literacy and inclusion

Risks

- A limited customer base due to insufficient access to disadvantaged groups
- The risk of reputational damage and a decline in market share as customer dissatisfaction increases
- Misunderstanding complex financial products due to low financial literacy, leading to customer grievances
- Customer data losses and privacy breaches leading to legal sanctions and reputational damage
- Legal or administrative sanctions resulting from failure to comply with responsible product and service standards
- A loss of trust due to a lack of transparency in customer communications and marketing processes
- Cybersecurity breaches or data governance failures leading to operational disruptions

With its “Responsible Transformation” approach, QNB Türkiye aims to maximize customer satisfaction and provide the best financial experience to all segments of society. To this end, the Bank develops user-friendly and accessible products, offers customized solutions for those with limited access to financial services, and increases financial inclusion. Through financial literacy programs for youth and women entrepreneurs, supporting their participation in financial life.

QNB Türkiye offers innovative solutions such as mobile banking, digital payment systems, and personalized financial advisory with a customer-focused and innovative perspective. It receives feedback from all communication channels and improves business processes for unconditional customer satisfaction. It actively uses feedback mechanisms to continuously improve customer experience and implements an effective system to address customer grievances. The Bank also handles the confidentiality and data security of customer information with great sensitivity and implements a data protection system in accordance with international standards.

Goals

✓ Achieved ▶ Ongoing ✗ Not realized

Goals for 2025	Realization Status	Goals for 2026 and Beyond
Maintaining the Customer Experience Score of the Digital Bridge Platform at 70% throughout the year	✗ 2025: C-Sat69%	Maintaining the current goal.
Continuing to enhance the sustainability awareness of customers and field personnel regarding the green transition.	✓ Since 2023, introductory training has been provided to 1,260 employees, and advanced training has been provided to 25 employees.	Maintaining the current goal.
Enhancing the sustainability page of the corporate website, which was created to increase the sustainability awareness of all stakeholders, with content to increase sustainability literacy	✓ Since 2023, a total of 82 blog posts, 87 useful links, 70 free training programs, and 152 library resources have been added to the website.	Continuing content development efforts.

Performance indicators related to priority issues are given in the **Appendices - Key Performance Indicators page**.

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Responsible Transformation

The Bank systematically analyzes feedback received through all communication channels, improves its processes, and implements innovative methods aimed at enhancing service quality.

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND SATISFACTION

QNB Türkiye has adopted as one of its core missions accurately understanding its customer requirements, offering appropriate solutions, and developing long-term collaborations based on customer satisfaction. Accordingly, the Bank systematically analyzes feedback received through all communication channels, improves its processes, and implements innovative methods aimed at enhancing service quality.

Throughout 2025, QNB Türkiye strengthened its experience measurement infrastructure to enable more effective management of customer experience based on healthier and more up-to-date data; it expanded the scope of touchpoints where customer experience is measured, particularly across digital channels. In this context, satisfaction measurements were implemented throughout individual and corporate customer journeys and the feedback obtained enabled more detailed monitoring of satisfaction levels and the clear identification of improvement areas addressing customer expectations. These initiatives have contributed to the systematic and sustainable enhancement of the customer experience.

The Customer Resolution Center develops action plans to proactively reduce requests and complaints received from customers by analyzing their root causes. Rapid solution alternatives are being developed to increase the first-contact resolution rate while the requests not able to be resolved at the initial stage are referred to Expert Resolution Groups for detailed evaluation. Following the reviews, comprehensive feedback is provided to customers through their preferred communication channel, and improvements addressing the identified issues are rapidly implemented.

QNB Türkiye Achieves International Success at the Stevie Awards

QNB Türkiye has also stood out at the Stevie Awards with its achievements in customer-facing areas. The Bank has secured international recognition for its customer experience and satisfaction-focused initiatives by winning a Bronze Stevie in the Achievement in Customer Satisfaction category.

Furthermore, the Gold Stevie award received for the Brand Experience Strategy also constituted another significant award demonstrating its success in customer experience design.

These awards indicate that QNB Türkiye's approach to improving customer-focused processes, increasing satisfaction, and delivering superior service quality has also gained recognition in the global arena.

Net Promoter Score (%) Q	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
QNB Türkiye	51	55	57.3	52.7	46.2

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Responsible Transformation

While offering comprehensive solutions aligned with customer needs and expectations, QNB Türkiye acts in line with responsible banking principles and develops products and services that encompass all segments of society while promoting a culture of savings.

RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

While offering comprehensive solutions aligned with customer needs and expectations, QNB Türkiye acts in line with responsible banking principles and develops products and services that encompass all segments of society while promoting a culture of savings. The Bank provides dedicated financing and savings solutions, particularly for micro and small enterprises and women entrepreneurs; closely monitors the financial performance of these groups and offers supportive solutions together with advantageous repayment conditions.

Digital Banking Products and Services

QNB Türkiye, aiming to increase customer satisfaction by offering user-friendly and accessible solutions by leveraging the power of next-generation technologies and digitalization, develops innovative and customer-focused products to facilitate access to financial services and support customers in making more informed financial decisions. It is possible to access all these products, services, and processes adapting to new technologies and changing customer expectations in the Digital Transformation and Innovation section of the report.

Products and Services Promoting a Culture of Saving

QNB Türkiye adopts increasing savings awareness across all segments of society as one of its core missions. In addition to products designed to encourage saving habits, customers are regularly informed about savings solutions through monthly e-mail newsletters that provide updates and insights on available products.

Gold Banking

QNB Türkiye offers safe and profitable solutions to its customers through Time and Demand Deposit Gold Account options, providing them with the opportunity to save. Gold Collection Days are organized at branches to ensure that the commonly referred to as “under the mattress,” do not depreciate and are secured against the risks of loss and theft.

With the Gold Accumulating Account, customers are offered the opportunity to save a set amount of gold every month, while the services offered under Gold Banking also respond to different requirements. Customers can receive gold bullion in multiples of 1 kilogram or more from branches, physically collect their bar gold, or transfer it to other banks through the Takasbank Gold Transfer System. QNB Türkiye offers, with these services, secure and practical solutions for gold savings and transfers.

Kumbaram Account

The Kumbaram Account allows customers to make regular monthly savings deposits in TL, USD, EUR, and GBP for as long as they wish. In 2025, the total volume of the Gold Saving and Kumbaram Accounts increased by 62% compared with the previous year, reaching TL 2.80 billion, and the number of customers making payments for 3 consecutive months reached 100,755.

Fund Accumulating Account Fund

The Fund Accumulating Account offers customers the option to regularly invest their savings in investment funds.

Overnight Interest-Bearing Accounts: Productive Commercial Account (Bereketli Ticari Hesap) and Daily Yield Account (Kazandıran Günlük Hesap)

The Productive Commercial Account (Bereketli Ticari Hesap) and Daily Yield Account (Kazandıran Günlük Hesap) offer an advantageous solution by combining the flexibility of a demand deposit account with the yield of a time deposit account. Any balance exceeding a predetermined minimum threshold is automatically transferred to a time deposit account during designated end-of-day hours, generating daily interest income. The balance remaining below the threshold remains in the demand deposit account, ensuring immediate liquidity for customers. As of 2025, the Daily Yield Account (Kazandıran Günlük Hesap) and Saving Account (Çift Sarılı Hesap) have been consolidated, and operations continue under a single product line: the Daily Yield Account (Kazandıran Günlük Hesap).

As of December 2025, the total balance in these account types has reached TL 119 billion.

E-Time Deposit Account

The E-Time Deposit Account is a time deposit account with standard features that can be opened through non-branch alternative channels.

In 2025, following the renewal and enhancements made to the E-Time Deposit Account, the introductory interest rate previously offered through branches also began to be provided via mobile banking. With the transition to a customer-based pricing model for E-Time Deposit Accounts, personalized advantageous rates started to be offered to a broader customer base.

As a result of these enhancements, as of year-end 2025, the total number of E-Time Deposit Accounts increased by 143% compared to the previous year-end.

Birlikte Kazanalım (Let’s Earn Together) Account

The Birlikte Kazanalım Account is a time deposit product that can be opened on designated days and offers a tiered interest rate that increases progressively based on the number of participants. Introduced to customers in November 2025, this product enables a wider customer base to access higher deposit interest rates by participating together with other customers during campaign periods.

Foreign Exchange Protected TL Term Deposit Account

The Foreign Exchange Protected Deposit product, safeguarding customers’ savings against exchange rate fluctuations, has moved to a non-renewal status following the legal regulations introduced in 2025. Foreign Exchange Protected Deposit products converted from foreign currency and gold, declined rapidly in 2025, are expected to be fully depleted in the first quarter of 2026.

Collaborations with QNB Asset Management

The Bank continued throughout 2025 to expand the diversity of investment fund products managed under the umbrella of QNB Asset Management in order to support its customers in making investments using their savings in line with their requirements and market dynamics. Within this scope, in January, the RBL - QNB Asset Management Robotics and Blockchain Technologies Hedge Fund, focusing on innovative technology-themed investments driving digital transformation, was launched for sale and reached a size of TL 303.7 million by year-end. In June, PTS - QNB Asset Management Money Market Free Fund was launched as an alternative to our existing Money Market Funds for customers wishing to invest their short-term savings in reverse repo- and deposit-focused funds, and it reached a size of TL 4.9 billion. In August, the PTF - QNB Asset Management Trend Hedge Fund, aiming to invest through a variable portfolio allocation based on market conditions, was launched. As of year-end, the volume of PTF Fund amounted to TL 1.2 billion. In November, SLG - QNB Asset Management Algorithmic Strategies Equity Fund, targeting returns above the BIST100 Index and employs machine learning algorithms, statistical models, data analytics, AI-based risk measurement, and trend analyses, was made available to investors.

In addition, during 2025, a total of nine closed-end funds—six denominated in U.S. dollars, two in Euros, and one in Pounds Sterling—were launched, and the total size of these funds reached USD 1.2 billion.

Click here for detailed information about the products and services increasing awareness for savings.

Supporting Industry’s Sustainable Future Through the QNB Türkiye-OSBÜK Collaboration

QNB Türkiye and OSBÜK signed a Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement to support the sustainable transformation of Türkiye’s industrial ecosystem and to facilitate industrial companies’ access to financing. Under this partnership, financial solutions and advisory services are provided to organized industrial zones and participant companies to improve their environmental performance.

Among the financial solutions offered, the “Loan with Lower Interest Rates as Green Increases” product stands out, encouraging sustainable investments by providing tiered interest rate reductions based on companies’ progress in reducing carbon emissions. Companies benefiting from the loan are offered preferential pricing on spot and derivatives transactions, along with special discounts in areas under Digital Bridge services, such as carbon emissions measurement, financial advisory, human resources, and e-transformation platforms. As part of the payment solutions, companies using the QNBpay service are provided the Ödüyo Platform license free of charge.

As the main sponsor of the Green Transformation and Sustainability Center established under the OIZs, QNB Türkiye contributes to the sustainable transformation of industry. Through the “Green and Digital Transformation Strategy Plan” workshops organized by OSBÜK under this initiative, organized industrial zones and participating companies develop roadmaps on green finance models, digitalization strategies, and sustainable planning. At the workshops, the Bank holds one-on-one meetings with industry representatives to introduce its green transformation-focused financial solutions.

Through the collaboration, financing access is facilitated for 409 OIZs and more than 68,000 companies, supporting sustainable growth and integration into a low-carbon economy across an industrial ecosystem that employs approximately 2.7 million people.

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Responsible Transformation

Inclusive Credit Card Products

QNB Türkiye aims to facilitate financial access and support daily life by offering credit card solutions tailored to different customer segments.

QNB Emekli (Pension)

QNB Emekli, a special credit card for pensioners, has been offering discounts and special advantages on grocery and pharmacy expenditures to pension customers since 2014. In 2025, there were 140,499 cardholders.

Further information about the product is available on **QNB Emekli** web page.

QNB Hemşire (Nurse)

QNB Hemşire (Nurse) offers many privileged services to nurses, midwives, and health care professionals. In 2025, the number of cardholders reached 51,625. Further information about the product is available on **QNB Hemşire (Nurse)** web page.

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Monetary value created with QNB Emekli (TL)*	1,225,746	2,424,592	5,520,221	7,715,165	4,688,656

**Monetary value based on net sales*

RESPONSIBLE CUSTOMER COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES

QNB Türkiye continues to develop its customer relationships in a trust-based and sustainable manner. The Bank prioritizes transparency and accuracy in all information processes, supporting customers in making informed decisions. Communication and marketing activities are conducted in accordance with legal requirements and the Bank's in-house policies, and necessary controls are continuously implemented to avoid misleading information.

The introduction of new products and services, as well as changes to existing products are implemented with the approval of Legal Compliance, Legal Counsel, and the Customer Experience Office. Employees are kept informed throughout these processes and supported with trainings as needed. As of the reporting period, 20% of the Bank's employees had received training in responsible communication and marketing.

Changes related to products are announced to customers through various channels. Changes in fees and commissions related to banking services and products are notified to customers at the beginning of each year; information on fees is made easily accessible at branches and instant information is provided during transactions.

The Bank plans marketing strategies in line with social sustainability goals and attaches utmost importance to ensuring that information on products and services offered to customers is not misleading. Environmentally friendly or energy-efficient products are clearly introduced and promoted.

In order to avoid greenwashing practices, the Bank carefully monitors the accuracy of the information used in promotions and carefully prepares marketing messages including environmental and social responsibility themes.

The Bank enhances sustainability awareness through social media and digital platforms and posts awareness-raising content on special occasions and during campaigns.

QNB Türkiye conducts various special activities aimed at raising consumer awareness on sustainability. The Bank regularly shares sustainability-related activities on its social media accounts and creates engaging content for special occasions related to sustainability. These posts aim to promote responsible consumption and sustainability awareness through organic access and interaction. In addition, the Bank reaches more users through advertising on digital media and regularly monitors visits to the **sustainability page**, providing detailed information on sustainability.

Social media moderation and customer feedback processes are effectively managed through the customer contact center. The goal is to respond to 80% of messages within the first 60 minutes and to 100% within 120 minutes. Based on 2025 data, 96% of 181,887 messages were addressed within the first 60 minutes, 2% within 120 minutes, and 2% after 120 minutes.

In corporate banking, Foreign Trade Bulletins are prepared especially in relation to the foreign trade agenda and information is provided to both domestic and foreign customers. In this context, customers are provided with "How To" videos and animations on issues requiring technical support, and information is shared through external communication tools such as SMS, push notifications, or e-mails when necessary.

QNB Türkiye takes care to reflect responsible marketing principles in its work with suppliers and business partners and ensures that the materials used are in line with the Bank's ethical values. Responsible consumption and sustainability are promoted through digital marketing activities, and social responsibility themes (such as fair trade, ethical procurement, and local community support) are integrated into marketing messages.

In 2025, endeavors continued, together with the Sustainability Finance Unit operating under the SME and Commercial Banking umbrella, to increase the real sector's knowledge and awareness of sustainability. QNB Türkiye aims not only to offer products to its customers but also to promote responsible and informed financial choices.

Responsible Customer Communication and Marketing Activities	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Incidents Due to Non-Compliance on Product and Service Information and Labeling	0	0	0	1	3

Responsible Transformation

The Bank manages information security in line with international standards and risk-based approaches and maintains compliance and ensures compliance through annual internal and external audits under the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System.

CYBERSECURITY AND CUSTOMER PRIVACY

Within a customer-centric and legally compliant framework governing business processes, QNB Türkiye treats the confidentiality of customer information and data security as a top priority. The ultimate responsibility for ensuring information security within the Bank lies with the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for allocating the necessary funding and human resources for the effective management of information systems, safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets, and operating comprehensive oversight and control mechanisms to manage risks arising from the use of information systems.

The Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee, on behalf of senior management, oversees the development and implementation of information security policies and ensures coordination of related efforts. The Chief Executive Officer chairs the Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee and submits a report to the Board of Directors at least once a year. The Information Security Unit reports directly to the Risk Management Department. In 2025, to enhance operational efficiency and unified governance, the Information Systems Strategy Committee and the Information Systems Steering Committee were merged to establish the "Information Systems Strategy and Steering Committee". The Board of Directors regularly monitors the committees' activities through annual reporting.

Click here for QNB Türkiye **Information Security and Cyber Security Policy**.

The Bank manages information security in line with international standards and risk-based approaches and maintains compliance and ensures compliance through annual internal and external audits under the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System. As part of proactive measures against cyber threats, drills are conducted, awareness initiatives are carried out to reduce social engineering risks, and security bulletins are shared through regular training sessions. Furthermore, the processes employees must follow in case of information security incidents or threats have been defined under the Cyber Incident Response Management Process in accordance with international standards and applicable regulations and have been published on the Bank's portal.

To strengthen the Bank's information security culture and ensure employees' compliance with legal requirements, information security trainings programs are delivered throughout the year; in this context, employees receive SWIFT Information Security, ISO 27001 Awareness Training, and Corporate and Personal Information Security trainings periodically. This ensures that all teams remain remain aligned with current security standards.

As of 2025, all QNB Türkiye employees have completed the Corporate and Personal Information Security training programs, thereby strengthening both the Bank's and its customers' protection against next-generation cyber risks.

DATA PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

QNB Türkiye considers it a fundamental priority to ensure the protection, confidentiality, and security of data in all data processing operations by utilizing technological and human resources in an integrated manner. Operating in compliance with the fundamental rights and freedoms protected under Article 20 of the Constitution, as well as the Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698 ("PDPL") and the Banking Law No. 5411, the Bank implements comprehensive measures and practices to ensure data security. QNB Türkiye processes all data in compliance with relevant legislation, stipulated principles, and the principles of integrity and fairness. The Bank, registered with the Data Controllers Registry Information System (VERBIS) pursuant to the PDPL, ensures that personal data records are regularly updated. Requests for sharing customer and bank secrets are reviewed by the Information Sharing Committee under applicable regulatory requirements, and efforts are carried out to ensure such disclosures comply with legal obligations. A Data Sharing Inventory is maintained and reported to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) within the statutory timeframes. Furthermore, documentation, such as policies, procedures, privacy notices, instructions, and explicit consent texts for customers and employees, is prepared and regularly updated.

The Bank ensures that personal data is processed accurately, maintained up to date, and used in accordance with its intended purpose, while strictly adhering to the principle of processing data only for lawful and legitimate purposes. In data processing processes, only the necessary data is processed, and when the reasons for the processing no longer exist, this data is deleted, destroyed, or anonymized. Requests and grievances regarding customer data are meticulously handled and responded to within legal deadlines, and in case of a possible data breach, the Personal Data Protection Authority is notified within 72 hours in accordance with the PDPL.

The Bank has developed systemic control mechanisms to ensure the protection and security of personal data. E-mail transmissions are scanned based on specific criteria, suspicious cases are quarantined and examined, and regular training sessions are conducted to increase employees' data protection awareness, while informative messages are shared through the intranet. In data sharing processes with third parties, full compliance with the relevant provisions of the PDPL is ensured, and additional security measures are implemented through framework agreements where necessary.

QNB Türkiye carries out new projects to strengthen data security and privacy. The integration of the personal data inventory created under the Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698 with the inventory for sharing confidential information under the Banking Law on a digital platform has been completed, and the relevant systems have been activated. This integration will contribute to more effective management of processes. The Bank also develops new projects to enhance the security of data-sharing channels and continues its efforts to establish a glossary of business terms for operational processes.

QNB Türkiye closely follows all regulations issued by the Personal Data Protection Authority ("PDPA") and the BRSA and integrates the decisions of European data protection authorities into its processes. This approach ensures that the Bank's data security strategy progresses in alignment with international standards.

Responsible Transformation

FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND FINANCIAL LITERACY

QNB Türkiye considers providing accessible banking services to all its stakeholders as a key strategic priority.

The Bank develops innovative and agile solutions to ensure that segments with limited access to financial services can more easily access products and services. This approach aims to increase economic participation by strengthening financial inclusion.

Improving financial literacy enhances customers' ability to access products tailored to their needs while also establishing a foundation for sustainable financial relationships. QNB Türkiye provides awareness-raising content for different stakeholder groups and supports financial awareness through digital training platforms and guidance resources. Digital Bridge Academy provides training content that supports companies' digitalization processes and strengthens their financial and digital literacy.

In addition, the QNB Türkiye Sustainability Website serves as a comprehensive resource aiming to enhance sustainability literacy through blog posts and global news content.

SME Financing Credit Portfolio by Segment (TL million)(*)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Micro Enterprises	29,995	37,615	52,918	62,930
Small Enterprises	27,019	33,186	46,540	54,017
Medium-Sized Enterprises	33,411	47,866	66,672	149,283
Total	90,425	118,666	166,130	266,230

Number of SME Financing Customers	2022	2023	2024	2025
Micro Enterprises	242,866	247,529	244,276	215,349
Small Enterprises	32,219	30,473	33,882	34,415
Medium-Sized Enterprises	7,466	7,423	9,363	14,072
Total	282,551	285,425	287,521	263,836

Credit Guarantee Fund: SMEs and Entrepreneurship	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Amount of credit provided to micro-scale companies (million TL)	100,582,515	209,174,289	197,970,877	96,549,998	1,149,876,994
Amount of credit provided to SMEs (million TL)	214,846,814	1,288,098,659	453,186,844	1,241,667,047	11,988,868,205
Loan portfolio provided to micro scale companies and SMEs (%)	47	16	44	8	10

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Loan/deposit ratio for SMEs (%)	124	126	98	113	135
Loan default rates for SMEs (%)	11.8	5.3	3.5	2.7	3.6
Income from loans and banking products targeting SMEs (TL)	374,883	702,287	1,781,771	3,565,463	6,976,925

(*)Micro: Fewer than 10 employees and an annual revenue between TL 0-10 million as of 30 May 2023 (previously between TL 0-5 million before 30 May 2023). Small: Fewer than 50 employees and an annual revenue between TL 10-100 million as of 30 May 2023 (previously between TL 5-50 million before 30 May 2023). Medium: Fewer than 250 employees and an annual revenue between TL 100-500 million as of 30 May 2023 (previously between TL 50-250 million before 30 May 2023).

Support for Women Entrepreneurs and Türkiye's Exports

QNB Türkiye contributes to initiatives aimed at enhancing the competencies of women entrepreneurs in foreign trade and digital commerce in line with its inclusive growth approach supporting gender equality. In this context, Structured training programs aimed at enhancing customers' competencies in the field of foreign trade are also being implemented in parallel with the empowerment of women entrepreneurs. Under the "Step-by-Step Export Program," a 30-hour online Foreign Trade Certificate Program, delivered in cooperation with Bahçeşehir University, provides especially SMEs with training covering a broad range of topics, including the fundamental concepts of export, delivery, and payment methods, customs procedures, export incentives, market research, and TradeMap applications. Through the Program, participants acquire critical competencies such as managing foreign trade operations, cost control, effective use of international documentation, and accurate pricing; supporting companies in expanding into global markets in a more systematic and sustainable manner. These initiatives aim to contribute to inclusive economic growth by addressing, through a holistic approach, the empowerment of women's entrepreneurship and the enhancement of Türkiye's export capacity.

Agriculture Sector and Support to Farmers

QNB Türkiye supports sustainability and productivity in agriculture by playing a role in financing the agricultural sector, which plays an important role in national economic development.

Accessible Banking

In alignment with its inclusivity strategy, QNB Türkiye continues to make its branch and ATM services accessible to elderly users and individuals with physical disabilities.

All ATMs are equipped with Braille alphabet stickers for visually impaired customers and headphone jacks for audio guidance. Furthermore, tactile paving (duyarlı yüzey) applications are available at 1,500 ATMs, while 135 ATMs have been specifically designed for customers with orthopedic disabilities. Since 2019, the joint ATM usage project conducted with DenizBank and TEB has enabled the Bank to reach a broader audience, allowing disabled customers to perform transactions free of charge.

At the branches, support is provided through portable ramps, Braille signage, hearing induction loop counters, and sign language translation services via smart tablets. Hearing-impaired customers wishing to perform branch transactions can conduct video calls through specially employed call center staff and receive WebChat support via the Bank's Internet Banking and QNB Mobil.

Throughout 2025, the Bank continued to provide inclusive banking training for field employees and customers, and maintained the publication of banking contracts in sign language and audio formats.

7

Sustainable Operations for the Future

The Bank develops environmentally and economically efficient operations through sustainability-focused solutions and innovative business models.

Operational Transformation

The Bank develops environmentally and economically efficient operations through sustainability-focused solutions and innovative business models.

Priority Issues

Digital Transformation and Innovation

Operational Excellence and Business Continuity

Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain

Related Capital Elements

- Intellectual Capital
- Human Capital
- Natural Capital
- Financial Capital

SDGs

Opportunities

- Strengthening its position as an employer of choice to gain an advantage in talent acquisition and employee engagement
- Enhancing customer trust and process efficiency through operational excellence and business continuity
- Creating error-free, rapid, and scalable transaction processes via robotic process automation (RPA) and digital solutions
- Increasing market share and revenue streams by diversifying the digital product and service portfolio
- Reducing third-party risks and enhancing supply security through responsible supply chain practices
- Gaining a competitive advantage by offering enhanced customer accessibility through a multi-channel strategy
- Achieving cost savings and supporting sustainability through environmentally efficient operations
- Boosting innovation capacity via platform banking and Digital Bridge (Dijital Köprü) solutions

Risks

- Potential financial losses and customer dissatisfaction arising from business interruptions
- Reputational and legal risks arising from cybersecurity threats and data breaches
- Operational challenges due to the loss of employees with critical capabilities or skills gaps
- Reputational, financial, and operational risks arising from suppliers' unethical or noncompliant conduct
- Legal sanctions or financial penalties arising from the environmental impacts of operations
- Competitive disadvantage due to misalignment or slow adaptation in digital transformation and innovation processes
- Disruptions in platform and technology infrastructure that may affect service continuity.

QNB Türkiye meticulously manages the environmental impact of its operations in line with its Operational Transformation approach, aligning its processes with the "1.5-degree" scenario in compliance with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero emission goal. In order to maintain uninterrupted and efficient operation, the Bank anticipates potential risks and takes necessary actions. Integrating the power of digital channels and innovation into its business processes, QNB Türkiye implements innovative methods and sustainable business plans to increase operational efficiency.

In line with its Operational Transformation vision, QNB Türkiye proactively manages the environmental impacts of its operations and designs its processes to align with its 2050 Net Zero goals and the "1.5°C" scenario. The bank ensures business continuity by assessing potential risks in advance, while integrating digitalization and innovation into its business processes to increase operational efficiency and implement sustainable business practices.

Goals

✓ Achieved ▶ Ongoing ✗ Not realized

Goals for 2025	Realization Status	Targets for 2026 and Beyond
Realization rate of financial transactions through retail digital channels being above 93%	✓ 2025: 96.5%	Maintaining the current target
Offsetting operational electricity consumption through I-REC certifications to maintain the climate-friendly nature of online platforms	✓	Maintaining the current target
Increasing the number of hybrid vehicles in the Bank's Vehicle Fleet	✓ 451 new vehicles were added to the fleet in 2025.	Maintaining the current goal
Completing Solar Power Plant (SPP) installations to meet the electricity consumption of the Bank's operations by the end of 2025	✓ A 5 MW Solar Power Plant (SPP) investment was completed in 2025.	Increasing self-consumption renewable energy capacity and promoting the widespread adoption of low-carbon energy usage.
Continuing to procure all of the Bank's electricity consumption from clean energy sources	✓ Scope 2 - Neutralized through I-REC certifications.	Maintaining the current target
Establishing an internal auditor team within the scope of ISO 14001 to audit the compliance of operational environmental processes with the Environmental Management System (EMS)	✓ In 2025, 100 branches were audited.	Maintaining the current target
Increasing the number of female suppliers in procurement processes by up to 10% each year for 5 years (base year: 2022)	✓ 2025: 13.6%	Maintaining the current target through 2027.
Maintaining the digital platform active retail customer ratio around 86.5% in 2026	✓ 2025: 86.5%	Maintaining the current target
As part of the digitalization of procurement processes, launching the Supplier Portal to enable detailed assessment of environmental and social impacts of suppliers across all procurement activities.	✓	Implementing process improvements
Expanding the "Zero Waste Certificate (Sıfır Atık Belgesi)" to 400 branches. (base year: 2024)	✓ Certification was completed for 50 new branches.	Continuing certification efforts for the remaining 55 branches
Increase in the number of Green Certified (LEED) Buildings (Base year: 2016)	▶	A new Data Center project has been launched in Ankara, which will be certified under LEED and TS EN 50600 standards, with completion planned by year-end 2027.
Expansion of ISO 14001 Certification to 400 Branches (Base year: 2022)	▶	Certification efforts for the remaining 300 branches will continue.

Performance indicators related to priority issues are given in the **Appendices - Key Performance Indicators page**.

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Operational Transformation

By closely monitoring the digital transformation within the banking sector, QNB Türkiye offers innovative solutions aimed at enhancing customer experience and increasing operational efficiency.

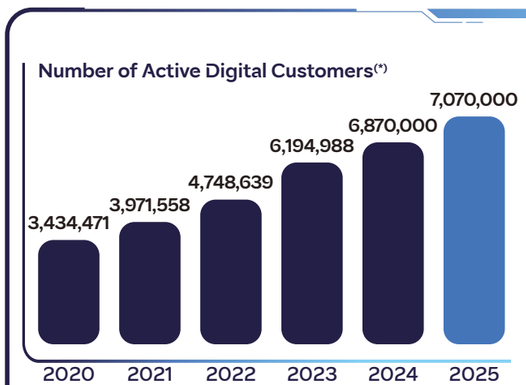
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATION

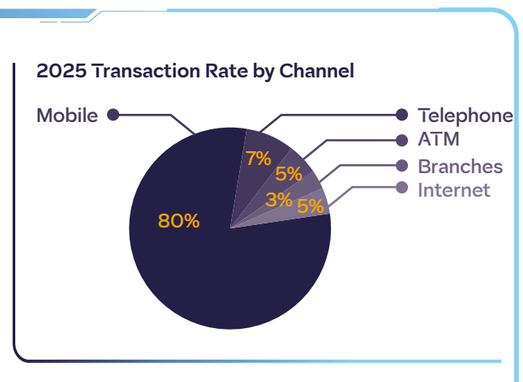
By closely monitoring the digital transformation within the banking sector, QNB Türkiye offers innovative solutions aimed at enhancing customer experience and increasing operational efficiency. Through processes centered on speed, accessibility, and sustainability, the Bank not only maximizes customer satisfaction but also minimizes its environmental impact. Digital channels are positioned not merely as transaction platforms, but as the primary touchpoint for customer engagement. These channels are continuously evolved with a simplified and accessible experience design that accurately anticipates and meets customer needs at the right moment.

As of 2025, 2.8 billion transactions were carried out via QNB Mobile, while 177.9 million transactions were conducted through online channels. This robust digital transaction volume reflects the Bank's digital transformation approach, which enhances customer experience and supports operational efficiency.

> As of 2025, 2.8 billion transactions were carried out via QNB Mobile, while 177.9 million transactions were conducted through online channels.

Number of Transactions by Channel(*)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Internet	80,747,925	71,879,237	70,711,581	108,507,812	128,963,610	177,892,776
Mobile	326,854,022	698,993,068	1,367,821,094	2,207,114,023	2,765,362,211	2,813,753,337
Telephone	174,678,380	187,425,067	190,810,388	258,994,600	265,112,993	249,925,590
ATM	151,445,467	124,490,808	154,748,251	166,099,746	169,901,848	160,810,160
Branches	107,745,775	102,704,239	110,679,473	115,866,106	108,280,378	107,734,771





(*)*Calculated based on the consolidation of retail and corporate customer data.*

QNB Mobile and Digital Customer Acquisition

QNB Mobile has continued to be a priority area of the 2025 digitalization strategy. Approximately 47% of new customers throughout the year (a total of 815,000 customers) joined the Bank via the QNB Mobile application.

The Bank continuously improves the application and organizes various campaigns to make the customer acquisition process fast, easy, and enjoyable. Owners of sole proprietorships and limited liability companies can easily become QNB Türkiye customers through Digital Bridge Mobile Banking. Web applications have been optimized for better guidance and faster completion; the end-to-end digital onboarding process has been redesigned to ensure a seamless, user-friendly, and reassuring experience.

Additionally, the "Profitable Customer of the Month" program was renewed under the name "Winners Club," with enhanced content and a more clear, inclusive user interface. Within this scope, customers who meet specific criteria can benefit from two types of advantages, such as discounts on digital platforms, interest rate benefits on certain products and transactions, or fee-free services. A total of 1.83 million customers were included in the program throughout December. While new customers were offered the opportunity to select welcome gifts during their first three months, a criteria-based privilege structure was established for existing customers. Customer engagement was further enhanced through personalized recommendations and timely reminders.

> Approximately 47% of new customers throughout the year (a total of 815,000 customers) joined the Bank via the QNB Mobile application.

Operational Transformation

Redesigning the Mobile Banking Experience

Throughout 2025, comprehensive improvements were implemented to make mobile banking more clear, practical, and accessible. The Bank maintained its focus on developing intuitive and accessible interface solutions that are consistent with its brand identity and aligned with its strategic objectives. Within this scope, design and development processes were approached using modern UX/UI methodologies; user needs were analyzed in depth, and solutions were implemented to simplify process flows, enhance the customer journey, and improve the overall experience holistically.

Login screens were redesigned to provide a clearer and more intuitive structure, while the main navigation was simplified to enable customers to access the services they need more quickly. Core areas such as transaction flows, profiles, and settings were also redesigned with a strong user-experience focus.

To respond more rapidly to the financing needs of retail customers, loan screens were renewed, and guidance-based informational content was added for customers using credit products for the first time. Overdraft Account (KMH) interfaces for short-term financing were simplified, making it easier for customers to access their available limits.

For time deposit products, a new process was designed to offer personalized rates. On the investment side, a more seamless structure was created, enabling customers to monitor foreign exchange rates on a single screen, execute transactions quickly, and benefit from simplified fund monitoring and buy-sell processes.

With innovations introduced in the payments area, HGS applications and public fee payments can now be completed through QNB Mobile.

To enable corporate customers to use digital channels more effectively, the QNB Mobile and Internet Branch experience was comprehensively enhanced. Within this scope, card and POS applications, Overdraft Account (KMH) applications, and cheque book requests were moved to digital channels, while definitive letters of guarantee can now be issued via the mobile application.

Additionally, credit limit screens were simplified to increase transparency, and transaction approval processes were redesigned to provide a faster and more controlled structure.

GSPara: Digital Banking for Galatasaray Fans

QNB Türkiye developed the GSPara application in 2024 to strengthen the digital banking experience for Galatasaray fans. In 2025, significant enhancements were implemented for the application, and the range of products and services was substantially expanded. Through this platform, users can easily perform certain transactions, including:

- Opening TL-denominated demand deposit accounts;
- Performing bank transfers 24/7 free of charge,
- Making credit card and debit card applications,
- Making investments with their savings through term deposit accounts,
- Access personal loans,
- Manage their savings on a daily basis through a savings account,
- Automate bill payments, and benefit from many other products and services with ease.

While providing a secure banking experience, GSPara also enables its users to benefit from exclusive privileges associated with Galatasaray Sports Club, such as priority access to home match tickets, discounts at the online GSStore, and similar special advantages.

Digital Approval Processes and Paperless Banking Operations

- In 2025, new products and transactions were added to the scope of digital approval; the utilization rate for documents that can be approved digitally reached 92%.
- Mortgage loans were included in the digital approval process, while teller transactions were supported with tax payments and e-receipt options.
- Within the scope of paperless banking, credit card and overdraft account statements were presented digitally, achieving a saving of 80 million pieces of paper per year.

Operational Transformation

Digital Intelligence Q, QNB Mobile's digital assistant, plays a pioneering role in the digital transformation of banking by offering customers a personalised, intelligent and seamless experience.

Personalized Banking Assistant: Digital Intelligence Q:

The Bank's digital assistant Digital Intelligence Q, which is available on QNB Mobile, continues to develop day by day with the innovative solutions it offers to customers. Q, a digital banking assistant that makes a difference in the banking sector, learns its customers' regular transactions with pattern recognition technology and provides timely reminders by making warnings in critical situations. With the capability to deliver a personalized experience, it builds a strong engagement with customers through its user-friendly interface.

In 2025, new developments were made in areas such as warning and information scenarios created for card transactions and open banking definition suggestions. The services offered by Digital Intelligence Q were expanded in line with customer needs; new scenarios were added to strengthen the customer experience in transaction and information processes regarding basic banking products such as accounts, cards, and loans. Thanks to these efforts, while interaction in digital channels increased, the usage prevalence of Q and customer satisfaction also rose steadily. Preferred by more than 70% of customers using mobile banking, Q increased the number of its customers by 20% year-on-year and achieved a reactive customer understanding rate of 98%.

Contribution to the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem with QNBEYOND

QNB Türkiye's innovation and entrepreneurship platform, QNBEYOND, continues to contribute to the Bank's vision of preparing for the future through its In-House Entrepreneurship Program, Accelerator Program, Open Innovation initiatives, and QNBEYOND Ventures activities. Continuing its mission to support the entrepreneurship ecosystem in 2025, QNBEYOND has consistently sustained the role it has played—and the value it has created—in the innovation and transformation journey since its inception through acceleration, investment, and collaboration processes.

Cultural Transformation and Development of Employee Competencies

Establishing innovative thinking as an integral part of corporate culture across QNB Türkiye, unleashing the intrapreneurship potential of employees, developing these competencies, and aligning them with corporate objectives are among the primary goals.

Mind-Expanding Conversations (Kafa Açan Sohbetler): Under this program, which has been running since 2020, the aim is to help employees keep up with current technologies and gain inspiration. In 2025, the founders of 12 of Türkiye's leading start-ups were hosted, giving the employees the opportunity to closely engage with the entrepreneurial ecosystem and learn from success stories.

> QNBEYOND held its second "Net Zero"-themed Hackathon in 2025 in collaboration with the Sustainability Management Team.

Idea Camp: Through the Intrapreneurship Program "Idea Camp," conducted under the roof of QNBEYOND, employees have continued to be provided with the opportunity to validate and bring innovative business ideas to life.

Sustainability Hackathon: By combining in-house entrepreneurship experience with the Bank's sustainability strategy, QNBEYOND held its second "Net Zero"-themed Hackathon in 2025 in collaboration with the Sustainability Management Team. The event successfully raised environmental awareness across the institution, empowering employees to develop emission reduction solutions while providing practical experience in innovation methodologies and entrepreneurship.

Innovative Products

QNBEYOND aims to strengthen the Bank's competitive position and enhance the employee experience through the products and services developed internally. Following the Digital Intelligence Q project, in 2025, the Paylaş (Share) platform was launched.

Paylaş (Share) platform, where QNB Türkiye employees and subsidiary staff can sell or rent items they own in a secure environment, supports resource efficiency, and the circular economy approach. To date, more than 100 listings have been posted on the platform.

Strategic Agility and Open Innovation

In 2025, as part of its Open Innovation endeavors, QNBEYOND assumed a strategic bridging role to ensure that the Bank's in-house requirements are addressed quickly and efficiently through start-up collaborations. As part of the pilot, meetings were held with nine different teams across the Bank, and 22 concrete needs were identified. Offering solutions to the identified needs, 14 start-ups met with the relevant teams, and potential collaboration opportunities were evaluated.

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Operational Transformation

As of year-end 2025, a total of 59 start-ups graduating from seven cohorts through the QNBEYOND Acceleration Program have secured investments amounting to USD 250 million and have developed various collaborations with the Bank.

Entrepreneurship Ecosystem and Acceleration Program

Driven by the mission of supporting early-stage ventures in scaling their businesses, the QNBEYOND Acceleration Program continued to support entrepreneurs in 2025 with a strong value proposition. The program marked the successful graduation of 8 startups (Alkonos, Asepha, Lovie, Eluvium, Flyway, NewFrame, OnePath, and StarQuiz) after providing 6 months of comprehensive mentorship and strategic support. In addition, participating ventures were provided with one-to-one sponsorship support at the level of the CEO and Executive Vice Presidents, access to grant opportunities, and the opportunity to join a network of mentors and business partners. As of year-end 2025, a total of 59 start-ups graduating from seven cohorts through the QNBEYOND Acceleration Program have secured investments amounting to USD 250 million and have developed various collaborations with the Bank.

QNBEYOND also took an active role in the Intrapreneurship in Corporations and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem working groups under TÜSİAD and continued to contribute to the entrepreneurship ecosystem in 2025 as a member of the Here2Next platform, aiming to increase corporate-start-up collaborations.

Social Impact and Future Talents

Throughout 2025, QNBEYOND continued to support educational institutions and civil society organizations with its expertise in innovation. The entrepreneurship competition organized for high school students in collaboration with Microsoft and Hisar Schools enabled young people to experience a culture of innovation at an early age. The training and mentoring support provided throughout the competition contributed to students' development of future-ready competencies.

As part of the Bridgecamp: Idea Marathon project carried out in collaboration with Habitat Association and UNICEF, a three-day camp was organized for high school and university students. During the first two days of the program, students were supported through training sessions, and on the third day, they presented their project ideas to the jury. The winning team was entitled to become a finalist in UNICEF's Bridgecamp program held on a global scale. The QNBEYOND team actively contributed to the project by assuming mentor, trainer, and jury member roles.

PLATFORM BANKING: DIGITAL BRIDGE

The Digital Bridge Platform and mobile application continued to be strengthened in 2025 with many innovations that respond to the banking and digital needs of businesses. These developments identified and implemented through the careful evaluation of feedback gathered from sector analyses, customer surveys, and digital platforms.

The Digital Bridge not only facilitates business processes with the comprehensive solutions it offers to businesses but also makes significant contributions to sustainability with its environmentally friendly features. More than 300 thousand customers accessed the Digital Bridge through QNB Türkiye's corporate digital banking channels, while the number of users benefiting from the platform's digital solutions exceeded 100 thousand. Responding to the rapidly changing needs of businesses, this innovative platform stands out as a guide and a powerful solution partner in the digitization journey.

QNB Türkiye's digital solution platform for businesses, Digital Bridge, continued to support businesses in meeting all their needs from a single point through solutions in banking transactions, e-transformation, e-commerce, and other areas in 2025. In line with customer feedback and sector analysis, Domestic Cargo Management, Production and Inventory Management, Marketplace Profitability Analysis, E-commerce Infrastructure, First Step to e-Export, and Leasing solutions were added to the platform. Through these enhancements, businesses were able to manage their operations more efficiently by addressing a broader range of needs. Currently, the Digital Bridge Platform offers more than 20 digital solutions in addition to banking services.

In 2025, the "Lifetime Unlimited e-invoice" campaign continued and companies working with QNB Türkiye kept reducing their paper consumption by using e-invoices free of charge. In addition, solutions offered on the Digital Bridge Platform continued to be offered free of charge or at discounted prices. In addition, support was provided to meet the needs of businesses with financing solutions such as discounted loan campaigns specific to digital channels, advantageous banking packages, and competitive deposit interest rates.

The Digital Bridge Academy has been enriched with new content to increase the knowledge of companies in their digitization processes. In addition to videos on the use of solutions on the platform, content has been added to support financial management, sectoral trends, and decision-making processes. In addition, in collaboration with X Academy, SMEs were able to participate in online trainings and receive certificates without the need for any application process. In 2025, Digital Bridge continued to guide companies on their digitalization journey and offer sustainable solutions.

More than 300 thousand customers accessed Digital Bridge through QNB Türkiye's corporate digital banking channels, while the number of users benefiting from the platform's digital solutions exceeded 100 thousand.

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Operational Transformation

A comprehensive Business Continuity Plan is in place to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of operations in the event of cyberattacks, natural disasters, or other unforeseen incidents.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY

Business Continuity

QNB Türkiye considers business continuity one of the fundamental requirements for continuous banking operations. A comprehensive Business Continuity Plan is in place to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of operations in the event of cyberattacks, natural disasters, or other unforeseen incidents. This plan covers the Bank's processes, resources, employees, and all aspects of the Bank and is organized in line with the strategies and objectives set out in the Business Continuity Policy. Prioritizing customer satisfaction and experience, this plan covers all types of emergencies, from small-scale incidents to major disasters.

The plan is updated at least once a year and includes committees and responsible teams to ensure that quick and effective decisions are taken in a crisis. With the Business Continuity Management Plan, the crisis management team makes quick decisions during a crisis and resolves problems as soon as possible. Protecting employee health and safety, assessing incidents, controlling the threat, activating alternative operations, and effective communication management are the main objectives of this plan.

In the event of interruption of banking transactions, products, and services as well as other activities, QNB Türkiye conducts Business Impact Analyses with all business units to determine the impact of financial and legal obligations, customer relations, and reputational issues and prioritizes recovery.

Disaster Recovery Management: The Bank takes a series of measures under the name of "Disaster Recovery" against situations such as data loss and system failures. Backup and recovery systems, data recovery plans and regular testing processes are implemented in this context. Disaster Recovery tests, which are conducted once a year, ensure that systems are checked for their functionality and prepared for any disruption. Hardware and information access systems required by various business units were established at alternative locations to maintain operations in a crisis and unexpected situations.

Resilience Against Disaster Risks: Against risks such as natural disasters and extreme weather conditions, the Integrated Disaster Management Program was put into operation. This program, launched in 2023 after the Kahramanmaraş earthquake disaster, aims to improve the Bank's preparations for such disasters, increase its security, and provide uninterrupted banking services. As part of its geographical redundancy strategies, redundant office plans were developed in a city with minimal earthquake risk, accompanied by the signing of long-term lease agreements. In addition, efforts are underway to build a new Main Data Center to ensure that the technological infrastructure is earthquake-resistant.

Operational Excellence

Operational risks have the potential for internal systems to be damaged, directly or indirectly, as a result of people, processes, or uncontrollable external factors. QNB Türkiye builds its operational excellence approach on making safe and efficient business processes sustainable. In this context, effective management of operational risks is addressed as a key priority. Operational risks are regularly defined and assessed in all business units of the Bank. Risks are identified and minimized with a proactive approach using tools such as Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) and Key Risk Indicators (KRI).

During the design of new processes and products, potential risks are analyzed in detail, and preventive measures are taken in line with legal and regulatory compliance. Past incidents are assessed through "lesson learned" analyses and this information is used to develop more effective control mechanisms for future risks. This approach aims to enhance operational resilience and ensure a sustainable business environment.

Launched in 2024, the Branch Scorecard Project aims to prevent misconduct risks and operational failures in branches. With this project, the Bank aims to create a more efficient working structure. In addition, regular training programs are conducted to improve operational processes and raise employee awareness.

To ensure that operational excellence goals are achieved, key performance indicators (KPIs) are used, and these metrics are regularly monitored. Potential problems are identified in advance by analyzing risk metrics and loss databases, and necessary controls are implemented.

Customer feedback is considered as an important source for improving operational processes, and situations that may pose a reputational risk are meticulously monitored. Such situations are handled in the relevant committees and monitored regularly.

The Bank adopts international standards in its operational excellence processes and meticulously follows Basel practices and BRSA regulations. It aims to increase operational resilience and process reliability by ensuring full compliance with these processes.

The Bank adopts international standards in its operational excellence processes and meticulously follows Basel practices and BRSA regulations.

Emergency Action	These are emergency actions that must be taken to ensure the safety of employees, the physical environment, and infrastructure in the first minutes and hours after an event occurs that disrupts the normal functioning of the Bank.
Crisis Management	Events that affect and interrupt the Bank's core activities and business are considered 'crises' and are managed from a strategic perspective with the participation of senior management.
Business Recovery	Since the Bank's normal operations would be interrupted during emergency and crisis management, the improvement of products, processes, and services may adversely affect its financial position, customer relations, legal obligations, and image.

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Operational Transformation

Published in 2021, the Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy constitutes the ground for QNB Türkiye's approach to managing environmental and social risks.

Automation and Robotic Applications in Business Processes

In 2025, 16 new processes were automated using RPA (Robotic Process Automation), and improvements in existing processes were completed. Accuracy was enhanced and manual intervention was reduced in money transfers, foreign exchange, and foreign trade transactions through OCR, AI, and LLM technologies. Furthermore, workload and process times were minimized by increasing automation in correspondence with public institutions.

Earthquake Commission and Integrated Disaster Management Master Program

Since Türkiye is located in a geography with high seismic risk, an **Earthquake Commission** was established at QNB Türkiye in 2023 to strengthen corporate preparedness and resilience. The Committee aims to raise awareness of potential earthquake impacts, enhance preparedness levels, and coordinate disaster management processes through a holistic approach.

The **Integrated Disaster Management Master Program**, launched in this direction, aimed to strengthen the Bank's disaster preparedness capacity. Under the program, all projects have been actualized, and their implementation is being monitored on an ongoing basis. The monitoring process allows for the assessment of potential requirements and enables improvements to be implemented quickly.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF OPERATIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

With a commitment to a sustainable future, QNB Türkiye adopts a proactive approach to reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Driven by a commitment to continuous improvement, the Bank prioritizes the advancement of its environmental performance while ensuring the preservation of natural resources. The Climate Transition Plan, prepared in line with the 2050 Net Zero emission goal and the 1.5 degree scenario of the Paris Agreement, focuses on the direct and indirect impacts of operations on the environment. In this context, the direct and indirect environmental impacts of operations are meticulously analyzed and mitigation goals are resolutely implemented. Published in 2021, the Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy constitutes the ground for QNB Türkiye's approach to managing environmental and social risks.

Within the framework of the ISO 50001 standard in energy management, energy consumption across all operations and the value chain is regularly monitored, and projects to improve efficiency are implemented. Innovative cooling technologies used in data centers and waste heat recovery practices reduce the environmental impact of operations. In addition, the Bank is expanding water-efficiency practices to conserve and use effectively water resources, and water consumption and environmental impacts are taken into account in project financing assessments.

In waste management, key priorities include reducing waste at the source, promoting recycling, and disposing of waste using environmentally responsible methods. Continuously improving its systems in line with its Zero Waste goal, QNB Türkiye implements comprehensive policies to reduce plastic use and minimize environmental impacts across its supply chain. Within this framework, the Bank's three head office buildings have TÜVSÜD-approved ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certificates.

The Bank provides regular training for employees and managers to make environmental awareness an integral part of its corporate culture. In 2025, employees' knowledge and awareness were enhanced through training delivered on ISO 50001, ISO 14001, Zero Waste, Environmental Awareness and the TBB Basic Sustainability Training.

In 2025, QNB Türkiye made comprehensive investments towards environmental protection and sustainability goals, bringing its operational activities into full compliance with environmental regulations and avoiding any environmental penalties. Expenditures during this period amounted to approximately TL 233.3 million.

Its expenditures for environmental protection investments during the period amounted to

TL 233.3 million

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Operational Transformation

The system infrastructure for zero waste applications was completed as planned, and a corporate structure for monitoring, measuring, and reporting waste was established.

Waste Management

As of the end of 2025, 345 branches have received the Zero Waste Certificate, ensuring the expansion of waste management practices across the branch network. During the same period, the system infrastructure for zero waste applications was completed as planned, and a corporate structure for monitoring, measuring, and reporting waste was established.

QNB Türkiye comprehensively continued its waste reduction, recycling, and resource efficiency efforts within the scope of the Zero Waste Project in 2025. In the first phase of the project, all waste types generated in the main buildings were mapped in accordance with the Zero Waste System Installation methodology of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, and temporary waste storage areas were established in three Head Office buildings.

In this context, to manage the Bank's environmental impacts with a systematic approach, 100 branches were included in the scope of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System as of the end of 2025. In 2026, it is aimed to increase the maturity level of the environmental management system in existing ISO 14001 certified branches, monitor processes more effectively, and improve practices in line with corporate standards.

Within the scope of expanding Zero Waste practices, 50 more branches received the Zero Waste Certificate by the end of 2025, bringing the total number of certified branches to 345. It is planned to continue certification efforts gradually in the remaining branches until 2027.

Across the Bank, packaging waste is collected by relevant municipalities and brought into the recycling process; paper, plastic, glass, and metal waste are collected separately thanks to the waste sorting bins placed in branches. Additionally, the necessary infrastructure has been established in all branches for the collection and recycling of batteries and electronic waste. To ensure the effective implementation of waste management, an environmental engineer serves at the Head Offices, and environmental and waste officers reporting to this engineer operate at central locations. This operational structure plays a critical role in achieving the Bank's Zero Waste targets.

We Are Committed to a Plastic-Free Future

QNB Türkiye supports waste-free living by participating in the annual "Plastic Free July" movement to increase environmental awareness. In this context, the Bank contributed to the circular economy in 2024 by offsetting all plastic waste generated at Istanbul Kristal Kule with international standard plastic recycling credits; this transaction, conducted through Erguvan's ECM platform, marked a first in Türkiye. In addition to reducing environmental impacts, plastic recycling credits contribute to strengthening recycling infrastructure, supporting the local economy, and creating social benefits.

In addition to financial solutions, an event was organized in the Belgrade Forest with the participation of employees and their children, featuring nature walks, storytelling, and workshops using recycled materials. Supported by educational games, this event aimed to raise awareness regarding the environmental impacts of plastic waste and to encourage sustainable habits at an early age.

Within the scope of expanding Zero Waste practices, 50 more branches received the Zero Waste Certificate by the end of 2025, bringing the total number of certified branches to 345.

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Operational Transformation

Through circular economy initiatives, end-of-life fleet tires are reprocessed by recovery firms to serve as an alternative energy and fuel source for cement plants.

As part of its waste segregation activities at its branches and data centers, QNB Türkiye recycled 260 tons kg of paper, 12 tons kg of plastic, and 4.7 tons kg of metal. Moreover, end-of-life vehicle tires were processed at licensed recycling facilities and used as an alternative fuel and energy source in cement plants. Coffee grounds generated at branches are recycled and used to produce thermoses, plant pots, straws, and cups. In 2025, the coffee-ground recycling program processed 3 tons of grounds, preventing 3,487 kg of CO_2e emissions.

In response to the 553 tons of CO_2e emissions generated by events organised by the bank, 260 tons of paper, 42 tons of glass, 12 tons of plastic and 4.7 tons of metal were recycled as part of recycling activities carried out in 2025; these efforts contributed to reducing emissions and balancing environmental impact.

Digitalization and Paper-Free Transactions

QNB Türkiye has been strengthening its digitalization-oriented paperless banking approach since 2015, integrating customer experience with environmental impact management. Digital applications are being expanded to reduce paper consumption and increase operational efficiency. In 2025, out of 168.5 thousand slip preferences received across channels, 73% of customers chose the Digital Slip, while processes were fully migrated to digital environments via the Digital Approval Platform, reducing the environmental footprint.

By the end of the year, the digital statement utilization rate reached 96%, resulting in approximately 81 million pages of paper savings; with the addition of new products and transactions to the digital approval workflow, the digital approval rate rose to 92%. Through these practices, an additional 50 million pages of paper savings were achieved, supporting the Bank's paperless banking transformation. Thanks to digital statement and approval systems, approximately 91% paper savings were achieved in 2025 compared to 2015, significantly advancing the Bank's paperless banking targets.

Circular Economy and Sustainable Practices

QNB Türkiye increases resource efficiency and reduces its environmental impacts by integrating circular economy principles into its operations. Through circular economy initiatives, end-of-life fleet tires are reprocessed by recovery firms to serve as an alternative energy and fuel source for cement plants. Coffee pulp is recycled and transformed into products such as thermos, flower pots, straws, and cups. All packaging materials generated at bank service points is sent to licensed recycling facilities and incorporated into recovery processes.

Green Office and Sustainability Practices

QNB Türkiye has implemented a range of initiatives in office and head office management aimed at strengthening environmental sustainability. In this context:

Accessibility: There are 6 accessible parking spaces in the Kristal Kule Head Office building and 3 in the Ümraniye Head Office building. Accessible parking capacity can be increased based on demand and requirements.

Recycling and Waste Management: All waste (paper, plastic, glass, metal, batteries, etc.) in the head office buildings is sorted and delivered to relevant municipalities and licensed recycling companies; processes are regularly monitored and reported.

Plastic and Material Recovery: Blue plastic bottle caps collected in the buildings are donated to the Spinal Cord Paralytics Association of Turkey, contributing to the provision of six wheelchairs to date.

Coffee Grounds Recycling: Coffee grounds collected at the Kristal Kule and Ümraniye buildings are sent to Darülaceze, where they are utilized in the production of recycled handcrafted products (bags, wallets, etc.).

Food Waste Management: Food waste generated at Kristal Kule is collected at three to four-day intervals by the Patili Bahçe Stray Animals Association, operating under the coordination of Beşiktaş Municipality, and delivered to stray animals in the Zekeriyaköy forests. Food waste generated at the Ümraniye building is delivered daily to animal shelters in Polonezköy by Sardunya Catering Company.

These practices are carried out as part of QNB Türkiye's sustainability approach, which aims to support the circular economy in office operations, reduce environmental impacts, and strengthen social responsibility awareness.

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Since 2021, all of QNB Türkiye's electricity consumption has been met by I-REC certified renewable energy sources.

Water Efficiency

QNB Türkiye prioritizes the reduction of water consumption and implements water efficiency practices across its branches and offices. In 2025, total water consumption was recorded at 127,668 m^3, achieving optimum consumption targets.

Through the environmental drainage system installed at the Kristal Kule building, an average of 4,000 m^3 of water is reclaimed annually and utilized for garden irrigation and car washing operations. Furthermore, circular water management practices are implemented by reusing condensation water from air handling units and water collected in basement drainage pits.

In branches, sensors and solenoid valves are utilized in wet areas to mitigate the risks of water leaks and enhance savings, while all water fixtures are equipped with aerator systems. These applications contribute to increasing water efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, and supporting operational sustainability.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

QNB Türkiye conducts energy management activities in line with the ISO 50001 Energy Management System standard and regularly monitors its energy consumption. Environmental-friendly technologies such as smart automation systems, free-cooling air-conditioning units, LED lighting, and high-efficiency inverter air-conditioning units are preferred in order to increase efficiency in natural gas and electricity use. The Crystal Tower achieves electricity savings by switching off electric water heaters for 5 months during the summer period. These investments in energy management with a focus on sustainability have enabled QNB Türkiye to obtain ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and ISO 50001 Energy Management System certifications, while the Crystal Tower Head Office premises has obtained LEED Silver certification.

QNB Türkiye generates approximately 1,260 kWh of renewable energy annually through its 60 solar-powered ATMs, which possess a combined solar panel capacity of 630 kW. This initiative achieves an average energy saving of 35% per cabin and prevents approximately 1,083 tons of CO_2 emissions each year. Furthermore, Scope 2 emissions arising from operational electricity consumption—including ATMs without solar panels—are offset through I-REC certifications. Consequently, the Bank ensures that its entire ATM network is powered by renewable energy sources.

Since 2021, QNB Türkiye has met its entire electricity consumption from I-REC certified renewable energy sources. In 2025, I-REC certified renewable energy was procured from Rönesans Elektrik Enerji Toptan Satış A.Ş. for a total electricity consumption of 61,300 MWh. As a result of this practice, Scope 2 (market-based) emissions have been reported as 0 compared to the 2017 base year.

A New Stage in Operational Energy Transformation with Land-Based SPP Investment

In line with its Net Zero targets and to support operational energy transformation, QNB Türkiye has added a land-based Solar Power Plant (SPP) with an installed capacity of 5 MW, located in Yozgat, to its portfolio. With this investment, it is aimed to meet approximately 80% of the energy needs of the Head Office building and approximately 13% of the Bank's total electricity consumption from renewable sources.
The project, which is expected to prevent approximately 5,000 tons of carbon emissions annually and provide savings in operational costs, stands out as one of the Bank's concrete steps in increasing resilience against climate risks and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Energy Efficiency in QNB Türkiye

- Kristal Kule holds the Silver LEED certification.
- Air conditioning systems at the Operations Center Building E Data Center have been upgraded with free-cooling technology. This provides energy savings by maximizing the utilization of external air.
- Water fixtures used in buildings are equipped with aerators designed to reduce water consumption.
- To ensure early detection of potential water leaks and minimize resulting damage, moisture sensors are installed in wet areas of branches, along with solenoid systems at water inlets to automatically shut off the water supply.
- Condensation water obtained from air handling units at the Kristal Kule building and water collected in the foundation drainage pits are reused in the building's garden irrigation system.
- ISO 14001 certification was obtained for Head Office Buildings (Kristal Kule, Ümraniye Building E, and Erzurum Operations Center) in 2022, followed by ISO 50001 certification (Kristal Kule, Ümraniye Building E) in 2023; as of the end of 2025, 100 branches have been included within the scope of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System.
- During the renovation or relocation of branches, existing air conditioning systems are replaced with inverter units, and fluorescent lighting is upgraded with energy-efficient LED fixtures.
- Efforts to replace fluorescent lighting with energy-efficient LED lighting in the support areas of the Erzurum Operations Center (Eromer), Kristal Kule, and Operations Center Building E have been completed.
- Electric water heaters serving the office floors of the Kristal Kule Head Office building are turned off for five months during the summer to achieve energy savings.
- Optimum energy consumption is ensured in Head Office buildings through automation systems.
- While supporting renewable energy production with its solar-powered ATMs, QNB Türkiye offsets Scope 2 emissions arising from the operational electricity consumption of its ATM network through I-REC certifications.

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Operational Transformation

Since 2021, all of QNB Türkiye's electricity consumption has been met by I-REC certified renewable energy sources.

Carbon Footprint and Greenhouse Gas Management

QNB Türkiye has been conducting carbon footprint measurements since 2019 and has subjected this data to independent audits since 2021. As part of its transition plan to a low-carbon economy, the Bank is renewing its corporate vehicle fleet with hybrid, plug-in hybrid, and fully electric models. Through this transformation, the Bank aims to reduce fuel consumption and decrease Scope 1 emissions.

Since 2019, priority has been given to hybrid models for vehicles added to the Bank's fleet. Following the addition of 75 hybrid vehicles in 2022, 11 vehicles were added in 2023, 60 in 2024, and 451 in 2025. Consequently, the total number of hybrid vehicles has reached 619. The increase observed in the number of hybrid vehicles added to the fleet in 2025 was driven largely by the replacement of vehicles whose contract terms or service lives had expired with hybrid models. Similarly, in 2026, it is aimed to primarily replace vehicles with expiring contracts or service lives with hybrid models. Furthermore, in parallel with the fleet transformation, two additional electric vehicle charging stations were installed at Kristal Kule in 2025, bringing the total number of charging stations to six.

QNB Türkiye maintains its commitment to climate action by offsetting carbon emissions generated from its organized events and digital platform transactions through carbon offset certificates. In 2025, 553 tons of CO2e emissions resulting from environmental events held in 3 province and 122 tons of CO_2e emissions from digital channels were neutralized through carbon offset certificates obtained from the Boreas Wind Power Plant in collaboration with Erguvan Carbon Offset Solutions Trade Inc.

Within this scope, approximately 122 tons of greenhouse gas emissions were reduced annually through wind energy projects and voluntary carbon credit investments. Additionally, Scope 2 emissions were neutralized with I-REC certificates, ensuring that the electricity consumed in the Bank's data centers is sourced from renewable energy; Scope 3 emissions arising from the transmission of electricity provided to the data centers were offset through voluntary carbon credits.

You can access data on the environmental impact of our operations in the **Performance Tables** section.

122
tons of greenhouse gas emissions were reduced annually through wind energy projects and voluntary carbon credit investments.

Integration of Energy and Water Management with Circular Practices

QNB Türkiye aims to simultaneously enhance operational efficiency and environmental performance by integrating its energy and water management practices with a circular economy and sustainability approach. Energy efficiency and water conservation practices in buildings certified under the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System are continuously monitored, and LED lighting and inverter air conditioners are used as standard in newly opened or renovated branches.

SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

QNB Türkiye adopts a holistic sustainability approach aimed at minimizing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks in its supply chain processes. The Bank enhances its operational efficiency and supports its responsible growth objectives by establishing long-term, mutually beneficial partnerships with suppliers based on ethical principles.

The Supplier Code of Conduct put into force in 2024 clearly defines the prohibition of child labor and forced labor for all third-party suppliers and helps to secure ethical business practices. The Bank has integrated these rules into all contracts, and it expects suppliers to fully comply with the Bank's Sustainability Policy and applicable legislation (anti-bribery and anti-corruption, environmental protection, occupational health and safety, personal data protection, intellectual property rights, etc.).

Within the framework of the Precious Metals Responsible Supply Chain Compliance Policy, collaboration with suppliers identified as posing a serious risk of involvement in fraud or misconduct is suspended or terminated. In the event that violations are detected in areas such as the prohibition of child labor and compliance with competition legislation, the severe sanctions of the Competition Law are applied, and supplier relationships are terminated accordingly.

Digitalization and Evaluation Mechanisms

The Supplier Portal commissioned in 2025 has improved efficiency in procurement activities by enabling prospective suppliers to submit online applications and allowing existing suppliers to manage their processes digitally. Furthermore, the Bank continue implementing comprehensive sustainability assessment surveys for all suppliers, ensuring the regular monitoring of the supply chain's sustainability performance.

Supplier Diversity Program

QNB Türkiye strengthens its commitment to diversity and inclusion through its Supplier Diversity Program. The Program places particular emphasis on supporting women-owned suppliers. The Bank provides guidance to enhance suppliers' awareness of sustainable business practices and encourages their participation in industry conferences organized by the Supply Chain Management Association (TEDAR).

In 2025, QNB Türkiye took an active role in the event organized by KAGİDER and procurement teams conducted one-on-one meetings with numerous women entrepreneurs to assess collaboration potential. As part of its long-term strategy, the Bank is progressing in line with its goal of increasing the number of women-owned suppliers by 10% annually for five years, starting from 2022. Additional information on support for women-owned suppliers is presented in the Equal Opportunity and Diversity section of the report.

QNB Türkiye prioritizes local suppliers in its procurement processes to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts. Prioritizing environmental-friendly products, supporting local entrepreneurs, and committing to responsible production form the core of the Bank's sustainable supply chain strategy.

As a result of this meticulous selection and sustainable collaboration approach, the business relationship with any supplier did not need to be terminated during the 2025 supplier audits. In the same year, local suppliers accounted for 97.2% of the total supplier base, while 96.7% of procurements were made from local suppliers. As of year-end 2025, the number of local suppliers stands at 1,709.

In the same year, local suppliers accounted for 97.2% of the total supplier base, while 96.7% of procurements were made from local suppliers.

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Employee Transformation

QNB Türkiye conducts its approach to diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunity as one of the fundamental elements of its corporate culture. To create a work environment that is free from discrimination and respectful of human rights, relevant policies are integrated into all business processes.

Priority Issues

Talent Management and Employee Well-being

Equal Opportunity, Diversity, and Gender Equality

Social and Community Investments

Related Capital Elements

- Human Capital
- Social Capital

SDGs

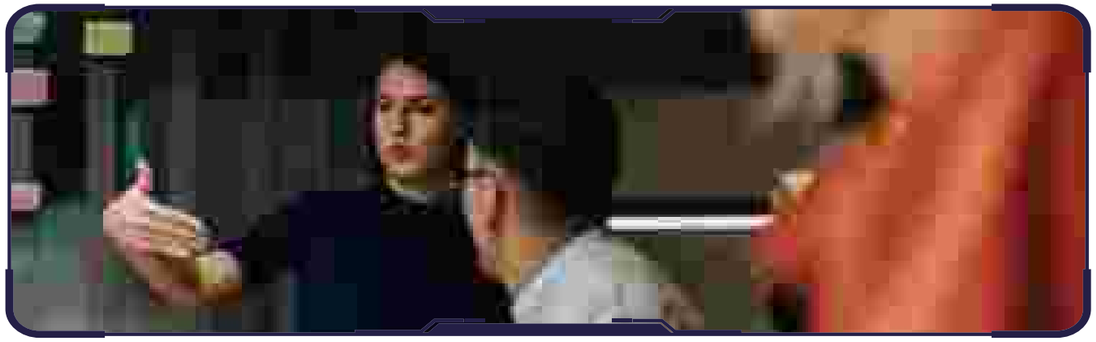
Opportunities

- Gaining a competitive advantage as an employer of choice
- Becoming the financial institution of choice for Gen Z and Gen Y through university collaborations and young talent programs
- Strengthening corporate culture through diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) focused practices
- Enhancing competencies and increasing workforce productivity through employee development programs and training
- Increasing engagement and motivation by supporting employee well-being through occupational health and safety practices
- Promoting a high-performance culture through performance management systems

Risks

- Being an employer not preferred by competent graduates and talented professionals
- Loss of reputation due to complaints related to potential discrimination or lack of inclusivity
- Misalignment of employee development programs with current and necessary competencies
- Decrease in employee satisfaction and increase in legal risks due to occupational health and safety violations
- Loss of motivation and engagement as a result of unfair or non-transparent performance management processes

New talent is attracted to the organization through modern talent management practices, while the development of existing employees is supported and their long-term retention is ensured. A sustainable workforce structure is established through practices that transform employee potential into performance and encourage continuous development; thus, QNB Türkiye strengthens its goal of being a preferred employer brand.



Goals

✓ Achieved ▶ Ongoing ✗ Not realized

Goals for 2025	Realization Status	Goals for 2026 and Beyond
Ensuring equal distribution of male and female candidates in the recruitment process	✓ Female hiring rate: 60%, Male hiring rate: 40%	Maintaining the current goal
Completion of e-learning programs on gender equality by all employees	▶ Completion rate: 63%	Maintaining the current goal
Alignment with the Group's targets of reducing the gender pay gap to 25.5% in 2025 and 25% in 2026, and maintaining a 30% female representation on the Board of Directors, excluding natural members	✓ 2025: 18.73% Ratio of women on the Board of Directors: 40%(**)	Expanding the current goal to cover 2027 and beyond
Increasing the number of women in engineering and IT positions and providing internships, recruitment, and mentorship for 10 female students in collaboration with WTECH & Upschool	✓ 2024: 36.69%, 2025: 35.78%(*) 10 students were sponsored.	Maintaining the current goal
Improving the Bloomberg Gender Equality Index (GEI) score	✓ 2025: 6.22/10	Improving the score
Raising awareness on gender equality, including prevention of unconscious bias, sexual violence, and harassment	✓ In 2025, e-training sessions on "Breaking Unconscious Biases" and "Preventing Harassment" were provided to all employees.	Maintaining the current goal

(*) The decrease in the ratio is due to the separation of Enpara from QNB Türkiye operations.
(**) Excluding the General Manager.

Performance indicators related to priority issues are given in the **Appendices - Key Performance Indicators page.**

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To ensure that employees experience an inclusive work environment, awareness programs focusing on diversity, inclusion, and ethical culture are provided; these trainings are regularly assigned to employees through the internal digital learning system.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

QNB Türkiye structures its human resources approach on the principles of equal opportunity, diversity, and inclusion. Creating a working environment in which all employees have equal opportunities, differences create value, and an inclusive corporate culture is embraced are among the Bank's core priorities.

In this regard, all policies are based on the principles of preventing discrimination, equal pay for equal work, fair recruitment and promotion processes, supporting disadvantaged groups, and increasing employee awareness. Forced labor and child labor are strictly prohibited; all practices are carried out in compliance with applicable legislation and international principles.

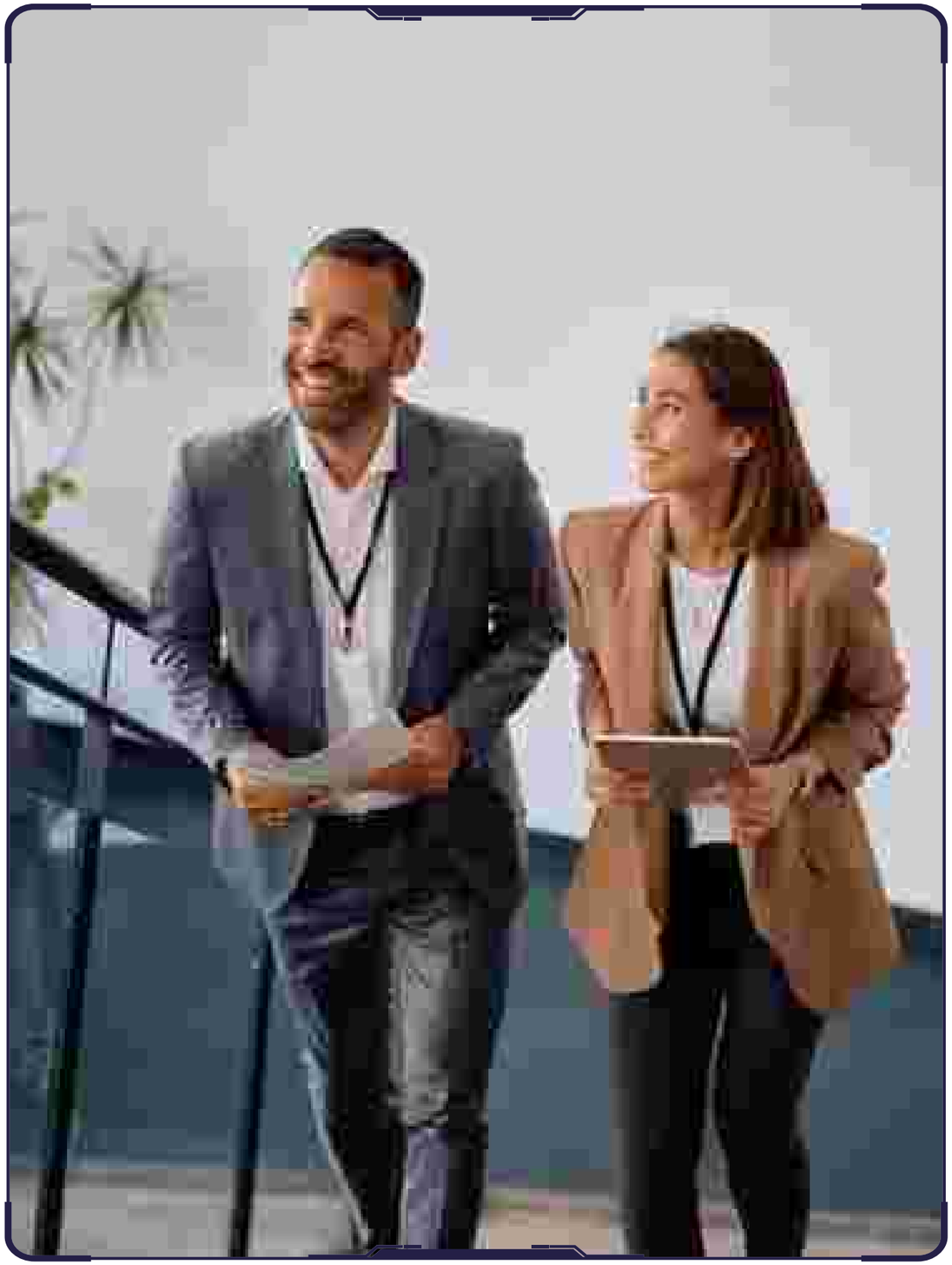
Diversity and inclusion management initiatives are coordinated by the relevant Human Resources and Sustainability Team managers, ensuring the implementation of practices across the organization.

Diversity and inclusion management efforts are coordinated by the relevant Human Resources and Sustainability Team managers, ensuring the implementation of practices throughout the organization. Data-driven assessment tools are utilized and employee data is regularly monitored to strengthen fair decision-making mechanisms in recruitment and promotion processes. Remuneration policies are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee, and comprehensive controls are applied during this process to prevent any form of discrimination. The Bank acts in accordance with current Labor Law legislation and relevant regulations. In the event of any notification regarding an adverse situation, immediate action is taken within the framework of internal procedures and rules.

To ensure that employees experience an inclusive work environment, awareness programs focusing on diversity, inclusion, and ethical culture are provided; these trainings are regularly assigned to employees through the internal digital learning system.

QNB Türkiye provides learning programs promoting equal opportunity, mentoring practices, and competency development tools aimed at supporting employees' professional development. The Bank also focuses on strengthening an inclusive corporate culture through practices promoting diversity across different age groups, socioeconomic backgrounds, and areas of expertise.

Diversity and inclusion management efforts are coordinated by the relevant Human Resources and Sustainability Team managers, ensuring the implementation of practices throughout the organization.



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Employee Transformation

The Bank implements its policies aimed at reducing gender-based inequalities through an approach based on systematic, measurable, and continuous improvement.

GENDER EQUALITY

QNB Türkiye addresses gender equality as a core component of its sustainability strategy and implements comprehensive practices strengthening women's participation in the workforce, their representation in leadership roles, and their access to equal opportunities. The Bank implements its policies aimed at reducing gender-based inequalities through a systematic, measurable, and continuous improvement-oriented approach.

Management Approach and Corporate Structure

Gender equality is embraced at a strategic level by senior management. The Executive Vice President responsible for Human Resources and the Chairperson of the Sustainability Committee lead all implementation and improvement processes in the field of equality. Gender Equality Working Groups within the Bank operate actively to increase internal awareness, identify areas for development, and conduct high-impact projects.

Fair and Equitable Practices

To reduce gender-based biases, machine learning algorithms are utilized in recruitment and career development processes; indicators regarding gender balance, gender-based income analysis, and promotion processes are regularly monitored. In the remuneration processes carried out by the Remuneration Committee, gender-based discrimination is strictly prohibited, and the principle of "equal pay for equal work" is meticulously maintained.

To ensure that employees work in a safe, equal, and supportive environment, the Bank continuously updates its internal procedures regarding cases of discrimination, harassment, and violence; accordingly, no cases of discrimination were reported during the reporting period.

Parenting Policies and Work-Life Balance

QNB Türkiye implements comprehensive parental policies aimed at increasing the retention of female employees in the workforce:

- 16 weeks of maternity leave;
- Up to 6 months of unpaid leave is offered after maternity leave until the child reaches 1 year of age;
- 1.5 hours/day breastfeeding leave;
- 20 days of paid leave are granted to the secondary parent (paternity leave);
- Initiatives aimed at providing support for the education of children for 3 years to employees with children aged 2.5-5.5;
- Feasibility studies for establishing daycare centers in Head Office premises and discussions conducted with educational institutions;

and similar practices, as well as the post-maternity return-to-work rate reaching 81% in 2025 demonstrate that the Bank has a strong structure supporting women employees.

Capacity Building Training and Awareness Activities

Gender equality, unconscious bias, and sexual harassment trainings covering human rights are regularly provided to all employees and these trainings are implemented as mandatory modules via the in-house digital platform. Additionally, an inclusive culture is strengthened through inclusive language initiatives, diversity awareness activities, conferences, competency programs, and sign language training.

Internal Woman Coaches Program

QNB Türkiye executes the Internal Women Coaches Program to support its in-house learning culture and foster the development of women's leadership. Within the scope of the Program, female employees meeting specified criteria participate in coaching training and, upon completing International Coaching Federation (ICF)-accredited programs, obtain the title of internal coach. These internal coaches provide coaching support to employees working in different units within the Bank, thereby strengthening their career development, goal-setting processes, and competencies.The number of ICF-accredited female internal coaches, which was 11 in 2024, increased to 38 in 2025.

> As well as the post-maternity return-to-work rate reaching 81% in 2025 demonstrate that the Bank has a strong structure supporting women employees.

Supporting Women's Leadership and Career Development

QNB Türkiye collaborates with various institutions to support the leadership journeys of female employees.

- **Women on Boards Association Turkey (YKKD):** Since 2020, female executives within the management team have participated in this development program, engaging with experienced professionals from the business world and academia. Through training and mentoring processes, they are being prepared for board-level roles. In 2025, 5 female executives participated in the program.
- **Sales Network - Women in Sales Project:** Active participation is maintained in this project, developed by the Sales Network Community, to strengthen the representation of female executives within sales and marketing teams.

> Within the scope of the WTECH & Upschool collaboration conducted by QNB Türkiye to support women, internship, recruitment, and mentorship support were provided to 10 female students in 2025.

- **Women in Technology Association (WTECH) Membership:** In collaboration with WTECH & Upschool, QNB Türkiye—which maintains a high ratio of female employees in engineering and technology fields—provided internship, recruitment, and mentorship support to 10 female students in 2025 to support women's professional growth.
- **Collaborations with Yanındayız Association & İNAN Association:** Projects focusing on diversity, inclusion, change, and work-life balance are carried out for women who wish to return to professional life after a career break.

Events and Summits on Social Gender Equality

We Stand with Youth (Genç Yanındayız) Launch Event: Cenk Akıncılar, Chief Human Resources Officer, participated in the "We Stand with Youth" launch event organized by the Yanındayız Association and shared QNB Türkiye's practices aimed at promoting gender equality.

Women-Friendly Brands Awareness Awards Ceremony: At the Women-Friendly Brands Awareness Awards Ceremony, Chief Human Resources Officer Cenk Akıncılar spoke at the "Inspirational Brands on the Path to Equality" session, where he highlighted the Bank's gender equality initiatives and the transformative steps taken to foster inclusivity within the financial sector.

Lead Network Event: Cenk Akıncılar, Chief Human Resources Officer, attended the Lead Network event organized by YenidenBiz Association and evaluated opportunities for women who have taken a break from their careers and the responsibilities of employers in this field.

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Employee Transformation

QNB Türkiye's Role in the Gender Equality Ecosystem

Business Against Domestic Violence Project (BADV)

QNB Türkiye is a member of the "Business Against Domestic Violence" (BADV) Network, conducted by the Sabancı University Corporate Governance Forum in cooperation with TÜSİAD and supported by the Sabancı Foundation and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This network aims for companies to develop policies to combat domestic violence, establish mechanisms to provide support to employees, and integrate awareness into the corporate culture. Within this scope, QNB Türkiye has implemented the necessary support mechanisms to assist its employees and continues its efforts to disseminate best practice examples.

30% Club

QNB Türkiye reinforces its commitment to increasing female representation on the board of directors and senior management through its membership in the 30% Club. The 30% Club is an initiative bringing together board chairs and CEOs around a common goal of achieving gender balance within companies.

Bloomberg Gender Equality Index

Included in the international Bloomberg Gender Equality Index (GEI)—which evaluates companies' social gender equality performance across criteria such as female employment, women in leadership, pay equality, inclusive policies, and transparent reporting—QNB Türkiye achieved a score of 6.22 out of 10 in 2025.

Gender Equality Commitments and Progress Status

As a signatory of the UN Women's Empowerment Principles (UN WEPs), QNB Türkiye released its Gender Equality Guidelines in collaboration with Kadir Has University and shared its Gender Equality Commitments with the public in April 2023. These commitments aim to contribute to the United Nations' gender equality goal and contain concrete action plans aimed at strengthening women's participation in the economy, increasing female representation at the Bank, closing the gender pay gap, and raising societal awareness.

The Gender Equality Guideline is available **here**.

Diversity and inclusion management efforts are coordinated by the relevant Human Resources and Sustainability Team managers, ensuring the implementation of practices throughout the organization.

Ratio of Women on the Board of Directors(*)
36%

Ratio of Female Senior Management (GM, EVPs and Head of Internal Systems)
25%

Ratio of Women in Senior Management Positions (Director and above)
39%

Proportion of Women in All Executive Level Roles (Manager and above)
47%

Female Employee Ratio in Middle Management (All Executives Below Director level)
47%

Female Employee Ratio in Non-Managerial Positions (below manager)
60%

Female Ratio in Total Workforce
59%

Ratio of Promoted Women
63%

Ratio of Women in Engineering Roles such as IT/Programming/R&D
36%

Ratio of Women in Management Positions in Revenue-Generating Functions
42%

Ratio of Newly Hired Women
60%

Ratio of Women Leaving Job
60%

Gender Pay Gap, Global Raw Average
19%

(*)Including the CEO

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Employee Transformation

Progress Status on Gender Equality Commitments

Commitment 1: Providing trainings on the Prevention of Unconscious Bias, Sexual Violence, and Harassment

In 2025, “Breaking Unconscious Bias”, “Preventing Harassment”, and “Gender Equality” trainings were assigned to all employees as mandatory training. In 2026, the training content will be revised and will continue to be positioned and disseminated within the internal program.

Commitment 2: Increasing the ratio of female employees in engineering and technology fields

In 2025, in collaboration with the Women in Technology Association (WTECH) & Upschool, internship, recruitment, and mentorship support were provided to 10 female students. As of the end of 2025, the ratio of female employees in engineering positions stood at 35.78% (2024: 36.69%).

Commitment 3: Increasing the number of female suppliers by 10% annually for 5 years

Through enhancements made to its procurement processes in 2025, the Bank increased its ratio of female suppliers to 13.6% and, as a result of these improvements, added 25 new women-owned suppliers to its portfolio. (2024:12.4%).

Commitment 4: Reducing the gender pay gap annually by increasing female representation in senior management

The gender pay gap is targeted to be 25.5% in 2025 and 25% in 2026. The 2025 goal has been achieved.

Commitment 5: Providing support for the education of employees’ children between the ages of 2.5-5.5 for 3 years

While feasibility studies are being conducted for the establishment of daycare centers in the Bank’s Head Office, discussions with educational institutions are also ongoing.

HUMAN RESOURCES APPROACH AND MANAGEMENT

QNB Türkiye is built upon a foundation of respect for human rights, inclusivity, and a contemporary work culture. Recognizing that its greatest strength is its human capital, the Bank invests in practices that prioritize the happiness and well-being of its employees. Guided by the “People first, then employees” approach, its Human Resources (HR) Policies encompass processes for attracting talent, supporting their development, and ensuring long-term engagement. This policy is structured under four main pillars to create a sustainable development environment and continuously enhance corporate performance.

You may access the QNB Türkiye Human Resources Policies **here**.

Human Resources, Planning and Recruitment

Establishing a multi-faceted human resources and recruitment process, including employer brand management, workforce methodology, analytics, and business development initiatives, in line with the Bank’s goal of becoming a preferred employer and attracting talented individuals to the Bank.

Talent Development and Management

Cultivating employee growth by enhancing technical and managerial knowledge and skills, while ensuring the retention of high-performance personnel.

Performance Management

Assessing the success through quantifiable criteria and generating a transparent and equitable employee loyalty atmosphere with an aim for overall performance growth of the bank with the help of individual employee performance.

Engagement and Reward

Ensuring employee loyalty through policies that are effectively developed and continuously improved in alignment with the Bank’s objectives.

QNB Türkiye aims to foster a safe, respectful, and sustainable work environment by defining the ethical principles and rules of conduct that employees are required to comply with from the very first moment they start work. The HR Policy and the related directives are regularly updated in line with changes in legislation and processes, and the directives are clearly available in the Bank’s systems so that all employees can access them easily. During the recruitment process, employees provide a commitment to comply with the Code of Conduct and HR directives; thus, clarifying employees’ responsibilities and expectations.

The Disciplinary Committee evaluates any conduct by bank employees violating laws, internal bank regulations, instructions, or general banking principles and carries out relevant disciplinary process. Non-compliance with labor standards is addressed within the framework of the Disciplinary Committee and QNB Türkiye Employees Code of Conduct Instruction. When a violation of HR regulations is detected, HR takes the necessary actions based on the reports prepared by the Inspection Board. If the report is related to the HR unit, the process is carried out in coordination with the Inspection Board.

The position of Ombudsman has been established at QNB Türkiye to enhance the quality of work-life and to address potential issues between employees and managers in a fast, fair, and effective manner. With the Ombudsman Instruction (Grievance Mechanisms) (TAL.01333) published in 2025, the QNB Türkiye Employee Grievance and Suggestion Mechanism was launched, establishing a structure where employees can convey their feedbacks and requests regarding ethical, legal, social, and managerial issues in a secure, confidential, and fair manner. Depending on the nature of the applications, matters such as ethical violations in the workplace, sexual harassment, bullying, and similar issues are handled within the scope of the Ombudsman mechanism; while topics such as career management, working conditions, and remuneration are evaluated by the Human Resources Business Partnership Unit. In cases that fall within the scope of the Disciplinary Committee or require evaluation by the Board of Inspectors, the Ombudsman conveys the relevant information to the General Manager. Throughout the process, confidentiality, transparency, and the protection of employee rights are adopted as fundamental principles.

Employees can also communicate directly with the Audit Committee or the Head of the Board of Inspectors, and can convey their notifications via **ihbarhatti@qnb.com.tr**. The Audit Committee is responsible for evaluating the applications submitted to the Whistleblowing Line and monitoring the actions taken.

QNB Türkiye values employee contributions and encourages continuous development. All employees can convey their suggestions on any subject, particularly regarding business processes, to HR via the “I Have a Suggestion” (Önerim Var) System. Suggestions deemed applicable are implemented, and the working environment is continuously improved.

The Disciplinary Committee evaluates any conduct by bank employees violating laws, internal bank regulations, instructions, or general banking principles and carries out relevant disciplinary process.

Employee Transformation

In line with this young-talent-oriented approach, QNB Türkiye designs special programs to understand the needs and career expectations of youth while conveying the Bank's culture.

Talent Management, Planning and Employee Wellbeing

QNB Türkiye attaches strategic importance to attracting young talent to the organization. With approximately 90% of its hires coming from recent graduates, the Bank prioritizes talent acquisition initiatives targeted specifically at university students. In entry-level roles, high-potential candidates are selected, and their career development steps are clearly defined.

In line with this young-talent-oriented approach, QNB Türkiye designs special programs to understand the needs and career expectations of youth while conveying the Bank's culture. These programs, maintained since 2007, are updated annually to better align with the expectations of the younger generation.

In addition to these programs, the Bank participates in and sponsors online summits organized by universities and institutions to attract and retain talent.

Young Talent Programs and Career Development Platforms at QNB Türkiye

QNB 101: An internship program where university students can get to know the banking sector, branch management, business life, and QNB. To date, the program has provided internship opportunities to more than 2,000 students. In 2025, the program provided internship opportunities to 1,058 students.

QNB 101 Branch: Designed to return to physical branch internships post-pandemic. Each week features a different concept, aiming for interns to closely experience the QNB Türkiye culture, professional life, and the banking sector. In 2025, 247 students were accepted into the program.

Up Club: Designed with an alumni structure to support university students' preparation for professional life. It allows students and graduates to experience QNB Türkiye's culture, build professional networks, and support their career development. Now in its 16th year, the program was voted the Most Admired Career Club by university students in 2021 and won the Global Business Excellence Award in 2013. In 2025, 40 new members were accepted, bringing the total membership to 569.

Fin-ally MT Program: The Fin-ally MT Program, launched in 2022 with the motto "Finally Ready for Business Life" and the slogan "What's Your Job in the Future?", offers internship and experience opportunities in strategic business units of the Bank. While continuing their internships, participating students also join the Q-MBA training program, structured into three modules: Finance, Marketing, and Business Development. The program aims to equip participants with competencies not available at university and are critical in professional life. Refreshment sessions are also held to reinforce basic training. In the last 3 years, 77 MTs joined the Bank through Fin-ally, an end-to-end talent acquisition program designed with a structured Q-MBA training process for personal and professional development and personalized career counseling.

Career: Events featuring expert speakers and QNB Türkiye HR managers are organized to raise awareness among university students about their career journeys. The focus is to demonstrate that the banking sector—often perceived as "traditional"—offers a dynamic environment. In 2025, 2,210 students at 7 universities were reached under the "Being 'We' Not 'I'" concept.

QNB Pro: Provides internship opportunities for students wishing to gain experience at the Bank's Head Office.

Audit Pro: A direct recruitment program designed to bring young talent into the audit and inspection functions. It includes an Audit Familiarization Program to ensure candidates make an informed choice. In 2025, 18 students started their auditing careers through this program.

A total of 2,210 university students across 7 universities were reached in 2025 under the "Being 'We' Not 'I'" concept.

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Employee Transformation

QNB Türkiye designs all its development programs with an upskilling and reskilling focus, ensuring that new employees get off to a strong start while continuously enhancing the technical and behavioral competencies of its existing teams.

QNB Türkiye integrates its employees into a development framework that begins on their first day in banking and continues throughout their career journeys.

To support the rapid adaptation of new employees to the organization and the sector within the training and development processes, onboarding trainings are organized in addition to the e-training assignments made via our digital learning platform, Finarmoni, and the orientation programs held at Kristal Kule. These initiatives aim to ensure that employees fully grasp the corporate culture, policies, and processes.

In line with the Bank's strategy, trainings designated for current employees are designed on a segment-specific basis, aiming to contribute to their performance enhancement. Within this scope, programs are planned in alignment with strategic goals, and employees' performance and competencies are strengthened through project-based and function-oriented initiatives.

By placing personalized development at the core of these programs, finance sector-focused topics such as sales, customer relations, and risk are included, while priority is given to trainings covering the fast-changing economic agenda, teamwork, resilience, change management, crisis management, leadership, digitalization, and technological developments. Furthermore, while e-trainings supporting the intellectual development of our employees are made accessible to everyone via the online platform Finarmoni, content aimed at raising awareness and increasing knowledge in the field of sustainability is also positioned as a crucial component of the development framework.

To cultivate a visionary perspective and deepen the expertise of our employees, the Bank offers the opportunity to pursue master's degrees at leading universities in Türkiye, subject to a specific set of criteria.

In 2025, total investment in learning and development amounted to

TL 257 million

Employee Development Programs

QNB 360 Development Program

The Program is a comprehensive initiative designed to disseminate QNB Türkiye's strategy across all employees and foster a unified corporate culture. The program is tailored for Head Office, Field, and Alternative Sales Channel teams, and is restructured annually in alignment with current needs, competency expectations, and strategic priorities.

For Field Teams, the program aims to cultivate a sales and risk culture, offering products suited to customer needs while enhancing service quality without compromising on price and profitability or incurring additional risk. For Head Office teams, following their adaptation to the organization and the sector, the objective is to ensure that employees regularly and continuously follow technical, competency-based, and sectoral developments to align with their respective teams. In this context, it aims to deepen their intellectual and sectoral knowledge by enhancing expertise within their teams and enabling them to experience a culture of peer-to-peer learning.

In Alternative Sales Channels, the program offers differentiated themes through a personalized structure, focusing not only on technical topics that support business expertise but also on personal development, such as managing oneself, one's work, and one's relationships.

Head Office MT Development Program

Through its MT (Management Trainee) Development Program, QNB Türkiye attracts young talents and grooms them to become the leaders of the future. MTs serving in strategic teams experience business processes firsthand and assume responsibilities across various positions. The program consists of technical trainings, next-generation banking applications, project development initiatives, and experience-sharing sessions with senior executives. Training content is updated annually in alignment with the Bank's strategic priorities, digital transformation, and competency requirements.

MTs who successfully complete the program are granted the opportunity to pursue a master's degree (MBA) at leading universities in Türkiye, thereby supporting the long-term retention of talent within the organization.

DigiLearn Development Journey

The DigiLearn Development Journey, created to develop employees' digital literacy, increase their knowledge levels regarding technological developments, and support their ability to closely follow current technology trends, continued to meet with employees at monthly intervals throughout 2025.

Within the scope of the DigiLearn Development Journey, video, article, and podcast content prepared in line with the technology theme determined each month are shared with employees via the learning platform. Thanks to the personalized learning approach, employees can access the same content in formats suitable for their own learning preferences and manage their development processes flexibly.

Within the scope of employee development, during December 2025, a virtual conference titled "Reading the Future with Digital Intelligence: Redesigning Today" was held with the participation of Akan Abdula. During the session, the effects of digital intelligence on the business world, transforming working models, and the opportunities presented for organizations were shared with the participants.

The main themes addressed within the 2025 DigiLearn Development Journey include: Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security, Transformation in the Labor Market, Genetic Research and Personalized Medicine, Big Data, Smart Grid Technologies, Industry 5.0, Quantum Computing Technologies, 5G Technology, FinTech - Financial Technologies, The Key to Finance: Neuroscience, and RPA - Robotic Process Automation.

Since its launch in 2021, over 1,700 content pieces have been brought together with employees under the DigiLearn Development Journey, reaching a high level of engagement with 29,890 views.

Flexible Innovation Program

Under the program enabling employees to discover their capabilities through ongoing innovative projects within the organization and gain experience and skills in different areas, participants work part time on other projects across the Bank in addition to their current roles. For projects lasting up to 3 weeks, 50% of participants' weekly working time is allocated to the relevant project, while for projects exceeding 3 weeks, 20% of their working time is allocated. Since 2021, 40 employees have been involved in projects.

Leadership Programs

QNB Türkiye adopts a holistic approach to leadership development and runs comprehensive programs aimed at strengthening managers' technical and behavioral competencies. Designed in line with the new-generation leadership approach, the Manage Yourself and Your Relationships, Manage Your Team, and Manage Your Business modules are delivered to Head Office and field teams through personalized training and one-to-one development plans. Business-line meetings for the onboarding process of executives with the level of manager and above are conducted throughout the year; additionally, expert speaker sessions addressing economic, technological, and sectoral dynamics are organized to enable leaders to assess current developments from multiple perspectives.

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Employee Transformation

QNB Türkiye conducts various projects to make the potential of its existing human resources visible, to plan employees' career paths, and to meet its management needs primarily through internal resources.

At the core of this development framework lies the compassionate management approach, among the key elements of QNB Türkiye's leadership culture. The Servant Leadership understanding adopted across the organization supports an employee-centred, inclusive, and attentive leadership model, both in managers' relationships with their teams and in their decision-making processes. Within this framework, Servant Leadership Development Talks—open to all managers—are held regularly throughout the year; each month, the Bank's values and leadership principles are addressed with different guest speakers.

Established to foster a culture of coaching and mentoring within the organization, the Coaching and Mentoring Center operates as a key structure supporting employees' individual development journeys. Employees participating in Assessment Center processes benefit from internal coaching practices, while executives above manager level take part in external coaching programs. Regular training is also provided for Internal Coaches within the organization under the Internal Coach Development Program. In 2025, the Coaching and Mentoring Center played an active role in both internal and external coaching processes, and employees who went through the Assessment Center process received coaching support from internal coaches on a voluntary basis.

To support the corporate culture, corporate culture e-learning programs were assigned to all employees across the Bank, while e-trainings focused on psychological safety and feedback were offered to employees above manager level. In addition, all managers working in Head Office teams were included in Psychological Safety training, while managers in field teams were included in Feedback Culture training.

In the final period of last year, within the scope of the "Bize Değer" (Values to Us) project conducted in branches, organizational efforts continued for the implementation of the top four projects. Information regarding other projects was shared with the relevant business lines.

In 2025, as part of the Leaders Club initiative, a Climate Governance training session was organized with the participation of the Board of Directors and Senior Management. The program focused on the integration of climate risks into strategic decision-making processes and the strengthening of a scenario-based thinking approach.

Executive Assessment Center

QNB Türkiye carries out various projects to make the potential of its existing human resources visible, plan employees' career paths, and meet the need for managers largely from internal sources. Through the assessment center processes implemented within this framework, the Bank aims to strengthen its "manager brand" structure, select candidates suitable for managerial roles using an open, measurable, and systematic method, and contribute to the development of leadership culture at a corporate level. To date, over 400 manager candidates in Head Office positions and over 1,000 in branch positions have been included in assessment center applications.

Career Architecture

Revised to meet the needs of all employees, the Career Architecture processes have been redesigned with the "Your Journey" perspective, creating a more transparent and structured process for branch banking employees to reach their career goals. Career Architecture is a program that enables employees to create their own career plans while completing the necessary development processes. It provides a development environment where employees can decide on the steps they will take to reach their dreamed destination throughout their professional lives.

With the "Career Architecture: Your Journey" approach, the Bank aims to remove boundaries in cross-segment transitions and bring employees one step closer to their career dreams through pre- and post-transition training programs.

In 2025, 72% of the recruitment needs for branch banking positions were met through Career Architecture.

Skill-based Career Architecture

Positioned as one of the core components of the Career Architecture and covering all Head Office teams, the Skills-Based Career Architecture aims to identify existing skill gaps, determine the skills to be critical in the future, and establish sustainable action mechanisms in line with these needs.

In this context, role-specific skills have been defined for all positions at Head Office, and a skills-focused approach has been adopted in employees' development processes. To establish an end-to-end development journey across all career moves, such as recruitment, promotion, and rotation, HR processes are approached and structured from skill perspective. In addition, to ensure that any emerging skill gaps can be addressed, the defined skills are being integrated into both current training programs and those designed for future needs.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance management at QNB Türkiye progresses in integration with the Bank's career management system, offering a structured framework that allows employees to clearly track their career journeys. This system aims to strengthen both individual performance development and the sustainability of corporate performance by encouraging a continuous feedback culture.

Performance evaluations based on concrete, measurable, and transparent criteria are conducted twice a year. As a result of these evaluations, personalized development plans are created that reinforce employees' strengths and support areas open to development.

Performance targets determined at the beginning of the year are cascaded down from Executive Vice Presidents to managers and employees. Technical targets specific to business lines are integrated into individual performance criteria, and employees' business results are evaluated accordingly. In promotion processes, internal promotions are prioritized.

The development of internal candidates is prioritized in promotion processes, and career progression is linked to performance and competency indicators. Senior management targets include indicators for diversity, inclusion, and sustainability, and target achievements are monitored in alignment with strategic priorities.

In 2025,

93%

of employees were subjected to regular performance and career development evaluations.

Employee Transformation

The Bank aims to strengthen employee engagement by providing an inclusive work environment that focuses on learning and development and encourages high performance.

EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION AND ENGAGEMENT

The success achieved by employees at QNB Türkiye is fueled by their dedication to their work and their strong motivation to create value for customers. The Bank aims to strengthen employee engagement by providing an inclusive working environment that focuses on learning and development while encouraging high performance. In line with this approach, social, cultural, and sports programs are organized to support the mental and physical well-being of employees.

In remuneration management, a fair and transparent approach—consistent with the Bank's ethical values and internal balances—has been adopted. This approach aims to enhance employee engagement, motivation, and synergy. While internal balance and fairness are prioritized in remuneration management policies, base salary and reward (variable pay) systems are implemented based on the Bank's objectives, sector benchmarks, and role-based policies. Remuneration policies, established based on sector wage balances obtained from independent consultancy firms in compliance with competition law requirements, prevent employees from taking excessive risks while allowing them to be rewarded according to the value they add. This approach aims to retain a qualified, motivated, and committed workforce while increasing business volume and productivity. The remuneration approach is structured to support a performance culture aligned with the Bank's long-term strategic goals.

Remuneration at the Bank is shaped in accordance with policies determined on the basis of business line, job family, title, grade, and role. All remuneration processes are approved by the Remuneration Committee operating under the QNB Türkiye Board of Directors, which includes one member from QNB Group and one member from the QNB Türkiye Board of Directors; policies are regularly reviewed by the Committee. Gender discrimination is strictly prohibited in all tools used in remuneration practices.

Employee Happiness with Figures 2025

A Year Spent Together...

336

physical events were held.

Each one designed to connect, feel good and grow stronger together.

A Year of Benefits...

118

discount agreements were concluded.

Discounts tailored to different needs and lifestyles

This year, we formed special connections based on shared interests. We carried out

17

personalised mailing campaigns.

The right content for the right audience.

We appeared on screen together this year, too.

113

online events are offered.

Wherever we were, we continued to be together.

This year, we grew kindness together. For our four-legged friends, we donated

TL 871,500

Small contributions made a big impact.

A consistent journey throughout the year: We published

12

Happiness and Well-being Newsletters.

A 'feel-good' newsletter, delivered every month.

25

Special Days Mails

151

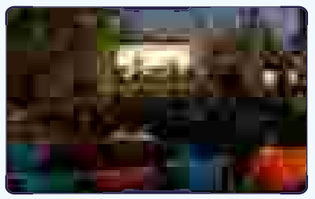
pieces of Different Instagram Content

37

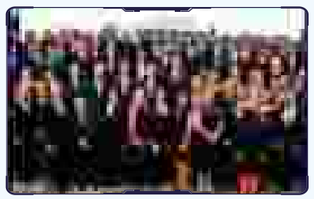
club events were held.

Charity Bazaar

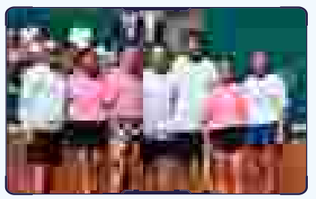
Erzurum Outdoor



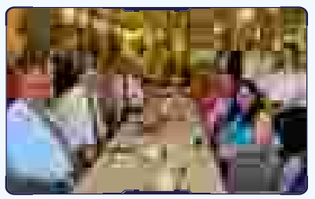
Open-Air Cinema



Seniority Award Ceremony



Breast Cancer Awareness Tennis Tournament



FinClub Branch

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Employee Transformation

The HR Employee Happiness Unit organized a total of 455 activities in 2025, consisting of concerts, theater plays, club activities, and similar events held on both physical and online platforms across Türkiye.

The Bank provides equal social benefits to all its employees, without any distinction between part-time and full-time status. Fringe benefits such as private health insurance, life and personal accident insurance, and meal allowances are defined as standard for all employees.

To support employee satisfaction, employees are also provided with leave on their birthdays.

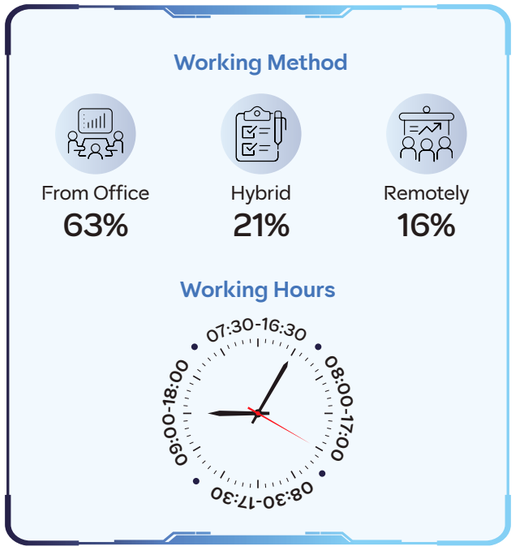
The Seniority Awards Program is implemented at QNB Türkiye to recognize the long-term efforts and contributions of employees. This program offers a symbolic reward approach that honors the loyalty of employees who have added value to the Bank throughout their service period and strengthens corporate belonging.

As part of activities aimed at increasing employee satisfaction, the HR Employee Happiness Department organized a total of 455 activities in 2025, including concerts, theater performances, club activities, and similar events on physical and online platforms across Türkiye. Additionally, discount agreements were made with 111 companies throughout the year, providing advantageous shopping opportunities for employees.

Each year, at QNB Türkiye, a comprehensive employee engagement survey is conducted, taking diversity and inclusion principles into account. Based on the 2025 results, the employee engagement rate was 70% and the employee satisfaction score was 75%.

The hybrid working model, which was implemented at QNB Türkiye in 2023, has been expanded as of 2025 into a holistic structure that offers employees a seamless working and development experience in both physical and digital environments. Within the Head Office organization, employees can work from the office three days a week and remotely for two days.

In addition, flexible working hours are implemented; during school break periods, parent employees whose roles are suitable for remote work are provided with the opportunity to work remotely throughout the holiday. During the summer, a “summer working model” is applied in July and August, allowing for work from outside the city. For Alternative Sales Channels teams, a fully remote working option is offered depending on the nature of the tasks.



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

QNB Türkiye conducts its Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) practices in line with Law No. 6331 and related regulations and involves all employees and subcontractors in these processes. Within the framework of the Bank’s OHS Policy, employee health and safety is considered a priority issue, and a safe working environment is created through in-house regulations in addition to legal requirements.

In accordance with the OHS Risk Assessment Regulation, hazards and risks are identified, mitigation plans are prepared, and these processes are reviewed at regular intervals. Risk mitigation efforts are supported through on-site inspections, near-miss reports, and actions taken in line with the hierarchy of controls. The OHS Unit conducts regular inspections, shares identified findings with the relevant units, and implements the necessary measures.

QNB Türkiye emphasizes sustainably strengthening employees’ health and safety awareness. Accordingly, it refreshes Basic Occupational Health and Safety training every three years and provides employees, who are working remotely to accommodate different ways of working, with training content supporting safe working conditions in the home environment.

OHS Committees established at the Head Office campus meet quarterly, assess health and safety risks, and defines actions based on the views and recommendations of employee representatives. Health-related risks are also addressed regularly on the committee’s agenda.

Health Centers are available at Kristal Tower, Ümraniye Operations Center, Erzurum Operations Center, and Ankara YDA Center. All employees can benefit from the services at the Health Centers employing workplace physicians. Employees can also consult Workplace Physicians via the Health Line. The Bank provides dietitian, physiotherapist, and psychological counseling services to support employees’ mental and physical well-being, offers guidance to employees’ family members throughout diagnosis and treatment processes, and, where necessary, may provide additional support payments for treatment expenses upon committee approval. Occupational disease susceptibility assessments are conducted regularly as part of pre-employment medical examinations and periodic checkups, and employee health is closely monitored.

In alignment with the emergency plans prepared pursuant to the Regulation on Emergencies, annual drills are conducted across all facilities. Furthermore, emergency response teams receive specialized training tailored to their respective roles through e-learning platforms.

Within the framework of the Bank’s OHS Policy, employee health and safety are treated as a priority, and a safe working environment is established through both legal requirements and internal regulations.

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8 Sustainable Society for the Future

QNB Finansbank considers social and community investments as significant factors in the value creation process and aims to create long-term social value with a “Beyond Banking” perspective.

Sustainable Society for the Future

QNB Türkiye aims to be a part of the solution through high-impact social initiatives it develops or supports. Possessing one of the most extensive corporate volunteering programs in Türkiye, the Bank adds value to social life through its sponsorships.

Priority Issues

Social and Community Investment

Related Capital Elements

- Natural Capital
- Financial Capital

SDGs

Opportunities

- Contributing to the resolution of social issues through inclusive and sustainable social projects.
- Strengthening corporate brand and reputation value.
- Increasing employee engagement, motivation, and satisfaction.
- Reinforcing the sense of cooperation and belonging among employees through volunteering and social responsibility projects.
- Developing new stakeholder relationships and partnerships through sponsorship and social investment activities.

Risks

- Inability to effectively monitor the performance of social projects and failure to achieve the expected social impact (SROI) goals
- Exposure to third-party risks likely to arise from project stakeholders and business partners
- Potential negative impact on brand perception due to insufficient participation in volunteering and social responsibility projects or failure to meet expectations
- Failure of social investment and sponsorship projects to fully comply with regulatory and compliance requirements

Goals

Achieved Ongoing Not realized

Goals for 2025	Realization Status	Goals for 2026 and Beyond
Increasing the number of regions and children reached by the Tiny Hands Big Dreams (Minik Eller Büyük Hayaller) Project	Reaching 65,859 children in 2025, more than 750,000+ children in total (2024: 720,000+)	Maintaining the current goal
Reaching out to 4,000 children with the Tiny Hands are Coding (Minik Eller Kod Yazıyor) Project	Number of children reached: 4,000+	Reaching out to 5,000 children

Performance indicators related to priority issues are given in the **Appendices - Key Performance Indicators page.**

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Social and Community Investments

Guided by a strong sense of social responsibility, the Bank implements projects across a broad range of areas, from education and culture and the arts to sports and music.

QNB Group considers addressing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues—both through its direct operations and via financing and social investments—as a fundamental responsibility. The Group aims to develop new business practices and integrate a culture of sustainability into its organizational structure, believing that this approach will create long-term and meaningful value for society.

QNB Türkiye positions social investments as an indispensable part of its value-creation process and, guided by its "Beyond Banking" approach, aims to deliver sustainable social impact. Guided by a strong sense of social responsibility, the Bank implements projects across a broad range of areas, from education and culture and the arts to sports and music.

Within this scope, the Bank made social investments totaling TL 15.5 million in 2024 under the Tiny Hands, Big Dreams program. In 2025, the amount of social investment reached TL 13.1 million under the same Tiny Hands Big Dreams program.

To support children and youth in preparing for the future, QNB Türkiye develops projects across many areas, from mathematics and coding to culture and the arts and education. In 2025, 11 projects under Tiny Hands Big Dreams platform has been realized. Through these projects and with the support of more than 4,700 volunteers from the Bank, more than 750,000 children were reached across Türkiye until today.

Following the earthquakes in 2023, the Bank reshaped its existing projects in line with emerging needs. It also developed new social responsibility initiatives tailored to the earthquake-affected region, contributing to the community recovery process.

With the support of more than

4,700 **Bank volunteers, over**

750,000

children have been reached across Türkiye.

Projects supported in 2025

To Life with Water (Su ile Hayata) Project

Through the "To Life with Water (Su ile Hayata)" project carried out in collaboration with UNDP and Habitat Association, this project reached over 4,500 children in 20 cities with the support of 69 volunteer trainers, aiming to instill water consciousness, environmental awareness, and responsible consumption habits at a young age.

Towards Future +1 (Geleceğe +1) Academy Program

The Towards Future +1 (Geleceğe +1) Academy program, carried out in collaboration with the Türkiye Down Syndrome Association, was successfully completed.

+1 Academy for the Future Program

+1 Academy for the Future Program is successfully completed in partnership with the Down Syndrome Association of Türkiye.

Nature Pioneers Program

It is being carried out in partnership with WWF Türkiye and the Ministry of National Education.

King Şakir - Green Mission and Nature is Our Friend

The "Green Mission (Yeşil Görev)" and "Nature is Our Friend (Doğa Dostumuz)" books, prepared in collaboration with King Şakir, aimed to instill nature and sustainable living awareness in children.

Sustainable Kitchen Workshop

Through the Sustainable Kitchen Workshop held in collaboration with USLA, children and parents gained awareness of healthy eating, preventing food waste, and sustainable consumption.

Make-A-Wish - Türkiye Project

Through the "23 Wishes" initiative launched for 23 April, the dreams of 23 children were fulfilled, and the project was supported through awareness and donation activities organized with employees' voluntary contributions.

Tiny Hands Big Dreams Education Scholarship

The project initiated with TEV and TED in 2023 is ongoing.

Tiny Hands are Coding Project

The collaboration initiated in 2015 in cooperation with the Habitat Association continued in 2025 with new activities.

QNB Türkiye Tales Math Museum

The project partnership initiated in 2018 with the Tales Math Museum continues with new initiatives.

Success is Everywhere Project

Launched in 2017 with the project partnership of TED and MoNE, the project continues with new activities.

Volunteer Program

More than 11 thousand children were reached through 61 volunteer projects.

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Social and Community Investments

By the end of 2025, 4,081 children were reached through online and face-to-face trainings in 60 different cities, and more than 24,000 hours of coding training were provided.

Projects Supported in Education

Tiny Hands Big Dreams Education Scholarship

QNB Türkiye established the Tiny Hands Big Dreams Education Scholarship with TL 36 million in collaboration with TEV and TED. Under this project, scholarship support will be provided to 350 students studying at the primary school, high school, and university levels throughout their education. In addition, collaboration has been initiated with the TEV Mentorship team to develop mentorship and internship opportunities for university scholars. Accordingly, 40 of the Bank's managers were paired with 40 scholars, and the mentorship program was implemented as of August. The 2025 mentorship term has also been launched and is planned to continue until June 2026.

Tiny Hands are Coding

Under the "Tiny Hands, Big Dreams" Corporate Social Responsibility Platform, QNB Türkiye has made the coding trainings provided through the "Tiny Hands are Coding Project" available free of charge to children across all of Türkiye. In collaboration with Habitat Association, coding training has been offered to children since 2015. Scratch trainings, which were moved online in May 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, were offered free of charge in both online and face-to-face formats to children aged 8-14 in 2025 via the www.minikellerkodyaziyor.com website.

In the project where children code games according to a theme determined each year, 10 finalist teams are rewarded in their respective categories following evaluations. For Scratch Cup 2025, the theme was "Technology Protecting Nature"; children wrote eco-friendly codes to protect natural resources through technology, ensure the sustainability of biodiversity, and develop technological solutions to environmental problems. 1,192 teams from 52 different cities applied for the Scratch Cup 2025 competition. Following evaluations, 10 teams (26 children) from 9 cities participated in the finals. An award ceremony was held on 21 April for the 10 finalist teams. By the end of 2025, 4,081 children (2,032 online, 2,049 physical) were reached through online and face-to-face trainings in 60 different cities, and more than 24,000 hours of coding training were provided. The project website was accessed by 25,000 people. To date, the project has reached over 50,000 Turkish-speaking children in Türkiye and abroad, providing more than 500,000 hours of coding training.

For Scratch Cup 2026, the theme has been determined as "A Drop for the Future," and applications have been launched. Children, leading their teams of 2-3 under the guidance of mentors, will embark on a journey to discover the critical link between the climate crisis and water. The goal is for children to grasp the water-energy-carbon chain through their imagination and design a Net Zero future with their own solutions.

QNB Tales Math Museum

The project, implemented in collaboration with QNB Türkiye and the Tales Maths Museum located in Aydın, began in 2018 when QNB Türkiye became the Museum's sponsor. Through this project, QNB Türkiye continues to increase children's interest in science and mathematics and support their access to educational activities. To broaden the project's reach and engage more children, the museum modules were placed in a truck called the Tales Mobile Mathematics Museum, which traveled across 36 provinces, introducing more than 100,000 children to the fun world of mathematics.

During the pandemic, in 2021, the scope of the project was expanded to allow children across Türkiye to access certain modules of the Museum through the QNB Türkiye - Tales Math Museum website. As a result, approximately 140,000 children have been reached to date.

In 2023, "A Day at the Museum" activity was added to the project and children from 10 selected cities had an informative and entertaining experience at the Tales Math Museum. Following the earthquakes in February 2023, a large portion of the children were selected from the earthquake region. These activities continued in 2024, ensuring that a total of 5,000 students visited the museum. In 2025, the project continued uninterrupted, contributing to nearly 1,000 students from more than 10 schools visiting the museum. The total number of children reached under the project has exceeded 150,000.

King Şakir

In 2025, the books "Kral Şakir: Nature is Our Friend" and "Green Mission," written by Varol Yaşaroğlu, were prepared in collaboration with QNB Türkiye. These books convey the importance of sustainability for our world and address issues such as the rapid depletion of natural resources, the climate crisis, and global warming through an entertaining and immersive story. These works aim to help children learn while having fun and build a bond with nature through Kral Şakir and his friends; they were gifted to more than 100,000 children through bank branches.

QNB Türkiye Communications Director Armağan Engel stated regarding the projects: "Raising children as individuals who are prepared for the future and sensitive to their environment is among our primary goals. We embrace sustainability not only as a strategic priority but as an area of responsibility that touches society."

Success is Everywhere

The project, which covers eight primary schools in Ankara and Adana, was launched in 2015 in collaboration with Turkish Education Association (TED) and Ministry of National Education (MoNE) under the slogan "Equal Opportunity in Education". The goal is to create a better education system in state schools and raise Türkiye's education level by developing children's cultural and athletic aspects as much as their academic success.

The project continues in 8 primary schools in Adana and Ankara, with over 25,000 children included to date. Their most influential role models—teachers and parents—received training from a respected educational institution. Support areas include textbooks, mock exams, musical instruments, sports activities, coding, science fairs, theater, and music projects. Various achievements have been recorded in schools such as sports tournaments, painting competitions, proficiency exams, poetry contests, and chess.

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Social and Community Investments

Projects Supported for the Environment

Nature Pioneers Program

In 2025, QNB Türkiye continued to support the project executed by WWF-Türkiye and the Ministry of National Education. In 2025, climate training was provided to 10,000 children through 1,000 teachers. To date, 24,000 students have received training through 2,106 teachers.

As part of the Program, students received training through thematic modules titled Water Protectors, Plastic Detectives, Biodiversity Heroes, Food Guides, Carbon Catchers, and Forest Explorers. Digital modules offered via www.dogaonculeri.com were viewed 11,000 times through February 2025.

The National Conference of the Nature Pioneers Program, carried out in collaboration with the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education General Directorate of Basic Education and WWF-Türkiye (World Wide Fund for Nature), was hosted for the third time by QNB Türkiye on 27 May. During the conference, 13 projects selected from 10 different provinces—among the works prepared to protect natural life—received awards in categories recognized for creating the most impact. This year's selected projects were developed by teams from Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Aydın, Burdur, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Istanbul, Isparta, Izmir, and Trabzon.

Sustainable Kitchen Workshop

QNB Türkiye carries out various projects that support children in gaining environmental awareness at an early age and developing sustainable living habits.

Within the scope of the Sustainable Kitchen Workshop, organized in collaboration with the International Servis and Lezzet Academy (USLA), children and their parents gained experience in preparing healthy recipes, as well as the journey of food, seasonal production, and the zero-waste approach through a creative and interactive event. Throughout the workshop, participants experienced selecting natural ingredients and eco-friendly practices, having fun while learning the importance of being responsible consumers from an early age.

To Life with Water (Su ile Hayata) Project

The "To Life with Water" project, conducted by QNB Türkiye in collaboration with the UNDP and Habitat Association, aims to develop water consciousness, environmental awareness, and responsible consumption habits in children aged 7-14 at an early age. Within the scope of the project, over 4,500 children were reached through 69 volunteer trainers serving in 20 cities. Students had the opportunity to learn about topics such as the water cycle, water filtration processes, and conservation methods through hands-on workshops.

A significant component of the project, the Water Awareness Festival, was held on 17 September at the Istanbul Nezahat Gökyiğit Botanical Garden. During the day-long events, more than 200 children experienced the importance of water for life and ecosystems, the necessity of conservation, and its relationship with nature through workshops, stage shows, and interactive applications.

The festival and project activities demonstrate the tangible social reflections of QNB Türkiye's Net Zero vision and sustainability strategy while contributing to the raising of environmentally sensitive generations. Participants and project stakeholders highlighted the importance of disseminating water conservation and a sustainable living culture in an educational environment that was both fun and informative.

Social Projects Supported

Make-A-Wish - Türkiye

"Make-A-Wish" is a initiative that aims to realize the dreams of children between the ages of 3 and 18 who are battling life-threatening illnesses. Under the "23 Wishes" project launched for 23 April, the wishes of 23 children were fulfilled. Simultaneously, the Wish Design Workshop project was launched, providing support for the design and implementation of one of these wishes through volunteer employees.

A Wish Board containing children's New Year wishes was implemented and placed in a suitable area within the bank building to strengthen internal communication. In this context, with the support of volunteer employees, contributions were made to fulfill the wishes of more than 10 children.

In December, sponsorship support was provided for the Shop for Wishes bazaar, organized to raise funds for fulfilling children's wishes. The event allowed for both an increase in social awareness and support for the realization of children's dreams.

The Towards Future +1 (Geleceğe +1) Academy Program in Collaboration with the Down Syndrome Association

The +1 Academy for the Future program, implemented in the earthquake zone through the collaboration of QNB Türkiye and the Down Syndrome Association of Türkiye, was successfully completed as of 31 January 2025. The program, which covers education, physiotherapy consultancy, and psycho-social support services, reached 3,621 people. The program stood out for offering an inclusive and sustainable model for individuals with special needs and their families.

During the implementation, the participation of individuals with special needs and their families in education, employment, and social life was supported, while contributions were also made to the efforts of other non-governmental organizations working with individuals with diverse developmental needs in the region.

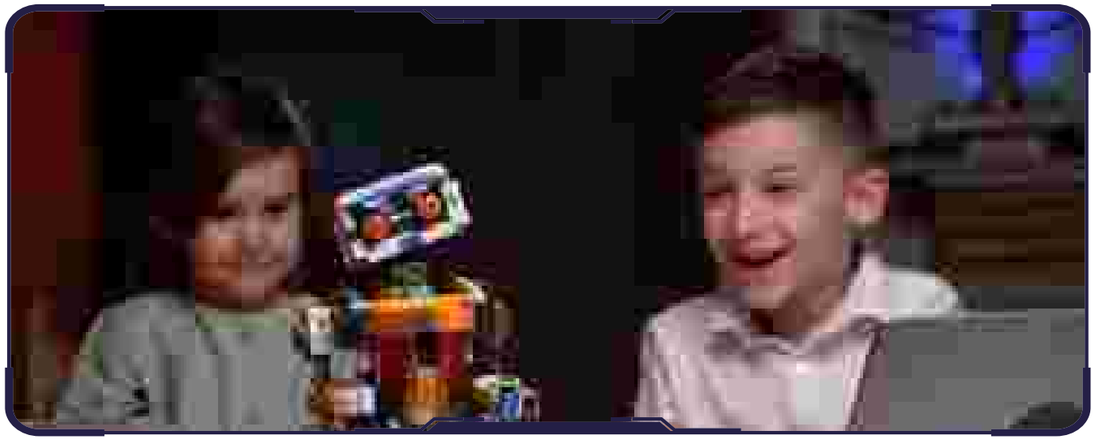
Support for Earthquake Affected Students

QNB has taken decisive action to heal the wounds caused by the devastating natural disaster that occurred in 2023. The Bank is committed to mitigating the negative impacts of natural disasters and implementing post-disaster social support practices. Following the major earthquake on 6 February 2023, the Bank worked tirelessly to assist its customers residing in the disaster zone. To facilitate the return to normalcy for affected individuals, it implemented loan deferrals and restructuring. Furthermore, actively supporting projects aimed at addressing the societal challenges faced in the aftermath of such catastrophes, the Bank has launched numerous corporate social responsibility projects for children and youth affected by the earthquake. In line with this commitment, this includes the 36 million TL "Tiny Hands, Big Dreams" Education Scholarship, initiated in collaboration with TEV and TED following the earthquake. The scholarship program for these children, whom we have promised to stand by throughout their educational lives, continues to be implemented.

Social and Community Investments	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Hours Allocated to Volunteering Activities	1,881	1,586	1,500(*)	2,770	6,100
Total Social Investments (TL)	940,000	5,730,000	56,750,000	15,500,000	13,097,604

(*)Decreased due to the impact of the devastating earthquake disaster that occurred in Türkiye in February 2023.

QNB Türkiye Volunteers



QNB Türkiye structures the core focus of its social responsibility approach around developing initiatives inspiring children and young people and help prepare them for the future. Through its volunteering approach, the Bank aims to contribute to sustainable human development while fostering a stronger sense of in-house belonging among its employees.

The QNB Türkiye Volunteer Program not only touches individual lives through employee-led projects but also enhances the Bank's contribution to the environment and the future. In terms of scope, participation rates, and results, it stands as one of the most extensive corporate volunteering programs in Türkiye.

Volunteering at the Bank is treated not merely as a series of social responsibility projects, but as a force that encourages solidarity, sharing, and positive change among employees. The corporate social responsibility approach is structured to ensure active participation, leveraging the knowledge, experience, energy, and sense of responsibility of volunteers. Consequently, these activities offer new perspectives and development opportunities for both society and the individuals involved.

Volunteer employees engage in these activities through two primary channels. First, they participate as trainers, participants, or volunteers in flagship projects such as "Tiny Hands are Coding." Second, under the annual Volunteer Project Competition, employees apply with social responsibility projects they have developed for children aged 4-14, and these projects are evaluated by a Committee that includes senior management. Financial support is provided for the projects selected for implementation, a process that deepens the bond between the Bank and its employees within the corporate social responsibility platform. Since 2015, through the support of project leaders and Bank Volunteers participating in the Volunteer Project Competition, 55 valuable projects have been implemented in the fields of education, health, and culture and arts, touching the lives of more than 11,000 children.

Following the Committee Meeting for the 11th annual "Volunteer Project Competition," attended by the senior management of the Bank and its subsidiaries, it was decided to implement a total of six projects with the support of QNB Türkiye, QNB Leasing, QNB Sigorta, QNB Invest, and QNB Portföy. In 2025, the following projects were implemented: " Recycling Starts at the Source—Our Children are the Source," " With a +1 Difference, We Value Differences," "Be as Precious as Water," "Accessible Park," "Accessible Living Center Follow-up Project," and " Toward Healthier Future."

By placing the development of initiatives that inspire children and youth at the center of its efforts, QNB Türkiye aims to contribute to their preparation for the future. The impact of these initiatives is amplified every day through more volunteers in more cities, villages, and schools, providing development opportunities for children with limited means in areas such as technology, theater, climate, and art. These volunteering activities, supported by sustainable projects, add value to both society and employees, enabling the cultivation of talented individuals for the future.

> In 2025, "Recycling Starts at the Source—Our Children are the Source," " With a +1 Difference, We Value Differences," "Be as Precious as Water," "Accessible Park," "Accessible Living Center Follow-up Project," and " Toward Healthier Future."

2025 Volunteer Projects

Recycling Starts at the Source—Our Children are the Source

This project aims to reintegrate materials that were used or considered waste (compost machines, recycling bins, water pits, and solar systems) into the production and usage process at the selected school. Throughout this process, children will be informed about the importance of sustainability.

Be as Precious as Water

As part of the project, respect for and appreciation of water, the source of life, will be instilled in children. This project will help children both connect with their cultural roots and develop mindful habits for the future.

With a +1 Difference, We Value Differences

As part of the collaboration with the Down Syndrome Association, workshops will be held at the association's center on the first Saturday of each month for one year.

Toward Healthier Future

Theatrical performances will be organized for children who, due to health conditions, continue their education in hospital classrooms affiliated with the Ministry of National Education at Marmara University Pendik Training and Research Hospital and Çam and Sakura City Hospital. Following the performances, the children will receive drama training to prepare shows for their families.

Accessible Living Center Follow-up Project

As part of the Accessible Living Center Project implemented in Erzurum, a classroom dedicated to physical activity and sports will be equipped with the necessary sports gear to encourage children toward movement.

Accessible Park

In Samsun, a playground designed for children with disabilities is planned to be installed in a park area designated by Samsun Metropolitan Municipality.

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Sponsorships

In addition to corporate social responsibility projects, QNB Türkiye contributes to economic and social development through various sponsorship activities.

In addition to corporate social responsibility projects, QNB Türkiye contributes to economic and social development through various sponsorship activities. The Bank aims to broaden access to these activities and strengthen their social impact by supporting initiatives in the arts and sports. This approach integrates QNB Türkiye' social responsibility vision with corporate initiatives, creating sustainable and inclusive impact reaching out different segments of society.

Through the "Young Talents" Project, carried out in collaboration with the Contemporary Education Foundation (ÇEV) and ÇEV Art, QNB Türkiye supports highly talented young musicians who continue their education at world-renowned music schools. This initiative enables these musicians to represent Türkiye in the national and international culture and arts arenas. The Bank provides financial support to meet the musical needs of 29 talented young musicians and offers them the opportunity to perform in concerts where they can introduce themselves on international platforms. In 2025, support continued for these 29 musicians. Notably, on 13 January 2025, ÇEV Sanat organized the "Peace Concert," bringing these young talents together with the world-famous cellist Pablo Ferrandez.

The Istanbul Seniors Cup, organized in collaboration with the Tennis Fencing Mountaineering Club (TED), has been running for ten years under the main sponsorship of QNB Türkiye Private Banking. Every year, the Bank hosts the "QNB Türkiye Private Banking Istanbul Masters Cup", having a distinguished place among national seniors tournaments, with the participation of well-known business people, famous names of the art community, and TED club members. The tournament was held for the 16th time this year between 6 March and 16 March 2025.. Listed on the Türkiye Tennis Federation calendar and hosted by TED Sports Club, the event drew 1,052 athletes and concluded across the men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles, women's doubles, mixed doubles, and beginner categories.

The 77th QNB Istanbul Challenger TED Open Tennis Tournament, held under the main sponsorship of QNB Türkiye, took place between 1 September and 7 September 2025. Within the scope of the tournament, which QNB Türkiye sponsored for the fourth consecutive year, the objectives were to promote the deep-rooted structure and value of the event to wider audiences, to popularize the sport of tennis—which is regularly supported in line with the Bank's social responsibility approach—and to provide an enjoyable experience for spectators and customers during the final match. The highly exciting final match was followed by 3,500 tennis fans.

The Bank continues to be the bank of choice for medical professionals by offering pioneering financial and sports-related services specifically designed for doctors for the first time in Türkiye. The TED Doctors Tennis Tournament has been held under the sponsorship of "QNB Xclusive Doctors" since 2012. Participants who place in the tournament, organized under the sponsorship of QNB Xclusive Doctors—the first in the Turkish banking sector to offer dedicated services to physicians—gain the opportunity to be selected for the national team and participate in the Balkan Tournament. The 42nd edition of the tournament was held between 14 June and 21 June 2025. Organized in a total of 14 categories, the tournament was completed as an organization where medical professional athletes showcased their competitive performances.

QNB, the main shareholder of QNB Türkiye and one of the world's 50 largest banks, has become the main sponsor of the Trabzonspor Football Team, one of the four major sports clubs in our country. In previous seasons, QNB Türkiye has brought Trabzonspor fans together with their team by organizing social media activities and autograph sessions. In addition to competitions for match tickets and signed jerseys from players, the Bank has introduced football fans to specialized banking products and campaigns designed to contribute to the economy of Trabzon. The sponsorship journey, which began during the 50th anniversary of Trabzonspor—a prominent club representing Türkiye in European competitions—continues with a sleeve sponsorship agreement covering the 2025/2026, 2026/2027, and 2027/2028 football seasons.

In line with its sports sponsorship approach, QNB Türkiye also provided support for the Master Tennis Tournament organized by the Adana Tennis and Mountaineering Sports Club (ATDSK) in 2025. The tournament was held with the participation of 422 master athletes from 23 different provinces and hosted 285 matches over the course of 10 days.

> By offering solutions specifically tailored to professional groups—providing financial and sports-related services dedicated to doctors for the first time in Türkiye—the Bank continues to be the preferred choice for medical professionals.

9 Corporate Governance

QNB Türkiye carries out its activities within the framework of transparency and accountability based on ethical principles with a strong corporate governance approach.

Structure of the Board of Directors

As per Article 21 of QNB BANK A.Ş. Articles of Association, Board members may be elected for a maximum of three years. Re-election of the members is possible. The General Assembly determines the term of office of the Board members. In the event of a vacancy before the end of the term of office, under the Turkish Commercial Code, a new member who meets the legal requirements shall be elected to serve until the general assembly meeting of the following year. The number of independent members of the Board and their qualifications are specified according to the regulations of the Capital Markets Board on Corporate Governance.

To evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors on an annual basis, a self-assessment form has been developed that contains the competence and effectiveness of the Board of Directors as well as its responsibilities in sustainability performance areas such as social, environmental, economic, and governance.

Shareholders may attend the General Assembly meetings either physically or electronically, express their opinions, make suggestions, and vote. “One Share, One Vote” principle is followed, and there are no privileged voting groups.

The Committees may benefit from the opinions of independent experts on matters they deem necessary in relation to their activities.

Attendance rate of Board members at Board meetings
91%

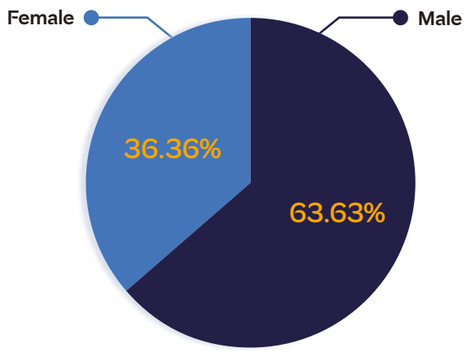
Average seniority of the Board of Directors (year)
14

Average industry experience of the Board of Directors (year)
27

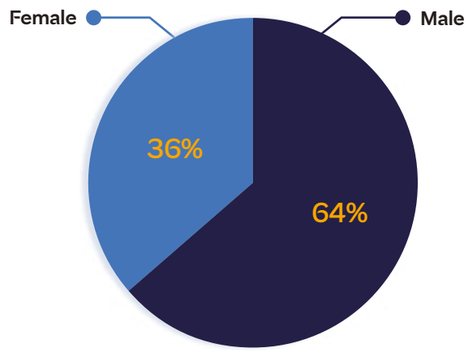
Status of Independence
4/11

Average Age
56

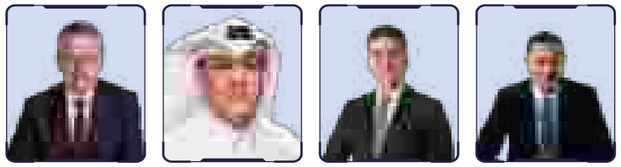
Board of Directors by Gender



Senior Management by Gender



Board of Directors Diversity Matrix



Name	Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras	Yousef Mahmoud H. N. Al-Neama	Temel Güzeloğlu	Osman Ömür Tan		Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki	Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa	Fatma Abdulla S. S. Al-Suwaidi	Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi	Saleh Nofal	Ramzi T. A. Mari	Yeşim Güra
Title	**Chairperson**	**Vice Chairperson**	**Member of the Board of Directors**	**General Manager (CEO) and Member of the Board of Directors**		**Member of the Board of Directors**	**Member of the Board of Directors**	**Member of the Board of Directors**	**Member of the Board of Directors**	**Member of the Board of Directors and Chairperson of the Audit Committee**	**Member of the Board of Directors**	**Member of the Board of Directors**
Sector of Experience												
Total experience at QNB Türkiye (by year)	39 years	7 years	22 years	28 years		7 years	1 years	10 years	9 years	3 years	10 years	3 years
Total Experience (by year)	43 years	36 years	32 years	30 years		28 years	18 years	26 years	25 years	40 years	35 years	34 years
Financial/Audit & Risk	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Legal/ Public Policy		+										
Cybersecurity/ IT	+	+	+			+		+				
M&A/Capital Market		+									+	+
Communications/Marketing/Customer Service		+	+	+								+
Environmental/Social		+										
International Experience	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Committee Memberships Under the Board of Directors												
Audit Committee							+		+	+		+
Risk Committee	+					+		+		+	+	
Credit Committee	+	+	+	+				+				
Corporate Governance Committee							+			+	+	
Remuneration Committee		+	+									
Attendance of Committee Meetings												
Audit Committee[a]							3/6		24/25	25/25	8/8	17/17
Risk Committee[b]	12/12					8/12		9/12		12/12	7/9	
Credit Committee	37/37	37/37	37/37	37/37				37/37				
Corporate Governance Committee[c]							3/3			9/9	8/9	3/3
Remuneration Committee		6/6	6/6									
Independence	**Not independent**	**Not independent**	**Not independent**	**Not independent**		**Not independent**	**Independent[d]**	**Not independent**	**Independent[d]**	**Independent[d]**	**Not independent**	**Independent**

[a] Durmuş Ali Kuzu, who resigned from the Audit Committee as of 27.03.2025, and Ramzi T.A. Mari, who resigned from the Audit Committee as of 04.04.2025 attended 8 meetings until their resignation. With reference to the Board resolutions, Yeşim Güra was appointed as Audit Committee member as of 04.04.2025, and Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa was appointed as Audit Committee member as of 18.09.2025.

[b] Ramzi T.A. Mari was appointed by the Board resolution as Risk Committee member as of 04.04.2025.

[c] Yeşim Güra, who resigned from the Corporate Governance Committee as of 04.04.2025 attended 3 meetings until her resignation. Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa was appointed by the Board resolution as Corporate Governance Committee member as of 04.04.2025.

[d] Considered as independent member for being a member of Audit Committee with reference to the Article 6 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué.

The CVs of the Board of Directors members are included on between pages 26-29 of the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

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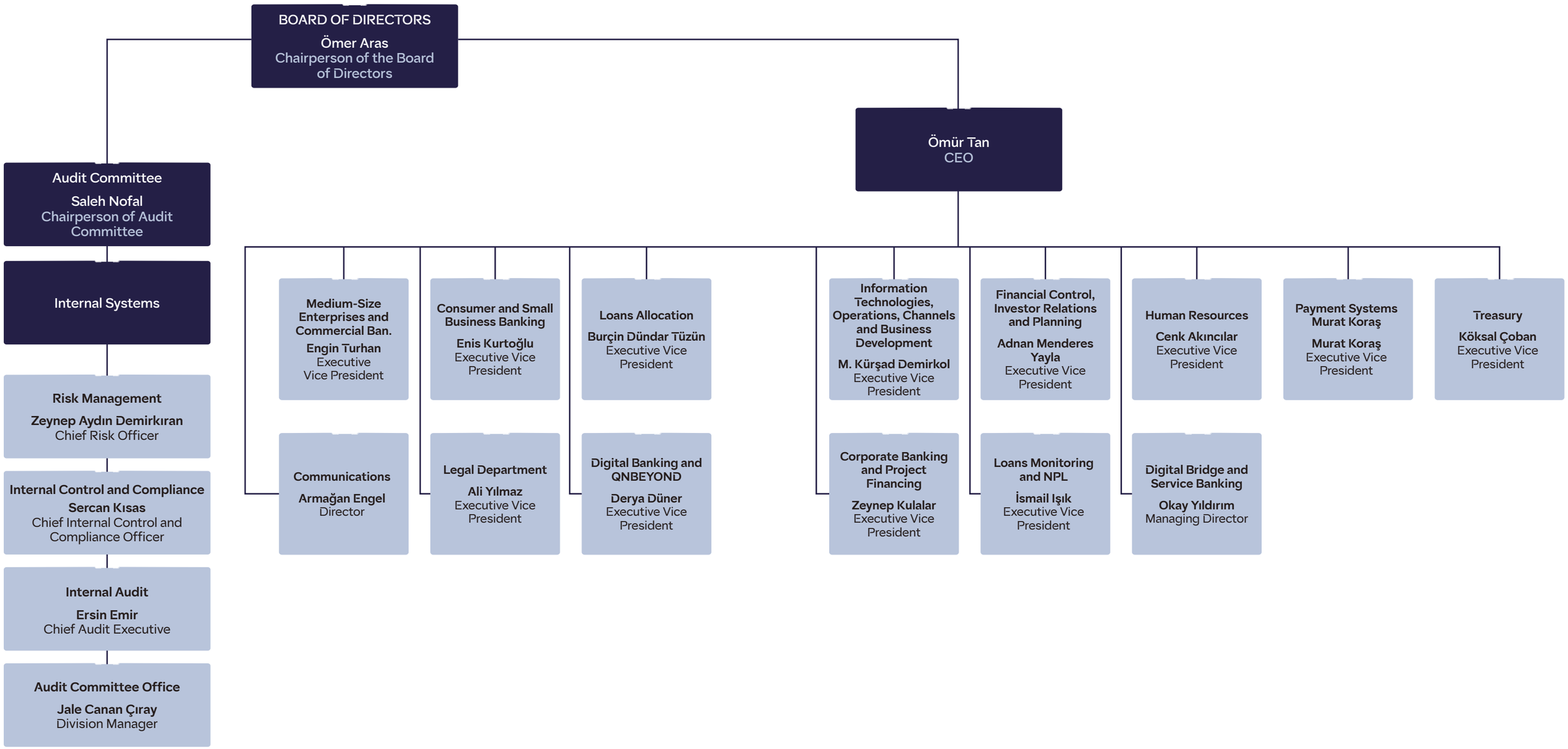
Organizational Structure and Changes[1],[2]



[1] As of 2025.

[2] As of 28 August 2025, the banking services of "enpara.com," which operated within QNB Bank A.Ş., have been transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. as part of a partial spin-off and have been removed from the Bank's organizational structure as of this date.

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Remuneration and Financial Rights

The principles of remuneration for Board Members and senior management are determined in line with the principles set out in the Remuneration Policy, and practices and decisions of the Human Resources Department as well as the Remuneration Committee, in addition to QNB Türkiye's Articles of Association, the Guidelines on Best Compensation Practices of Banks, and the Communiqué on Corporate Governance Principles by CMB. In this context, the "Remuneration Policy" was reviewed in 2025 and approved by the Board of Directors with the necessary updates. While determining these wages, it is aimed to keep the salary levels at a satisfactory level and thus ensure the retention of employees with the necessary qualifications and experience in the organization. Pension rights are determined in accordance with the country's Social Security Institution legislation. Pension criteria are based on seniority, and insurance premiums are held in the same scope for each manager.

The income of the Bank's employees is determined within the framework of policies based on their business line, job family, title, level, and position and approved by senior management and the Remuneration Committee. Internal balance and fairness are essential in Remuneration Management. Taking into account the Bank's objectives, internal balance, and the industry, base salary and reward (variable salary) policies are determined on the basis of position in line with the remuneration policies. All remuneration processes are approved by the Remuneration Committee. Aimed to function as a tool of variable compensation in remuneration management, the bonus structure is designed in order to promote high performance without encouraging excessive risk-taking, to reward the success and contribution of the employee, to support the Bank's business strategy and goals.

The remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is determined by the General Assembly. The remuneration of Executive Vice Presidents and other employees is determined by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. Remuneration processes for senior executives are conducted in accordance with the Bank's Remuneration Policy and relevant legislation. Based on relevant legislation, primarily the Guidelines on Best Compensation Practices of Banks, various remuneration tools are used, and remuneration plans permitted by relevant legislation are implemented. Senior management targets include sustainability items based on diversity and inclusion. The remuneration of senior management is determined based on the industry, internal balance analyses, and performance criteria, taking into account the realization of all business targets assigned to them. No independent experts are consulted on the performance assessment of the Board of Directors. For the purpose of assessing the performance of the Board of Directors on an annual basis, a self-assessment form has been established, which includes the competence and effectiveness of the Board of Directors as well as its responsibilities in sustainability performance areas such as social, environmental, economic and governance. The form is reviewed every year as part of the update process. In this context, the Board of Directors' self-assessment for 2025 was completed, and an information note was submitted, formally placing the matter on the Board's agenda.

Committees Under the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

Audit Committee, on behalf of the Board of Directors, is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness, efficiency and adequacy of the internal systems of the Bank, the functioning of these systems together with accounting and reporting systems in accordance with the Law and applicable regulations and the integrity and reliability of information generated by such systems, carrying out necessary preliminary evaluations required for the selection of the independent external audit companies and rating, valuation and support service companies by the Board of Directors, regularly monitoring the activities of the companies selected and contracted and ensuring that the internal audit activities of subsidiaries subject to consolidation are carried out on a consolidated basis and in coordination with internal audit activities of the Bank.

Board Member:
Saleh Nofal (Committee Chairperson)

Board Member:
Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi

Board Member:
Yeşim Güra(*)

Board Member:
Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa(**)

(*)Durmuş Ali Kuzu and Ramzi T.A. Mari ceased to be members of the Audit Committee as of 27 March 2025 and 4 April 2025, respectively. Yeşim Güra was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee, effective as of 4 April 2025.

(**)Appointed as a member of the Audit Committee, effective as of 18 September 2025.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is responsible for determining the Bank's risk management policies and strategies, reviewing all types of risks to which the Bank is exposed, monitoring the implementation of risk management strategies, and bringing significant risk issues to the attention of the Board of Directors.

Chairperson of the Board of Directors:
Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras (Committee Chairperson)

Board Member:
Fatma Abdulla S.S. Al-Suwaidi

Board Member:
Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki

Board Member:
Ramzi T. A. Mari(*)

Board Member and Chairperson of the Audit Committee:
Saleh Nofal

(*)Appointed as a member of the Risk Committee, effective as of 4 April 2025.

Credit Committee

The duty of the Credit Committee is to evaluate and approve loans and to ensure effective and efficient credit risk management in accordance with the current legal regulations within the framework of the authority granted to it by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Banking Law No. 5411.

Board Member:
Fatma Abdulla S.S. Al-Suwaidi (Committee Chairperson)

Chairperson of the Board of Directors:
Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras

Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors:
Yousef Mahmoud H.N. Al-Neama

Board Member:
Temel Güzeloğlu

General Manager and Board Member:
Osman Ömür Tan

Alternate Members:
Ramzi T.A. Mari ve Noor Mohd J. A. Al- Naimi

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee was established to ensure that our Bank reaches the best practice standards regarding corporate governance, to monitor its compliance with the corporate governance principles set forth in the Banking Law and capital markets legislation, and to ensure that the composition, structure, working procedures, and principles of the Board of Directors comply with legal regulations. Within the scope of Article 4.5.1 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué, a separate Nomination Committee was not established, and the Corporate Governance Committee also fulfills the duties of this Committee.

Board Member:
Ramzi T.A. Mari (Committee Chairperson)

Board Member and Chairperson of the Audit Committee:
Saleh Nofal

Board Member:
Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa(*)

Investor Relations Manager:
Burcu Günhar

(*)Appointed as a member of the Corporate Governance Committee effective as of 18 September 2025.

Remuneration Committee

Established to define the remuneration and rewarding policies of all employees, including Board members and senior management, and to make recommendations to the Board of Directors to ensure that these policies are in line with the Bank's ethical values, internal practices, and objectives.

Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors:
Yousef Mahmoud H.N. Al-Neama (Committee Chairperson)

Board Member:
Temel Güzeloğlu

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Participation at the Board and Board Committee Meetings

In 2025, the Board of Directors held 7 meetings and all members were present at these meetings except for exceptional circumstances. In addition, the Board of Directors took various decisions without a meeting in 2025 under Article 390 of the Turkish Commercial Code.

Audit Committee held 25 meetings in 2025 and all members were present at those meetings, except under exceptional circumstances. In 2025, the Audit Committee submitted 4 activity reports to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Risk Committee held 12 meetings in 2025, and except for exceptional circumstances all members were present at all meetings. The Committee submitted 12 reports to the Board of Directors.

The Corporate Governance Committee held 9 meetings in 2025, and all members were present at these meetings except when their attendance was prevented due to reasonable circumstances. The Committee submitted 1 report to the Board of Directors.

The Remuneration Committee held 6 meetings in 2025. The Committee submitted 1 report to the Board of Directors.

The Credit Committee held 37 meetings in 2025.

Other Committees in the Bank

Corporate Loans Management Risk Committee

Corporate Loans Management Risk Committee is established to be responsible for the effective management of the Bank's operations, risk monitoring and direction, and the review of strategy and activity proposals for all corporate loans (Corporate, Commercial, SME, Business, Agricultural). Within this scope, the Committee's duties include but not limited to approving and amending the approval criteria for corporate loan products in accordance with the risk appetite determined by the Board of Directors Risk Committee, reviewing modelling systems, probability of default calibrations, and monitoring results. Members of the Corporate Loan Policies Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Committee Chairperson)
- Executive Vice President of Loans Allocation
- Executive Vice President of Loan Monitoring and NPL
- Executive Vice President of Corporate Banking and Project Finance
- Executive Vice President of Commercial and Medium Size Enterprises Banking
- Executive Vice President of Consumer and Small Banking
- Executive Vice President of Payment Systems

Retail Loans Management Risk Committee

The primary purpose of establishing the Retail Loans Management Risk Committee is to effectively manage the Bank's operations, monitor and direct risks, and review strategies and activity proposals for all individual loan products. Within this scope, the Committee's duties include but not limited to approving the acceptance criteria for retail credit products in accordance with the risk appetite determined by the Risk Committee; approving the processes and policies of retail credit units in line with the Bank's risk strategy approved by the Risk Committee, as well as defining the rules for new retail credit products; deciding on management-level actions for the credit portfolio and processes, and taking risk mitigation actions when deemed necessary, and identifying issues to be forwarded to the Risk Committee. Members of the Retail Loans Management and Policies Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Committee Chairperson)
- Executive Vice President of Consumer and Small Banking
- Executive Vice President of Payment Systems
- Executive Vice President of Loans Allocation
- Executive Vice President of Loan Monitoring and NPL

Other Committees in the Bank

Reputational Risk Committee

Reputational Risk Committee is established to manage reputational risk within the scope of BRSA regulations, to identify, assess, and monitor the reputational risks to which the Bank is exposed, and to ensure that the necessary actions are taken to prevent these risks. Within this scope, the Committee's duties and responsibilities include but not limited to establishing and developing policies, methodologies, processes, and procedures within the framework of the Reputational Risk Management Framework; determining the metrics to be followed for the management of reputational risk, establishing the processes for collecting these metrics, and monitoring the metric results. Members of the Reputational Risk Committee are as follows:

- Chief Risk Officer (Committee Chairperson),
- Executive Vice President of Human Resources
- Executive Vice President of Legal Department
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Human Resources Recruitment, Organization, Performance and Talent Management Director
- Communications Director
- Deputy Head of Internal Control and Compliance (Compliance)
- Customer Experience Office Division Manager
- Customer Solutions Center Division Manager
- Investor Relations Manager
- Personal Data Protection and Management Division Manager
- Operational Risk and Business Continuity Division Manager

Operational Risk Management Committee

The Operational Risk Management Committee is established to review/assess and monitor the operational risks to which the QNB Türkiye Group is exposed, and to provide recommendations to business units to prevent or transfer these risks. Within this scope, the Committee's duties include but not limited to establishing and developing the Operational Risk Management Framework and related policies, methodologies, systems, processes, and procedures, and monitoring and reviewing all operational risks and material losses across the Bank, focusing on material operational risk issues that may affect business strategies. Members of the Operational Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- Chief Risk Officer (Committee Chairperson)
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operations, Channels and Business Development
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Executive Vice President of Corporate Banking and Project Finance
- Executive Vice President of Commercial and Medium Size Enterprises Banking
- Chief Information Security Officer
- Mass Banking Director
- Operational Risk and Business Continuity Division Manager
- Loans Policy and Projects Management Division Manager

Assets and Liabilities Committee

The main purpose of the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) is to monitor and manage the Bank's balance sheet structure and structural asset-liability follow-up, as well as to ensure the monitoring, control and management of liquidity risk with the authorization given by the Board of Directors. The Committee evaluates the monthly reports submitted by Risk Management and identifies critical issues in terms of risk. Members of Assets ad Liabilities Committee are as follows:

- Chairperson of the Board of Directors (Committee Chairperson)
- General Manager
- Executive Vice President of Financial Control, Planning and Investor Relations
- Executive Vice President of Treasury
- Head of Balance Sheet Management

IFRS 9 Committee

The Committee is established to approve and implement new regulations required under the IFRS 9 framework due to changes in the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) or needs arising from the Bank's business strategy. Among the Committee's main duties are ensuring the accurate and consistent application of the IFRS 9 Impairment model and specified classification rules within the scope of certain credit calculations; reviewing and monitoring related figures; and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of credit risk management, provision allocation, financial reporting, internal controls, and management information systems under IFRS 9 implementation. Members of the IFRS 9 Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Committee Chairperson)
- Executive Vice President of Financial Control, Planning and Investor Relations
- Chief Risk Officer
- Executive Vice President of Loan Monitoring and NPL
- Financial Legal Reporting and Treasury Control Managing Director
- Loan Analytics and Retail Monitoring Director
- Credit Risk Management Division Manager
- Financial Reporting and Treasury Control Division Manager

Other Committees in the Bank

Sustainability Committee

Sustainability Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's overall sustainability efforts are managed adequately, effectively, and strategically, for monitoring the Bank's sustainability performance, and for providing direction and support to ensure sustainability projects progress as planned. Its main duties include but not limited to determining the Bank's sustainability vision, mission, and strategy in alignment with the QNB Group sustainability strategy and framework; establishing Sustainability Sub-Groups responsible for conducting studies and developing projects in the areas determined in line with the Bank's sustainability strategy and emerging needs; and evaluating the results of sustainability-related projects carried out by the Sub- Groups, making recommendations, and supporting the implementation processes. Members of the Sustainability Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Committee Co-Chair)
- Treasury Sales and International Banking Managing Director (Committee Co-Chair)
- Chief Risk Officer
- Executive Vice President of Financial Control, Planning and Investor Relations
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Executive Vice President of Legal Department
- Executive Vice President of Corporate Banking and Project Financing
- Executive Vice President of Medium Enterprise and Commercial Banking
- Executive Vice President of Consumer and Small Banking
- Executive Vice President of Payment Systems
- Executive Vice President of Loans Allocation
- Executive Vice President of Human Resources
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operations, Channels and Business Development
- Corporate Digital Banking and Digital Transformation Managing Director
- Communication Director
- Executive Vice President of Treasury
- Executive Vice President of Loan Monitoring and NPL
- Executive Vice President of Digital Banking and QNBEYOND

Disciplinary Committee

Disciplinary Committee is authorized to determine the disciplinary penalties to be applied to employees of QNB BANK A.Ş. who act in violation of instructions, general banking conduct and practices, internal regulations of the Bank, and laws, and to determine the circumstances under which these penalties shall be applied. The Committee is also responsible for carrying out the procedures outlined under relevant procedures when such situations occur. Members of the Disciplinary Committee are as follows:

- Executive Vice President of Legal Counseling (Chairperson)
- Chief Audit Officer
- Deputy Head of Internal Audit Department
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Chief Risk Officer
- Executive Vice President of Human Resources
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operations, Channels and Business Development,
- Executive Vice President of Financial Control, Planning and Investor Relations,
- Executive Vice President of Consumer and Small Banking
- Executive Vice President of Medium Enterprise and Commercial Banking

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML-CFT) Committee

AML-CFT Committee is responsible for evaluating and deciding on whether or not to establish business relationships with customers, or to terminate existing relationships, in cases of hesitation or a high-risk profile. It also evaluates and decides in cases where there is a strong belief that actions have been taken in violation of national and international sanctions regulations and that continuing transactions or existing business relationships poses a high risk. Furthermore, it ensures prioritization of projects needed to comply with regulations aiming to prevent money laundering, terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Members of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML-CFT) Committee are as follows:

- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer (Committee Chairperson)
- Consumer and Small Business Banking
- Commercial and Medium Sized Banking, Cash Management and Foreign Trade
- Corporate Banking and Project Financing
- Treasury
- Legal Department
- Information Technologies, Operations, Channels, and Business Development
- Payment Systems
- Information Security Management

Centralized Purchasing Committee

Central Purchasing Committee is established for ensuring the more enhanced control over the management of expenditures and purchasing policies. Within this scope, the Committee's main duties include but not limited to determining the operating principles of the Central Purchasing Committee in line with the Bank's strategic goals and needs; creating and reviewing purchasing policies in line with the Bank's objectives; and ensuring compliance with expenditure approval instructions and purchasing policies. Members of the Centralized Purchasing Committee are as follows:

- Board Member (Temel Güzeloğlu - Chairperson)
- General Manager
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operations, Channels and Business Development
- Executive Vice President of Financial Control, Planning and Investor Relations

Information Security and Cyber Security Committee

Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee is mainly responsible for determining the Bank's information security strategy, setting and monitoring the risk appetite in information security matters, monitoring information security risks and the measures taken in this regard, evaluating legal requirements and compliance, and regularly reviewing information security policies and standards to ensure their effectiveness in line with the Bank's needs. Members of the Information Security and Cyber Security Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Committee Chairperson)
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operations, Channels and Business Development,
- Executive Vice President of Consumer and Small Banking
- Executive Vice President of Payment Systems
- Chief Audit Officer
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance
- Chief Risk Officer
- Executive Vice President of Human Resource
- Executive Vice President of Legal Counseling
- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)

Information Systems Strategy and Steering Committee

Information Systems Strategy and Steering Committee is established to operate the activities related to the management processes of information systems projects determined in line with the Bank's strategies, within the scope of the "Regulations Regarding Banks' Information Systems and Electronic Banking Services" arranged in accordance with Article 93 of Law No. 5411 on Banking, and to fulfil responsibilities regarding the Bank's strategic management process in this context. Within this scope, the Committee's duties include but not limited to evaluating significant investment decisions regarding information systems, evaluating and prioritizing project proposals, ensuring compliance with legislation, and monitoring project progress. Members of the Information Systems Strategy and Steering Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Committee Chairperson)
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operations, Channels and Business Development
- Executive Vice President of Human Resources
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Executive Vice President of Legal Department
- Information Systems Representative(s)
- Representative(s) from Relevant Units

Information Systems Continuity Committee

Information Systems Continuity Committee is responsible for ensuring the continuity of Information Systems Services in place to carry out banking operations. Within this scope, it is responsible for making relevant announcements on crisis considering all factors related to incidents, deciding to activate the Information Systems Continuity Plan, coordinating with other recovery, continuity, and intervention teams, approving the Information Systems Continuity Plan, and making investment decisions in accordance with the continuity plan. Members of the Information Systems Continuity Committee are as follows:

- Information Systems Continuity Management Officer
- Operational Risk Division Manager
- Executive Vice President of Information Technologies, Operations, Channels and Business Development
- HR Recruitment, Organization, Performance, and Talent Management Director
- Purchasing Director
- Construction Real Estate Appraisal Management Division Manager
- Information Security Management Department Manager
- Deputy Head of Internal Control and Compliance (Internal Control)
- Legal Department Head of Retail Banking and Payment Systems
- Legal Department Head of Corporate Banking and Project Financing
- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)
- IT Infrastructure Director
- IT Operations Division Manager
- IT Software and Applications Director

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Other Committees in the Bank

Information Sharing Committee

Information Sharing Committee is established to coordinate the sharing of confidential customer and internal information, considering the principle of proportionality, and to assess the suitability of incoming sharing requests, and to record these assessments. The Committee's main duties include but not limited to evaluating information sharing requests, ensuring that the processes for sharing information are adequately and effectively designed and managed in accordance with relevant legislation, ensuring that such information is shared in Compliance with the principle of proportionality, and establishing processes to prevent the unauthorized sharing of personal data. Members of the Information Sharing Committee are as follows:

- Executive Vice President of Legal Counseling (Committee Chairperson),
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Executive Vice President of relevant asset owner business line
- Executive Vice President of related business line

Support and External Services Committee

The Support and External Services Committee was established to conduct a preliminary evaluation of reports prepared in line with the relevant legislation regarding all support and external services considered under the Regulation of the Banks' Procurement of Support Services and the Regulation on Information Systems of Banks and Electronic Banking Service, prior to evaluation by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee Office assists the Committee in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities. Members of the Support and External Services Committee are as follows:

- Chief Risk Officer (Committee Chairperson)
- Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer
- Executive Vice President of Legal Department
- Executive Vice President of IT, Operation, Channels and Business Development
- Executive Vice President of Financial Control and Planning, Investor Relations
- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)
- Deputy Chief Compliance Officer
- Director Responsible for IT Supply and Contract Management
- Purchasing Director
- Operational Risk Management Division Manager
- Relevant Legal Counseling Division Manager

In addition, the managers of the Audit Committee Office and Internal Audit Department attend the meetings for observation purposes.

Competition Committee

The purpose of the Competition Committee is to avoid any action that may pose a risk in terms of Competition Law, to ensure that all processes and practices, commercial activities, and relationships with competitors, customers, and suppliers are in compliance with Competition Law, and to raise awareness and promote compliance with Competition Law among all Bank managers and employees. Within this scope, the Committee's responsibilities include but not limited to implementing and monitoring the Competition Compliance Program, and establishing and monitoring the necessary processes to prevent, detect, and manage compliance violations; and evaluating and approving the annual action plan submitted by the Competition Officer. Members of the Competition Committee are as follows:

- General Manager (Chairperson),
- Executive Vice President of Legal Counseling
- Executive Vice President of Medium Enterprises and Commercial Banking
- Executive Vice President of Consumer and Retail Banking
- Executive Vice President of Corporate Banking and Project Finance
- Executive Vice President of Human Resources,
- Executive Vice President of Treasury
- Executive Vice President of Payment Systems
- Managing Director of Digital Bridge and Service Banking
- Competition Officer

In addition, the Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer, the Chief Audit Executive, and the Chief Risk Officer also attend meetings for observation purposes.

ESG Policies

The Sustainability Policy and supporting ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) policies are approved by the Board of Directors and published in the sustainability section of the Bank's corporate website.

For detailed information, please visit Policies.

Information on the General Assembly

AGENDA OF THE ORDINARY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening & Constitution of the Presidential Board; authorization of the Presidential Board to sign the meeting minutes of the General Assembly of Shareholders,
2. Presentation of 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Directors to approval of the General Assembly upon reading and deliberations,
3. Presentation of 2025 Annual Report of the Auditor to approval of the General Assembly upon reading,
4. Presentation of 2025 financials (balance sheet-profit & loss accounts) to approval of the General Assembly upon reading and deliberations,
5. Approval of the independent audit firms selected by the Board of Directors to carry out the mandatory sustainability assurance audit of the reports to be prepared in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards ("TSRS") within the framework of the regulations of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority for the years 2024 and 2025, and submission to the approval of the General Assembly of the 2024 TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report following its reading and deliberation,
6. Resolution concerning the accrued profit of 2025 in accordance with the balance sheet and the contingency reserves of the past year,
7. Presentation of transactions regarding sale of some part of NPL portfolios executed in 2025 to approval the General Assembly,
8. Appointment of Board of Directors members; determination of number of the Board members and their term of offices,
9. Resolution regarding release of the members of the Board of Directors for their activities in 2025,
10. Determination of the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors,
11. Determination of the auditor in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code, the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority regulations
12. Resolution on granting permissions to the Board members within the scope of Articles 395 and 396 of the Turkish Commercial Code,
13. Determination of upper limit of donations to be made in 2026 as the Capital Markets Law and related legislation,
14. Information regarding donations made in 2025,
15. Information regarding disclosure policy of the Bank,
16. Information of dividend policies,
17. Information on transactions performed in 2025 within the scope of Article 1.3.6 of the Communiqué on Corporate Governance Principles of the Capital Markets Board numbered II-17.1,
18. Information regarding remuneration policies of the Board members and senior management,
19. Wishes and hopes.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Dividend Distribution Proposal

Board of Directors' Proposal to General Assembly with regards to dividend distribution

The Board of Directors resolved that year 2025's profit after tax amounting to TL 47,814,783,494.32, which was calculated on the basis of the Bank's 2025 financial statements by deducting the taxes and other financial obligations, is to be allocated as follows and to submit such distribution proposal as set out below to the approval of the General Assembly Meeting to be held on 26 March 2026:

- TL 328,315,986.00 under General Statutory Reserves (Article 519/1 of the Turkish Commercial Code)
- TL 11,150,573.37 under Asset Sale Gains Fund (CIT 5-1/e)
- TL 47,475,316,934.95 under General Reserves

Statement of Responsibility Regarding the 2025 Integrated Annual Report

QNB Bank A.Ş.'s 2025 Integrated Annual Report has been prepared and presented in accordance with the principles and regulations stated in the "Regulation on the Preparation and Publication of Annual Report for Banks" as appeared in the Official Gazette on 1 November 2006, with number 226333.

Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras
Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Saleh Nofal
Member of the Board and Chairperson of the Audit Committee

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

Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa
Member of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee

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

Osman Ömür Tan
CEO and Board Member

Adnan Menderes Yayla
Executive Vice President responsible for Financial Control and Planning (CFO)

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Independent Auditor's Report on the Integrated Annual Report for the Year 2025

Shape the future with confidence

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(Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
To the General Assembly of QNB Bank A.Ş.

1. Qualified Opinion
We have audited the annual report of QNB Bank A.Ş.("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as "the Group") for the period of January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025.

In our opinion, except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information provided in the annual report of the Board of Directors and the discussions made by the Board of Directors on the situation of the Group are presented fairly and consistent, in all material respects, with the audited full set consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and the information we obtained during the audit.

2. Basis for Qualified Opinion
As described in the Basis For Qualified Opinion section of Independent Auditor's Report on the complete set of audited unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and the Group for the period between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025 dated February 4, 2026, the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025 include a free provision at an amount of thousand TL 4.000.000, of which thousand TL 4.700.000 was provided in prior years, thousand TL 1.800.000 was provided in the current year and, thousand TL 2.500.000 was transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. in the current year within the scope of the spin-off accounting by the Bank and the Group management for the possible current year 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 conducted our audit in accordance with "Regulation on Independent Audit of the Banks" ("BRSA Audit Regulation"), which was published in the Official Gazette No. 29314 dated April 2, 2015, published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and Independent Auditing Standards ("InAS") which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye ("POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (Code of Ethics) issued by the POA, as applicable to audits of consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements included in other regulations that are relevant to the audits of the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

3. Our Auditor's Opinion on the Full Set Consolidated and Unconsolidated Financial Statements
We have expressed qualified opinions in our auditor's reports dated February 4, 2026, on the full set unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and the Group for the period of January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025.

Shape the future with confidence

4. The Responsibility of the Board of Directors on the Annual Report
In accordance with Articles 514 and 516 of the Turkish Commercial Code 6102 ("TCC") and communique on 'Principles and procedures set out by the regulations on preparation and issuance of annual reports of Banks', the management of the Group is responsible for the following items:

a. Preparation of the annual report within the first three months following the balance sheet date and submission of the annual report to the general assembly.

b. Preparation and fair presentation of the annual report; reflecting the operations of the Group for the year, along with its financial position in a correct, complete, straightforward, true and honest manner. In this report, the financial position is assessed according to the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements. The development of the Group and the potential risks to be encountered are also noted in the report. The evaluation of the Board of Directors is also included in this report.

c. The annual report also includes the matters below:

- Subsequent events occurred after the end of the fiscal year which have significance,
- The research and development activities of the Group,
- Financial benefits such as salaries and bonuses paid to the Board members and to those charged governance, allowances, travel, accommodation and representation expenses, financial aids and aids in kind, insurances and similar deposits.
- Other matters prescribed in the communique on 'Principles and procedures set out by the regulations on preparation and issuance of annual reports of Banks' published in official gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006.

When preparing the annual report, the Board of Directors takes into account the secondary legislative arrangements published by the Ministry of Trade and related institutions.

5. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Report
Our aim is to express an opinion, based on the independent audit we have performed on the annual report in accordance with provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and the Communique on 'Principles and procedures set out by the regulations on preparation and issuance of annual reports of Banks' published in official gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, "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 BRSA, circulars, interpretations published by BRSA and "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation" which includes the provisions of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for the matters which are not regulated by these regulations, on whether the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information provided in this annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are presented fairly and consistent with the Group's and the Bank's audited consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and to prepare a report including our opinion.

The independent audit we have performed is conducted in accordance with InAS and BRSA Independent Audit Regulation. These standards require compliance with ethical provisions and the independent audit to be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information provided in the annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are free from material misstatement and consistent with the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Emre Çelik.

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM
Partner

March 3, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Evaluations of the Audit Committee on the Activities of Internal Audit, Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management Systems and Information about their Activities in the Accounting Period

QNB Türkiye Audit Committee is established pursuant to the provisions of Banking Law No. 5411 (the "Law") and the Regulation on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks ("the Regulation"). Internal Audit, Risk Management and Internal Control and Compliance Departments of the internal functions report to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee Office assists the Committee in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities.

Audit Committee is authorized, on behalf of the BoD (Board of Directors), to supervise the effectiveness and adequacy of the Bank's internal systems, functioning of these systems as well as accounting and reporting systems in accordance with the Banking Law and applicable regulations, to ensure reliability and integrity of the information generated, to make necessary preliminary evaluations in selection of independent audit institutions and rating, valuation, support service institutions by the BoD. Moreover, it is responsible for regularly monitoring the activities of these institutions selected and contracted by the BoD and ensuring that internal audit activities of subsidiaries subject to consolidation as per relevant regulations of the Law are carried out in a consolidated manner and that such activities are in coordination with those of the Bank.

The Audit Committee convened twenty-five times in 2025. Based on its observations and evaluations, the Audit Committee identified that the internal systems of the Bank were efficient and functioning as planned and internal controls systems were effective.

Moreover, the Audit Committee reviewed all support and external services procured by the Bank and followed up the engagements aimed at taking necessary measures to manage the risks associated with this process.

A summary of the activities performed by units reporting to the Audit Committee is provided below.

Internal Audit Department

The Internal Audit Department (IAD) has accomplished its mission to support the BoD to protect the Bank's assets, reputation and the sustainability of its activities throughout 2025. The objectivity and independence of the audit engagements carried out within the scope of this mission were reported to the Board of Directors under the supervision of the Audit Committee.

In 2025, engagements were performed and progress was achieved related to the areas such as execution of the annual audit plan, findings follow-up, performing the audits in accordance with international quality standards, conducting subject based special examinations, reporting to internal and external stakeholders, contributing to the notion of risk in the audited areas and identifying areas for improvement, developing application areas in the QNB International Governance Model and improving Risk and Control Awareness program.

In 2025, the audit plan was carried out without any delay and progress was achieved by applying data-oriented audit techniques over the data obtained from digital environment. Also, the effectiveness and efficiency of existing audit resources were increased with the use of modern audit techniques and development-oriented e-trainings.

The IAD maintains its activities with specialized units as "Business and Credit Audits", "Investigations and Special Assignments", "Branch Audits", "Internal Audit Methodology, Reporting and Subsidiaries Oversight", "Financial, Treasury, Risk Management and Model Audits", "Operational Audits", "Financial Crimes, Compliance and Governance Audits" and "IT Audits".

Internal auditors are actively encouraged to acquire professional certifications available in their field such as CIA (Certified Internal Auditor), CISA (Certified Information Security Auditor), etc. which is also considered as a prerequisite of the promotion conditions. Although 24% of the personnel have a postgraduate degree, the rate of certified auditors of Internal Audit Department is 32%.

According to International Internal Audit Standards of Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), Internal Audit Department Activities should be subject to External Quality Assessment Reviews once in every 5 years via an eligible and independent external organization.

As it is required by the mentioned 5-year evaluation cycle, following the Quality Assessment Reviews received in 2013 and 2018, the last Quality Assessment Review was received in 2023 and Internal Audit Department compliance with Standards was certified by the Quality Assessment Service Department of the International Institute of Internal Auditing (IIA - USA), which resulted in the highest score as "Generally Conforms". Assurance provided by this certificate is continuously monitored by periodic internal quality evaluations.

The status of compliance with the Annual Audit Plan is reported to the Audit Committee by the Internal Audit Department on a quarterly basis, and thus, the QNB Türkiye BoD is regularly informed about the activities of the Internal Audit Department through relevant activity reports submitted via the Audit Committee. In the engagements carried out by the department in 2025, internal control system of audited areas was assessed under the framework of the annual audit plan which was prepared considering all risk exposures of the Bank.

The internal audit reports prepared as a result of the audit engagements carried out by the department are submitted to the Senior Management, Audit Committee and BoD. Actions taken to remediate the identified findings are followed up and regularly reported by the department throughout the year.

The annual activities of the Internal Audit Department are planned taking into account the risk assessment studies and the last audit date of the auditable areas and the relevant audits are carried out at the frequency specified in the legal legislation. Audit activities consist of Head Office units, branches, subsidiaries and information technologies processes audits. In addition to planned and unplanned audit engagements, 2025 activities covered incident-based investigations and special assignments, participation in various projects and consultancy services.

In 2025, risk assessments of group affiliates and subsidiaries were considered and audits which should be carried out by the Internal Audit Department were determined and performed accordingly. In addition to engagements performed in coordination with the internal audit units of related companies, internal audit departments of group affiliates and subsidiaries conducted audits as well and the results were monitored instantly by QNB Türkiye Internal Audit Department via quarterly activity reports and Governance, Risk and Control software system named RSA Archer.

In addition, maintaining the audit methodology of these units remained in line with the audit methodology of QNB Türkiye Internal Audit Department. In this context, the processes adopted by the internal audit functions of the subsidiaries are regularly monitored to ensure sufficient compliance with the QNB Group Internal Audit Methodology and legislation provisions.

In Information Technologies area, risks, current cyber threats targeting financial institutions and the control environment over criteria such as confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of information are examined and evaluated by the Information Technologies Audit division and assurance is given regarding adequacy of the control environment in QNB Türkiye Group and its affiliates and subsidiaries. In addition to audit engagements the division also monitors closely the effectiveness, adequacy and independence of internal audit control activities regarding information technologies and provides necessary support to the units when necessary. External service companies, which provide information technologies services, are also audited.

Internal Audit Department utilizes computer-based audit technologies, with use of these techniques various analytical queries can be run within the context of audit activities and if needed specific data or samples can be prepared for special use. In addition, audit programs are enriched and the effectiveness of tests is increased by using artificial intelligence technologies within the Bank to contribute to the technical depth and added value of audits.

In order to meet the aforementioned legal requirements, Financial Crimes Compliance Audit is annually planned and conducted. As it is annually required to evaluate the effectiveness, adequacy and compatibility of the internal controls of information systems and banking processes, Management Statement Audit is planned and conducted on an annual basis.

In Internal Audit Department; the GRC program called RSA Archer is used effectively for entry of audit records, finding and action tracking and various reporting purposes. System usage is similarly used by subsidiary audit and internal control teams, in order to obtain methodological integration. In branch audits, a web-based audit application named FAST, which was developed by the Bank, is still in use. Through the application, branch audit team members can create audit records, upload work papers, enter findings and track their current statuses via online and secure web connection and they can extract audit reports automatically from the system.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Evaluations of the Audit Committee on the Activities of Internal Audit, Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management Systems and Information about their Activities in the Accounting Period

Following the activities completed in 2025, the Internal Audit Department accomplished its goals by providing independent and objective assurance and consultancy services as in previous years and contributed to the regular, systematic and disciplined evaluation and improvement of effectiveness of corporate governance, risk management and internal control environment in order to improve and add value to the Bank's activities.

Internal Control and Compliance Department

Reporting to the Board of Directors via Audit Committee, Internal Control and Compliance Department performs control activities to minimize the Bank's exposure to operational, regulatory and financial risks with sufficient resources both in quality and quantity.

A- Internal Control Division

Internal control system of the Bank is designed and constructed in a way that assets of the Bank are safeguarded, daily transactions are handled in compliance with the Bank's policies, rules and general banking regulations and that the financial reporting systems are reliable, accurate and timely achievable.

As an important part of the internal control system, Internal Control Division is responsible for carrying out control activities among all branches, subsidiaries and head office units of the Bank. Remote and on-site control methods are used while performing second level controls.

Controllers are encouraged to acquire professional certifications from local and international institutions available in their field, which is a prerequisite for promotion.

Periodic activity reports that are prepared as a result of the control engagements carried out by the Division and contain annual control plan progress status are submitted to the Audit Committee quarterly. Besides, findings and related actions are monitored continuously throughout the year and the results are reported to the Bank's Senior Management and Audit Committee quarterly.

There are three units within Internal Control Division and responsibilities of these units are as follows:

Branch & Subsidiary Controls Unit
All branches are visited at least once a year and on-site controls are conducted by selecting recent samples from a pre-defined checklist. Findings are consolidated and communicated to internal systems and business unit manager monthly and quarterly. Moreover, findings are uploaded monthly to Branch Finding Follow-Up Module and are followed up by assigning a completion task to branches. In addition to branch controls, specifically defined controls are performed at OSDEMs (Operation Field Support Centers), which constitute a significant part of operational processes in branches. Additionally, the unit conducts remote controls regarding some specific products and services among other branch activities. Besides, compliance controls required by the CGF (Credit Guarantee Fund) from banks are periodically performed twice a year. As in branch controls, all financial subsidiaries of the Bank are visited and controlled throughout the year according to the checklist prepared in collaboration with subsidiary management. Moreover, every quarter, action plans listed in periodic evaluation reports of external service companies are followed-up and the results are reported to the Audit Committee Office.

Head Office Controls Unit
Teams of controllers who are specialized in different areas of banking undertake the Head Office control points prepared with business units considering compliance, operational and financial risks. Within this context, second level controls are mainly performed in areas such as accounting, financial control, loans, deposits, banking operations, treasury, cash management and credit card activities. In addition, within the scope of central monitoring activities, the data obtained from the system is analyzed and presence of exceptional cases is monitored on a daily, weekly and monthly basis for certain issues.

As a result of the above-mentioned risk-based control activities, recommendations are made to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Bank's internal control environment and the necessary actions are taken.

Information Technologies and Management Statement Controls Unit
With respect to Information Technologies (IT); controls are carried out to comply with Regulation on Banks' Information Systems and Electronic Banking Services and especially, logical access rights to systems, audit logs, information security processes and physical access rights to data center locations are reviewed, effectiveness of software development process is evaluated, and controls on data and system security and infrastructure are tested. Moreover, compliance to Risk Center guidelines of best practice is tested. In addition, periodic controls related to general IT controls are carried out, as well as IT controls in external service providers and subsidiaries.

Apart from these, to form the basis of the Management Statement, pursuant to the Regulation on Information Systems and Business Processes Independent Audit, year-round reviews and monitoring engagements are carried out similar to the independent audit methodology in relation to banking and IT processes covered by the relevant legislation. The results are submitted to independent auditor after the report is approved by the Board of Directors.

The unit also carries out ICOFR (Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting) engagements to be submitted to the independent audit firm of QNB Qatar on relevance and operability of the controls on business processes and information systems within the scope of the regulations of the Qatar Central Bank, which is the legal authority to which QNB Qatar is subject.

RSA Archer software, which is a joint platform for Internal Systems departments, is used for report entries and follow-up activities regarding the controls by Internal Control Division.

B- Compliance Division

Compliance Division determines and manages the risks related to financial losses as a result of non-compliance with laws, regulations, Bank's processes and instructions.

Compliance Division closely follows regulatory changes and ensures that the Bank's practices are updated accordingly by providing guidance and making announcements regarding such regulatory changes. Compliance Division responds to the questions posed by branches and Head Office units related to regulatory issues and plays an active role by providing opinions and recommendations in the process of developing the banking products to be offered to customers. The Division also provides guidance to financial subsidiaries of the Bank regarding their own regulatory compliance engagements. Furthermore, it consults with regulatory and supervisory bodies. Activities of the Division are quarterly reported to the Audit Committee and monthly and quarterly to the main shareholder.

During the resolution process of the BoD to deploy new products and services, opinions and evaluations of Compliance Division are required in terms of compliance with the legislation. The activities of Compliance Division in 2025 were performed within this broad area of responsibility.

Compliance activities are carried out through the three units listed below:

Banking Regulations Unit:
The unit issues circulars and announcements on new regulations and laws concerning the banking sector. It approves nonstandard text of letters of guarantees, counter guarantees, standby letters of commitment and reference letters. The unit provides written and verbal consultancy to branches and the Head Office. Manager of the unit represents QNB Türkiye as a member of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Working Group, established by the Banks Association of Türkiye in order to analyze and provide solutions to any kind of sectoral problems related to foreign trade regulations. In addition, Manager of the unit is a member of the ICC (International Chamber of Commerce) Guarantees Task Force, which works on guarantees in an international sense.

Regulatory Compliance Unit:
The unit reviews new products and campaigns, adverts and advertising materials on credit card, bank card, personal and commercial loan products and overdraft accounts, cash management products, digital transformation projects launched by related units of the Bank and evaluates all marketing and sales texts, questions, processes and other information requests on these products in accordance with related regulations in effect and grant approval. Customer complaints on these topics received through regulatory authorities, auditor reports and response letters prepared within this scope are reviewed and if necessary, related units are advised to take appropriate actions to remediate relevant practices or flows. In addition, the unit provides mentorship to QNBEYOND by evaluating compliance of projects and works in coordination with related units during establishment processes.

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Capital Markets and Investment Products Compliance Unit:
The unit reviews and approves new products and campaigns, adverts and advertising materials on capital market instruments, investment, deposit and insurance products launched by related departments of the Bank and related matters in accordance with applicable regulations. The unit is also responsible for supply chain compliance and harmonization of policy/procedure related engagements. Customer complaints on these topics received through regulatory authorities, response letters and response texts prepared within this scope are reviewed and if necessary, related units are advised to take appropriate actions to remediate relevant practices or flows. This unit also makes announcements to the Bank's relevant units and financial subsidiaries about regulatory issues that fall under its job description including capital markets legislation , follows up penalties on topics that are in unit's responsibility fined to the Bank and its subsidiaries, coordinates reports made to the Audit Committee and main shareholder and performs control activities within the scope of Capital Markets regulations with regards to insider trading and market manipulation. The unit gives opinion on whether the services procured by the Bank are "support services" and/or "external services". Lastly, Unit evaluates data sharing issues with Legal Affairs and Data Protection and Management Division within the scope of Regulation on Disclosure of Confidential Information and ensures necessary actions are being taken.

C- Financial Crime Compliance Division (FCC)

FCC Division ensures compliance with local and international laws, regulations and standards within the scope of anti-money laundering, combating the financing of terrorism and preventing the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction under the supervision, control and responsibility of the Board of Directors. Effective control activities are implemented within the framework of BRSA policies, established in accordance with relevant legislation and regulations. Effective control activities are carried out in accordance with relevant legislation and regulations using a risk-based approach to prevent financial crimes, manage sanction risks that the Bank may face, and detect and prevent fraud. Activities of the Division is reported to the Audit Committee on a regular basis.

The Division provides the necessary engagements and coordination to ensure the execution of the compliance program at the QNB Türkiye financial group level.

Division activities are carried out by five units as stated below:

Anti-Money Laundering & Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Unit
AML/CFT Unit is responsible for following up local and international legislation regarding anti-money laundering, combating the financing of terrorism and preventing the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, it is also responsible for establishing and maintaining up-to-date policies and procedures at the Bank and Financial Group level, informing personnel to enhance their awareness and conducting training activities.

Suspicious Transactions Monitoring & Analytics Unit
The unit is responsible for monitoring and control activities, conducting analytical engagements in order to detect, evaluate and follow up suspicious transactions, ensuring the effectiveness of the related systems and reporting suspicious transactions to MASAK (the Financial Crimes Investigation Board), in accordance with the Law no.5549 on Anti-Money Laundering and the relevant legislation.

Sanctions and Customer Evaluation Unit
This unit is responsible for executing the necessary engagements to evaluate, reduce, prevent, and control financial crimes and sanction risks. It takes additional measures for high-risk groups, ensures compliance with international sanctions, and conducts appropriate controls within this scope while evaluating customer acceptances. Training activities are carried out to ensure that personnel are informed about international sanctions and to increase their awareness. Customer onboarding and real-time transactions are subject to screening controls and evaluated within the framework of risk-based approach principles by regularly monitoring international sanctions regulations and developments.

Fraud Control Unit
The main responsibilities of the unit are carrying out scenario reviews and assessments to detect internal fraud within the framework of the fraud policy established to manage and reduce fraud risk, reporting the findings identified within this scope to the Bank's senior management and QNB Group, providing training to the personnel and ensuring that fraud awareness is increased.

Fraud Examination Unit
This unit is responsible for carrying out fraud examinations within the Bank, implementing measures to mitigate damages caused by fraud incidents, evaluating all types of requests, complaints, and notifications from other Bank departments, assessing fraud risk in Bank workflows and processes, and providing recommendations for potential improvements and risk elements. Moreover, the unit manages the Whistle Blowing Line and evaluates and examines the submitted notifications.

D- Data Protection and Management Division

The Data Protection and Management Department operates as the Data Protection, Data Governance, and Data Breach Control unit. The Division's activities are reported quarterly to the Audit Committee and the main shareholder and monthly to the main shareholder.

Data Protection Unit:
Data Protection Unit is responsible for ensuring that all activities and processes of the Bank comply with the legislation, primarily in accordance with the Law No.6698 on Protection of Personal Data, the decisions given and guides prepared by the Personal Data Protection Authority, and secondary regulations such as regulations and circulars published by official bodies in this field. Requests/complaints sent to the Bank by official institutions and customers are reviewed and answered within the framework of the rules determined by the legislation after detailed examination. In addition, the personal data inventory created with the participation of business units within the Bank is kept up to date in line with the processes and the necessary technical and administrative measures are followed. Within the scope of obligations included in the law, explicit consent and information texts are prepared and their adaptation to the processes is ensured, requests for opinion sent to the unit by business units regarding the protection of personal data are answered, periodic data destruction activities are carried out every six months as required by the legislation, and Data breaches detected by the Data Breach Control Unit are reported to the Personal Data Protection Authority. With the new planning, the decisions taken by the Information Sharing Committee regarding the processes in which data is transferred from the Bank within the scope of the "Regulation on Disclosure of Confidential Information" are kept in a consolidated inventory by discussing with the business units. Pursuant to the Bank's obligations, relevant consolidated inventory is reported to the BRSA once every six months.

Data Governance Unit:
A systematic inventory mapping project is completed by Data Governance Unit, by monitoring both the personal data inventory and the inventory of confidential information under a shared system. As for the project to create a business terminology glossary, a common language was established within the Bank to strengthen communication between business units and technical teams and to create an infrastructure for effective data utilization and the engagements to adopt business terminology are ongoing. In the relevant process, based on the Bank's data glossary, documentation was created covering fundamental aspects such as the definition, source, owner and perspective on data and the assigned terms were made available to users through the business glossary platform. In addition, the engagement carried out on the preparation of data sharing channels inventory (FTP, web service) aims to initiate communication between IT business units and Information Sharing Committee and to make healthier decisions. Finally, in the "Structured and Non-structured Data Discovery" project, the data of sensitive and special nature is identified through the structured data in the Bank's data inventory and relevant teams are guided in accordance with regulations to take necessary actions, which are implemented through the systems.

Data Breach Control Unit
Data Breach Control Unit carries out investigations into possible breaches of both personal data and confidential information. Complaints and notices regarding data breaches are evaluated and a report is prepared in order to take the necessary actions by examining them. Data breach incidents identified by the investigation are shared with Internal Audit Department and Data Protection Unit. In addition, if any extraordinary volumes or movements are detected in customer accounts as a result of the investigation, they are forwarded to Anti-Money Laundering Team for evaluation. Following the evaluation made through the DLP (Data Leakage Prevention) system, the transactions directed by the Information Security team are examined and reports are prepared when necessary. Based on these reviews, necessary actions are taken according to the content and nature of the sharing regarding the actions of the personnel who made the sharing and a warning message is shared. As a result of the examinations, the necessary arrangements to be made in the processes are determined and development engagements are carried out together with the relevant units.

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Risk Management

Risk Management is responsible for monitoring and managing all potential risks for the Bank in a centralized and efficiently coordinated manner. The primary goal of Risk Management is to provide appropriate capital allocation (economic capital) to business lines for risks they are exposed to and increase added value by maximizing risk adjusted return on capital.

Bank risk profile and its coherence with risk appetite are reported to the Board of Directors Risk Committee on a monthly basis, including risk strategy. The Committee consists of minimum three BoD members and Chairperson of the BoD leads the Committee.

Organizational Structure

Risk management governance in QNB Türkiye starts with the Board of Directors. The Board's Risk Committee, Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO), Business and Retail Loans Management Risk Committees, Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), Reputational Risk Management Committee (RRMC), Data Security Committee and Risk Management Department are important bodies of the risk management structure of QNB Türkiye.

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining general risk policy and risk appetite of the Bank. Risk Committee defines risk policies and strategies, reviews all types of risks the Bank is exposed to in its monthly meetings, monitors implementation of risk management strategies and brings important risk issues to the attention of the Board.

The ALCO, held monthly, monitors and manages IRRBB and Liquidity risks arising from asset-liability mismatch of the Bank. It monitors the risk-performance balance of the securities portfolio and monitors and manages FX position risk.

Business and Retail Loans Management Risk Committees are responsible for monitoring and evaluating the Bank's lending portfolio and determining principles and policies related to credit risk management processes, such as loan approval, limit setting, rating, monitoring and NPL management. The ORMC, held quarterly, reviews the operational risk issues of the Bank and defines the necessary actions to be taken to minimize those risks. Reputational Risk Management Committee (RRMC) is established in order to define, evaluate and monitor the reputational risk faced by QNB Türkiye and to ensure that required actions are taken for prevention of such risks.

QNB Türkiye Risk Management Department works independently from executive management and reports to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee. Market Risk Management, Credit Risk Management, and Operational Risk Management Units are responsible for identification, monitoring and managing of all related risks. Model Validation Unit is responsible for validation of risk measurement and credit rating/scoring models as well as performance assessment.

Information Security, Governance and Operations Unit continues its activities under the Risk Management Department, in order to handle Information Systems risks within the framework of corporate risk management with a holistic perspective and continue to increase the work interaction and synergy with information technology units. Information Security, Governance and Operations Unit is responsible for the effectiveness of information security and governance processes and for analyzing and managing information and system security risks.

A- Market Risk Management Unit

The Market Risk Management Unit is responsible for measuring, monitoring, and making recommendations regarding risk management systems, including interest rate risk and liquidity risk, in accordance with Bank policies approved by the Board of Directors and in line with the Bank's risk appetite. Accordingly, the Unit performs statistical and financial analyses to develop and maintain robust risk models that reflect current financial developments, in accordance with best practice guidelines and BRSA regulations.

Market Risk arises due to positions in the trading accounts, including all derivatives except for trading securities, open currency position and transactions done for hedging purposes, taken by the Bank with the intention of benefiting in the short term from actual and/or expected differences between their buying and selling prices or interest rate variations. Market risk stems from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, equity and bond prices and foreign exchange rates), and their levels of volatility. The Bank established the Market Risk Management Policy to manage market risk. QNB Türkiye seeks to identify, estimate, monitor and manage these risks effectively through a framework of principles, measurement processes and a valid set of limits that apply to all of QNB Türkiye's transactions.

Value at Risk (VaR), nominal position, interest rate sensitivity and option price sensitivity limits were identified in order to effectively manage market risk and keep the risk profile at levels appropriate for the risk appetite. In addition to these limits, the Bank defines early warning levels for certain limit types, to allow a process of review, analysis, and consultation in order to take preventive actions, prevent limit breaches and minimize possible losses. The limits are monitored on a daily basis by the Market Risk Management Unit. VaR results are supported by regular stress testing and scenario analyses.

Pursuant to the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks published by the BRSA, general market risk and specific risk are calculated and reported monthly using the standardized method for capital adequacy calculation. Parallel to best practices, VaR is measured daily. VaR, which is a measure of the maximum potential loss on the trading accounts, is calculated using the weighted historical simulation method with a 99% confidence level and one-day holding period.

While the VaR approach provides a forecast for possible losses within the last one-year market conditions, it cannot predict contingent losses under extreme conditions. Hence, the VaR approach is complemented by stress testing in order to incorporate possible extreme market movements. In stress test analysis, valuation of positions is carried out by taking into account the price movements of interest rates, exchange rates and stock prices during crisis periods or by generating shock financial values.

QNB Türkiye uses back-testing to verify the predictive power of value at risk calculations. In back testing, theoretical gains/losses calculated by VAR on positions at closure of each business day are compared with the actual gains/losses arising on these positions on the next business day. The assumption of the VaR model is reviewed and revised, if such a need occurs as a result of the back-testing procedure.

QNB Türkiye is exposed to structural interest rate risk resulting from differences in timing of rate changes and timing of cash flows that occur in the pricing and maturity of a bank's assets and liabilities. The Bank defined Policy on Interest Rate Risk in Banking Books (IRRBB). According to the policy, interest rate risk is calculated for the banking book, which includes all portfolios except the trading accounts.

Even though the Bank is exposed to structural interest rate risk on its balance sheet due to the nature of its existing activities, the policy ensures that all positions are monitored effectively and the risk stays within predefined limits.

ALCO aims to protect the economic value of equity while sustaining a stable earnings profile.

Interest rate sensitivity measures, calculated by discounting the future cash flows of all products in banking accounts, are used to manage interest rate risk through duration and gap analyses. In addition, the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income is used in interest rate risk management.

QNB Türkiye utilizes scenario analysis in order to evaluate the impact of interest rate change on net economic value. Standard interest shocks are determined in accordance with the Basel regulation. Moreover, various historical crisis financial turmoil scenarios including reverse stress test, are simulated in order to measure the Bank's sustainability against severe interest rate shocks.

Liquidity risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from the Bank's inability to meet its liabilities -because of its balance sheet structure or market movements- when they are due. The Bank manages its liquidity position on the basis that cash and available debt resources do not fall below a predetermined level of total deposits. Liquidity risk is monitored within the framework of the Liquidity Risk Policy and Contingency Funding Plan approved by the Board of Directors, which anticipates potential liquidity stress and includes stress indicators and threshold levels that may require activation of the contingency funding plan, activation of communication procedures, predetermined measures and action plans, and duties and responsibilities in stressful situations. In parallel with these stress levels, liquidity stress tests are used to calculate the Bank lifespan and monitor the presence of an adequate liquidity buffer.

Short-term liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratios, which are used to measure long-term liquidity, are calculated with respect to Basel III and BRSA. Liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio are monitored on a daily and monthly basis, respectively.

As part of Liquidity Risk Management, the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) is prepared annually in compliance with BRSA regulations as of year-end. Within this scope, analyses and evaluations regarding liquidity adequacy planning are conducted. Under the ILAAP framework, the Bank's Contingency Funding Plan is designed to outline funding activities and operational actions required during financial market crises or specific liquidity crises affecting the Bank. Additionally, the Recovery Plan prepared by systemically important banks is submitted to the BRSA on an annual basis to define the measures and decision-making processes that can be implemented in the event of a hypothetical and significant deterioration in liquidity metrics.

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B- Credit Risk Management Unit

Credit risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the institution or otherwise fail to perform as agreed. The aim of credit risk management is to maximize the Bank's risk adjusted rate of return by maintaining the credit risk exposure within acceptable risk appetite limits.

Credit Risk Management is embedded into the end-to-end credit processes of the Bank. While Credit Allocation units are responsible for first level management of credit risk, the Board of Directors controls the complete lending process by approving the lending criteria, credit risk policies and delegating authorities depending on the type of the product through Credit Committees.

Credit Risk Management Unit is responsible for the establishment of effective and efficient internal policies, procedures and methodologies for identification, quantification, measurement, control and reporting of the credit risks. This responsibility includes independent and objective assessment of credit risk and monitoring the portfolio credit risk level through the metrics set out in the risk strategy to ensure that it remains within the limits defined in BoD approved risk appetite. Credit Risk Management Unit also carries out credit risk reporting in line with the needs and expectations of the Bank and legal authorities. In addition, international best practices are followed and an effective credit risk management approach is adopted within the framework of Basel principles.

The credit risk level and the risk-adjusted performance of the loan portfolios are monitored monthly by the BoD Risk Committee. In addition, the reports prepared by Credit Risk Management Unit include regular credit risk reporting, portfolio analysis and monitoring activities. In the event that a mismatch is observed between the level of assumed credit risk and the credit risk policies approved by Board of Directors or the Bank's risk-taking capacity, necessary measures are immediately taken to align the credit quality of the portfolio with the Bank's defined risk appetite.

The Credit Risk Management Unit is also responsible for the capital management process, which includes compliance with regulatory capital requirements and establishment of the Bank's policies, processes, methods and systems relating to Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). This process involves calculation, projection and analysis of legal and economic capital requirements necessitated by yearly and long-term business plans of the Bank, as well as stress tests and scenario analyses. The Bank has traditionally put great emphasis on the strength of its capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future business development. From this perspective, ICAAP is designed to ensure that the Bank has sufficient capital resources to meet the regulatory capital requirements and that it has available capital in line with its own risk appetite and internal guidelines.

Moreover, as a systemically important bank, the Bank carries out the engagements related to the Recovery Plan and the purpose of this plan is to determine in advance the measures to be taken in case any of the situations that may cause disruption in the Bank's financial structure due to non-compliance with the protective provisions of the Law and the regulations issued pursuant to the Law or any other reason emerges or may emerge. Furthermore, in order to ensure effective and dynamic capital management, quarterly stress tests on the capital adequacy ratio are conducted under various scenarios and reported accordingly.

Credit Risk Management Unit develops credit risk parameter estimation models to be employed for Expected Credit Loss calculations within the scope of IFRS 9, also calculates and reports the provisions to be allocated for Expected Credit Loss.

Within the scope of sustainability risks, engagements are carried out to identify climate change related risks and quantify them through scenario-based stress testing methodologies. Financed emissions attributable to QNB Türkiye are calculated on a regular basis and are monitored and reported in alignment with the Bank's sustainability objectives and risk appetite.

The reports generated by the Credit Risk Management Unit are shared with the Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

C- Operational Risk and Business Continuity Management Unit

Operational risk is defined as the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The Operational Risk and Business Continuity Management Unit is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing all risks under the scope of operational risk as well as Business Continuity Management.

Activity process based operational risks are identified through Risk Control Self-Assessment and classified by cause, event and effect categories in parallel with best practices and actions are taken for severe risks. The risk inventory for information systems risks is also evaluated and reported integrated with the Enterprise Risk Management approach. Operational loss data collection process, which began in 2005, continues. While loss data is accumulated to provide meaningful statistical data, business processes, where improvements are required, are defined based on the results and all necessary actions for improvement are taken.

Structured scenario analyzes are carried out to identify possible operational risk events and evaluate the possible consequences of these events. Scenarios are reviewed on an annual basis and revised to include new risks and loss amounts predicted for the following year. Scenario analysis results constitute input to the Bank's consolidated stress test processes.

Key Risk Indicators are defined and monitored regularly for severe risks. In addition, risk assessments are made regarding support services and external services and the assessments are reported to the relevant committees. A robust operational risk management process and methodology is implemented.

The Bank has also prepared and implemented a Business Continuity Management Plan, in order to minimize losses due to business disruption. In addition, the Bank performs the comprehensive annual test of Disaster Recovery Center with participation of business units and IT Department.

The reports produced by the Operational Risk and Business Continuity Management as a result of these studies are shared with the Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, while reporting is also made to the Assistant General Managers and the Operational Risk Management Committee according to their interests and responsibilities.

D- Model Validation Unit

QNB Türkiye's Model Validation Unit is responsible for validation of the risk models before they are implemented on the Bank's scale. The validity of the models regarding credit risk, market risk, IFRS 9 and ICAAP are assessed by the Model Validation Unit through qualitative and quantitative tests in terms of data quality, methodology, performance, and the compatibility with legal requirements and best practices.

Once the above-mentioned models are implemented, their performances under changing macroeconomic conditions, Bank's portfolio and risk appetite are monitored and reported on an ongoing basis via performance and stability tests.

E- Information Security, Governance and Operations Unit

Information Security

IBT SOC Unit:
IBT SOC is responsible for the detection and analysis of cyber-attacks that occur on a 24/7 basis. Actions are implemented for the remaining attacks after the false-positives are eliminated during the examination. The actions taken result in the implementation of configurational modifications or corrections on security products to prevent the recurrence of these attacks, or the relevant entities perform these operations.

In the event that the alarm investigation determines that the event is a severe security incident, the initial coordination is carried out to mobilize the appropriate parties in accordance with the incident response procedures. It performs the initial assessment of malicious software and escalates it to the subsequent level as required. The unit analyzes intelligence data and conveys it to other divisions for appropriate action when required. It prepares weekly CISO reports. Additionally, it offers SOC services to subsidiaries.

IBT TVM/Offsec Unit:
The applications purchased/developed by the Bank are examined and tested by the IBT TVM/Offsec Unit from a hacker/attacker perspective prior to their introduction into the production environment. The unit identifies their vulnerabilities and reports them to software developers and analysts. The transition to the live environment is approved after the relevant entities have corrected these vulnerabilities and verified that they comply with the accepted security standards.

It takes on the responsibility of coordinating the BRSA's annual penetration tests.

Moreover, it conducts security tests under the name of RedTeam without prior notification to identify the vulnerabilities of the Bank's security infrastructure. Subsequently, the relevant entities address the vulnerabilities that were identified during these tests.

The unit also conducts malware investigation engagements that are escalated by the IBT SOC unit when necessary.

IBT SIMM Unit:
IBT SIMM is responsible for the management of all security products, with the exception of infrastructure security. Log management, vulnerability management, data leakage, data discovery, behavior analysis, security of big data, intelligence products, and phishing test products are among the items. The unit assumes responsibility for all aspects of these products, such as infrastructure management, product updates, configurational adjustments and purchasing.

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This unit configures the products utilized by the IBT SOC unit to detect cyber-attacks, updating existing SOC alarms and generating new alarms as necessary. This unit also fulfills all security-related requests submitted by internal and external auditors throughout the year. In addition, this unit develops social engineering assessments to evaluate personnel security awareness.

It guarantees that the products and services mentioned above are also made available to subsidiaries.

IBT Information Security Unit:
BThe Bank establishes processes, policies, standards, and procedures in compliance with information security-related regulatory requirements, primarily including the Bank's information security and cybersecurity strategy and policies, and prepares the relevant documentation. Efforts are carried out to ensure that security processes and documentation are periodically updated in line with evolving technologies, threats, and regulatory requirements, and that the defined controls are effectively implemented across the Bank. Security requirements are designed by taking into account information security and cybersecurity principles, applicable regulations (including, in particular, BRSA regulations as well as relevant national and international frameworks), the Bank's risk appetite, operational feasibility, cost considerations, and customer experience balance.

The Bank establishes and ensures the Bank-wide implementation of the Information Security Management System, and carries out audit and certification activities related to the acquisition and renewal of the Bank and IT ISO 27001 certification. In order to ensure compliance with relevant regulatory frameworks, primarily BRSA regulations, the Bank monitors applicable security-related legislation and standards within its scope of responsibility; conducts compliance activities in coordination with IT and Bank units; and ensures the development and follow-up of corrective action plans for identified non-compliances.

The Bank identifies security requirements throughout the entire lifecycle of projects developed within the Bank, from initiation to completion, and ensures the monitoring of these requirements to be fulfilled prior to project go-live. Security analyses are conducted for new business, IT, and security applications to be commissioned, as well as for major infrastructure changes. Security risks are assessed accordingly. The Bank coordinates the development and implementation of requirements, controls, and solution recommendations aimed at addressing identified gaps and mitigating risks arising from risk analyses, audit findings, gap analyses, and maturity assessments. Security risk action plans are established in line with the corporate risk management process and defined risk acceptance criteria.

Security assessments are conducted for third-party vendors, external and support services engaged by the Bank; supplier risk analyses are performed and the management of security risks is ensured throughout the procurement and service lifecycle.

The Bank establishes an information security awareness program for stakeholders relevant to information security and carries out initiatives aimed at increasing security awareness among the personnel and suppliers. The content of awareness activities is tailored to the needs of different units, and related training plans are developed accordingly.

The Bank coordinates the activities of the Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee; establishes the committee agenda and scope, follows up on committee resolutions, and monitors the implementation of decisions taken.

Security, Provision, Fraud

Monitoring and Provision Management Unit:
Transactions that are incorporated into security scenarios through card, merchant and digital channels are monitored on a 24/7 basis. The unit also addresses provision and provision cancellation requests. It finalizes peregrine records that are examined from the provision subheading. Responses are provided to inquiries received from other units or institutions through various channels, including email, fax, telephone, and portal.

Post-deployment testing operations are conducted continuously and any arising issues are promptly communicated to the relevant parties and units. The query numbers of the Risk Center and other institutional data (KPS-APS-KKB) are periodically analyzed on a user and unit basis. Any discrepancies in the numbers are identified, the underlying causes are investigated and the findings are communicated to the relevant individuals and units.

In order to detect critical/confidential information breaches of the Bank that may occur through various channels, DLP monitoring activities are conducted by the unit using Websense DLP (Data Leakage Prevention) and the results of these activities are reported.

Channels Security Management Unit:
The Channel Security Management unit monitors fraudulent money transfers sent or received from QNB and Enpara accounts or cards to the Bank or other bank accounts or cards using digital channels and implements the necessary precautions. Investigation is initiated on suspicious transactions and precautionary measures are implemented to prevent the transactions from escalating into fraud. Security Fraud Management Analysis unit is involved in the guidance of activities to design precautionary scenarios and actions by analyzing the fraud cases that occur through digital channels.

The necessary information and documents are provided to support correspondence regarding official institution requests regarding fraud that were occurred on digital channels. Fraud incidents are reported both internally and externally within the context of digital channels.

Card Security Management Unit:
Card Security Management Unit is responsible for the analysis of potential fraud incidents involving credit and debit cards, the implementation of appropriate measures and the reporting of such incidents. In addition, the unit is responsible for contacting other banks and official institutions in order to facilitate the necessary systematic reviews and security arrangements.

Security Fraud Management Analysis unit is involved in the guidance of activities to design precautionary scenarios and actions by analyzing the fraud cases that occur with credit and debit cards. In order to mitigate the risk of abuse and fraud associated with credit cards and debit cards, necessary actions are implemented by adhering to trends. Moreover, analyses are conducted to establish control points for various scenarios that are deemed to be risky.

Merchant Security and Risk Management Unit:
Merchants Security and Risk Management unit conducts research to prevent the Bank's losses from the MERCHANT/POS and guarantees coordination with Business Units and Branches to ensure that necessary actions are taken. The unit assesses application requests with BL records, WebPOS, Mail order, and LinkPOS within the context of the Bank's risk policies and offers opinions.

It also implements essential measures by establishing blacklist controls for merchants and assisting other financial institutions in implementing precautionary measures by disclosing the fraudulent activities of the Bank's merchants to other financial institutions as per the specified rules.

In addition, the unit implements the requisite measures to prevent fraudulent transactions that have occurred or may occur at the Bank's merchants by consistently adhering to the fraud notifications published online by Mastercard, Visa, and ICC. Merchant Security and Risk Management unit reports the results to Visa / Mastercard by providing the necessary notifications and directives to the merchants to ensure that POS Member Merchants are audited in accordance with the specified criteria, thereby ensuring data security within the scope of the PCI DSS program.

Security Fraud Management Analysis Unit:
The Security Fraud Management Analysis Unit encodes the rule contents transmitted by the Card, Merchant, and Channels security teams on SAS Fraud Management. This information is then utilized by the security team to identify fraudulent transactions. Moreover, the unit adheres to the process of monitoring, testing, and adding new records to the Fraud system in order to introduce new products through digital channels or card payment systems.

It monitors the process in the event of systemic disruptions and develops the requisite designs and queries to satisfy the security teams' supplementary reporting requirements.

IT Process Quality and Risk Management

IT Governance and Risk Unit:
The IT Governance and Risk unit is responsible for the management of IT processes, including the determination, design, definition, documentation, and publication of workflows for Bank and subsidiaries. It also establishes and determines process/systemic controls in accordance with the requirements to guarantee that the process is in compliance with the legislation and Information Systems and Cyber Security Risk Management engagements, the identification, analysis, evaluation, reporting, and management of risks as well as the determination and follow-up of risk actions are performed by this unit.

The unit conducts IS Risk Management engagements, reporting, follow-up, Information Systems Continuity Management Engagements, planning, realization, and reporting of DRC Tests and Quality Assurance Studies within the scope of External / Support Services.

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Furthermore, it is responsible for the following:
The execution of IT governance and compliance engagements, the follow-up and reporting of IT audit findings, the coordination and support of independent audit engagements and IT audit requests and the management and reporting of information security and process metrics.

Information Systems Control Unit:
Information Systems Control Unit is responsible for the following IS control activities and the definition and updating of the Information Systems Controls and conducting IS control activities in accordance with the BRSA Legislation and Regulations on Information Systems, ISO27001, and Presidency of Republic of Türkiye Digital Transformation Office Information Security Guidelines. Furthermore, it establishes a connection between IS controls and IS Risks and records IS controls in processes with process proprietors.

It is responsible for guaranteeing that the control environment is adjusted in accordance with evolving legislation, regulations, processes, infrastructures, project, and business requirements, as well as revising control definitions, annually. It establishes Level 1 IS Control Plan, annually and conducts controls in accordance with Control Plan. The responsibilities also include conducting engagements and effectiveness tests to assess the efficacy of level 1 IS Controls, documenting the results and evidence and reporting and following up on any detected nonconformities in accordance with the plan.

Furthermore, it guarantees the initiation of research to enhance and develop the essential system, infrastructure, and tools/equipment required for the actions to be taken, the regular periodic follow-up and reporting of action plans and the development of the requisite systematic dashboards and reports to monitor the execution of the IS Control Process.

Governance Applications Unit:
Governance Applications unit is responsible for the development, administration, and operation of Applications in IDM SailPoint and PAM Solutions, RSA Archer GRC Application, and Cyberark PSM, AAM and Vault Solutions.

Access Management Unit:
Access Management Unit is responsible for the management of User and Access for all Bank, subsidiaries, and IT.

User Definition/Change/Cancellation Operations, User Authorization Operations, IT SOD Determination, Review, Control and Approvals, User Support Operations, User Authorization Review Engagements, Key Operations, User Access Security Management, Taking over Identity and Access Management processes in New Applications, Access Management Metrics and Reporting activities are all performed by the unit in this context.

Audit Committee Office

Established in 2011, Audit Committee Office provides the services required for effective operation of the Committee. The Office is responsible for reviewing and presenting to the Committee members reports concerning the Committee, monitoring Committee meetings, archiving all documents regarding the engagements carried out, coordination and follow-up of the support service and external service activities, obtaining resource adequacy and independence statements from Independent Audit and Valuation companies and independence statements from the Bank's senior management regarding these companies, following up the implementation of the Committee decisions, reporting the Committee's activities to the BoD and performing other duties assigned by the Committee.

Managers Within the Internal Systems

Secondary Line of Defense			
Name	Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran	Sercan Kısas	Jale Canan Çıray
Title	Chief Risk Officer	Chief Internal Control and Compliance Officer	Audit Committee Office Division Manager and Secretary General
Term of Office	24 years	2 years	17 years
Professional Experience	26.5 years	17 years	25 years
Previous Work Experience	Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş. Risk Management Division	Qatar National Bank (QNB Group) Inc. - Doha / Katar Legal Compliance and Financial Crimes Group, Zorlu Holding A.Ş. Internal Audit Department, Turkland Bank A.Ş. Internal Audit Department, Eurobank Tekfen A.Ş. Internal Audit Department	QNB Türkiye Chief Audit Executive, QNB Türkiye Internal Control Center, Reuters, İktisat Bank Internal Audit Department
Level of Education	Master's Degree from Abroad	Domestic Master's Degree	Domestic Master's Degree

Third Line of Defense	
Name	Ersin Emir
Title	Chief Audit Executive
Term of Office	16 years
Professional Experience	31 years
Previous Work Experience	Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş., Internal Audit Department
Level of Education	Master's Degree from Abroad

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Transactions Carried Out with QNB Bank A.Ş.'s Risk Group

Regardless of the nature of transactions, relations with companies in the risk group of and controlled by the Bank, are conducted in the scope of a bank-client relationship and in compliance with the Banking Law and prevailing market conditions. The type, amount and ratio of transactions to total transactions as well as the structure, amount and rate of main items, pricing policy and other terms in the transactions with the risk group companies are set on an arms-length basis and based on prevailing market conditions. As of 31 December 2025, cash loans granted to risk group composed 1.6% of the Bank's total loans, deposits obtained from risk group composed 1.2% of the Bank's total deposits.

Transactions involving the purchase and sale of real estate and other assets and services, agency contracts, leasing contracts, transfer of data obtained from research and development activities, license contracts, financing (including loans and cash or in-kind capital contributions), guarantees and collaterals, management contracts, and the like).
The Bank has entered into a contract with IBTech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma, Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. for research, development, and consultancy services. The Bank receives cash transfer services from its 33.3% subsidiary Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Information on Support Service Groups and the Companies Providing Support Services

Support services were procured in 2025 within the scope of the Regulation on Banks' Procurement of Support Services under the following service groups.

Service Groups	Support Service Providers
IT Services	Acerpro Bilişim Teknolojileri A.Ş. Atos Bilişim ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. (sub-contractor of Atos Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş.) Bilişim Bilgisayar Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Banksoft) CyberWise Siber Güvenlik Ticaret A.Ş. DGPays Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. Etcbase Yazılım ve Bilişim Teknolojileri A.Ş. IBTech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Tekn. Ar-Ge Danışmanlık Destek San. ve Tic. A.Ş. Matriks Bilgi Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş. QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.
Security Service	MGS Merkezi Güvenlik Sistemleri San. Tic. A.Ş. Tepe Savunma ve Güvenlik Sistemleri Sanayi A.Ş.
Mortgage Service	Fu Gayrimenkul Yatırım Danışmanlık A.Ş.
Card Printing	Austria Card Turkey Kart Operasyonları A.Ş. Bileşim Finansal Teknolojiler ve Ödeme Sistemleri A.Ş
Courier	AGT Hızlı Kurye Hizmetleri A.Ş. Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı A.Ş. (PTT)
Cash and Valuables Transfer	Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.
Marketing, Sales, Operational Support	Atos Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş. Bilge Adam Yazılım ve Teknoloji A.Ş. D Ödeme Elektronik Para ve Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. (HepsiPay) DSM Turkey Teknoloji Hizmetleri A.Ş (Trendyol Services) Faturalab Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. Figopara Ticari Bilgi ve Uygulama Platformu A.Ş. Lidy Teknoloji ve Bilişim A.Ş QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş (QNB Sigorta)
Marketing, Sales, Operational Support and Collection Service	CMC İletişim ve Çağrı Merkezi Hizmetleri A.Ş. Concentrix Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş
Personnel Selection and Temporary Personnel Employment	Adecco Hizmet ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.
POS Service	Bilişim Bilgisayar Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Banksoft) Payten Teknoloji A.Ş. Verifone Elektronik ve Danışmanlık Ltd. Şti.
Collection Service	Global Bilgi Pazarlama Danışmanlık ve Çağrı Servisi Hizmetleri A.Ş. Metis Bilgisayar Sistemleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş (Teleperformans)

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics

Transparency

Creating value in a transparent and ethical manner is one of the cornerstones of QNB Türkiye's strong reputation. In line with its Disclosure Policy, the Bank provides shareholders, investors, employees, customers, creditors, and other stakeholders with accurate, comprehensive, and understandable information and explanations, excluding trade secrets, in a timely manner. This information is shared in accordance with local and global disclosure requirements, on equal terms and at the lowest cost. Transparency is considered as an important element in communicating with stakeholders while developing QNB Türkiye's operations.

Since 2018, documents such as Sustainability Reports, CDP Climate Change and Water Security Reports, and UNGC Communication on Progress Reports have been transparently shared with stakeholders. The Bank brings these studies together in a more holistic manner and presents them to stakeholders through the Integrated Annual Report.

Legal Compliance and Business Ethics

QNB Türkiye carries out its operations in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards by actively assessing the related risks. Accordingly, the Compliance Department is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the legislation and responding to opinion requests from the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Carrying out activities to ensure compliance with local and international laws, regulations, and standards related to the prevention of money laundering, terrorism financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Financial Crimes Compliance (fraud control, fraud investigation, combating proceeds of crime, suspicious transaction monitoring and analytics, sanctions, and customer assessment) and Data Protection and Management Division (Data Protection, Data Governance, Data Breach Control) operate under the Internal Control and Compliance Department.

Regarding Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption, the Compliance Department communicates significant and critical issues related to bribery and corruption to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee. The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy and Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Instruction cover issues such as responsibilities, general principles and rules, rules on accepting and giving gifts, reporting, disciplinary actions, record keeping, and relations with third parties. Additionally, QNB Türkiye has an Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Program that complies with international standards and QNB Group Standards. The program is reviewed regularly and updated as necessary. There were no corruption incidents during the reporting period.

Under QNB's Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, the Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for approving the policy, overseeing its implementation, and periodically reviewing it. The Bank's Senior Management is responsible for establishing all necessary procedures for the proper implementation of this policy and organizing training to continuously raise awareness among bank employees on bribery and corruption issues. The Legal Compliance Department supports the Board of Directors and Senior Management in the development, proper implementation, and review of the policy, as necessary. Employees have the right to report matters covered by the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy directly to the Audit Committee and the Chairperson of the Audit Board. The Chairperson of the Audit Board informs the Internal Control and Legal Compliance Department in relevant cases.

You can find QNB Türkiye Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy here.

The Financial Crime Compliance Audits conducted annually by the Audit Committee Presidency systematically review all relevant processes to assess compliance with national and international legislation as well as Bank policies. These audits evaluate matters such as the adequacy of policies and procedures, customer identification processes, risk assessment and control practices, practices regarding politically exposed persons and non-profit organizations, and activities related to the tracking of money transfers, cash, and foreign trade transactions.

Audits related to risks that may arise within the scope of the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption efforts and control mechanisms for these risks are being planned and carried out by the Audit Board Presidency as part of the Annual Audit Plan. Within the scope of these audits, procedures and controls related to the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption process are regularly reviewed; training and notifications to ensure that employees are aware of and cautious about issues related to bribery and corruption, rules and limits regarding the acceptance of gifts and donations made/to be made by personnel, and mechanisms that enable the secure reporting of policy violations related to bribery and corruption are carefully examined.

QNB Türkiye embraces universal human rights principles and national and international ethical banking practices, and expects its employees to act in accordance with these standards. Through the policies and principles followed by the bank, risks that both employees and customers may encounter are monitored and managed.

Bank employees receive regular training and notifications, while new hires are provided orientation training and informed through various channels. In this context, the ethical rules, standards of conduct, and compliance obligations that employees must adhere to are defined and implemented through the Bank's existing policies, instructions, and procedures. Policies and procedures in force within the Bank are evaluated by the relevant committees and, where necessary depending on the subject matter, are implemented with the approval of the Audit Committee and/or the Board of Directors.

Policies, instructions, and procedures in this context are as follows:

- Employee Code of Conduct Instruction
- Code of Conduct for Finance Professionals
- Corporate Governance Policy and Guidelines
- Procedures and Principles of the Committee on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (AML-CFT)
- Policy on Prevention of Laundering Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism
- Group Compliance Policy on Laundering Proceeds of Crime and Financing of Terrorism
- Sanctions Policy
- Counterfeiting Risk Management Policy
- Precious Metals Responsible Supply Chain Compliance Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Misuse Control Policy
- Reporting Policy

Notification channels have been established to ensure that notices or complaints are sent to the relevant authorities within the framework of the principle of confidentiality. The relevant authorities review the notices communicated through these channels and take the necessary actions in accordance with the procedures. There is a Notification Hotline mechanism through which employees can report any irregularities and misconduct they suspect or witness. All QNB Türkiye employees can benefit from the Notification Hotline. In addition, the Ethics Hotline, which allows the Bank's suppliers to report issues related to Bribery and Corruption, was launched in 2024. In this context, in accordance with the "Third Party Code of Conduct" added to the Bank's contracts signed with third parties, excluding customers, suppliers and other parties involved in business are expected to report any violations and abuses encountered in areas such as anti-bribery and anti-corruption, conflicts of interest, sanctions, human rights, environment, and sustainability through the relevant reporting channels. The views of relevant stakeholders are included in the process at all stages. The Audit Committee, an organ of the Board of Directors, has the authority and responsibility to monitor the results of the notifications made to the Notification Hotline, the measures taken by the senior management and executive units, and the actions taken. Every recruit is trained on the notification hotline mechanism. In addition, employees are periodically sent reminder e-mails about the Notification Hotline mechanism and its functioning. There are two reporting channels under the responsibility of the Compliance Department: the "Precious Metals Responsible Supply Chain Early Warning Hotline" and OZLEtik@qnb.com.tr. No reports were submitted to these channels in 2025.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE REPORT

	Company Compliance Status					
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
1.1. FACILITATING THE EXERCISE OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS						
1.1.2. - Up-to-date information and disclosures which may affect the exercise of shareholder rights are available to investors at the corporate website.	X					
1.2. RIGHT TO OBTAIN AND REVIEW INFORMATION						
1.2.1. - Management did not enter into any transaction that would complicate the conduct of special audit.	X					
1.3. GENERAL ASSEMBLY						
1.3.2. - The company ensures the clarity of the General Assembly agenda, and that an item on the agenda does not cover multiple topics.	X					
1.3.7.- Insiders with privileged information have informed the board of directors about transactions conducted on their behalf within the scope of the company's activities in order for these transactions to be presented at the General Shareholders' Meeting.	X					
1.3.8. - Members of the board of directors who are concerned with specific agenda items, auditors, and other related persons, as well as the officers who are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements were present at the General Shareholders' Meeting.	X					
1.3.10. - The agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting included a separate item detailing the amounts and beneficiaries of all donations and contributions.	X					
1.3.11. - The General Shareholders' Meeting was held open to the public, including the stakeholders, without having the right to speak.		X				Within the scope of the Internal Directive on Working Principles and Procedures of the General Assembly approved at the General Assembly meeting of our Bank on 28.03.2013, the Bank's employees, guests, audio and video technicians can participate at the General Assembly unless otherwise decided by the chairperson and except for those who are required to attend the meeting in accordance with the legislation
1.4. VOTING RIGHTS						
1.4.1. - There is no restriction preventing shareholders from exercising their shareholder rights.	X					
1.4.2. - The company does not have shares that carry privileged voting rights.	X					
1.4.3. - The company withholds from exercising its voting rights at the General Shareholders' Meeting of any company with which it has cross-ownership, in case such cross-ownership provides management control.					X	

	Company Compliance Status					
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
1.5. MINORITY RIGHTS						
1.5.1. - The company pays maximum diligence to the exercise of minority rights.	X					Minority rights are not specified as less than one twentieth of the Bank's capital in the Articles of Association of the Bank. However, utmost attention is paid to using minority rights in conformity with the Turkish Commercial Code (TTK) and Capital Markets Board (CMB) regulations.
1.5.2. - The Articles of Association extend the use of minority rights to those who own less than one twentieth of the outstanding shares, and expand the scope of the minority rights.			X			Given the shareholding structure of the Bank, minority rights are not specified as less than one twentieth of the Bank's capital in the Articles of Association of the Bank. However, utmost attention is paid to using minority rights in conformity with the Turkish Commercial Code (TTK) and Capital Markets Board (CMB) regulations.
1.6. DIVIDEND RIGHT						
1.6.1. - The dividend policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting is posted on the company website.	X					
1.6.2. - The dividend distribution policy comprises the minimum information to ensure that the shareholders can have an opinion on the procedure and principles of dividend distributions in the future.	X					
1.6.3. - The reasons for retaining earnings, and their allocations, are stated in the relevant agenda item.	X					It was resolved to retain earnings with the aim of fortifying the equities against potential risks.
1.6.4. - The board reviewed whether the dividend policy balances the benefits of the shareholders and those of the company.	X					
1.7. TRANSFER OF SHARES						
1.7.1. - There are no restrictions preventing shares from being transferred.	X					
2.1. CORPORATE WEBSITE						
2.1.1. - The company website includes all elements listed in Corporate Governance Principle	X					
2.1.2. - The shareholding structure (names, privileges, number and ratio of shares, and beneficial owners of more than 5% of the issued share capital) is updated on the website at least every 6 months.					X	
2.1.4. - The company website is prepared in other selected foreign languages, in a way to present exactly the same information with the Turkish content.	X					

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

	Company Compliance Status					
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
2.2. ANNUAL REPORT						
2.2.1. - The board of directors ensures that the annual report represents a true and complete view of the company's activities.	X					
2.2.2. - The annual report includes all elements listed in Corporate Governance Principle 2.2.2..	X					
3.1. CORPORATION'S POLICY ON STAKEHOLDERS						
3.1.1. - The rights of the stakeholders are protected pursuant to the relevant regulations, contracts and within the framework of bona fides principles.	X					
3.1.3. - Policies or procedures addressing stakeholders' rights are published on the company's website.	X					
3.1.4. - A whistleblowing programme is in place for reporting legal and ethical issues.	X					
3.1.5. - The company addresses conflicts of interest among stakeholders in a balanced manner.	X					
3.2. SUPPORTING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CORPORATION'S MANAGEMENT						
3.2.1. - The Articles of Association, or the internal regulations (terms of reference/manuals), regulate the participation of employees in management.			X			A model has not been established for the participation of stakeholders in management. However, there are independent members in the Board of Directors in order to provide assurance that the rights of minority shareholders and other stakeholders are protected equally within the scope of taken decisions. The management committees in which employees partake and the Intranet portals established to receive suggestions and ideas of employees are designed to promote employee participation.
3.2.2. - Surveys/other research techniques, consultation, interviews, observation method etc. were conducted to obtain opinions from stakeholders on decisions that significantly affect them.	X					
3.3. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY						
3.3.1. - The company has adopted an employment policy ensuring equal opportunities, and a succession plan for all key managerial positions.	X					
3.3.2. - Recruitment criteria are documented.	X					
3.3.3. - The company has a policy on human resources development, and organises trainings for employees.	X					
3.3.4. - Meetings have been organised to inform employees on the financial status of the company, remuneration, career planning, education and health.	X					
3.3.5. - Employees, or their representatives, were notified of decisions impacting them. The opinion of the related trade unions was also taken.	X					

	Company Compliance Status					
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
3.3. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY						
3.3.6. - Job descriptions and performance criteria have been prepared for all employees, announced to them and taken into account to determine employee remuneration.	X					
3.3.7. - Measures (procedures, trainings, raising awareness, goals, monitoring, complaint mechanisms) have been taken to prevent discrimination, and to protect employees against any physical, mental, and emotional mistreatment.	X					
3.3.8. - The company ensures freedom of association and supports the right for collective bargaining.	X					
3.3.9. - A safe working environment for employees is maintained.	X					
3.4. RELATIONS WITH CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS						
3.4.1. - The company measured its customer satisfaction, and operated to ensure full customer satisfaction.	X					
3.4.2. - Customers are notified of any delays in handling their requests.	X					
3.4.3. - The company complied with the quality standards with respect to its products and services.	X					
3.4.4. - The company has in place adequate controls to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information and business secrets of its customers and suppliers.	X					
3.5. ETHICAL RULES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY						
3.5.1. - The board of the corporation has adopted a code of ethics, disclosed on the corporate website.	X					
3.5.2. - The company has been mindful of its social responsibility and has adopted measures to prevent corruption and bribery.	X					
4.1. ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
4.1.1. - The board of directors has ensured strategy and risks do not threaten the long-term interests of the company, and that effective risk management is in place.	X					
4.1.2. - The agenda and minutes of board meetings indicate that the board of directors discussed and approved strategy, ensured resources were adequately allocated, and monitored company and management performance.	X					

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

	Company Compliance Status					
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
4.2. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
4.2.1. - The board of directors documented its meetings and reported its activities to the shareholders.	X					
4.2.2. - Duties and authorities of the members of the board of directors are disclosed in the annual report.	X					
4.2.3. - The board has ensured the company has an internal control framework adequate for its activities, size and complexity.	X					
4.2.4. - Information on the functioning and effectiveness of the internal control system is provided in the annual report.	X					
4.2.5. - The roles of the Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer are separated and defined.	X					
4.2.7. - The board of directors ensures that the Investor Relations department and the corporate governance committee work effectively. The board works closely with them when communicating and settling disputes with shareholders.	X					
4.2.8. - The company has subscribed to a Directors and Officers liability insurance covering more than 25% of the capital.		X				As any damages that may be caused during the duties of the members of the Board of Directors has been insured by professional liability insurance, the coverage is below 25% of the capital.
4.3. STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS						
4.3.9. - The board of directors has approved the policy on its own composition, setting a minimal target of 25% for female directors. The board annually evaluates its composition and nominates directors so as to be compliant with the policy.			X			No target ratio has been set for the number of female members in the Board of Directors. There are three female members in the Board, and 25% ratio for female directors has been attained.
4.3.10. - At least one member of the audit committee has 5 years of experience in audit/accounting and finance.	X					
4.4. BOARD MEETING PROCEDURES						
4.4.1. - Each board member attended the majority of the board meetings in person or electronically.		X				In order to facilitate the participation of all members to the Board of Directors' meetings, our Bank also offers remote access and participation to meetings electronically by video-conference.
4.4.2. - The board has formally approved a minimum time by which information and documents relevant to the agenda items should be supplied to all board members.	X					
4.4.3. - The opinions of board members that could not attend the meeting, but did submit their opinion in written format, were presented to other members.	X					

	Company Compliance Status					
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
4.4. BOARD MEETING PROCEDURES						
4.4.4. - Each member of the board has one vote.	X					
4.4.5. - The board has a charter/written internal rules defining the meeting procedures of the board.	X					
4.4.6. - Board minutes document that all items on the agenda are discussed, and board resolutions include director's dissenting opinions if any.	X					
4.4.7. - There are limits to external commitments of board members. Shareholders are informed of board members' external commitments at the General Shareholders' Meeting.		X				Members of the Board of Directors can take responsibilities outside the Bank under the conditions permitted by the legislation; these duties are included in the Integrated Annual Report.
4.5. BOARD COMMITTEES						
4.5.5. - Board members serve in only one of the Board's committees.			X			The members of the Board of Directors, depending on the number of members on the Board of Directors and in accordance with their experience, may take part in different committees in compliance with the banking regulations. This serves as a supportive element by facilitating the exchange of information and collaboration between committees where needed.
4.5.6. - Committees have invited persons to the meetings as deemed necessary to obtain their views.	X					
4.5.7. - If external consultancy services are used, the independence of the provider is stated in the annual report.					X	Committees received no consultancy services during the year.
4.5.8. - Minutes of all committee meetings are kept and reported to board members.	X					
4.6. FINANCIAL RIGHTS						
4.6.1. - The board of directors has conducted a board performance evaluation to review whether it has discharged all its responsibilities effectively.	X					
4.6.4. - The company did not extend any loans to its board directors or executives, nor extended their lending period or enhanced the amount of those loans, or improve conditions thereon, and did not extend loans under a personal credit title by third parties or provided guarantees such as surety in favour of them.		X				Loans to be given by the Bank to the Members of the Board of Directors and Managers are restricted by certain limits in Article 50 of the Banking Law. No loans are given to the Members of the Board of Directors and Managers beyond these limits.
4.6.5. - The individual remuneration of board members and executives is disclosed in the annual report.		X				Payments made to the members of the Board and executive managers are announced in sum; not separately per person.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

I- STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

a) As detailed below and throughout the Report, QNB Bank A.Ş. has complied with the imperative principles of the Corporate Governance Principles numbered 1.3.1 - 1.3.5 - 1.3.6 - 1.3.9 - 4.2.6 - 4.3.1 - 4.3.2 - 4.3.3 - 4.3.5 - 4.3.6 - 4.3.7 - 4.3.8 - 4.5.1(1) - 4.5.2 - 4.5.3 - 4.5.4(2) -4.5.10 - 4.5.11(3) 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 set out in of the Corporate Governance Communiqué No. II - 17.1, published by the Capital Markets Board (CMB), throughout the financial reporting year of 01.01.2025-31.12.2025. Principle 4.3.4 is an exemption for banks within the scope of Article 6 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué.

b) QNB Bank A.Ş. does not implement principles no. 1.5.2 - 2.2.2 (Most of the information herein is stated in the annual report.) - 3.2 - 4.3.9 which are advisory principles. However, the Bank has set up a Corporate Governance Committee responsible for monitoring whether the Corporate Governance Principles are complied with, describing the problems that may arise due to noncompliance and offering corrective actions to the Board of Directors. The Committee consists of Ramzi T.A. Mari, Saleh Nofal, Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa and Burcu Günhar. During meetings held in 2025, work was done for improvement of the corporate governance practices in the Bank. The Corporate Governance Committee shall consider the said principles in its activities in 2026 and work towards the improvement of corporate governance practices. The Committee also coordinates the operations of the Investor Relations Division.

Corporate Governance Compliance Report and Corporate Governance Information Form for 2025 published on the Public Disclosure Platform are approved by the Board of Directors along with the Annual Report.

(1) Article 4.5.1 includes exceptions for banks with regard to committees.

(2) The general manager should be appointed to the Credit Committee within the scope banking legislation, this Article is implemented with this exception.

(3) Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for this Article within the scope of organizational structure of the Bank.

II - AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The relevant information is provided in the section titled “Evaluations of the Audit Committee on the Activities of Internal Audit, Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management Systems and Information about their Activities in the Accounting Period” in the Integrated Annual Report.

III - INVESTOR RELATIONS

Investor Relations Division

QNB Bank A.Ş. established Investor Relations Division in 2005, for the purposes of overseeing the rights of shareholders and ensuring effective communication between the Board of Directors and shareholders. Activities of Investor Relations Division are carried out in line with the Corporate Governance Communique Part 4 Article 11, dated 03.01.2014 and published by the Capital Markets Board. Investor Relations Division is managed by Ms. Burcu Günhar and supervised by the Corporate Governance Committee. Ms. Burcu Günhar holds Capital Markets Activities Level 3 License, Derivatives License and Corporate Governance Rating License and appointed as Corporate Governance Committee Member as disclosed in the Public Disclosure Platform on 14.05.2018.

In 2025, all telephone and e-mail inquiries were answered within the scope of the relevant legislation. During the year representing the Bank, Investor Relations attended 2 investor conferences and participated in meetings with 52 international investors, rating agencies and analysts. Each quarter presentations based on financial results of the bank were prepared and uploaded on the Investor Relations website.

Shareholders’ Right to Access Information

Within the scope of the Disclosure Policy of QNB Bank A.Ş. as approved at the General Assembly on 27 March 2014, all information in relation to shareholders’ rights, such as capital increases, are sent to Borsa Istanbul (Istanbul Stock Exchange) and published in print and on the Public Disclosure Platform (www.kap.gov.tr) in Material Event Disclosure format. Shareholders are informed through emails, meetings and telephone calls, and through the Bank’s website, regarding material financial and/or operational information that may affect the exercise of the rights of shareholders.

Appointment of a special auditor is not regulated by the Articles of Association of the Bank. The Bank is audited both by the auditors appointed by the Bank’s General Assembly and by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) in accordance with the Banking Law.

General Assemblies

Extraordinary General Assembly held on 17 March 2025

The Extraordinary General Assembly was held on 17 March 2025 at the Head Office located at Esentepe Mahallesi, Büyükdere Caddesi Kristal Kule Binası No: 215 Şişli/ İstanbul with a meeting quorum of 99.9%. The invitation to the General Assembly was announced to the shareholders via the Public Disclosure Platform, Turkish Trade Registry Gazette and Dünya newspapers, and the date, agenda and information document regarding the meeting agenda were shared with our shareholders via our Bank’s website, Public Disclosure Platform and Electronic General Assembly System. No agenda proposals were submitted by our shareholders during the meeting. The questions asked by our shareholders at the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting were answered during the meeting.

It was resolved to approve the 31.12.2024 financial statements audited by the independent audit firm subject to spin-off and of the draft spin-off agreement in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law numbered 5411 and of the Regulation on Merger, Transfer, Spin-off and Share Exchange of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 01.11.2006 in order to transfer the “enpara.com” banking services of QNB Bank A.Ş. to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through partial spin-off; and to authorize of the Board of Directors of our Bank to prepare and execute the spin-off agreement and conclude other necessary transactions within the scope of related regulation.

General Assembly held on 27 March 2025

The Annual General Assembly was held on 27 March 2025 at the Head Office located at Esentepe Mahallesi, Büyükdere Caddesi Kristal Kule Binası No: 215 Şişli/ İstanbul with a meeting quorum of 99.9%. The Board of Directors invitation for the Assembly was published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette and Milliyet newspaper. Shareholders were duly provided with the date, agenda and information form regarding the agenda of the Meeting through the website of the Bank, the Public Disclosure Platform as well as the electronic General Assembly System. At the Annual General Assembly held in 2025, none of the shareholders has been proposed any items to be included to the agenda. Questions of shareholders are answered and dissenting opinions given during the meeting have been attached to the meeting minutes and such minutes of the Annual General Assembly is presented to our shareholders’ review in our website and Public Disclosure Platform. In the General Assembly, within the scope of item 11, shareholders were provided information regarding the total amount of donations made in 2024.

In addition, pursuant to Art. 1.3.6 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué No. II - 17.1, information was provided regarding transactions conducted in 2024. The General Assembly was informed that other than transactions conducted in 2024 within the limits allowed by the Banking Law and relevant legislation, no significant transactions of the nature to cause a conflict of interest with the Bank or its affiliated companies were carried out by shareholders in charge of management, members of the Board, members of upper management, and their spouses and kind of second degree by blood and marriage; that they did not conduct, in their own account or on behalf of third parties, any transactions of the type falling under the field of operation of the Bank or its affiliated companies; and that they did not join as a partner with unlimited liability another company carrying out similar commercial transactions.

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Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

Extraordinary General Assembly held on 19 August 2025
The Extraordinary General Assembly was held on 19 August 2025 at the Head Office located at Esentepe Mahallesi, Büyükdere Caddesi Kristal Kule Binası No: 215 Şişli/ İstanbul with a meeting quorum of 99.9%. The invitation to the General Assembly was announced to the shareholders via the Public Disclosure Platform, Turkish Trade Registry Gazette and Dünya newspapers, and the date, agenda and information document regarding the meeting agenda were shared with our shareholders via our Bank's website, Public Disclosure Platform and Electronic General Assembly System. No agenda proposals were submitted by our shareholders during the meeting. The questions asked by our shareholders at the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting were answered during the meeting.

It was resolved to approve the transfer of "enpara.com" banking services of QNB Bank A.Ş. to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through partial spin-off, the signed Spin-off Agreement dated 24.04.2025 and the balance sheets and the income statements, within the scope of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and Capital Markets Board's approvals; in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law numbered 5411 and "the Regulation on Merger, Transfer, Spin-off and Share Exchange of Banks, and the Communiqué on Merger" published in the Official Gazette dated 01.11.2006 and Demerger numbered II-23.2.

Voting Rights and Minority Rights
No voting privilege is granted and no cumulative voting procedure is adopted by the Bank's Articles of Association. Minority rights is not determined as less than %5 (1/20) of the share capital by the Articles of Association.

Dividend Distribution Policy
Dividend distribution policy of the Bank is approved in the General Assembly dated 27.03.2014. The dividend is calculated under the provisions of the applicable regulations and provisions of the Bank's Articles of Association and determination and distribution of the annual profit are regulated by Article 25 and 26 of the Articles of Association of the Bank; there is no restriction on participation to the annual profit. Besides, distribution of the profit is included to the agenda of the General Assembly.

Transfer of Shares
QNB Bank A.Ş.'s Articles of Association do not restrict shareholders from transferring their shares. However, share transfer is subject to the BRSA approval pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Banking Law.

IV. STAKEHOLDERS

Informing Stakeholders
Bank employees are informed about the Bank's operations when deemed necessary via internal communications tools. In addition, managers at the Headquarters and branches are informed about developments via regularly held meetings.

The tip-off hotline, set up for informing regarding transactions contrary to the Bank's procedures and instructions, and that are against legislation and improper ethically, is open to access by stakeholders through a number of channels.

Participation of Stakeholders in Management
The Bank does not have a model to ensure stakeholders' involvement in management.

V - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Please see page the Board of Directors for related information.

Declaration of Independence

TO QNB BANK A.Ş.

I hereby declare that

a. I do not have a relationship between me, or my spouse and relatives by blood or marriage up to second degree, and the Bank, companies where the corporation holds management control1 or significant influence2 , and shareholders who hold management control of the Bank or have significant influence in the corporation, and legal entities in which these shareholders hold management control, in terms of employment at an administrative level to take upon significant duties and responsibilities within the last five years, I do not own more than 5% of the capital or voting rights or privileged shares jointly or solely, or I do not have established a significant commercial relation.

b. I have not been a shareholder (5% and more), an employee at an administrative level to take upon significant duties and responsibilities, or member of board of directors within the last five years at the companies that the Bank purchases or sells goods or services at a significant level within the framework of contracts executed, especially on audit (including tax audit, statutory audit, internal audit), rating and consulting of the Bank, at the time period when the corporation purchases or sells services or goods.

c. I have professional education, knowledge and experience in order to duly fulfill the duties assigned for being an independent board member.

d. I shall not serve as a full-time employee of public authorities and institutions after being elected, except being an academic member at university provided that is in compliance with the relevant legislation.

e. I am residing in Turkey in accordance with the Income Tax Law dated 31 December 1960 and numbered 193.

f. I am capable to contribute positively to the operations of the Bank, to maintain their objectivity in conflicts of interests between the corporation and the shareholders, to have strong ethical standards, professional reputation and experience to freely take decisions by considering the rights of the stakeholders.

g. I shall be able to allocate time for the Bank's business in order to follow up the activities of the Bank and duly fulfill the allocated duties.

h. I have not been a member of the board of the Bank for more than a period of six years within the last ten years.

i. I shall not be an independent member of the board of directors in more than three corporations where the Bank or the controlling shareholders of the Bank hold management control, and in more than five corporations admitted to trading on the exchange in total.

j. I am not registered and announced as a board member representing a legal entity.

Yeşim Güra

27 March 2025

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Corporate Governance Information Form

Related Companies Related Funds 1. SHAREHOLDERS	
1.1. Facilitating the Exercise of Shareholders Rights	
The number of investor meetings (conference, seminar/etc.) organised by the company during the year	In 2025, Investor Relations participated at 2 investor conferences, and conducted meetings/teleconferences with 52 institutional investors, banking analysts and rating analysts. Daily inquiries coming from investors, investment banks and credit rating agencies were replied in an accurate and timely manner.
1.2. Right to Obtain and Examine Information	
The number of special audit request(s)	None.
The number of special audit requests that were accepted at the General Shareholders' Meeting	None.
1.3. General Assembly	
Link to the PDP announcement that demonstrates the information requested by Principle 1.3.1. (a-d)	General Assembly dated 27.03.2025 https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1413321 https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1430851 Extraordinary General Assembly dated 17.03.2025: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1407411 https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1427115 Extraordinary General Assembly dated 19.08.2025: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1480891 https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1483510
Whether the company provides materials for the General Shareholders' Meeting in English and Turkish at the same time	Provided simultaneously both in Turkish and English: **Turkish:** https://www.qnb.com.tr/yatirimci-iliskileri/kurumsal-yonetim/genel-kurul **English:** https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/investor-relations/corporate-governance/general-assembly
The links to the PDP announcements associated with the transactions that are not approved by the majority of independent directors or by unanimous votes of present board members in the context of Principle 1.3.9	None.
The links to the PDP announcements associated with related party transactions in the context of Article 9 of the Communique on Corporate Governance (II-17.1)	None.
The links to the PDP announcements associated with common and continuous transactions in the context of Article 10 of the Communique on Corporate Governance (II-17.1)	None.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the donation policy of the company	https://www.qnb.com.tr/medium/document-file-4111.vsf
The relevant link to the PDP with minute of the General Shareholders' Meeting where the donation policy has been approved	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1263990
The number of the provisions of the articles of association that discuss the participation of stakeholders to the General Shareholders' Meeting	Participation of stakeholders to the General Assembly is regulated under the Article 16 in the Bank's Articles of Association.
Identified stakeholder groups that participated in the General Shareholders' Meeting, if any	Shareholders and Bank employees attended the Ordinary General Assembly held in 2025.
1.4. Voting Rights	
Whether the shares of the company have differential voting rights	No
In case that there are voting privileges, indicate the owner and percentage of the voting majority of shares.	No voting privileges
The percentage of ownership of the largest shareholder	99.88%

Related Companies Related Funds 1. SHAREHOLDERS	
1.5. Minority Rights	
Whether the scope of minority rights enlarged (in terms of content or the ratio) in the articles of the association	No
If yes, specify the relevant provision of the articles of association.	None.
1.6. Dividend Right	
The name of the section on the corporate website that describes the dividend distribution policy	Disclosed on Investor Relations Section of the Bank's Corporate Website under the title "Corporate Governance Policies and Rules": https://www.qnb.com.tr/medium/document-file-4109.vsf
Minutes of the relevant agenda item in case the board of directors proposed to the general assembly not to distribute dividends, the reason for such proposal and information as to use of the dividend.	Pursuant to the second proposal under this meeting agenda item made by the Board of Directors, it was resolved by the majority of the votes, to adopt allocation of year 2024's profit after tax amounting to TRY 36,174,340,726.01 in part to Asset Sale Gains Fund (CIT 5-1/e) with an amount of TRY 27,323,804.37 since statutory reserves reached 20% of paid in capital in the frame of Article 591/1 of the Turkish Commercial Code; and to transfer the remaining TRY 36,147,016,921.64 to general reserve and to authorize the Board of Directors in order to use the reserve funds; and it was resolved by the majority of the votes to authorize the Board of Directors in order to use the said reserve funds, with the affirmative votes representing TRY-3.345.909.038,466 amounted registered share capital, against the rejection votes representing TRY-30.186 amounted registered share capital.
PDP link to the related general shareholder meeting minutes in case the board of directors proposed to the general assembly not to distribute dividends	https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1407411
General Assembly Meetings	
General Meeting Date	27.03.2025
The number of information requests received by the company regarding the clarification of the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting	0
Shareholder participation rate to the General Shareholders' Meeting	99.88%
Percentage of shares directly present at the GSM	0%
Percentage of shares represented by proxy	99.88%
Specify the name of the page of the corporate website that contains the General Shareholders' Meeting minutes, and also indicates for each resolution the voting levels for or against	Disclosed at QNB Bank A.Ş. Corporate Website's Investor Relations Section under the Corporate Governance Subsection under the title "General Assembly" for each year specified (https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/investor-relations/corporate-governance/general-assembly)
Specify the name of the page of the corporate website that contains all questions asked in the general assembly meeting and all responses to them	Disclosed at QNB Bank A.Ş. Corporate Website's Investor Relations Section under the Corporate Governance Subsection under the title "General Assembly" for each year specified (https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/investor-relations/corporate-governance/general-assembly)
The number of the relevant item or paragraph of General Shareholders' Meeting minutes in relation to related party transactions	Article 16
The number of declarations by insiders received by the board of directors	785
The link to the related PDP general shareholder meeting notification	General Assembly dated 27.03.2025: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1400714 Extraordinary General Assembly dated 17.03.2025: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1394691 Extraordinary General Assembly dated 19.08.2025: https://www.kap.org.tr/en/Bildirim/1466691

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Related Companies Related Funds 2. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY	
2.1. Corporate Website	
Specify the name of the sections of the website providing the information requested by the Principle 2.1.1.	Listed at Bank's Corporate Website's Investor Relations Section: (https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/investor-relations/corporate-governance)
If applicable, specify the name of the sections of the website providing the list of shareholders (ultimate beneficiaries) who directly or indirectly own more than 5% of the shares.	None of the shareholders (as ultimate beneficiary) owns more than 5% of the shares. (https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/investor-relations/shareholder-structure)
List of languages for which the website is available	Turkish and English
2.2. Annual Report	
The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information requested by principle 2.2.2.	
a) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the duties of the members of the board of directors and executives conducted out of the company and declarations on independence of board members	The external duties of the members of the Board of Directors and Executives are included in the Board of Directors and Senior Management sections of the Integrated Annual Report for 2025. The declaration of independence of Mrs. Yeşim Güra, Independent Board Member, is included under "Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation -V-Board of Directors" section.
b) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on committees formed within the board structure	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors
c) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the number of board meetings in a year and the attendance of the members to these meetings	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Board of Directors and Participation in Board Committee Meetings
ç) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on amendments in the legislation which may significantly affect the activities of the corporation	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Additional Information on Activities of the Bank
d) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on significant lawsuits filed against the corporation and the possible results thereof	None.
e) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the conflicts of interest of the corporation among the institutions that it purchases services on matters such as investment consulting and rating and the measures taken by the corporation in order to avoid from these conflicts of interest	Integrated Annual Report 2025-Information on Support Service Groups and the Companies Providing Support Services
f) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the cross ownership subsidiaries that the direct contribution to the capital exceeds 5%	No cross ownership
g) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on social rights and professional training of the employees and activities of corporate social responsibility in respect of the corporate activities that arises social and environmental results	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Sustainable Society for the Future-Employee Transformation
3. STAKEHOLDERS	
3.1. Corporation's Policy on Stakeholders	
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the employee remedy or severance policy	https://www.qnb.com.tr/medium/document-file-4110.vsf
The number of definitive convictions the company was subject to in relation to breach of employee rights	38
The position of the person responsible for the alert mechanism (i.e. whistleblowing mechanism)	Internal Control and Compliance Department and Ombudsman
The contact detail of the company alert mechanism	Notifications can be submitted to Internal Control and Compliance Department via mail: ihbarhatti@qnb.com.tr or via https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/about-qnb/contact-us; Bank employees may also report their complaints and/or notices by contacting the ombudsman.
3.2. Supporting the Participation of the Stakeholders in the Corporation's Management	
Name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the internal regulation addressing the participation of employees on management bodies	As there are no written internal regulations, participation of employees is ensured in all projects and studies conducted in line with the strategic priorities of the Bank.
Corporate bodies where employees are actually represented	Employees are encouraged to take part in decision making through committee memberships of middle-and upper- level management and also intranet portals, which serve a means for employees to submit their opinions and suggestions.

Related Companies Related Funds 3. STAKEHOLDERS	
3.3. Human Resources Policy	
The role of the board on developing and ensuring that the company has a succession plan for the key management positions	As there are succession plans for the key management positions, these are regularly reviewed by the General Manager, who is at the same time an Executive Board Member, and such plans are re-evaluated by the Board of Directors if needed.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the human resource policy covering equal opportunities and hiring principles. Also provide a summary of relevant parts of the human resource policy.	https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
Whether the company provides an employee stock ownership programme	There isn't an employee stock ownership program.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the human resource policy covering discrimination and mistreatments and the measures to prevent them. Also provide a summary of relevant parts of the human resource policy.	https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/about-qnb/policies
The number of definitive convictions the company is subject to in relation to health and safety measures	0
3.5. Ethical Rules and Social Responsibility	
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the code of ethics	https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
The name of the section on the company website that demonstrates the corporate social responsibility report. If such a report does not exist, provide the information about any measures taken on environmental, social and corporate governance issues.	Although there is no corporate social responsibility report published on the corporate website, studies in this area can be accessed from the Corporate Social Responsibility and Sponsorships Section of the Bank's corporate website (https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/about-qnb/corporate-social-responsibility-and-sponsorships). Sustainability Policy, Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy and other sustainability policies are also available on the Sustainability Section of the Bank's corporate website.(https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability)
Any measures combating any kind of corruption including embezzlement and bribery	Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy is published at the Bank's corporate website: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-I	
4.2. Activity of the Board of Directors	
Date of the last board evaluation conducted	The self-evaluation process of the Board of Directors for 2025 was made in July 2025.
Whether the board performance evaluation was externally facilitated	No
Whether all board members released from their duties at the GSM	Yes
Name(s) of the board member(s) with specific delegated duties and authorities, and descriptions of such duties	No delegated duties and/or authorities
Number of reports presented by internal auditors to the audit committee or any relevant committee to the board	The Internal Control and Compliance Department submitted 4 reports to the Audit Committee in 2025 (an activity report for each quarter).
Specify the name of the section or page number of the annual report that provides the summary of the review of the effectiveness of internal controls	Integrated Annual Report 2025 -Evaluations of the Audit Committee on the Activities of Internal Audit, Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management Systems and Information about their Activities in the Accounting Period
Name of the Chairperson	Dr. Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras
Name of the CEO	Osman Ömür Tan
If the CEO and Chair functions are combined: provide the link to the relevant PDP announcement providing the rationale for such combined roles	The roles of the Chairperson and CEO are undertaken by different individuals.
Link to the PDP notification stating that any damage that may be caused by the members of the board of directors during the discharge of their duties is insured for an amount exceeding 25% of the company's capital	As any damage that may be caused by the members of the board of directors during the discharge of their duties has been insured by professional liability insurance, the coverage amount is below 25% of the capital.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates current diversity policy targeting women directors	https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/blogs/blogs-of-the-executives/the-rise-of-women-in-senior-management-breaking-the-glass-ceiling
The number and ratio of female directors within the Board of Directors	The Board of Directors consists of 11 members, of which 4 are female, corresponding to 36,36%.

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Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-II
Board Members

Name-Surname	Real Person Acting on Behalf of Legal Person Member	Independent Board Member or Not	The First Election Date to Board	Link to PDP Notification that Includes the Independency Declaration	Whether the Independent Director Considered by the Nomination Committee	Whether She/He Lost the Independence or Not	Whether the Director Has at Least 5 Years' Experience on Audit, Accounting and/or Finance or Not
Dr. Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras	Non-executive	Not independent director	16.04.2010	-	-	(No)	(Yes)
Yousef Mahmoud H N Al-Neama	Non-executive	Not independent director	28.05.2019	-	-	(No)	(Yes)
Adel Ali M A Al-Malki	Non-executive	Not independent director	28.05.2019	-	-	(No)	(Yes)
Yeşim Güra	Non-executive	Independent director	30.03.2023	-	It was considered by the Corporate Governance Committee	(No)	(Yes)
Saleh Nofal	Non-executive	Independent director	30.03.2023	Members of the Audit Committee are considered as independent members within the scope of Article 6 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué	Not considered	(No)	(Yes)
Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa	Non-executive	Independent director	27.03.2025	Members of the Audit Committee are considered as independent members within the scope of Article 6 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué	Not considered	(No)	(Yes)
Fatma Abdulla S. S. Al Suwaidi	Non-executive	Not independent director	16.06.2016	-	-	(No)	(Yes)
Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi	Non-executive	Independent director	22.06.2017	Members of the Audit Committee are considered as independent members within the scope of Article 6 of the Corporate Governance Communiqué	Not considered	(No)	(Yes)
Temel Güzeloğlu	Non-executive	Not independent director	16.04.2010	-	-	(No)	(Yes)
Ramzi T. A. Mari	Non-executive	Not independent director	16.06.2016	-	-	(No)	(Yes)
Osman Ömür Tan	Executive (CEO)	Not independent director	01.01.2022	-	-	(No)	(Yes)

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Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

Related Companies Related Funds 4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-II	
4.4. Meeting Procedures of the Board of Directors	
Number of physical board meetings in the reporting period (meetings in person)	The Board of Directors held 7 meetings physically in 2025. In addition, the Board of Directors adopted various resolutions within the scope of Article 390 of the Turkish Commercial Code in 2025 without having a meeting.
Director average attendance rate at board meetings	90.91%
Whether the board uses an electronic portal to support its work or not	Yes
Number of minimum days ahead of the board meeting to provide information to directors, as per the board charter	Information and documents are submitted to the Board of Directors at least 5 days prior to the board meeting.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates information about the board charter	QNB Bank A.Ş. Corporate Website - Investor Relations - Corporate Governance (https://www.qnb.com.tr/medium/document-file-4264.vsf)
Number of maximum external commitments for board members as per the policy covering the number of external duties held by directors	Limits specified in the banking legislation are applied.
4.5. Board Committees	
Page numbers or section names of the annual report where information about the board committees are presented	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors
Link(s) to the PDP announcement(s) with the board committee charters	As there is no PDP notification link, the working principles are summarized in the integrated annual report. Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors

Composition of Board Committees-I

Names of the Board Committees	Name of Committees Defined as "Other" in the First Column	Name-Surname of Committee Members	Whether Committee Chair or Not	Whether Board Member or Not
Corporate Governance Committee	-	Ramzi T. A. Mari	Yes	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee	-	Saleh Nofal	No	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee		Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa(*)	No	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee	-	Burcu Günhar	No	Not Board member
Audit Committee	-	Saleh Nofal	Yes	Board member
Audit Committee	-	Yeşim Güra(**)	No	Board member
Audit Committee	-	Najla İbrahim N J Al-Mutawa(*)	No	Board member
Audit Committee	-	Noor Mohd J A Al-Naimi	No	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras	Yes	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Fatma Abdulla S S Al-Suwaidi	No	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Adel Ali M A Al-Malki	No	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Saleh Nofal	No	Board member
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	Ramzi T. A. Mari	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Temel Güzeloğlu	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Fatma Abdulla S S Al-Suwaidi	Yes	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Yousef Mahmoud H N Al-Neama	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Osman Ömür Tan	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Noor Mohd J A Al-Naimi	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Ramzi T. A. Mari	No	Board member
Remuneration Committee	-	Temel Güzeloğlu	No	Board member
Remuneration Committee	-	Yousef Mahmoud H N Al-Neama	Yes	Board member

(*) *Appointed as Member to Audit Committee and Corporate Governance Committee as of 18.09.2025.*
(**) *Replaced Ramzi T. A. Mari as Audit Committee Member as of 04.04.2025.*

Related Companies Related Funds 4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-III	
4.5. Board Committees-II	
Specify where the activities of the audit committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors
Specify where the activities of the corporate governance committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors
Specify where the activities of the nomination committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	As the activities of the Nomination Committee in the Bank are carried out by the Corporate Governance Committee, the information is available at: Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Director
Specify where the activities of the early detection of risk committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors
Specify where the activities of the remuneration committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Committees under the Board of Directors
4.6. Financial Rights	
Specify where the operational and financial targets and their achievement are presented in your annual report (Page number or section name in the annual report)	Integrated Annual Report 2025 - Developments in 2025-Assessments for the Year 2025
Specify the section of website where remuneration policy for executive and non-executive directors are presented.	https://www.qnb.com.tr/medium/document-file-2863.vsf
Specify where the individual remuneration for board members and senior executives are presented in your annual report (Page number or section name in the annual report)	Disclosed in the Integrated Annual Report 2025 under Financial Reports Section - titled "Information on Benefits Provided to Top Management"

Composition of Board Committees-II

Names of the Board Committees	Name of Committees Defined as "Other" in the First Column	The Percentage of Non-executive Directors	The Percentage of Independent Directors In The Committee	The Number of Meetings Held in Person	The Number of Reports on Its Activities Submitted to the Board
Audit Committee	-	100%	100%	25	4
Corporate Governance Committee	-	75%	66%	9	1
Committee of Early Detection of Risk	-	100%	20%	12	12
Other	Credit Committee	86%	14%	37	.
Remuneration Committee	-	100%	0%	2	1

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

Sustainability Compliance Report

	Compliance Status				Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable		
Sustainability Compliance Report						
A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES						
A1. Strategy, Policy and Goals						
A1.1. The prioritised environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues, risks and opportunities have been determined by the Company's Board of Directors.	X				Priority issues were identified through the materiality analysis method, and risks and opportunities related to ESG were identified based on the materiality analysis.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Pages:88-89
A1.1. The ESG policies (Environmental Policy, Energy Policy, Human Rights and Employee Policy etc.) have been created and disclosed to the public by the Company's Board of Directors.	X				The Sustainability Policy and supporting ESG policies are approved by the Board of Directors and published in the sustainability section of the Bank's corporate website.	Corporate Website, Sustainability Page: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
A1.2. The short and long-term targets set within the scope of ESG policies have been disclosed to the public.	X				QNB Türkiye's short- and long-term goals, aligned with its ESG policies, are published in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report and Net Zero Transition Plan Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 106-201 Net Zero Transition Plan Report
A2. Implementation/Monitoring						
A2.1. The responsible committees and/or business units for the implementation of ESG policies and the senior officials related to ESG issues in the Company and their duties have been identified and disclosed to the public.	X				The responsibilities of the Sustainability Committee members, along with the sustainability governance and organizational structure, are disclosed to the public in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 86-87, 212
A2.1. The activities carried out within the scope of policies by the responsible committee and/or unit have been reported to the Board of Directors at least once a year.	X				The Sustainability Committee, which is responsible for the overall management and oversight of the sustainability strategy and performance, is responsible for informing the Corporate Governance Committee and the Board of Directors on relevant issues and reporting sustainability activities at least once a year and at the required frequency. The General Manager, who is also a member of the Board of Directors, is also a member of the Sustainability Committee.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 86-87
A2.2. In line with the ESG targets, the implementation and action plans have been formed and disclosed to the public.	X				Commitments related to ESG and progress on these commitments, action plans, performance outputs, and key performance indicators are disclosed to the public periodically and comparatively.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 106-201 Net Zero Transition Plan 2025 CDP Report Pages: 132-133
A2.3. The Key ESG Performance Indicators (KPI) and the level of reaching these indicators have been disclosed to the public on yearly basis.	X				The identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Bank are disclosed in Integrated Annual Report as a comparison over the years.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 602-613
A2.4. The activities for improving the sustainability performance of the business processes or products and services have been disclosed to the public.	X				Activities to improve the sustainability performance of business processes, products and services are yearly disclosed in the relevant sections of the Integrated Annual Report	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 106-201
A3. Reporting						
A3.1. The information about the sustainability performance, targets and actions have been given in annual reports of the Company an understandable, accurate and sufficient manner.	X				Information regarding sustainability performance, targets, and sustainability activities is disclosed to the public in the Bank's annual Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 106-201
A3.2. The information about activities which are related to the United Nations (UN) 2030 Sustainable Development Goals have been disclosed to the public.	X				Contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals is publicly annually disclosed through Integrated Annual Reports.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 90-91
A3.3. The lawsuits filed and/or concluded against the Company about ESG issues which are material in terms of ESG policies and/or will significantly affect the Company's activities, have been disclosed to the public.	X				Disclosures regarding lawsuits filed and/or concluded against ESG issues are published in the GRI Index of the Bank's Integrated Annual Report and Public Disclosure Platform. There are no lawsuits filed against the company regarding ESG issues in 2025.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 626-631
A4. Verification						
A4.1. The Company's Key ESG Performance metrics have been verified by an independent third party and publicly disclosed.	X				Identified ESG Key Performance Indicators are verified by an independent third party and shared publicly annually through Integrated Annual reports.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 622-623
B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES						
B1. The policies and practices, action plans, environmental management systems (known by the ISO 14001 standard) and programs have been disclosed.	X				Carrying out the necessary work for the operation of an environmental management system at international standards, the Bank received the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certificate, covering the Kristal Tower (Headquarters Building), Erzurum Operations Building, and Umraniye E Block Building. It has been expanded to 100 branches by the end of 2025.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 165 ISO14001 EMS Certificates
B2. The environmental reports prepared to provide information on environmental management have been disclosed to the public which is including the scope, reporting period, reporting date and limitations about the reporting conditions.	X				In the "About the Report" sections of the Integrated Annual Report, the boundary of the report, the reporting period and reporting principles are detailed, while information related to environmental management is provided in the Internal Transformation section.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 6-7, 614-619
B4. The environmental targets within the scope of performance incentive systems which included in the rewarding criteria have been disclosed to the public on the basis of stakeholders (such as members of the Board of Directors, managers and employees).		X			The Bank provides incentives related to climate change to all its employees, beginning from the top management level. In addition, a systematic incentive mechanism has been established for the Bank's senior management, but enviromental targets has not been disclosed to the public.	CDP Reports Pages: 85-86
B5. How the prioritised environmental issues have been integrated into business objectives and strategies has been disclosed.	X				The Bank discloses its material issues identified through materiality analysis and how these issues are integrated into its business objectives and strategy in its Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages:106-201
B7. Partnership including operation process suppliers and suppliers along the value chain including customers how environmental issues managed, aligned to business objectives and how it is integrated into strategies publicly disclosed.	X				The Bank exercises the utmost care not only in its direct activities but also in managing its impacts throughout the value chain; actions taken in this regard are detailed in the Internal Transformation section of the annual Integrated Annual Report. The Supplier Conduct Principles can be accessed via the Bank's Supplier Portal.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 146-167 Supplier Portal
B8. Whether the Company have been involved to environmental related organizations and non-governmental organizations' policy making processes and collaborations with these organizations has been disclosed.	X				The Bank's environmental related memberships and collaborations are reported in detail in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 97-98
B9. In the light of environmental indicators (Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope-1 (Direct), Scope-2 (Energy indirect), Scope-3 (Other indirect), air quality, energy management, water and wastewater management, waste management, biodiversity impacts)), information on environmental impacts is periodically disclosed to the public in a comparable manner.	X				Environmental indicators, that are directly related to the Bank's activities, are calculated periodically and comparatively, and shared annually with the public through Integrated Annual Report and CDP reports.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 602-613 CDP Reports: Pages: 163-190
B10. Details of the standard, protocol, methodology, and baseline year used to collect and calculate data has been disclosed.	X				Standard, protocol, methodology and base year details are disclosed in the Reporting Guidance for Non-Financial Data section of the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 614-619

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

	Compliance Status				Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable		
Sustainability Compliance Report						
B11. The increase or decrease in Company's environmental indicators as of the reporting year has been comparatively disclosed with previous years.	X				Environmental indicators are publicly and annually disclosed in the Integrated Annual Report in comparison with previous years.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 602-613
B12. The short and long-term targets for reducing the environmental impacts have been determined and the progress compared to previous years' targets has been disclosed.	X				In Integrated Annual Report, the Bank's short and long-term targets are announced and progress against the determined targets is presented to the public.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 106-201 CDP Report Pages: 163-190
B13. A strategy to combat the climate crisis has been created and the planned actions have been publicly disclosed.	X				The climate crisis response strategy and actions are outlined in the Net Zero Transition Plan Report, the CDP Report, and the annual Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 106-201 CDP Report Net Zero Transiiton Plan Report
B14. The programs/procedures to prevent or minimize the potential negative impact of products and/or services on the environment have been established and disclosed.	X				In line with QNB Türkiye's Sustainable Product and Finance Framework, the products and services offered to its customers are announced in the annual Integrated Annual Report and on the corporate website.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Pages: 106-131 Corporate Website, Sustainability Page: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
B14. The actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of third parties (suppliers, subcontractors, dealers, etc.) have been carried out and disclosed.	X				QNB Türkiye aims to spread the principle of sustainable value creation throughout its entire supply chain with its responsible procurement vision. Within the scope of the Sustainability Policy, the Bank assesses sustainability risks within the supply chain and cooperates with third parties to ensure compliance. The Bank expects third parties to act in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Actions taken are annually disclosed to the public in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Pages: 146-169
B15. The environmental benefits/gains and cost savings of initiatives/projects that aims reducing environmental impacts have been disclosed.	X				The results of the actions taken to reduce environmental impacts are shared in the Internal Transformation of the integrated annual report on a project basis. In addition, projects and actions to reduce environmental impacts are explained in the CDP Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 146-169 CDP Report Pages: 191-205
B16. The data related to energy consumption (natural gas, diesel, gasoline, LPG, coal, electricity, heating, cooling, etc.) has been disclosed as Scope-1 and Scope-2.	X				Energy consumption data are periodically and comparatively calculated and disclosed in the CDP Climate Change Report and Integrated Annual Report within the scope of Environmental Performance Indicators.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 602-613 CDP Report Pages: 163-190
B17. The information related to production of electricity, heat, steam and cooling as of the reporting year has been disclosed.	X				The primary consumption data within the scope of the Bank's activities are disclosed in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 602-613
B18. The studies related to increase the use of renewable energy and transition to zero/low carbon electricity have been conducted and disclosed.	X				Efforts are underway to increase the use of renewable energy sources. Initiatives undertaken as part of the transition to zero or low-carbon electricity are detailed in the CDP Report and the annual Integrated Activity Report. By 2025, 100% of electricity consumption will be met from renewable energy sources. In line with Net Zero targets, the 5 MW Ground-Mounted Solar Power Plant located in Yozgat has been included in the portfolio to support operational energy transformation. The bank also supports renewable energy production with solar-powered ATM applications.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 146-167 CDP Report Pages: 163-190
B19. The renewable energy production and usage data has been publicly disclosed.	X				Renewable energy production and usage data are shared with stakeholders in the "Internal Transformation" section of the annual Integrated Annual Report and under Environmental Performance Indicators.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages:146-167, 602-613 https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
B20. The Company conducted projects about energy efficiency and the amount of reduction on energy consumption and emission achieved through these projects have been disclosed.	X				Energy consumption and emission reduction amounts are disclosed in the CDP Report and the results of actions taken to increase energy efficiency are annually disclosed on a project basis in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages:146-167 CDP Report Pages: 163-190
B21. The water consumption, the amount, procedures and sources of recycled and discharged water from underground or above ground (if any), have been disclosed.	X				Information regarding water consumption is disclosed to the public in the annual Integrated Activity Report and CDP Report under Environmental Performance Indicators.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 146-167, 602-613 CDP Report Pages: 163-190
B22. The information related to whether Company's operations or activities are included in any carbon pricing system (Emissions Trading System, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax).				X	There is no Emissions Trading System (ETS) in Türkiye.	-
B23. The information related to accumulated or purchased carbon credits within the reporting period has been disclosed.	X				The bank has secured carbon credits (I-REC Certificates) in 2025 to offset emissions from electricity consumption. Additionally, Gold Standard Carbon Offset Certificates have been obtained for carbon emissions generated through its digital channels. Detailed information is provided in the annual Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 146-167 CDP Report Page: 163-190 Digital Channels Offset Certificates
B24. If carbon pricing is applied within the Company, the details have been disclosed.	X				Studies on carbon pricing are included in CDP report.	CDP Report Pages: 163-190
B25. The platforms where the Company discloses its environmental information have been disclosed.	X				The Bank discloses its environmental information to the public annually in its Integrated Annual Report and CDP reports.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 146-167 CDP Report Pages: 163-190
C. SOCIAL PRINCIPLES						
C1. Human Rights and Employee Rights						
C1.1. The Institutional Human Rights and Employee Rights Policy has been established in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Conventions ratified by Türkiye and other relevant legislation. The policy and the officials that responsible for the implementation of it have been determined and disclosed.		X			Human Rights and Employee Rights issues are addressed in the Bank's Sustainability Policy and disclosed to the public on the corporate website.	Corporate Website, Sustainability Page: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.2. Considering the effects of supply and value chain, fair workforce, improvement of labour standards, women's employment and inclusion issues (gender, race, religion, language, marital status, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender identity, family responsibilities, union activities, political opinion, disability, social and cultural differences, etc., such as non-discrimination) are included in its policy on employee rights.	X				The Bank respects the human rights of everyone affected by its activities and ensures that everyone is treated with dignity and equality regardless of race, religion, gender, age or language. The Bank provides its employees with a working environment where they are treated with fairness, equality and respect. Providing equal remuneration and development opportunities, establishing grievance mechanisms, preventing discrimination, ensuring occupational safety and security of employees are considered within this framework. The Bank expects its customers and suppliers to respect human rights, prevent and take cautions on child labor and forced labor within its own workforce and supply chain. The Bank discloses its approach to these issues to the public through its Sustainability Policy on its corporate website.	Corporate Website, Sustainability Page: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies

Compliance Reports within the scope of CMB Legislation

	Compliance Status				Explanation	Report Information on Publicly Disclosed Information
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable		
Sustainability Compliance Report						
C1.3. The measures taken for the minority rights/equality of opportunity or the ones who are sensitive about certain economic, environmental, social factors (low income groups, women, etc.) along the supply chain have been disclosed.	X				Measures taken throughout the value chain to protect the rights and equal opportunities of groups sensitive to social factors or minorities are disclosed to the public through the Integrated Annual Report and Sustainability Policies.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 168-187 Corporate Website, Sustainability Page https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.4. The developments regarding preventive and corrective practices against discrimination, inequality, human rights violations, forced and child labour have been disclosed.	X				The actions taken and related regulations are disclosed to the public in the Sustainability Policy and the annual Integrated Annual Report published on the Bank's corporate website.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 168-187 Corporate Website, Sustainability Page https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.5. Investments in employees (education, development policies), compensation, fringe benefits, right to unionize, work/life balance solutions and talent management are included in the employee rights policy.	X				The relevant information is disclosed to the public in the Sustainability Policy and the annual Integrated Activity Report published on the Bank's corporate website's sustainability page.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 168-187 Corporate Website, Sustainability Page https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.5. The mechanism for employee complaints and resolution of disputes have been established and related solution processes have been determined.	X				Related information is disclosed in detail in the "Transformation of Employee" of the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 168-187 https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.5. The activities carried out within the reporting period which related to ensure employee satisfaction have been disclosed.	X				Information on ensuring employee satisfaction is annually disclosed in the "Transformation of Employee" of the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 166-185
C1.6. The occupational health and safety policies have been established and disclosed.		X			The Bank has an Occupational Health and Safety Policy, but it has not been disclosed to the public. Activities carried out within the scope of the policy are disclosed to the public within the Integrated Annual Report. .	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 168-187, 602-613
C1.6. The measures taken for protecting health, preventing occupational accidents and related statistics have been disclosed.	X				Statistics on occupational accidents are published annually in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 602-613
C1.7. The personal data protection and data security policies have been established and disclosed.	X				The Bank's Protection of Personal Data and Information Security and Cyber Security Policy exists and is included at the Corporate Web Site.	Protection of Personal Data Policy: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/information/protection-of-personal-data Information Security and Cyber Security Policy: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.8. The ethics policy have been established and disclosed.		X			Although there is no publicly available or formally established Ethics Policy, the ethical standards expected from Bank employees have been set forth through the "QNB Employee Code of Conduct"and the "Code of Conduct for QNB Professionals."	Employee Code of Conduct Procedure: https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports-and-policies
C1.9. The studies related to social investment, social responsibility, financial inclusivity and access to finance have been explained.	X				The activities carried out in this context are disclosed to the public in the "Sustainable Society for the Future" and "Responsible Transformation" sections in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 132-143, 190-201
C1.10. The informative meetings and training programs related to ESG policies and practices have been organized for employees.	X				In addition to general awareness-raising events and/or trainings on sustainability, trainings and meetings are organized specifically on ESG policies and practices, and utmost care is taken to increase the participation of relevant employees in these trainings. The activities and statistics carried out are disclosed annually to the public through the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 96, 168-187
C2. Stakeholders, International Standards and Initiatives						
C2.1. The customer satisfaction policy regarding the management and resolution of customer complaints has been prepared and disclosed.		X			The Bank has Customer Experience Principles. Ideas, opinions, and suggestions for improving the customer experience are collected and evaluated through the Excellent Customer Experience Platform. Policies and procedures related to this area exist but are not publicly disclosed. Detailed information is shared in the annual Integrated Annual Report.	QNB Customer Experience Principles: https://qnbportal.qnb.com.tr/sites/birimler/mdo/SitePages/M%C3%BC%C5%9Fteri%20Deneyimi%20Ofisi.aspx QNB Excellent Customer Experience Platform: https://deneyim.qnb.com.tr/ 2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 134
C2.2. The information about the communication with stakeholders (which stakeholder, subject and frequency) have been disclosed.	X				It takes the utmost care to ensure continuous and transparent communication with its stakeholders. It shares information through its sustainability website and reports. Detailed information on Stakeholder Engagement and Communication is annually shared in the Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 92-95
C2.3. The international reporting standards that adopted in reporting have been explained.	X				The Bank explains the international reporting standards it has adopted in its Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 6-7
C2.4. The principles adopted regarding sustainability, the signatory or member international organizations, committees and principles have been disclosed.	X				The bank explains the international reporting standards it has adopted and complies with in the "About the Report" section of its annual Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 97-98 Corporate Website, Sustainability Page https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability/our-approach/sustainability-field-partnership
C2.5. The improvements have been made and studies have been carried out in order to be included in the Borsa Istanbul sustainability indices and/or international index providers.	X				The details of the sustainability indices in which the Bank participates are annualy shared with the public through its Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 97-98
D. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES						
D1. The opinions of stakeholders have been sought in the determination of measures and strategies related to sustainability field.	X				Through the materiality analysis method, the Bank's priority issues were identified based on stakeholder feedback, and ESG-related risks and opportunities were defined accordingly. All conducted studies are disclosed to the public in the relevant sections of the annual Integrated Annual Report.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Pages: 88-89, 92-95, 106 -201
D2. The social responsibility projects, awareness activities and trainings have been carried out to raise awareness about sustainability and its importance.	X				The efforts and outcomes in this regard are highlighted in the Integrated Annual Report and on the sustainability section of the corporate website.	2025 Integrated Annual Report Pages: 132-143, 190-201 Corporate Website, Sustainability Page https://www.qnb.com.tr/en/sustainability

Additional Information on the Activities of the Bank

The Bank has not bought back its own shares from the marketplace. The Bank's quarterly financial statements are subject to a limited review, whereas the annual financial statements are audited by an independent auditor. Moreover, the Bank is subject to constant surveillance under the scope of banking regulation and is subject to supervision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency.

With regards to transactions carried out with the Bank's controlling main shareholder, namely Qatar National Bank Q.P.S.C. ("QNB"), and its related subsidiaries and affiliates, there exist no measures either taken in favor of the Bank or refrained from taken. Transactions and/or relevant legal deals among the group companies and related parties have been conducted on an arms-length principle and go through the regular procedures and principles as if they are conducted with an independent third party.

There have been no actions taken to the detriment of the Bank either by the controlling main shareholder or its affiliates. All legal transactions realized with the controlling company and other affiliated companies thereof, details of which are provided in the Affiliation Reports, have, to the best of the Bank's knowledge of circumstances and market conditions, been done so against compatible counter actions. No measures have been taken or avoided to be taken, and the Bank has suffered no damages. As a result of an inspection of financial transactions the Bank had realized with the controlling company and other affiliated companies thereof, as per Art. 199 of the Turkish Commercial Code, all transactions conducted by the Bank were compatible with ensuing market conditions and precedents, performed on an arms-length basis.

Capital Markets Board approved the transaction for increasing the current paid-in capital of the Bank from 3,350,000,000.-TL, to 5,500,000,000.-TL, by 2,150,000,000.-TL as bonus shares on 08.01.2026, and following the registry dated 22.01.2026, the Article 7 of the Bank's Articles of Association was amended, accordingly.

In 2025, the relevant processes and transactions regarding the partial spin-off of the Bank's "enpara.com" banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş. continued; and throughout the process, necessary disclosures were made in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the stakeholders were informed accordingly via PDP (Public Disclosure Platform), and approvals were obtained from relevant authorities. At the extraordinary general meeting held within this scope, the agreement was drafted, and the Board of Directors was authorized to carry out the necessary procedures. The Partial Spin-Off Agreement dated 24.04.2025, including its annexes containing the balance sheet and income statement, was also approved. The relevant GA resolutions were registered, and approvals from the competent authorities were also obtained. Following the registration of the extraordinary general assembly meeting approving the transfer, the transfer of "enpara.com" banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş. via partial spin-off was completed on August 28, 2025.

Information on Amendments in the Legislation with Effect on the Activities of the Corporation

As part of the exit strategy from FX-Protected Deposits (KKM), various actions were taken throughout 2025 to support the transition to Turkish Lira (TL). The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) decided to phase out the opening and renewal of 6- and 12-month term FX-protected deposit and participation accounts, effective of January 20, 2025. Subsequently, on February 15, 2025, it was announced that corporate entities would no longer open or renew KKM accounts (including YUVAM accounts), and corporate KKM accounts were removed from the targets related to KKM's transition to TL and renewal.

In June 2025, the mandatory reserve ratio applied to KKM accounts was increased from 33% to 40%, while the minimum interest rate set for these accounts was reduced from 50% to 40% of the policy rate. In August 2025, the CBRT decided to discontinue the opening and renewal of KKM accounts (excluding YUVAM accounts) effective August 23, 2025. Concurrently, the overall target for KKM's transition to TL and renewal was abolished.

To further support the transition to TL, the CBRT's decision dated May 3, 2025, increased mandatory reserve ratios for foreign currency deposits across all maturities. Additionally, the interest or compensation rates paid on mandatory reserves held against TL deposits were also increased. Furthermore, in June 2025, variable-rate TL deposit accounts with maturities longer than one month were permitted, and mandatory reserve ratios for deposits indexed to CPI, PPI, and TLREF were set at 10% across all maturities.

To strengthen the monetary transmission mechanism, the CBRT also made adjustments within the framework of mandatory reserve requirements. Accordingly, under the decision dated February 4, 2025, the mandatory reserve ratio for banks' TL-denominated liabilities with maturities up to one year (inclusive)—including funds obtained through offshore repo transactions, foreign loans, and offshore bank deposits/participation funds—was increased from 8% to 12%.

Previously, the mandatory reserve ratio for funds obtained through offshore repo transactions and foreign loans denominated in TL, with maturities up to one year, was set at 12%. In May 2025, this ratio was tiered: 18% for maturities up to one month, and 14% for maturities up to three months. On the other hand, the CBRT's decision dated December 2, 2025, announced that the temporary application exempting from mandatory reserves the increase in banks' and finance companies' long-term foreign currency liabilities directly sourced from abroad (up to year-end) would not be extended.

To ensure credit growth and composition remain aligned with tight monetary policy and the disinflation process, the macroprudential framework was adjusted, and changes were made to the mandatory reserve regime based on credit growth. The monthly growth limit for foreign currency commercial loans, previously set at 1.5%, was reduced to 1% in January 2025 and further lowered to 0.5% in March 2025, narrowing the scope of loans exempt from the credit growth limit. Finally, under the CBRT's decision dated January 31, 2026, the growth limit for foreign currency loans over eight-week periods was reduced from 1% to 0.5%. Meanwhile, the monthly growth limit of 2% for TL commercial loans was differentiated in January 2025: set at 2.5% for SME loans and 1.5% for other commercial loans. Additionally, under this decision, TL loans extended to SMEs under sustainability frameworks—funded via KOSGEB support or international development finance institutions—were exempted from the credit growth limit. Considering developments in credit-linked deposit accounts, the January 31, 2026 decision also introduced a growth limit for credit-linked deposit accounts granted to consumers, setting the growth limit at 2% over eight-week periods.

Under the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency's (BDDK) decision dated November 15, 2025, effective January 1, 2026, the temporary application allowing negative net valuation differences in the "Fair Value Changes Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income" portfolio (acquired before January 1, 2024) to be excluded from capital adequacy calculations was terminated, and the existing provisions of the Regulation on Banks' Capital were reinstated. In calculating credit risk exposure amounts, the application allowing the use of the Central Bank's foreign exchange buying rate as of June 28, 2024, for valuing non-monetary assets and monetary assets (excluding those measured at historical cost in foreign currency) and related specific provisions was also discontinued, and the existing provisions of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy were reinstated.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

10 Financial Reports

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025 TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Convenience Translation of Publicly Announced Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

Shape the future with confidence

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(Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Audit Report Originally Issued in Turkish)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of QNB Bank A.Ş.
Independent Audit of Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated statement of financial position of QNB Bank A.Ş. ("the Bank") at 31 December 2025 and the related unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, unconsolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the unconsolidated financial statements.

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

Basis of Qualified Opinion

As stated in section 5, Part II 8.4 and Part IV 6 of Explanations and Footnotes Related to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 include a free provision at an amount of thousand TL 4,000,000, of which thousand TL 4,700,000 was provided in prior years, thousand TL 1,800,000 was provided in the current year and as stated in section 3 Part XXVI, thousand TL 2,500,000 was transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. in the current year within the scope of the spin-off accounting by the Bank 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 express a qualified opinion due to the effects of this matter on the unconsolidated financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2025.

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

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
Financial impact of TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" standard and recognition of measurement and impairment on financial assets and related important disclosures	
As presented in Section III Part VIII, the Bank recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since: • Amount of on and off-balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements • There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9 • The classification of the financial assets is based on the Bank's business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and the Bank uses significant judgment on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments • Policies implemented by the Bank management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices • Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex • Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive • Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.	Our audit procedures included among others include: • Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Bank's past experience, local and global practices, • Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists, • Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices, • Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Bank's Business model, • Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Bank's past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations, • Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation, • Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis, • Evaluating the necessity and accuracy of the updates made or required updates after the modeling process, • Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

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Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Bank management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion(The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control).

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Other Matter

The unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, which were prepared in accordance with "BRSA Accounting Financial Reporting Legislation" were audited by another independent audit firm. Since the unconsolidated financial statements prepared as at 31 December 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 in their report issued on 30 January 2025.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The engagement partner who supervised and concluded this independent auditor's report is Emre Çelik.

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM
Partner

4 February 2026
Istanbul, Türkiye

THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF QNB BANK A.Ş. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Bank's;

Address of the head office :Esentepe Mahallesi Büyükdere Caddesi Kristal Kule Binası No:215 Şişli - İSTANBUL

Phone number :(0 212) 318 50 00

Facsimile number :(0 212) 318 56 48

Web page :**www.qnb.com.tr**

E-mail address :**investor.relations@qnb.com.tr**

The unconsolidated financial report for the year ended 31 December 2025, 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 Bank
- Unconsolidated Financial Statements of the Bank
- Explanations on the Accounting Policies of the Bank
- Information on Financial Structure and Risk Management of the Bank
- Footnotes and Explanations on Unconsolidated Financial Statements
- Other Explanations
- Independent Auditor's Report

The audited accompanying unconsolidated financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes for the year ended 31 December 2025, are prepared in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and the related statements and guidances, and in compliance with the financial records of our Bank. Unless otherwise stated, the accompanying unconsolidated 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 Güra
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 report can be communicated:

Name-Surname/Title : Mehmet Demirci / Financial Reporting Manager

Phone Number : (0 212) 319 69 22

Facsimile Number : (0 212) 318 55 78

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QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

It was established in Istanbul on 26 October 1987 QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi ("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 25 September 1987. The Bank's shares have been listed on the Borsa Istanbul ("BIST") since 1990.

II. Information About the Bank's Shareholding Structure, Shareholders who Individually or Jointly Have 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 Bank

A share sales agreement has been concluded between National Bank of Greece S.A. (NBG), principal shareholder of the 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 Bank, at the rate of 99.81% to QNB at a price of EUR 2,750 million as of 21 December 2015. On 7 April 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 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 4 May 2016 before the Competition Authority while permission transactions regarding direct/indirect share ownership which shall realize in related affiliates of the 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 12 May 2016 and share transfer of the Bank has been completed on 15 June 2016.

The 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 Bank has started to be used as "QNB FİNANSBANK" as of 20 October 2016 and the company name started to be used with the registration of the General Assembly Resolution dated 24 November 2016 on 30 November 2016. According to the decision dated 17 January 2018 which was taken by the General Assembly. The Bank's trade name is changed from "FİNANS BANK A.Ş" to "QNB FİNANSBANK A.Ş" as of 19 January 2018. On 11 October 2024 with the registration of the Bank's Extraordinary General Assembly resolutions dated 1 October 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 QNB Bank A.Ş. are controlled by Qatar National Bank as of 31 December 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.

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QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

GENERAL INFORMATION (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 Bank Shares They Hold and Their Responsibilities

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

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

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

Name Surname/Trade Name	Amount of Shares	Percentage of Shares	Paid-up Shares	Unpaid Shares
Qatar National Bank Q.P.S.C. (“QNB”)	5,493,256	99.88%	5,493,256	-
Other	6,744	0.12%	6,744	-

V. Explanations on The Bank’s Services and Activities

The Bank’s activities include trade finance and corporate banking, private and retail banking, SME banking, currency, money markets and securities operations and credit card operations. In addition, the Bank carries out insurance agency activities on behalf of insurance companies through its branches. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank operates through 416 domestic (31 December 2024 - 425), 1 abroad (31 December 2024 - 1) and 1 Atatürk Airport Free Trade Zone (31 December 2024 - 1) branches. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has 10,413 (31 December 2024 - 11,949) employees.

VI. The Existing Current or Likely Actual or Legal Barriers to Immediate Transfer of Equity or Repayment of Debts Between the Bank and its Subsidiaries

None.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

SECTION TWO

UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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II. Statement of Off-Balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies

III. Statement of Profit or Loss

IV. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

V. Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity

VI. Statement of Cash Flows

VII. Unconsolidated Statement of Profit Appropriation

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet (Statement Of Financial Position) For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

I. BALANCE SHEET - (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
	ASSETS	Section 5 Part I	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)**		**277,425,295**	**227,707,331**	**505,132,626**	**273,713,221**	**158,184,304**	**431,897,525**
1.1.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		**113,530,089**	**175,911,558**	**289,441,647**	**143,664,945**	**124,877,417**	**268,542,362**
1.1.1.	Cash and Balances with The Central Bank	(1)	101,058,237	154,793,269	255,851,506	143,519,916	109,580,869	253,100,785
1.1.2.	Banks	(3)	2,506,729	21,139,232	23,645,961	9,785	15,316,083	15,325,868
1.1.3.	Money Market Placement	(4)	9,974,114	-	9,974,114	150,531	-	150,531
1.1.4.	Expected Credit Losses (-)		8,991	20,943	29,934	15,287	19,535	34,822
1.2.	**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss**	**(2)**	**5,841,562**	**5,190,511**	**11,032,073**	**9,746,310**	**2,454,695**	**12,201,005**
1.2.1.	Government Debt Securities		4,105,050	3,991,303	8,096,353	8,806,321	1,564,852	10,371,173
1.2.2.	Equity Securities		410,811	-	410,811	408,321	-	408,321
1.2.3.	Other Financial Assets		1,325,701	1,199,208	2,524,909	531,668	889,843	1,421,511
1.3.	**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income**	**(5)**	**149,713,932**	**33,773,097**	**183,487,029**	**116,058,981**	**24,151,851**	**140,210,832**
1.3.1.	Government Debt Securities		149,713,932	33,749,684	183,463,616	116,033,934	23,811,538	139,845,472
1.3.2.	Equity Securities		-	23,413	23,413	-	17,104	17,104
1.3.3.	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	25,047	323,209	348,256
1.4.	**Derivative Financial Assets**	**(2,12)**	**8,339,712**	**12,832,165**	**21,171,877**	**4,242,985**	**6,700,341**	**10,943,326**
1.4.1.	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		4,108,187	10,896,771	15,004,958	3,330,553	4,248,519	7,579,072
1.4.2.	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		4,231,525	1,935,394	6,166,919	912,432	2,451,822	3,364,254
II.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (NET)**		**799,270,849**	**419,772,944**	**1,219,043,793**	**690,876,123**	**308,678,460**	**999,554,583**
2.1.	**Loans**	**(6)**	**752,984,792**	**385,261,934**	**1,138,246,726**	**632,318,353**	**278,680,341**	**910,998,694**
2.2.	**Lease Receivables**	**(11)**	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.	**Factoring Receivables**		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.	**Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost**	**(7)**	**94,741,490**	**42,857,173**	**137,598,663**	**92,712,302**	**36,471,527**	**129,183,829**
2.4.1.	Government Debt Securities		94,741,490	42,857,173	137,598,663	92,712,302	36,326,963	129,039,265
2.4.2.	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	144,564	144,564
2.5.	**Expected Credit Losses (-)**		**48,455,433**	**8,346,163**	**56,801,596**	**34,154,532**	**6,473,408**	**40,627,940**
III.	**ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (NET)**	**(17)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3.1.	Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	**EQUITY INVESTMENTS**		**29,567,043**	**-**	**29,567,043**	**19,587,542**	**-**	**19,587,542**
4.1.	**Investments in Associates (Net)**	**(8)**	**53,722**	**-**	**53,722**	**53,737**	**-**	**53,737**
4.1.1.	Associates Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2.	Unconsolidated Associates		53,722	-	53,722	53,737	-	53,737
4.2.	**Subsidiaries (Net)**	**(9)**	**29,510,521**	**-**	**29,510,521**	**19,531,005**	**-**	**19,531,005**
4.2.1.	Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		29,004,475	-	29,004,475	19,024,959	-	19,024,959
4.2.2.	Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		506,046	-	506,046	506,046	-	506,046
4.3.	**Joint Ventures (Net)**	**(10)**	**2,800**	**-**	**2,800**	**2,800**	**-**	**2,800**
4.3.1.	Joint Ventures Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2.	Unconsolidated Joint Ventures		2,800	-	2,800	2,800	-	2,800
V.	**PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (NET)**	**(13)**	**25,980,327**	**545**	**25,980,872**	**21,280,694**	**609**	**21,281,303**
VI.	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS (NET)**	**(14)**	**6,258,048**	**-**	**6,258,048**	**4,407,812**	**-**	**4,407,812**
6.1.	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.	Other		6,258,048	-	6,258,048	4,407,812	-	4,407,812
VII.	**INVESTMENT PROPERTY (NET)**	**(15)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
VIII.	**CURRENT TAX ASSET**	**(16)**	**463,819**	**-**	**463,819**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IX.	**DEFERRED TAX ASSET**	**(16)**	**302,403**	**-**	**302,403**	**5,365,515**	**-**	**5,365,515**
X.	**OTHER ASSETS (NET)**	**(18)**	**48,297,181**	**2,235,423**	**50,532,604**	**27,834,693**	**1,940,795**	**29,775,488**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**1,187,564,965**	**649,716,243**	**1,837,281,208**	**1,043,065,600**	**468,804,168**	**1,511,869,768**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet (Statement Of Financial Position) For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

I. BALANCE SHEET - (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
	LIABILITIES	Section 5 Part II	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	**DEPOSITS**	**(1)**	**631,381,561**	**371,125,101**	**1,002,506,662**	**605,589,925**	**274,633,404**	**880,223,329**
II.	**FUNDS BORROWED**	**(3)**	**1,037,404**	**237,950,631**	**238,988,035**	**639,909**	**155,679,038**	**156,318,947**
III.	**MONEY MARKETS BORROWINGS**	**(4)**	**49,833,626**	**42,120,432**	**91,954,058**	**100,995,673**	**48,467,653**	**149,463,326**
IV.	**SECURITIES ISSUED (NET)**	**(5)**	**21,411,929**	**121,789,577**	**143,201,506**	**2,736,294**	**64,445,776**	**67,182,070**
4.1.	Bills		21,411,929	-	21,411,929	2,736,294	18,425,962	21,162,256
4.2.	Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.	Bonds		-	121,789,577	121,789,577	-	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)**	**5,775,508**	**6,159,859**	**11,935,367**	**6,604,530**	**4,744,276**	**11,348,806**
7.1.	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		5,498,059	5,468,965	10,967,024	4,611,548	3,701,955	8,313,503
7.2.	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		277,449	690,894	968,343	1,992,982	1,042,321	3,035,303
VIII.	**FACTORING LIABILITIES**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IX.	**LEASE LIABILITIES (NET)**	**(7)**	**2,976,777**	**33,108**	**3,009,885**	**1,678,670**	**131**	**1,678,801**
X.	**PROVISIONS**	**(8)**	**11,583,386**	**278,041**	**11,861,427**	**10,633,204**	**136,995**	**10,770,199**
10.1.	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2.	Reserve for Employee Benefits		4,947,505	46,032	4,993,537	3,753,455	38,387	3,791,842
10.3.	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4.	Other Provisions		6,635,881	232,009	6,867,890	6,879,749	98,608	6,978,357
XI.	**CURRENT TAX LIABILITY**	**(9)**	**3,515,825**	**-**	**3,515,825**	**3,194,270**	**-**	**3,194,270**
XII.	**DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
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)**	**-**	**35,537,984**	**35,537,984**	**-**	**32,298,839**	**32,298,839**
14.1.	Subordinated Loans		-	22,508,108	22,508,108	-	21,568,852	21,568,852
14.2.	Other Debt Instruments		-	13,029,876	13,029,876	-	10,729,987	10,729,987
XV.	**OTHER LIABILITIES**		**101,142,351**	**20,752,353**	**121,894,704**	**71,594,293**	**8,795,577**	**80,389,870**
XVI.	**SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**		**171,259,977**	**1,615,778**	**172,875,755**	**118,339,829**	**661,482**	**119,001,311**
16.1.	Paid-in Capital	(12)	5,500,000	-	5,500,000	3,350,000	-	3,350,000
16.2.	Capital Reserves		714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.1.	Share Premium	(13)	714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.2.	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3.	Other Capital Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.3.	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss		12,796,009	-	12,796,009	10,598,225	-	10,598,225
16.4.	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		(252,894)	1,615,778	1,362,884	(3,160,475)	661,482	(2,498,993)
16.5.	Profit Reserves		105,401,365	-	105,401,365	71,377,024	-	71,377,024
16.5.1.	Legal Reserves		771,684	-	771,684	771,684	-	771,684
16.5.2.	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3.	Extraordinary Reserves		104,629,681	-	104,629,681	70,605,340	-	70,605,340
16.5.4.	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.	Profit/Loss		47,814,783	-	47,814,783	36,174,341	-	36,174,341
16.6.1.	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2.	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		47,814,783	-	47,814,783	36,174,341	-	36,174,341
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**999,918,344**	**837,362,864**	**1,837,281,208**	**922,006,597**	**589,863,171**	**1,511,869,768**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Off-Balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

II. STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
		Section 5 Part III	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
A.	**OFF-BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)**		**2,126,933,370**	**1,865,024,576**	**3,991,957,946**	**1,372,749,112**	**1,080,692,152**	**2,453,441,264**
I.	**GUARANTEES**	**(1), (2), (3), (4)**	**115,472,864**	**110,187,743**	**225,660,607**	**68,928,481**	**73,407,316**	**142,335,797**
1.1.	Letters of guarantee		101,877,979	68,164,669	170,042,648	62,237,163	46,099,481	108,336,644
1.1.1.	Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		1,769,017	494,295	2,263,312	1,188,060	360,738	1,548,798
1.1.2.	Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		49,620,107	67,670,374	117,290,481	27,854,087	45,738,743	73,592,830
1.1.3.	Other letters of guarantee		50,488,855	-	50,488,855	33,195,016	-	33,195,016
1.2.	Bank loans		13,543,006	20,407,078	33,950,084	6,659,144	11,921,949	18,581,093
1.2.1.	Import letter of acceptance		13,543,006	20,407,078	33,950,084	6,659,144	11,921,949	18,581,093
1.2.2.	Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.	Letters of credit		51,879	21,615,996	21,667,875	32,174	15,385,886	15,418,060
1.3.1.	Documentary letters of credit		51,879	16,916,828	16,968,707	32,174	12,115,017	12,147,191
1.3.2.	Other letters of credit		-	4,699,168	4,699,168	-	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**		**1,547,822,200**	**54,923,292**	**1,602,745,492**	**1,014,118,120**	**54,165,765**	**1,068,283,885**
2.1.	Irrevocable commitments	(1)	1,438,221,028	54,923,292	1,493,144,320	905,586,551	49,048,177	954,634,728
2.1.1.	Forward asset purchase and sales commitments		20,145,551	37,971,478	58,117,029	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		300,305,510	4,285	300,309,795	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		13,909,224	-	13,909,224	9,978,545	-	9,978,545
2.1.8.	Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		998,545	-	998,545	638,126	-	638,126
2.1.9.	Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1,088,199,029	-	1,088,199,029	701,154,935	-	701,154,935
2.1.10.	Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities		251,784	-	251,784	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		14,411,385	16,947,529	31,358,914	7,415,594	6,776,346	14,191,940
2.2.	Revocable commitments		109,601,172	-	109,601,172	108,531,569	5,117,588	113,649,157
2.2.1.	Revocable loan granting commitments		109,601,172	-	109,601,172	108,531,569	5,117,588	113,649,157
2.2.2.	Other revocable commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**	**(5), (6)**	**463,638,306**	**1,699,913,541**	**2,163,551,847**	**289,702,511**	**953,119,071**	**1,242,821,582**
3.1.	Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		89,411,511	300,944,626	390,356,137	66,760,432	247,975,909	314,736,341
3.1.1.	Fair value hedge		22,682,199	90,383,724	113,065,923	15,312,045	69,293,755	84,605,800
3.1.2.	Cash flow hedge		66,729,312	210,560,902	277,290,214	51,448,387	178,682,154	230,130,541
3.1.3.	Hedge of net investment in foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.	Held for trading transactions		374,226,795	1,398,968,915	1,773,195,710	222,942,079	705,143,162	928,085,241
3.2.1.	Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions		62,033,027	86,084,886	148,117,913	33,959,665	47,955,670	81,915,335
3.2.1.1.	Forward foreign currency transactions-buy		847,949	69,044,492	69,892,441	4,654,510	33,839,247	38,493,757
3.2.1.2.	Forward foreign currency transactions-sell		61,185,078	17,040,394	78,225,472	29,305,155	14,116,423	43,421,578
3.2.2.	Swap transactions related to foreign currency and interest rates		260,189,370	1,203,883,169	1,464,072,539	168,251,470	601,062,765	769,314,235
3.2.2.1.	Foreign currency swap-buy		12,930	469,876,362	469,889,292	77,930	187,558,832	187,636,762
3.2.2.2.	Foreign currency swap-sell		59,443,440	411,142,023	470,585,463	38,405,742	156,217,217	194,622,959
3.2.2.3.	Interest rate swaps-buy		100,366,500	161,432,392	261,798,892	64,883,899	128,643,358	193,527,257
3.2.2.4.	Interest rate swaps-sell		100,366,500	161,432,392	261,798,892	64,883,899	128,643,358	193,527,257
3.2.3.	Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options		51,847,207	108,847,772	160,694,979	20,388,544	55,846,295	76,234,839
3.2.3.1.	Foreign currency options-buy		20,865,403	58,924,803	79,790,206	4,386,608	32,716,538	37,103,146
3.2.3.2.	Foreign currency options-sell		30,981,804	49,922,969	80,904,773	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		157,191	153,088	310,279	342,400	278,432	620,832
3.2.4.1.	Foreign currency futures-buy		-	153,088	153,088	278,663	53,802	332,465
3.2.4.2.	Foreign currency futures-sell		157,191	-	157,191	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)**		**6,167,664,409**	**2,314,895,573**	**8,482,559,982**	**4,062,254,583**	**1,557,535,712**	**5,619,790,295**
IV.	**ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY**		**334,089,569**	**316,047,889**	**650,137,458**	**186,707,542**	**163,867,632**	**350,575,174**
4.1.	Customer Fund and Portfolio Assets		201,252,005	244,436,761	445,688,766	124,042,975	123,705,730	247,748,705
4.2.	Investment securities held in custody		49,076,286	57,312,679	106,388,965	7,197,478	31,289,577	38,487,055
4.3.	Checks received for collection		76,245,053	8,607,942	84,852,995	47,554,597	3,587,290	51,141,887
4.4.	Commercial notes received for collection		7,516,225	2,325,776	9,842,001	7,912,492	2,649,524	10,562,016
4.5.	Other assets received for collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6.	Assets received for public offering		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7.	Other items under custody		-	3,364,731	3,364,731	-	2,635,511	2,635,511
4.8.	Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	**PLEDGED ITEMS**		**3,256,459,913**	**1,056,067,329**	**4,312,527,242**	**2,199,855,869**	**730,804,542**	**2,930,660,411**
5.1.	Marketable securities		52,120,069	88,378,930	140,498,999	11,029,178	35,956,788	46,985,966
5.2.	Guarantee notes		2,009,608	813,522	2,823,130	1,942,813	575,537	2,518,350
5.3.	Commodity		1,826,684	-	1,826,684	1,878,689	-	1,878,689
5.4.	Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5.	Properties		768,773,800	460,401,695	1,229,175,495	553,311,156	330,679,284	883,990,440
5.6.	Other pledged items		2,431,729,752	506,473,182	2,938,202,934	1,631,694,033	363,592,933	1,995,286,966
5.7.	Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES**		**2,577,114,927**	**942,780,355**	**3,519,895,282**	**1,675,691,172**	**662,863,538**	**2,338,554,710**
	TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)		**8,294,597,779**	**4,179,920,149**	**12,474,517,928**	**5,435,003,695**	**2,638,227,864**	**8,073,231,559**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Off-Balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Profit Or Loss For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

III. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS	Part 5 Note IV	Current Period 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
I.	**INTEREST INCOME**	**(1)**	**420,789,651**	**302,966,443**
1.1.	Interest income on loans		286,692,404	212,923,326
1.2.	Interest income on reserve deposits		36,467,696	19,605,106
1.3.	Interest income on banks		18,686,685	3,712,499
1.4.	Interest income on money market transactions		126,269	608,268
1.5.	Interest income on securities portfolio		78,094,759	65,547,226
1.5.1.	Financial assets measured at FVTPL		2,134,743	1,533,509
1.5.2.	Financial assets measured at FVOCI		49,433,819	35,223,853
1.5.3.	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		26,526,197	28,789,864
1.6.	Financial lease income		-	-
1.7.	Other interest income		721,838	570,018
II.	**INTEREST EXPENSE (-)**	**(2)**	**319,687,102**	**236,169,422**
2.1.	Interest on deposits		240,289,694	192,222,073
2.2.	Interest on funds borrowed		16,620,906	12,859,203
2.3.	Interest on money market transactions		48,854,232	22,800,451
2.4.	Interest on securities issued		12,914,429	7,020,913
2.5.	Interests on leases		683,691	311,511
2.6.	Other interest expenses		324,150	955,271
III.	**NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)**		**101,102,549**	**66,797,021**
IV.	**NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES**		**71,469,721**	**49,642,031**
4.1.	Fees and commissions received		90,327,302	61,688,235
4.1.1.	Non-cash loans		1,813,157	1,367,186
4.1.2.	Others		88,514,145	60,321,049
4.2.	Fees and commissions paid (-)		18,857,581	12,046,204
4.2.1.	Non-cash loans		1,756	1,816
4.2.2.	Others		18,855,825	12,044,388
V.	**DIVIDEND INCOME**	**(3)**	**13,943**	**18,048**
VI.	**TRADING INCOME / LOSSES (NET)**	**(4)**	**(35,608,187)**	**(29,888,057)**
6.1.	Trading income/losses on securities		4,267,949	1,157,210
6.2.	Income/losses from derivative transactions		(30,540,724)	(39,779,065)
6.3.	Foreign exchange income/losses		(9,335,412)	8,733,798
VII.	**OTHER OPERATING INCOME**	**(5)**	**2,123,813**	**1,043,409**
VIII.	**TOTAL OPERATING GROSS PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)**		**139,101,839**	**87,612,452**
IX.	**EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)**	**(6)**	**36,457,708**	**17,422,026**
X.	**OTHER PROVISION LOSSES (-)**	**(6)**	**3,089,977**	**(1,917,781)**
XI.	**PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)**		**22,968,711**	**16,290,275**
XII.	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)**	**(7)**	**28,197,988**	**18,175,491**
XIII.	**NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)**		**48,387,455**	**37,642,441**
XIV.	**EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER**		**-**	**-**
XV.	**INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING**		**11,299,293**	**6,670,444**
XVI.	**INCOME/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION**		**-**	**-**
XVII.	**OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XII+...+XV)**	**(9)**	**59,686,748**	**44,312,885**
XVIII.	**PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)**	**(10)**	**11,871,965**	**8,138,544**
18.1.	Current tax charge		8,794,873	6,572,107
18.2.	Deferred tax charge (+)		5,885,524	4,570,951
18.3.	Deferred tax credit (-)		(2,808,432)	(3,004,514)
XIX.	**NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)**	**(11)**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
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)**	**(12)**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
	Earnings Per Share		1.2973	0.9815

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 December 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 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
I.	**CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
II.	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**	**6,059,661**	**1,208,584**
2.1.	**Other Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss**	**2,197,784**	**3,268,281**
2.1.1.	Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	2,303,879	3,385,589
2.1.2.	Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3.	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Expense	(85,994)	(165,777)
2.1.4.	Other Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(45,899)	(1,264)
2.1.5.	Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	25,798	49,733
2.2.	**Other Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss**	**3,861,877**	**(2,059,697)**
2.2.1.	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2.	Income/Expense from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	6,046,433	(3,910,750)
2.2.3.	Income/Expense from Cash Flow Hedges	(1,001,835)	978,348
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	330,658	(7,015)
2.2.6.	Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(1,513,379)	879,720
III.	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)**	**53,874,444**	**37,382,925**

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Changes In Shareholders' Equity For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

V. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

						Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss				Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss							
	CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reservs	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other(*)	Translation Differences	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Other(**)	Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Total Equity
	Prior Period - 01.01 - 31.12.2024																
I.	**Balances at Beginning of Period**		3,350,000	714	-	-	7,914,871	(554,429)	(30,498)	-	(1,493,790)	1,054,494	38,204,582	33,172,442	-	81,618,386
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	(554,429)	(30,498)	-	(1,493,790)	1,054,494	38,204,582	33,172,442	-	81,618,386
IV.	**Total Comprehensive Income**		-	-	-	-	3,385,589	(116,044)	(1,264)	-	(2,737,525)	677,828	-	-	36,174,341	37,382,925
V.	**Capital Increase in Cash**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**Capital Increase from Internal Sources**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**Capital Reserves from Inflation**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**Adjustments to Paid-in Capital**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	**Convertible Bonds**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**Subordinated Liabilities**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**Others Changes**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,172,442	(33,172,442)	-	-
11.1.	Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2.	Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,172,442	(33,172,442)	-	-
11.3.	Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,231,315)	1,732,322	71,377,024	-	36,174,341	119,001,311
	Balances at end of the period (III+IV...+X+XI)		3,350,000	714	-	-	11,300,460	(670,473)	(31,762)							

						Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss				Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss							
	CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reservs	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other(*)	Translation Differences	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Other(**)	Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Total Equity
	Current Period - 01.01 - 31.12.2025																
I.	**Balances at Beginning of Period**		3,350,000	714	-	-	11,300,460	(670,473)	(31,762)	-	(4,231,315)	1,732,322	71,377,024	36,174,341	-	119,001,311
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	(670,473)	(31,762)	-	(4,231,315)	1,732,322	71,377,024	36,174,341	-	119,001,311
IV.	**Total Comprehensive Income**		-	-	-	-	2,303,879	(60,196)	(45,899)	-	4,232,503	(370,626)	-	-	47,814,783	53,874,444
V.	**Capital Increase in Cash**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**Capital Increase from Internal Sources(***)**	(5)	2,150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,150,000)	-	-	-
VII.	**Capital Reserves from Inflation**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**Adjustments to Paid-in Capital**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	**Convertible Bonds**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**Subordinated Liabilities**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**Others Changes**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174,341	(36,174,341)	-	-
11.1.	Profit Distribution	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2.	Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174,341	(36,174,341)	-	-
11.3.	Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,188	1,361,696	105,401,365	-	47,814,783	172,875,755
	Balances at end of the period (III+IV...+X+XI)		5,500,000	714	-	-	13,604,339	(730,669)	(77,661)							

(*) Accumulated amounts of share of investments accounted for by the equity method that cannot be classified as profit/loss from other comprehensive income with 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 Bank for profit or loss from other comprehensive income and other comprehensive income items reclassified to other profit or loss.
(***) The Bank's resolution regarding the capital increase has been approved by the Capital Markets Board with its decision dated 8 January 2026 and numbered 1/3.

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

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

VI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		Section 5 Disclosure VI	Current Period 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM / (TO) BANKING OPERATIONS**			
1.1.	**Operating Profit Before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities**		**35,912,750**	**55,661,815**
1.1.1.	Interest Received		381,509,922	269,791,137
1.1.2.	Interest Paid		(311,093,652)	(238,227,004)
1.1.3.	Dividend Received		13,943	18,048
1.1.4.	Fees and Commissions Received		90,446,564	61,753,458
1.1.5.	Other Income		546,240	1,043,357
1.1.6.	Collections From Previously Written Off Loans		14,556,095	7,133,860
1.1.7.	Payments To Personnel and Service Suppliers		(20,402,220)	(14,455,570)
1.1.8.	Taxes Paid		(14,352,117)	(9,046,240)
1.1.9.	Others	(1)	(105,312,025)	(22,349,231)
1.2.	**Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities**		**(139,254,306)**	**27,418,712**
1.2.1.	Net (Increase) Decrease in Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss		1,109,110	(9,710,922)
1.2.2.	Net (Increase) Decrease in Due From Banks		(24,866,904)	(54,424,753)
1.2.3.	Net (Increase) Decrease in Loans		(154,600,229)	(260,622,273)
1.2.4.	Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	(1)	(29,224,189)	(20,617,081)
1.2.5.	Net Increase (Decrease) in Bank Deposits		(16,716,130)	26,284,793
1.2.6.	Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Deposits		94,986,843	185,784,678
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		3,862,460	2,882,955
1.2.9.	Net Increase (Decrease) in Matured Payables		-	-
1.2.10.	Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(1)	(13,805,267)	157,841,315
I.	**Net Cash Provided From / (Used in) Banking Operations**		**(103,341,556)**	**83,080,527**
B.	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
II.	**Net Cash Provided From / (Used in) Investing Activities**		**(11,722,040)**	**(74,244,293)**
2.1.	Purchase Of Entities Under Common Control, Associates and Subsidiaries		(1,097,800)	(1,993,986)
2.2.	Sale of Entities Under Common Control, Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-
2.3.	Fixed Assets Purchases		(9,215,519)	(8,348,909)
2.4.	Fixed Assets Sales		997,042	264,499
2.5.	Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		(168,513,677)	(161,889,518)
2.6.	Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		148,100,840	95,769,016
2.7.	Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		(30,529,627)	(19,551,082)
2.8.	Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		48,536,701	21,505,687
2.9.	Others		-	-
C.	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
III.	**Net Cash Provided From / (Used in) Financing Activities**		**107,236,381**	**29,700,267**
3.1.	Cash Obtained From Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		274,987,154	174,525,054
3.2.	Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		(166,079,642)	(143,796,912)
3.3.	Capital Increase		-	-
3.4.	Dividends Paid		-	-
3.5.	Payments for Finance Leases		(1,671,131)	(1,027,875)
3.6.	Other		-	-
IV.	**Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents**		**1,495,821**	**763,772**
V.	**Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III+IV)**		**(6,331,394)**	**39,300,273**
VII.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Period**		**157,680,038**	**118,379,765**
VII.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period (V+VI)**		**151,348,644**	**157,680,038**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Unconsolidated Statement Of Profit Appropriation For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

VII. UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT APPROPRIATION

		Current Period 31.12.2025(*)	Prior Period 31.12.2024
I.	**DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR INCOME**		
1.1.	CURRENT YEAR INCOME	59,686,748	44,312,885
1.2.	TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	11,871,965	8,138,544
1.2.1.	Corporate Tax (Income Tax)	8,794,873	6,572,107
1.2.2.	Income Withholding Tax	-	-
1.2.3.	Other Taxes And Duties	3,077,092	1,566,437
A.	**NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR (1.1.-1.2.)**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
1.3.	PRIOR YEAR LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4.	FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.5.	OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
B.	**NET INCOME AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A-(1.3.+1.4.+1.5.)]**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
1.6.	FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1.	To Owners Of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.6.2.	To Owners Of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.6.3.	To Owners Of Preferred Shares	-	-
1.6.4.	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.6.5.	To Holders Of Profit And (Loss) Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.7.	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8.	DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9.	SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.9.1.	To Owners Of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.9.2.	To Owners Of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.9.3.	To Owners Of Preferred Shares	-	-
1.9.4.	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.9.5.	To Holders Of Profit And (Loss) Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.10.	SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.11.	STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.12.	EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	36,147,017
1.13.	OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.14.	SPECIAL FUNDS	-	27,324
II.	**DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES**		
2.1.	APPROPRIATED RESERVES	-	-
2.2.	SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
2.3.	DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.3.1.	To Owners Of Ordinary Shares	-	-
2.3.2.	To Owners Of Privileged Shares	-	-
2.3.3.	To Owners Of Preferred Shares	-	-
2.3.4.	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
2.3.5.	To Holders Of Profit And (Loss) Sharing Certificates	-	-
2.4.	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5.	DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
III.	**EARNINGS PER SHARE**		
3.1.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	1.2973	1.0798
3.2.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	129.73%	107.98%
3.3.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
3.4.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
IV.	**DIVIDEND PER SHARE**		
4.1.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
4.4.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

(*) Decision regarding the profit distribution for the 2025 will be taken at the General Meeting.

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

SECTION THREE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Basis of Presentation

1. Preparation of the 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 unconsolidated financial statements are prepared 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 1 November 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 Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") 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 28 June, 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 financial statements

The accounting policies and valuation principles followed in the preparation of financial statements have been determined and applied in accordance with the principles outlined in the "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Regulations". It is consistent with the accounting policies applied in the annual unconsolidated financial statements prepared for the year ending 31 December 2024. The accounting policies and valuation principles related with current period are explained in Notes II to XXVI below.

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

In preparing the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS, the 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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 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 23 November 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 11 January 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 1 January 2025. However, in the decision numbered 11021 dated 5 December 2024, the BRSA has decided that banks, as well as financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies, will not apply inflation accounting in 2025. Furthermore, in the decision numbered 11340 dated 18 December 2025, the BRSA has revoked the Board Decision numbered 10825 dated 11 January 2024, and reaffirmed that inflation accounting will not be applied by banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies. Accordingly, when preparing the financial statements as of 31 December 2025, no inflation adjustment has been made 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 16 February 2019, and numbered 30688, and with this announcement, the mandatory effective date of the standard was postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Based on POA's letter dated 15 February 2024, and numbered 22667, the effective date of TFRS 17 has been further postponed to 1 January 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 1 January 2026. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows for a wide range of applications. In this regard, the bank has not applied the relevant standard in its unconsolidated financial statements for its subsidiary, QNB Sigorta.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 Bank are customer deposits, bond issues and funds borrowed from international markets. The customer deposits bear 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 Bank diverts its placements to assets with high return and sufficient collaterals. The 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 higher return on long-term placements is aimed.

Besides customer deposits, the 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 Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from customer deposit accounts and the international markets to TL liquidity using long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FC interest rate). Thus, the Bank generates TL denominated resources for funding long term loans with fixed interest rates.

The 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 the 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 Bank’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 Bank accounts for the transactions denominated in foreign currencies in accordance with The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (“TAS 21”). Foreign exchange incomes and losses arising from transactions that are completed as of 31 December 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 Bank for the period end and the resulting exchange differences are recorded as foreign exchange incomes and losses. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are converted with currency exchange rates at the time of fair value measurement.

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(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. Net income or loss is included in the total foreign exchange differences for the period

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

As of 31 December 2025, derivative financial transactions loss amounting to TL 30,540,724 (31 December 2024 - TL 39,779,065 derivative financial transactions loss) and net foreign exchange income amounting to TL 9,335,412 (31 December 2024 - TL 8,733,798 net foreign exchange income), excluding net interest expense amounting to TL 46,524,466 (31 December 2024 - TL 36,497,617 net interest expense) arising from derivative financial transactions, the net profit on foreign currency transactions the net profit on foreign currency transactions is TL 6,648,330 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,452,350 net profit on foreign currency transactions).

III. Information on Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control

The Communiqué Amending the “Communiqué on the Turkish Accounting Standard 27 (“TAS 27”) Concerning Individual Financial Statements” published in the Official Gazette dated 9 April 2015, and numbered 29321 came into effect for the accounting periods after 1 January 2016. While it is stated that a business that prepared its individual financial statements before the amendment can account for investments in its subsidiaries, under common control and associates at cost or in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard, with the amendment, while the business prepares its individual financial statements, its investments in subsidiaries, under common control and affiliates are accounted for using the equity method. also has the opportunity to be accounted for.

In unconsolidated financial statements, the Bank accounts its financial subsidiaries according to the equity method defined in TAS 28 within the framework of TAS 27.

IV. Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Products

The Bank 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 Bank also carries out currency and interest options, credit default swap and futures agreements.

Besides customer deposits, the 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 Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from customer deposit accounts and the international markets 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 against interest rate risk.

The Bank’s derivative instruments held for trading and derivative instruments hedging purpose are classified, measured and accounted in accordance with “TFRS 9” and Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“TAS 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

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 or Loss", "Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" or "Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss" 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 forward 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 Bank does not have either any hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of this standard or a financial instrument which shall be separated from the host and accounted for as derivative under this standard.

Credit derivatives are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another. The Bank's credit derivatives portfolio included in the off-balance sheet accounts composes of credit default swaps resulted from protection buying or sell.

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/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions. These foreign currency valuation differences are accounted for under "Foreign Exchange Incomes/Losses" account.

In cash flow hedge accounting

The 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 creditor loans which have floating interest payment. The 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 Accumulated 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.

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 incomes 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 Bank applies fair value hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 by performing swap transactions to hedge long term, fixed rate installment loans against fluctuations in market interest rates. The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swap transactions to hedge long term, fixed rate, foreign currency Eurobonds in financial assets which is classified as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income portfolio against interest rate fluctuations.

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

The 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 which is classified as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income portfolio using swap transactions as hedging instruments.

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

At each balance sheet date, the Bank applies effectiveness tests for fair value hedge accounting.

The effects of hedge accounting for fair value risk have been recognized in the "Income/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions" line item in the profit or loss statement.

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 30 September 2018, the 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 31 December 2025, fair value exchange difference adjustment amounting to TL 1,059,318 (31 December 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 and liabilities) defined in the TFRS 9 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 method 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses (continued)

When applying the effective interest method, The 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.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the 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 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 Bank shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted at the settlement date.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual conditions and the relevant business model. A financial asset or financial liability, excluding assets assessed under TFRS 15, is initially measured at its fair value when first recognized in the financial statements. In the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities, excluding those for which fair value changes are reflected in profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance are either added to or deducted from their fair value.

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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification of financial instruments (continued)

As per TFRS 9, the Bank classifies a financial asset on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In 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 Bank tested all financial assets whether their “contractual cash-flows solely represent payments of principal and interest” and assessed the asset classification within the business model.

Assessment of business model

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

The 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, Money Market Placements, investments under financial assets measured at amortized cost, loans, leasing receivables, factoring receivables 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. 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 in case 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 and derivative financial assets are assessed in this business model.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (continued)

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.

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 aimed 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 in case of 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 incomes 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 (UCoA) explanations, the positive difference between the acquisition cost and the discounted value of a financial asset is recorded under “Interest Income” If the fair value of the asset exceeds the discounted value, the positive difference is recorded in the “Capital Market Transactions Profits” account. Conversely, if the fair value is lower than the discounted value, the negative difference between the discounted value and the fair value is recorded in the “Capital Market Transactions Losses” account. In cases where such assets are sold before their maturities, the incomes/losses on such sales are recorded under trading account income/losses.

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 the statement of profit or loss.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Unrealized incomes 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 they are accounted under the “Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses Reclassified to Profit or Loss” under shareholders’ equity. When the aforementioned securities are collected or disposed, accumulated fair value differences which were reflected under equity, are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. 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 Bank 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 Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance. As disclosed in ‘Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual’ published by Turkish Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, reference index used for the real payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. The Bank determines the estimated inflation rates used for valuation of securities in line with this. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when necessary. At the end of the year, the actual inflation rate is used.

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 “Capital Market Transactions Profit/Loss” 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 to 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (continued)

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 Bank as explained in part IV, "Explanations on Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities", performs 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 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 income or loss to respective period's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the fair value hedge accounting cannot 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.

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses

The Bank 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 22 June 2016 in connection with "Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans" effective from 1 January 2018. At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Bank considers the changes in the default risk of financial instrument, when making the assessment.

The expected credit losses estimate is unbiased, probability-weighted, and includes supportable information about estimates of past events, current conditions, and future economic conditions. These financial assets are divided into the following three categories based on the increase in credit risk observed from the time they are first recognized in the financial statements:

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 31 December 2025, minimum probability of default of Basel II is used in the calculation for the expected loss of receivables from public institutions and organizations. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained below.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (continued)

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. The calculation method is similar to the one described in the above paragraph, but the probability of default and the loss rate in default are estimated throughout the life of the instrument.

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 the Bank accounts lifetime expected credit losses.

In determining the impairment, the Bank takes into consideration the following criteria:

- Delay of over 90 days and impairment of creditworthiness;
- Collateral and/or equity of debtor is inadequate cover the payment of receivables on the maturity; and
- In case the management believes that collection of receivables will be delayed by more than 90 days due to the macroeconomic, sector-specific or customer-specific reasons.

Calculation of expected credit losses

The Bank 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, three scenarios (internal base, internal mild negative, internal severe negative) are evaluated. Each of these scenarios was associated with the probability of different default and loss in default.

In addition, a certain portion of commercial and corporate loans is assessed individually in accordance with the internal policies in the calculation of the expected credit losses based on TFRS 9. Such calculations are made by discounting the expected cash 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 losses which is unbiased and probability-weighted determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Probability of Default

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. PD models used in the retail portfolio include the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the bank and the demographic information of the customer. Probability of default calculation has been carried out based on past information, current conditions and forward looking macroeconomic parameters.

Loss Given Default

The LGD represents an estimate of the 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. The Bank bases its estimates on models for collateralized portfolios and on previous experience for unsecured parties, except for corporate loans that are assigned by the Basel Committee individually or as designated by the Basel Committee.

Exposure at Default

The EAD represents an estimate of the exposure to credit risk at the time of a potential default occurring during the life of a financial instrument. It represents the cash flows outstanding at the time of default, considering expected repayments, interest payments and accruals, discounted at the effective interest rate. Future drawdowns on facilities are considered through a credit conversion factor (CCF) that is reflective of historical drawdown and default patterns and the characteristics of the respective portfolios. While the expected credit loss is estimated, three scenarios (internal base, internal mild negative, internal severe negative) are evaluated. Each of these scenarios was associated with the probability of different default and loss in default.

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 years credit risk of Türkiye (CDS spread);
- Real GDP growth;
- Unemployment rate;
- Inflation rate;
- Five years government bond interest rate of Türkiye; and
- Policy Interest Rate.

The stages were determined through the models created using internal information for the Bank.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Consideration of the Macroeconomic Factors (continued)

The Bank updates the macroeconomic variables used in expected credit loss calculations twice a year and applies them to its models. In addition, The Bank revised its macroeconomic expectations and weights in the calculation of expected credit losses on 31 December 2025. Due to the nature of the model effects, events that cause changes and their effects occur at different times. For this reason, the Bank has made individual valuations in order to eliminate the timing difference and provided additional provisions for the sector and customers that are considered to have a high impact.

This approach, which is preferred in provision calculations for 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 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 Bank. Behavioral maturity analysis has been performed on credit cards 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.

Significant increase in credit risk

The 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 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 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 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; and
- 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 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (continued)

Write-Off Policy (continued)

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 numbered 31533, they are classified under the "Fifth Group-Loans with Losses" and are expected 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 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.

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; and
- 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 by the Bank during the period is TL 7,050,445 (31 December 2024 - TL 86,331), of which TL 6,867,261 consists of non-performing loans transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through the partial spin-off process. The impact of the amount written off on the on the NPL ratio is 0.59% (31 December 2024 - 0.01%). While the NPL ratio is 3.76% (31 December 2024 - 2.70%) with the current period non-performing loan figures, the calculated rate including the loans written off during the year is 4.35% (31 December 2024 - 2.71%).

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 Bank 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 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (continued)

1. Derecognition of financial assets due to change in contractual terms (continued)

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 income or loss in profit or loss. Where all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have not been transferred to another party and the Bank retains control of the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset. When the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the transferred asset continues to be 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 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 is derecognized. Except for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the total amount consisting of the income or loss arising from the difference between the book value and the amount obtained and any accumulated income directly accounted in equity shall be recognized in profit/loss.

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 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 made for changing 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (continued)

5. Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments (continued)

Changes to the original terms of a credit risk can be made in an existing contract or in a new contract. Corporate and commercial companies that are 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 starting from the date when the debt is restructured all due principal and interest payments are made on time; and
- At least 1 year should pass over the date of restructuring (or if it is later), the date of removal from nonperforming 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.

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; and
- 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.

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 Bank in case of temporary liquidity problems due to the failure of the payment obligation to the 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 Allocated 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 Bank 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.

As of the balance sheet date, securities subject to repo amounting to TL 110,625,733 (31 December 2024 - TL 178,932,556).

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XI. Explanations on Sales and Repurchase Agreements and Lending of Securities (continued)

As of 31 December 2025 the Bank has no securities that are subject to lending transactions (31 December 2024 - None).

Securities purchased with a commitment to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are recorded in a separate account under "Cash and Cash Equivalents" and 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

In accordance with TFRS 5 ("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 bank'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 31 December 2025 the Bank has assets held for sale and discontinued operations and it is explained in footnote 1.17. of Section Five.

A discontinued operation is a part of the Bank's 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 Bank has no discontinuing operations.

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

XIII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Bank's intangible assets consist of software and intangible rights.

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 has been classified as other intangible fixed assets. 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. There is no goodwill regarding the associates, entities under common controls and subsidiaries in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements.

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets

Initial records of tangible fixed assets are made based on their cost, which is calculated by adding the acquisition amount and other direct expenses necessary to make the asset usable. Tangible assets are valued at their remaining amounts after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated value decreases, if any, from their cost in the period following their recording.

The Bank accounts for its properties, which are classified under tangible fixed assets, using revalued amounts instead of cost in accordance with IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" ("IAS 16"). The revaluation difference resulting from the valuations performed by appraisal firms authorized by the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency is recognized under equity in the "Revaluation Surplus of Property, Plant and Equipment" line item.

As of each reporting date, the Bank evaluates whether there is any indication that its assets may be impaired; If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated within the framework of Impairment of Assets ("TAS 36") standard and allocates a provision for impairment if the recoverable amount is below the book value of the relevant asset.

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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the fair value is below the net book value in accordance with (TAS 36).

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of tangible assets. The annual amortization rates used are as follows:

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

The 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 10 January 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.

Incomes 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.

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 that 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

With the introduction of IFRS 16 Leases, the distinction between operating leases and finance leases has been eliminated. Fixed assets acquired through leasing are recorded as "Tangible Fixed Assets" on the asset side and "Finance Lease Liabilities" on the liability side of the Bank's balance sheet at the commencement of the lease. At the start of the lease, the Bank calculates the right-of-use asset by taking the present value of the lease payments and presents it under "Tangible Fixed Assets." On the liability side, the Bank records the unpaid lease payments as "Finance Lease Liabilities," measured at their present value as of the relevant date. Lease payments are discounted using the borrowing interest rate. Direct costs incurred for the lease are added to the cost of the assets acquired through financial leasing and capitalized. Lease payments include both the financing costs arising from the lease and the portion of the leased asset's value attributable to that period.

TFRS 16 Leases

The IFRS 16 Standard eliminates the dual accounting model, where finance leases are shown on the balance sheet and operating leases are off-balance sheet, which was the current practice for lessees. Instead, a single balance sheet-based accounting model similar to the existing financial lease accounting is introduced. For lessors, accounting continues to be largely similar to the current practices.

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

Right of use assets

The Bank 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 incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the date the lease actually begins; and
- All initial direct costs incurred by the Bank.

At the end of the lease term of the underlying asset's service, the transfer of the Bank is reasonably finalized, and the Bank 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.

Lease Liabilities

The Bank 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:

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions (continued)

Lease Liabilities (continued)

- 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 Bank under the residual value commitments;
- The use price of this option and, if the Bank is reasonably confident that it will use the purchase option; and
- Fines for termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank's alternative borrowing interest rate at the date of the revaluation.

After the effective date of the lease, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions, other than expected credit loss for loans and other receivables, and contingent liabilities are provided for in accordance with TAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". 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 Bank. Whenever the amount of such obligations cannot be measured, they are regarded as "contingent". In the financial statements, a provision is made for an existing commitment resulted from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount obligation. If these criteria are not met, the Bank discloses these issues in the explanations and notes 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XVII. Explanations on Obligations of the Bank Concerning Employee Benefits

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

In accordance with the existing social legislation in Türkiye, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank.

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

The Bank 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 funds or similar associations of which the employees are members.

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation

1. Corporate Tax

According to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 published in the Official Gazette No. 26205 dated 21 June 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 15 July 2023, on the Issue of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes that Occurred on 6 February 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 1 October 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 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 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. Additionally, with the Presidential Decree No. 9160 published in the Official Gazette dated 27 November 2024, the exemption rate for incomes on the sale of subsidiaries was reduced to 50%.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (continued)

1. Corporate Tax (continued)

Companies calculate provisional tax at the rate of 30% on their quarterly financial profits to be applied to their profits earned in 2025 and subsequent taxation periods, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of 1 October 2023, for the 2023 and the following taxation periods, and they declare and pay it until the 17th day of the second month following that period.

With the publication of Law No. 7566 on 19 December 2025, in the Official Gazette numbered 33112, the second article of this law amends the repeated Article 120 of the Income Tax Law No. 193. It has been stated that, effective from the declarations to be submitted for the 2025 taxation period, temporary tax will be calculated and paid based on the quarterly earnings determined for the relevant accounting period. Consequently, it has been mandated that a temporary tax declaration will also be submitted for the last quarter of the 2025 accounting period. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax to be calculated on the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year. If the amount of temporary tax paid remains despite the deduction, this amount can be refunded in cash or deducted.

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 period’s profit is not distributed, is added to the capital, or is distributed to fully liable entities, no withholding tax is applied. However, with the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2009/14593 and No. 2009/14594, published in the Official Gazette dated 3 February 2009, and based on Articles 15 and 30 of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, distributions of profits to fully liable individuals, individuals and entities not subject to corporate or income tax, entities exempt from corporate and income tax, limited liability companies (except those obtaining dividends through a permanent establishment or representative in Türkiye), and limited liability individuals are subject to a 15% withholding tax rate. This rate was changed to 10% with the Presidential Decree published in the Official Gazette dated 22 December 2021, No. 31697. However, with the Presidential Decree No. 9286 dated 21 December 2024, the dividend withholding tax rate was increased from 10% to 15%. In the application of withholding tax rates for profit distributions to limited liability entities and individuals, the provisions in the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are also taken into account.

On 25 December 2025, Article 37 of the Provisional Tax Procedure Law was amended through Law No. 33118 published in the Official Gazette, together with amendments to the Turkish Penal Code and certain other laws. In accordance with the relevant article, financial statements shall not be subject to inflation adjustment for the 2025 fiscal year and for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years, including interim tax periods (and, for entities assigned a special fiscal year, for the fiscal years ending in 2026, 2027 and 2028), regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment under repeated Article 298 are met. The President is authorized to extend the periods specified under this paragraph for up to three fiscal years, including interim tax periods. For the purposes of the application of paragraph (Ç) of repeated Article 298, the periods during which inflation adjustment is stated not to apply under the first paragraph (including any periods extended under such authority) shall be deemed as periods in which the conditions for inflation adjustment have not been met.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (continued)

1. Corporate Tax (continued)

The ‘Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax’ application was introduced by Law No. 7524, published in the Official Gazette dated 2 August 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.

2. Deferred Taxes

The 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 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 1 October 2023, and will also be applied to the profits earned in 2023 and subsequent taxation periods. As of 31 December 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 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 II 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 II 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 II 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 2 August 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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (continued)

3. Global Minimum Complementary Corporate Income Tax (continued)

On 26 December 2025, the General Communiqué on the Implementation of the Domestic and Global Minimum Top-up Corporate Tax was published in the Official Gazette No. 33119.

Additionally, with the Tax Procedure Law Circular No. 195 published by the Revenue Administration on 13 January 2026, the filing deadline for the Domestic Minimum Top-up Corporate Tax returns relating to the 2024 fiscal period, which must be submitted by the end of 31 December 2025, as well as the payment deadlines for the taxes accrued based on these returns, have been extended until the end of 28 January 2026.

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 Communique on Disguised Profit Distribution by way of Transfer Pricing" published on 18 November 2007 explains the application related issues in detail. According to this Communique, 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 Communique'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.

XIX. Explanations on Borrowings

The Bank generates 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.

XX. Explanations on Share Issues

There are no shares issued in 2025 (31 December 2024 - None).

XXI. 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.

XXII. Explanations on Government Incentives

As of 31 December 2025 the Bank does not have any government incentives or supports (31 December 2024 - None).

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XXIII. Explanations on Segment Reporting

In addition to corporate banking, retail banking and commercial banking services, the Bank also provides private banking, SME banking, treasury operations and credit card services through branches and alternative channels. The Bank 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 Bank provides services including deposit and loans, foreign trade financing, forward and option agreements to its corporate clients. The Bank also serves in trading financial instruments and treasury operations.

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 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 Bank's senior management and which are updated periodically. In this pricing method, general market conditions and the 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 Bank and interest and foreign currency risks resulting from market conditions. This segment is in close relation with corporate, commercial, retail and private banking units in order to increase the number of customers and the volume of transactions in treasury products of the Bank.

Current Period	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Bank
Operating Income	**91,311,695**	**42,556,250**	**16,533,187**	**150,401,132**
Dividend Income	-	-	13,943	13,943
Income/(Loss) on joint venture accounted for at equity method	-	-	11,299,293	11,299,293
Profit Before Taxes	**31,395,696**	**19,288,920**	**9,002,132**	**59,686,748**
Provision Taxes (-)	**-**	**-**	**11,871,965**	**11,871,965**
Net Profit/Loss	**31,395,696**	**19,288,920**	**(2,869,833)**	**47,814,783**
Total Assets	**495,673,536**	**585,790,170**	**621,126,372**	**1,837,281,208**
Segment Assets	495,673,536	585,790,170	621,126,372	1,702,590,078
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	29,567,043
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	105,124,087
Total Liabilities	**606,227,413**	**347,494,120**	**570,402,079**	**1,837,281,208**
Segment Liabilities	606,227,413	347,494,120	570,402,079	1,524,123,612
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	140,281,841
Equity	-	-	-	172,875,755

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XXIII. Explanations on Segment Reporting (continued)

Prior Period	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Bank
Operating Income	**67,073,597**	**33,046,280**	**(5,836,981)**	**94,282,896**
Dividend Income	-	-	18,048	18,048
Income/(Loss) on joint venture accounted for at equity method	-	-	6,670,444	6,670,444
Profit Before Taxes	**30,447,716**	**23,935,723**	**(10,070,554)**	**44,312,885**
Provision Taxes (-)	**-**	**-**	**8,138,544**	**8,138,544**
Net Profit/Loss	**30,447,716**	**23,935,723**	**(18,209,098)**	**36,174,341**
Total Assets	**433,539,717**	**436,848,744**	**546,773,201**	**1,511,869,768**
Segment Assets	433,539,717	436,848,744	546,773,201	1,417,161,662
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	19,587,542
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	75,120,564
Total Liabilities	**567,916,244**	**254,736,964**	**474,182,109**	**1,511,869,768**
Segment Liabilities	567,916,244	254,736,964	474,182,109	1,296,835,317
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	96,033,140
Equity	-	-	-	119,001,311

XXIV. Profit Reserves and Profit Distribution

The General Assembly Meeting of the Bank was held on 27 March 2025. In the Board of Directors meeting, it was decided that profit from 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) (5%)	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.

XXV. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share listed on the 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
Net Profit for the Period	47,814,783	36,174,341
Weighted Average Amount of Shares Issued (Thousands)	36,857,534	36,857,534
Earnings Per Share	**1.2973**	**0.9815**

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.

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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XXVI. Explanations on Other Matters

As stated in the PDP disclosure dated 25 November 2022, it was decided to continue the Enpara.com banking services offered under the “Enpara” trademark within the Bank under a separate legal entity independent from the 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 5 August 2023, with the establishment permit obtained for Enpara Bank A.Ş., and the incorporation of Enpara Bank A.Ş. was registered on 4 December 2023.

The application for obtaining an operating permit as required by the legislation was submitted to the BRSA on 5 December 2023, and this permit was granted by the BRSA’s decision, published in the Official Gazette dated 23 August 2024. Enpara Bank A.Ş. started its operations on 30 December 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 11 February 2025. At the Bank’s General Assembly meeting held on 17 March 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 20 June 2025 and numbered 157914, and the CMB’s approval dated 17 July 2025 and numbered 40/1243.

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 1 November 2006, and the Communiqué on Mergers and Demergers No. II-23.2, was approved at the Bank’s Extraordinary General Assembly held on 19 August 2025. The relevant General Assembly resolutions were approved by the BRSA with its decision dated 21 August 2025 and numbered 11257, and this approval decision was published in the Official Gazette dated 23 August 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 28 August 2025.

As of 27 August 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 Bank’s unconsolidated loan portfolio, 18% of its deposit portfolio, and 10% of its total assets and liabilities. The completed transfer does not require any restatement to the Bank’s prior-period financial statements and has no impact on its prior period financial results.

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

XXVI. Explanations on Other Matters (continued)

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
Other Assets (Net)	1,970,236
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 expected loss provisions amounting to TL 5,145.
(**) Includes free provision amounting to TL 2,500,000.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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SECTION FOUR

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

I. Explanations on 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 31 December 2025 Bank’s total capital has been calculated as TL 216,455,819 (TL 158,376,693), capital adequacy ratio is 18.17% (31 December 2024 - 17.35%). The partial spin-off explained in Section III, Note XXVI has an impact of increasing the Bank’s capital adequacy standard ratio by 148 basis points.

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 23 October 2015, as stated in the Board Decision dated 31 January 2023 and numbered 10496 and the decision dated 28 April 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 26 June 2023 has been decided to continue using the CBRT’s foreign exchange buying rate as of 28 June 2024 as of 1 January 2025, until a BRSA Decision to the contrary is taken.

In accordance with the BRSA Decision No. 10747 dated 12 December 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 1 January 2024, to be calculated in accordance with the Regulation on Equity of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 5 September 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 BANK (continued)

I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

Explanations on Equity	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	5,500,000	3,350,000
Share issue premiums	714	714
Reserves	105,401,365	71,377,024
Income recognized in equity as per TAS	18,203,078	12,713,686
Profit	47,814,783	36,174,341
Current Period Profit	47,814,783	36,174,341
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
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	**176,921,557**	**123,617,382**
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	1,271,929	1,346,672
Improvement costs for operating leasing	647,765	509,197
Goodwill (Net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (Net of related tax liability)	6,638,405	5,546,358
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differ-ences (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	**8,558,099**	**7,402,227**
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**168,363,458**	**116,215,156**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

Explanations on Equity	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL		
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	22,493,993	18,522,158
Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions	**22,493,993**	**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 Finan-cial 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 1 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 1 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	**22,493,993**	**18,522,158**
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	**190,857,451**	**134,737,314**
TIER II CAPITAL		
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	12,853,710	13,582,916
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	13,013,317	10,320,763
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	**25,867,027**	**23,903,679**
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 Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	**25,867,027**	**23,903,679**
Deductions from Total Capital	**216,724,478**	**158,640,993**
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51st Article of the Law	67,082	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 (-)	201,577	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 owns 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 purpos-es 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 insur-ance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank owns 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	-	-
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51st Article of the Law	-	-

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
TOTAL CAPITAL		
Total Capital	216,455,819	158,376,693
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	1,191,470,654	912,944,388
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14.13	12.73
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16.02	14.76
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	18.17	17.35
BUFFERS		
Bank specific total common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	2.51	2.51
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 (%)(*)	0.00	0.00
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier 1 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 (%)	8.13	6.73
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)	26,889,557	23,217,774
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	13,013,317	10,320,763
Excess amount of total provision amounts to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Excess amount of total provision amounts 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 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	22,493,993	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	12,853,710	13,582,916
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-

(*) The systemically important bank buffer ratio is required to be filled by systemically important banks that are not subject to the obligation of preparing consolidated financial statements under the fourth paragraph of Article 4 of the 'Regulation on Systemically Important Banks'. Therefore, it is shown as 0.00% in the unconsolidated financial report.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equity

	1	2
Issuer	QATAR NATIONAL BANK Q.P.S.C.	QNB BANK A.Ş.
Unique identifier (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 1.1.2015 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)	22,508	13,030
Par value of instrument (Currency in million)	22,508	13,030
Accounting classification	Liability - Subordinated Loans- amortized cost	Liability - Subordinated Debt Instru-ments- amortized cost
Original date of issuance	30 June 2019	15 Nov 2023
Perpetual or dated	Undated	Dated
Original maturity date	-	15 November 2033
Issuer call subject to prior BRSA approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	29 June 2029 - USD 525,000,000	15 November 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 impair-ment	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Optional	-

(*) The conversion rate/value will be calculated based on the market data prevailing at the time the right is exercised.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equity (continued)

	1	2
Existence of any incentive to redeem (e.g. interest rate step-up)	-	-
Cumulative or non-cumulative feature	Noncumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible		
If convertible, conversion trigger event(s)	-	-
If convertible, full or partial conversion feature	-	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-
If convertible, types of instruments convertible into equity	-	-
If convertible, issuer of the instrument to be converted	-	-
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	Partially or fully	Partially or fully
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 debt instruements and additional tier 1 capital instruments	After debt instruements and additional tier 1 capital, ranking pari passu with other additional tier 1 instruments
Incompliance with article number 7 and 8 of “Own fund regu-lation”	It complies with the requirements specified in Article 7 of the regulation on Banks’ Equity.	It complies with the requirements specified in Article 8 of the regulation on Banks’ Equity
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of “Own fund regulation”	It does not comply with the conditions laid down in Article 8.	It does not comply with the conditions laid down in Article 7.

(*) The conversion rate/value will be calculated based on the market data prevailing at the time the right is exercised.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations on Equity (continued)

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance sheet total equity	**172,875,755**	**119,001,311**
Hedge funds	(1,087,356)	(1,865,452)
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(7,286,173)	(6,055,557)
Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification incomes/losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,861,232	5,134,854
Core Capital	**168,363,458**	**116,215,156**
Additional capital	22,493,993	18,522,158
Capital	**190,857,451**	**134,737,314**
Expected loss allowance (Stages 1 and 2)	13,013,317	10,320,763
Debt instruments deemed appropriate by the institution	12,853,710	13,582,916
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(268,659)	(264,300)
Total Equity	**216,455,819**	**158,376,693**

II. Explanations on Risk Management

1. Explanations on credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk arising due to the counter party’s not fulfilling its responsibilities stated in the agreement either partially or totally.

Loan strategies and policies are determined by the Policy Committees. These policies and strategies are constituted in line with the applications of the Bank, and credit risk is managed according to these policies and strategies. The quality of loan portfolio is monitored regularly with the help of metrics which are in line with the Bank’s risk appetite, as specified in Risk Management Strategies.

Credit Risk Management takes place in every step of the Bank’s credit process from the beginning. Loan applications are evaluated by non-profit oriented independent loan granting departments. Loan limits are determined on a product basis and in the aggregate for every individual, corporate customer and risk group. Furthermore, concentration on product, industry, region, are monitored within the frame of loan limits in line with the regulation.

The credibility of the debtors is monitored periodically in accordance with the related regulation. The statements presenting the financial position of the borrowers are obtained in accordance with the related regulation.

Loan limits of the loan customers are revised periodically in line with the Bank’s loan limit revision procedures.

The Bank analyses the credibility of the loans within the framework of its loan policies and obtains collaterals for loans

The Bank has control limits over the positions of forward transactions, options and other similar agreements. The credit risk arising from these instruments are managed together with the risks resulting from market fluctuations.

The Bank monitors risks of forward transactions, options and other similar agreements and reduces the risk if necessary.

Indemnified non-cash loans are weighted in the same risk group with the past due but not impaired loans.

The restructured and rescheduled loans are monitored by the Bank in line with Bank’s credit risk management procedures. The debtor’s financial position and commercial activities are continuously analyzed and the principal and interest payments of rescheduled loans are monitored by the related departments.

The restructured and rescheduled loans are evaluated in the Bank’s current internal rating system besides the follow up method determined in the related regulation.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

The risk of banking operations abroad and credit transactions is acceptable and there is no significant credit risk density in the international banking market.

The policies implemented by the bank regarding the calculation of expected loss provisions are explained in note VIII of the third part. The bank has taken into consideration the general provision for overdue loans and special provision for impaired loans under the Regulation on Identification of and Provision against Non-Performing Loans and Other Receivables (the Provisioning Regulation).

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 23 October 2015, as stated in the Board Decision dated 12 December 2023 and numbered 10747; 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 26 June 2023 has been decided to continue using the CBRT's foreign exchange buying rate as of 28 June 2024 as of 1 January 2025, until a BRSA Decision to the contrary is taken. It has been decided to terminate the implementation as of 1/1/2026 in accordance with the Decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board dated 13/11/2025 and numbered 11286.

In case the net valuation differences of the securities held by the banks in the portfolio of "Securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" as of the date of this Decision are negative, these differences will be calculated in accordance with the Regulation on the Equity of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 5 September 2013, and allowing the opportunity not to be taken into account in the amount of equity to be used for the capital adequacy ratio, continuing to apply the existing provisions of the aforementioned Regulation for "Securities at Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income" acquired after the date of this decision. It has been decided to terminate the implementation as of 1/1/2026 in accordance with the Decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board dated 13/11/2025 and numbered 11286.

With the attached decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency dated 13 November 2025 and numbered 11287, the Capital Adequacy Regulation, the limit related to the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) stated in the first paragraph of Article 3(vv) is determined as TL 1,000,000,000 for domestically resident SMEs and for internationally resident SMEs, it determined to use the SME definition employed by the banking authority of the country where the SME is located for the calculation of capital adequacy. It has been reported that a decision has been made to set the retail credit limit mentioned in the first sentence of the second paragraph of Article 6(c) at TL 50,000,000.

- The receivables of the Bank from its top 100 cash loan customers are 21% in the total cash loans (31 December 2024 - 21%).
- The receivables of the Bank from its top 200 cash loan customers are 26% in the total cash loans (31 December 2024 - 25%).
- The receivables of the Bank from its top 100 non-cash loan customers are 38% in the total non-cash loans (31 December 2024 - 43%).
- The receivables of the Bank from its top 200 non-cash loan customers are 49% in the total non-cash loans (31 December 2024 - 53%).
- The share of cash and non-cash receivables of the Bank from its top 100 loan customers in total cash and non -cash loans are 21% (31 December 2024 - 21%).
- The share of cash and non-cash receivables of the Bank from its top 200 loan customers in total cash and non -cash loans are 26% (31 December 2024 - 25%).
- The general loan loss provision taken by the Bank is TL 26,889,557 (31 December 2024 - TL 23,217,774).
- As of 31 December 2025, the Bank does not take any provision for probable risks in loan portfolio amounted (31 December 2024 - None).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Exposure Categories	Current Period Risk Amount(*)	Current Period Average Risk Amount(**)	Prior Period Risk Amount(*)	Prior Period Average Risk Amount(**)
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks	508,542,658	565,748,639	474,016,974	397,352,856
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	151,399	212,492	189,547	194,373
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enter-prises	693,482	782,848	912,779	858,189
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	160,571,789	201,103,943	208,351,966	134,327,871
Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates	433,090,318	436,595,230	340,733,767	292,859,971
Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios	632,125,432	588,707,644	511,520,756	336,199,903
Conditional and unconditional receivables se-cured by mortgages	58,250,298	48,353,291	37,640,563	30,872,152
Past due receivables	10,618,909	8,395,999	5,155,349	3,210,440
Receivables defined under high risk category by BRSA	3,692,330	3,681,548	3,027,347	116,695,264
Securities collateralized by mortgages	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment funds	-	-	-	-
Investment in equities	28,957,724	22,533,986	17,657,568	15,395,582
Other receivables	92,173,409	70,808,373	61,987,574	45,079,460

(*) The risk amounts are given after the loan conversion rate and before Loan Risk Reduction.

(**) The average risk amount is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the post-transformation risk amounts for the January 2025 - December 2025 periods

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Profile of significant exposures in major region

	Exposure Categories(*)							Exposure Categories(*)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Current Period																		
Domestic	508,542,658	151,399	693,482	-	-	88,035,215	428,526,588	631,765,415	58,156,166	10,606,033	3,692,330	-	-	-	-	28,957,724	92,173,409	1,851,300,419
EU countries	-	-	-	-	-	6,899,212	426,634	12,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,338,108
OECD countries(**)	-	-	-	-	-	45,894,553	22	9,171	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,903,789
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	-	-	-	9,321,457	128,067	52,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,502,088
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	8,917,539	-	6,575	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,924,120
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	1,503,813	4,009,007	279,445	94,132	12,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,899,224
Investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undistributed Assets/Liabilities(***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**508,542,658**	**151,399**	**693,482**	**-**	**-**	**160,571,789**	**433,090,318**	**632,125,432**	**58,250,298**	**10,618,909**	**3,692,330**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,957,724**	**92,173,409**	**1,928,867,748**

	Exposure Categories(*)							Exposure Categories(*)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Prior Period																		
Domestic	474,016,974	189,547	912,779	-	-	118,624,604	336,691,169	511,442,711	37,573,206	5,147,162	3,027,347	-	-	-	-	17,657,568	61,987,573	1,567,270,640
EU countries	-	-	-	-	-	9,228,452	398,947	756	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,628,166
OECD countries(**)	-	-	-	-	-	60,664,755	1,189,337	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,854,553
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	-	-	-	13,655,788	218,371	794	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,874,954
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	5,698,302	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,698,357
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	480,065	2,235,944	75,979	67,357	8,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,867,520
Investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undistributed Assets/Liabilities(***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**474,016,974**	**189,547**	**912,779**	**-**	**-**	**208,351,966**	**340,733,768**	**511,520,756**	**37,640,563**	**5,155,349**	**3,027,347**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,657,568**	**61,987,573**	**1,661,194,190**

(*) Exposure categories based on "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks. The risk amounts are given after the loan conversion rate, and before Loan Risk Reduction.

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

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

1. Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks
2. Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3. Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4. Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5. Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
6. Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses
7. Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates
8. Conditional and unconditional retail receivables
9. Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages
10. Past due receivables
11. Receivables defined as high risk category by the Regulator
12. Mortgage-backed Securities
13. Securitization Positions
14. Short-Term Receivables and Short-Term Corporate Receivables from banks and brokerage houses
15. Investments in the Nature of Collective Investment
16. Investment in equities
17. Other receivables

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Risk profile by sectors or counterparties

	Exposure Categories(*)								Exposure Categories(*)											
Current Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TL	FC	Total
Agriculture	**-**	**-**	**251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,713,755**	**1,757,869**	**143,466**	**44,236**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,636,289**	**2,023,288**	**4,659,577**
Farming and Livestock	-	-	251	-	-	-	1,200,887	1,610,706	140,539	34,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,317,036	669,354	2,986,390
Forestation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,912	55,965	2,927	10,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,029	-	72,029
Fishing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509,956	91,198	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,224	1,353,934	1,601,158
Industrial	**-**	**10,654**	**1,658**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**202,921,903**	**44,734,793**	**10,785,053**	**588,142**	**255,085**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**101,785,184**	**157,512,104**	**259,297,288**
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433,780	652,513	51,441	5,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,566,926	576,057	2,142,983
Manufacturing Industry	-	-	1,658	-	-	-	185,944,673	43,596,868	10,591,506	571,919	255,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,272,518	143,689,191	240,961,709
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	10,654	-	-	-	-	15,543,450	485,412	142,106	10,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,945,740	13,246,856	16,192,596
Construction	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,353,791**	**21,238,790**	**5,019,380**	**155,742**	**39,638**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,872,374**	**12,934,967**	**53,807,341**
Services	**213,925,605**	**-**	**13,919**	**-**	**-**	**155,996,310**	**156,682,281**	**109,137,400**	**37,092,734**	**1,230,789**	**3,397,607**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**367,032,769**	**310,443,876**	**677,476,645**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	711	-	-	-	81,257,657	80,622,783	9,579,656	664,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,667,949	34,457,194	172,125,143
Hotels and Restaurants	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,882,395	1,233,719	13,366,016	2,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,508,811	19,976,191	23,485,002
Transportation and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,115,560	11,927,934	708,918	76,797	3,397,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,231,111	41,995,705	56,226,816
Financial Institutions	213,925,605	-	151	-	-	155,996,310	1,328,584	1,098,446	326,557	3,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,208,606	186,470,561	372,679,167
Real Estate and Rent Services	-	-	176	-	-	-	10,891,226	1,619,839	11,067,895	443,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,541,656	17,480,916	24,022,572
Independent Business Services	-	-	12,322	-	-	-	3,480,397	7,395,590	981,611	26,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,466,049	2,430,099	11,896,148
Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,153	1,245,920	98,036	1,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,517,597	10,351	1,527,948
Health and Social Services	-	-	559	-	-	-	10,544,309	3,993,169	964,045	11,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,890,990	7,622,859	15,513,849
Other	**294,617,053**	**140,745**	**677,654**	**-**	**-**	**4,575,479**	**43,418,588**	**455,256,580**	**5,209,665**	**8,600,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,957,724**	**92,173,409**	**839,275,088**	**94,351,809**	**933,626,897**
Total	**508,542,658**	**151,399**	**693,482**	**-**	**-**	**160,571,789**	**433,090,318**	**632,125,432**	**58,250,298**	**10,618,909**	**3,692,330**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**28,957,724**	**92,173,409**	**1,351,601,704**	**577,266,044**	**1,928,867,748**

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

1. Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks
2. Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3. Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4. Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5. Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
6. Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses
7. Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates
8. Conditional and unconditional retail receivables
9. Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages
10. Past due receivables
11. Receivables defined as high risk category by the Regulator
12. Mortgage-backed Securities
13. Securitization Positions
14. Short-Term Receivables and Short-Term Corporate Receivables from banks and brokerage houses
15. Investments in the Nature of Collective Investment
16. Investment in equities
17. Other receivable

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Risk profile by sectors or counterparties (continued)

	Exposure Categories(*)								Exposure Categories(*)												
Prior Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TL	FC	Total
Agriculture	**-**	**-**	**220**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,210,319**	**1,265,050**	**326,893**	**15,597**	**3,721**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,361,307**	**1,460,493**	**3,821,800**
Farming and Livestock	-	-	220	-	-	-	1,000,436	1,170,621	318,580	12,220	3,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,113,523	392,251	2,505,774
Forestation	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,508	46,177	8,313	356	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,378	-	64,378
Fishing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,375	48,252	-	3,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,406	1,068,242	1,251,648
Industrial	**-**	**28,941**	**1,710**	**-**	**-**	**17**	**156,689,638**	**17,189,890**	**8,164,407**	**374,643**	**53,602**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75,019,784**	**107,483,064**	**182,502,848**
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,950	275,622	54,580	7,610	937	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,805	592,894	1,723,699
Manufacturing Industry	-	-	1,710	-	-	17	145,319,442	16,750,107	7,882,735	364,237	52,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,433,123	98,937,790	170,370,913
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	28,941	-	-	-	-	9,985,246	164,161	227,092	2,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,455,856	7,952,380	10,408,236
Construction	**-**	**10,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,378,529**	**9,897,560**	**4,495,846**	**65,307**	**208,642**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,701,972**	**8,353,912**	**33,055,884**
Services	**216,735,788**	**-**	**5,533**	**-**	**-**	**198,134,501**	**136,483,699**	**42,401,037**	**21,588,733**	**710,388**	**2,758,773**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**379,368,475**	**239,449,977**	**618,818,452**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	4,975	-	-	2,567	62,063,754	30,926,152	7,590,292	232,501	18,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,176,777	21,661,525	100,838,302
Hotels and Restaurants	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,750,328	431,482	7,167,643	1,518	19,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,849,506	12,521,067	14,370,573
Transportation and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,315,506	4,743,802	634,017	12,686	2,700,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,895,294	35,511,652	43,406,946
Financial Institutions	216,735,788	-	-	-	-	198,131,934	1,784,510	426,855	203,580	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,689,878	142,593,246	417,283,124
Real Estate and Rent Services	-	-	176	-	-	-	17,191,214	686,218	4,798,913	446,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,056,271	18,067,152	23,123,423
Independent Business Services	-	-	328	-	-	-	2,861,194	2,808,568	703,525	13,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,664,032	1,723,049	6,387,081
Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	561,883	620,351	21,177	823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202,845	1,389	1,204,234
Health and Social Services	-	-	54	-	-	-	9,955,310	1,757,609	469,586	2,035	20,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,833,872	7,370,897	12,204,769
Other	**257,281,185**	**150,606**	**905,316**	**-**	**-**	**10,217,448**	**26,971,582**	**440,767,219**	**3,064,684**	**3,989,414**	**2,609**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,657,568**	**61,987,574**	**749,240,548**	**73,754,658**	**822,995,206**
Total	**474,016,973**	**189,547**	**912,779**	**-**	**-**	**208,351,966**	**340,733,767**	**511,520,756**	**37,640,563**	**5,155,349**	**3,027,347**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,657,568**	**61,987,574**	**1,230,692,086**	**430,502,104**	**1,661,194,190**

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

1. Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks
2. Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3. Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4. Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5. Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
6. Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses
7. Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates
8. Conditional and unconditional retail receivables
9. Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages
10. Past due receivables
11. Receivables defined as high risk category by the Regulator
12. Mortgage-backed Securities
13. Securitization Positions
14. Short-Term Receivables and Short-Term Corporate Receivables from banks and brokerage houses
15. Investments in the Nature of Collective Investment
16. Investment in equities
17. Other receivable

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Analysis of maturity-bearing exposures according to remaining maturities(*)

Current Period Exposure Categories	Term to Maturity				
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 1 year
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks	29,040,645	2,904,715	1,336,757	14,380,364	265,294,880
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	2,628	-	49,176	17,776	81,785
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises	9,906	822	12,000	1,874	166,434
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	19,563,240	6,838,504	3,459,914	7,385,431	3,059,451
Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates	41,345,770	41,420,817	43,676,341	60,126,672	123,195,427
Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios	14,821,860	18,684,444	26,782,791	66,455,848	100,271,523
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages	903,658	1,096,036	1,245,008	4,108,692	40,304,325
Past due receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables defined under high risk category by BRSA	13,695	3,416,127	1,836	41,237	103,737
Securities collateralized by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment funds	-	-	-	-	-
Stock investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**105,701,402**	**74,361,465**	**76,563,823**	**152,517,894**	**532,477,562**

(*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions and items with maturity items are taken into consideration.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Analysis of maturity-bearing exposures according to remaining maturities(*)

Prior Period Exposure Categories	Term to Maturity				
	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 1 year
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks	1,019,959	2,546,318	8,570,760	2,492,804	242,651,344
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	12,091	13,740	1,974	-	161,709
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises	110,066	499,430	-	14,102	228,377
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	2,987,532	6,118,844	7,609,419	4,151,586	1,905,506
Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates	26,562,319	48,077,812	44,905,796	70,438,874	114,928,125
Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios	26,613,396	38,548,507	46,413,290	104,304,324	61,221,269
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages	1,220,660	1,819,359	3,115,075	6,883,397	23,508,918
Past due receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables defined under high risk category by BRSA	5,290	2,706,375	31,589	9,855	88,856
Securities collateralized by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment funds	-	-	-	-	-
Stock investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**58,531,313**	**100,330,385**	**110,647,903**	**188,294,942**	**444,694,104**

(*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions and items with maturity items are taken into consideration.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Exposures by Risk Weights

Current Period

Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	500%	2%	Deductions from Equity
1. Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	524,437,894	-	129,275,322	-	91,824,327	651,469,771	527,117,362	341,185	-	-	3,397,606	1,004,281	4,175,228
2. Exposures After Credit Risk Mitigation	524,550,230	-	74,512,366	8,844,294	114,032,395	619,487,788	482,299,500	331,953	-	-	3,397,606	1,004,281	4,175,228

Prior Period

Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	500%	2%	Deductions from Equity
1. Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	485,445,203	-	144,350,750	1,975	103,864,288	521,711,749	402,705,431	225,286	-	-	2,802,061	87,447	7,101,365
2. Exposures After Credit Risk Mitigation	486,646,064	-	35,762,645	5,661,263	88,275,567	506,917,630	376,579,779	222,756	-	-	2,802,061	87,447	7,101,365

Information by major sectors and type of counterparties

Information about impaired credits and past due credits and value adjustments and provisioning methods are described in Part IV Footnote 2.

Current Period	Loans(*)			Provisions	
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)				
Major Sectors/Counterparties	Significant Increase of Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	Non-Performing (Regulation of Provision)	Provision For Expected Losses of Credit (TFRS 9)	(Regulation of Provision)
1. Agriculture	**180,906**	**276,165**	**-**	**249,458**	**-**
1.1. Farming and Livestock	177,462	194,458	-	177,341	-
1.2. Forestation	1,767	80,172	-	70,364	-
1.3. Fishing	1,677	1,535	-	1,753	-
2. Industrial	**16,713,447**	**3,836,446**	**-**	**5,468,154**	**-**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	85,685	27,039	-	24,740	-
2.2. Manufacturing Industry	14,031,213	3,736,990	-	4,758,221	-
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	2,596,549	72,417	-	685,193	-
3. Construction	**3,964,014**	**694,232**	**-**	**1,840,395**	**-**
4. Services	**28,505,972**	**5,174,207**	**-**	**9,552,089**	**-**
4.1. Wholesale and Retail Commerce	8,058,180	3,500,253	-	3,722,248	-
4.2. Hotel and Restaurant Services	1,594,900	227,609	-	381,746	-
4.3. Transportation and Communication	1,144,764	376,024	-	485,405	-
4.4. Financial Corporations	17,690	16,767	-	15,415	-
4.5. Real Estate and Loan Services	16,422,586	818,601	-	4,528,135	-
4.6. Independent Business Services	613,415	145,639	-	189,869	-
4.7. Education Services	95,953	14,120	-	22,401	-
4.8. Health and Social Services	558,484	75,194	-	206,870	-
5. Other	**65,386,300**	**32,805,162**	**-**	**30,580,005**	**-**
6. Total	**114,750,639**	**42,786,212**	**-**	**47,690,101**	**-**

(*) Represents the distribution of cash loans.

Prior Period	Loans(*)			Provisions	
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)				
Major Sectors/Counterparties	Significant Increase of Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	Non-Performing (Regulation of Provision)	Provision For Expected Losses of Credit (TFRS 9)	(Regulation of Provision)
1. Agriculture	**139,402**	**122,742**	**-**	**113,339**	**-**
1.1. Farming and Livestock	136,421	111,959	-	105,628	-
1.2. Forestation	1,920	1,364	-	1,236	-
1.3. Fishing	1,061	9,419	-	6,475	-
2. Industrial	**5,922,758**	**2,289,052**	**-**	**2,398,677**	**-**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	17,748	49,299	-	41,847	-
2.2. Manufacturing Industry	5,891,976	2,165,169	-	2,283,976	-
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	13,034	74,584	-	72,854	-
3. Construction	**2,752,888**	**621,682**	**-**	**1,269,235**	**-**
4. Services	**26,254,133**	**3,300,416**	**-**	**7,441,885**	**-**
4.1. Wholesale and Retail Commerce	5,269,948	2,020,224	-	2,145,093	-
4.2. Hotel and Restaurant Services	1,902,621	145,166	-	310,106	-
4.3. Transportation and Communication	867,145	154,867	-	225,996	-
4.4. Financial Corporations	32,392	10,246	-	12,690	-
4.5. Real Estate and Loan Services	17,189,204	824,995	-	4,449,525	-
4.6. Independent Business Services	296,293	96,070	-	109,882	-
4.7. Education Services	61,232	17,597	-	21,495	-
4.8. Health and Social Services	635,298	31,251	-	167,098	-
5. Other	**61,692,119**	**18,290,080**	**-**	**20,880,586**	**-**
6. Total	**96,761,300**	**24,623,972**	**-**	**32,103,722**	**-**

(*) Represents the distribution of cash loans.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Movements in value adjustments and provisions

Current Period	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments(*)	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions(**)	19,053,631	26,018,316	(6,314,169)	(6,604,945)	32,152,833
2. Stage 1-2 Provisions	21,556,602	10,324,214	(7,250,628)	-	24,630,188

(*) Represents the provision of loans written-off.
(**) Demonstrates provision movement of Stage 3 cash loans.

Prior Period	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments(*)	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions(**)	8,422,069	13,191,955	(730,489)	(1,829,904)	19,053,631
2. Stage 1-2 Provisions	18,582,159	9,816,682	(6,842,239)	-	21,556,602

(*) Represents the provision of loans written-off.
(**) Demonstrates provision movement of Stage 3 cash loans.

Exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer

The exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer table prepared in accordance with the communiqué “Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers of Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 28812 dated 5 November 2013 is presented below:

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on credit risk (continued)

Information on private sector receivables

Current Period Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Turkey	992,344,816	-	992,344,816
Ireland	2,564,261	-	2,564,261
United Kingdom	1,499,792	-	1,499,792
Other	815,390	-	815,390
Total	**997,224,259**	**-**	**997,224,259**

Prior Period Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Turkey	885,591,385	-	885,591,385
United Kingdom	1,559,875	-	1,559,875
Other	780,732	-	780,732
Total	**887,931,992**	**-**	**887,931,992**

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank

2.1.1. The way risk profile of the Bank is determined by business model and the interaction between (e.g. key risks related to business model and in which way those risks are reflected to disclosures) and in which way the risk profile of the Bank is related to risk appetite approved by board of directors

Bank acknowledges that business and strategy risks are material since the Bank’s growth oriented business plan is sensitive to changes in market conditions. From this point of view, Bank classifies business and strategy risk as an important risk. Bank reviews its 5-year long term business plans once a year periodically. If the economic developments and market conditions require, then business plans are reviewed and revised more often.

2.1.2. Risk management structure: Allocation of responsibilities in the Bank (e.g. supervision and delegationof authorization; separation of responsibilities with respect to their risk type, business unit etc.; relations between structures included in risk management processes [e.g. board of directors, senior management, separate risk committee, risk management unit, legal compliance, internal audit function])

Bank’s risk measurement, monitoring, and control functions have clearly defined responsibilities that are sufficiently independent from position/risk taking functions. Risk exposures are directly reported to Senior Management and the Board of Directors/Board Risk Committee. Bank’s internal control systems are designed to provide adequate segregation of duties, in order to prevent conflicts of interest with respect to the distinct functions of undertaking, approving, monitoring and controlling risks. In particular the functions that undertake transactions (front line) are administratively and operationally separate from the functions of, confirmation, accounting and settlement of transactions, as well as the safekeeping of the assets of the Bank or its customers.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (continued)

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank (continued)

Risk management governance at the Bank starts with the Board of Directors. The Board Risk Committee ("BRC"), Audit Committee (the "AC"), Assets and Liabilities Committee (the "ALCO"), Corporate and Retail Credit Policy Committee ("CPC"), Operational Risk Management Committee ("ORMC"), Reputation Risk Management and Risk Management Department are the important bodies of the risk management structure. The Board of Directors determines the general risk policy and the risk appetite of the Bank.

The Audit Committee is responsible for supervising whether the Bank complies with the provisions of applicable risk management legislation, and the internal risk management policies and procedures approved by the BoD. The AC reviewing whether the Bank has the methods, instruments and procedures required for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling the risk exposures of the Bank.

The ALCO, meeting monthly, is responsible for monitoring and managing the structural asset-liability mismatches of the Bank, as well as monitoring and controlling liquidity risk and foreign currency exchange risk.

The CPC meets monthly and is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the Bank's lending portfolio and determining principles and policies regarding the credit risk management processes such as loan approval, limit setting, rating, monitoring and problem management. The ORMC meets every three months and is responsible for reviewing operational risk issues of the Bank and defining the necessary actions to be taken to minimize these risks. The Reputation Risk Management Committee is established to identify, evaluate and monitor the reputational risks that the Bank is exposed to and to take necessary actions to prevent risks and meets quarterly.

The Risk Management Department, working independently from the executive functions and reporting to the Board of Directors, is organized under three main sections as market risk, credit risk, operational risk and model validation, each having responsibility for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and managing the relevant risks as well as for model validation, assessing the predictive ability of risk estimates and the use of ratings in credit processes.

The Compliance function is ensuring, through proper procedures, that the requirements and deadlines provided for by the regulatory framework in force are observed. In doing so, the compliance function informs all Bank employees on the relevant changes to the regulatory framework and provides guidance on the required changes to internal rules and processes. Moreover, the Compliance function cooperates as appropriate with the Risk Management unit, as compliance risk is considered a subcategory of operational risk.

Internal audit function acts as one of the three lines of defense of Bank risk Management model and provides the independent review function. Risk assessments at internal audit are carried out by internal audit department by paying attention to exposures that Bank has and controls relevant to them during audit works.

2.1.3 Channels which are used to extend and apply risk culture in the Bank (e.g. behavior rules, manuals including operation limits or procedures which shall be applied when the risk limits are exceeded, procedures regarding sharing of risk matters between business units and risk units)

The Risk Appetite Statement stands out as the basic risk management policy document in which the Bank defines its risks and determines its risk appetite and management principles. It also defines current and targeted risk profile and appetite, risk management organization, and core risk management capabilities.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (continued)

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank (continued)

Corporate and Retail Loan Policies and application directions also determines the Bank's credit risk management workflow and procedures.

TFRS 9 Impairment Policy is to define TFRS 9 Impairment and related activities to be performed in accordance with the requirements of TFRS 9 Implementation Guide. The policy is to determine the roles and responsibilities of the Bank units within the framework of TFRS 9, to determine the changes specific to TFRS 9 apart from the existing credit policy guidelines, to establish guidelines for TFRS 9 risk monitoring, control and reporting activities, and to establish the TFRS 9 Impairment framework applied within the Bank. aims to provide.

Corporate Rating Governance Policy regulates the internal governance framework for corporate and commercial segment risk rating system operations.

Capital Management Policy sets a framework for managing capital requirements and adequacy assessment, capital planning, capital measurement and monitoring, capital allocation, risk-adjusted aims to establish performance measurement and pricing principles.

Counterparty Credit Risk Policy, the risk strategy determined by the Bank with risk policies and local legislation in comply with effective and sufficient counterparty credit risk management with caution, constant to establish based on the principles of applicability.

The Enterprise Risk Management Policy aims to coordinate the Bank's risk management activities, establish the necessary standards and optimize performance and decision-making through the classification of risks and developing a structured approach for the Bank to address these risks.

Country Risk Policy is to set a consistent framework for the identification, management and reporting of country risk that QNB Bank is exposed to through its counterparties in different countries.

The Market Risk Management Policy determines the key principles underlying the operations of the Bank in money and capital markets including limit structure.

Banking Account Interest Rate Risk (BHFOR) Policy sets the basic principles for the management of interest rate risk related to banking activities other than trading accounts.

The liquidity policy outlines the Bank's view and identifies the guidelines for incurring, retaining and managing liquidity risk.

The Fair Value Policy aims to define the main principles, roles and responsibilities for measuring the fair value of financial instruments in accordance with accounting provisions and regulatory principles.

Investment Portfolio Risk Policy ensures that the activities related to the management of the Bank's investment portfolio are carried out in accordance with generally accepted practices. This policy explains the objectives and targets of the investment portfolio, whose management is given to the Treasury Trading and Asset-Liability Management units by the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO). It also defines the management and risk control framework for managing and maintaining the investment portfolio.

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (continued)

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank (continued)

The Operational Risk Management Policy ensures that all the Bank's stakeholders manage operational risk within a formalised framework aligned to business objectives.

Reputation Risk Policy, identifies the rules and frame of managing the reputation risk.

The Environmental and Social Risk Policy (Policy) sets forth QNB Bank's approach to environmental and social issues in line with the sustainability policy, strategy and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) commitments of QNB Group and QNB Bank.

2.1.4. Key elements and scope of risk measurement systems

Consistent across the Bank internal risk rating systems appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of each activity and fully integrated in credit processes. The internal risk rating system employs appropriate credit risk rating models the scope and coverage of which are adequate to accommodate the Bank's strategic aspirations and regulatory requirements. In particular, the Bank's internal rating systems form the basis of capital assessment and allocation and constitute a key element of risk adjusted performance measurement, pricing and profitability measurement.

Information systems and analytical techniques that enable measurement of credit risk inherent in all relevant activities, providing adequate information on the composition of the credit portfolio of the Bank, including identification of any concentrations of risk.

The Market Risk Management Policy determines the key principles underlying the operations of the Bank in money and capital markets. Key principles of Market Risk Management Framework are:

The Bank Risk Committee is responsible for ensuring that market risk strategy and policy are consistently implemented. This includes

- Implementation of the market risk management policy;
- Designation of risk limits;
- Definition of responsibilities for every unit involved in market risk management;
- Ongoing market risk monitoring and control, ensuring that risk appetite remains within the approved limits;
- Setting up appropriate IT systems for evaluating and monitoring the risks taken;
- Setting up standard models for market risk positions valuation and performance evaluation;
- Setting up comprehensive reporting and internal control systems;
- Providing for the maintenance of an adequate level of regulatory capital against the market risk undertaken; and
- Providing for the disclosure of information regarding the type and level of the market risk assumed and for the implementation of policies for the management thereof.

2.1.5. Disclosures regarding risk reporting processes provided to Board of Directors and senior management (especially on the scope and main content of reporting)

Monthly risk reports are prepared for submission to the Board of Directors and the Board Risk Committee. These executive reports include information related to capital adequacy, Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk, Counterparty Credit Risk and Operational Risk.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (continued)

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank (continued)

Credit Risk section of the report consists of three main sub sections such as General Outlook to the Total Portfolio, Business Loans and Retail Loans, and include;

- Basic risk appetite parameters included in the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement document;
- Exposures by segments, monthly and annual changes, portfolio growth;
- Sector concentration and risk metrics;
- Delinquency amounts, product types and delinquencies by segments, new NPLs and recoveries from NPLS;
- Detailed watchlist analyses for business segments;
- Rating distributions, PD distributions, expected loss trend, collateral structure;
- New NPLs, vintage analyses, recoveries by segments and products;
- Restructured credits by segments;
- Derivative products exposures by segments, stress testing; and
- Credit risk information regarding subsidiaries.

The Risk Management Division is required to inform Senior Management and Board Member who is responsible from Internal Systems on Market Risk of Trading Book and AFS portfolio.

Reports are prepared daily and indicatively include the following:

- Estimation of the VaR on aggregate basis and by type of risk (interest rate, FX, equity);
- Estimation of stress VaR on aggregate basis and by type of risk (interest rate, FX, equity);
- Sensitivity of the trading and AFS portfolio;
- Ratio of the securities portfolio to total assets;
- Breakdowns of the portfolio and utilization of the relevant limits; and
- Utilization of limits on option Greeks.

In addition, Board of Directors Risk Committee Report is prepared monthly in a way covering abovementioned market risk metrics and stress tests in order to be presented to Board of Directors and Risk Committee.

Operational Risk segment reporting broadly covers the following:

- Operational risk loss events experienced in the Bank;
- Key risk indicators and risk metrics; and
- Action tracking.

2.1.6. Disclosures regarding stress test (e.g. assets included in stress test, adapted scenarios and used methodologies and use of stress test in risk management)

Stress test constitute the center of capital planning within the scope of the Bank's APICA (Assessment Process of Internal Capital Adequacy). The Bank's general principles on these stress testing framework can be summarized as follows:

- Comprehensive stress testing, aggregated per risk category, is conducted at least annually on year end data and business plan;
- Stress testing is integrated to the ICAAP document which is subject to Board of Directors approval;

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (continued)

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank (continued)

- A historical scenario is selected as an anchor scenario to be used on the construct of base adverse scenario for the stress test use. However, final scenario is applied by enriching with hypothetical components as independent from anchor scenario;
- Bank's stress testing framework encompasses sensitivity tests;
- The impact of the stress testing on the Bank's financial strength and capital position are analyzed through some key ratios and key items including but not limited to the following: Non-performing Loan Ratio, Return of Equity, Return on Asset, Leverage Ratio, Core Tier I Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan Balances, Balance Sheet Items, the Statement of Profit or Loss Items; and
- The stress testing framework also includes reverse stress tests, where scenarios and shocks that could lead to the failure of the Bank are quantitatively or qualitatively outlined.

In scenarios using stress testing, as a result of increase in non-performing loans due to significant deterioration in asset quality and a decrease in capital adequacy, The Bank's ability to meet capital-strengthening actions and cash outflows that may occur in case of a possible liquidity crisis were tested. In this context, when potential risks are assessed, it is believed that the Bank has sufficient capacity for actions that may be taken.

Market Risk Management defines the stress test approaches as below;

- To move the risk factors parallel in one direction;
- To move the risk factors non parallel; and
- To perform tests to the existing portfolio based on past extreme situations.

The trading book consists of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, derivatives entered into for trading purposes, and open currency positions, which are clearly defined in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Within the scope of liquidity stress test to identify possible sources of liquidity weaknesses, scenarios that are specific to the bank, related to the market in general and taking both situations into account have been defined. Thus, the Bank's ability to meet its obligations during a funding crisis is tested. The Bank has had four different stress tests measuring how much it can meet its promises, without providing any new funds from the market or at very low levels of funds, cumulative cash outflows. For effective and sufficient liquidity risk management, the stress tests in question have been created based on crisis scenarios specific to the Bank, a general market crisis scenario, and a combined scenario in accordance with the "Guidance on Liquidity Risk Management".

2.1.7. Risk management, protection and mitigation strategies and process of the Bank sourcing from its business model and Monitoring processes of continuing effects of protection and mitigation

Forecasts related to effectiveness of credit risk mitigation methods and collection ability of the Bank associated with miscellaneous collateral types are stated with consideration ratios on the basis of collaterals. The aforementioned ratios are determined based on long term historical observations of the Bank and judgement of expert business units and most importantly with precautionary principle.

Likewise, conservatism is also embedded in regulatory rules through respective haircuts, collateral eligibility requirements and so forth. Furthermore, the collaterals used as a risk mitigant in the Bank's capital adequacy calculations are predominantly cash or equivalent collaterals. The treatment of cash collaterals is straight forward, issues about recovery, and valuation are not relevant.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (continued)

2.1 GBA - Risk management approach of the Bank (continued)

Regarding the exposure secured with mortgages, the new capital adequacy regime with Basel II increased the operational requirements for the recognition.

2.2. GB1 - Overview of Risk Weighted Assets

		Risk Weighted Amount		Minimum Capital Requirement
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
1.	Credit Risk (excluding counterparty Credit Risk)	1,028,420,052	811,934,405	82,273,604
2.	Standardized approach	1,028,420,052	811,934,405	82,273,604
3.	Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
4.	Counterparty credit risk	12,645,292	13,726,603	1,011,623
5.	Standardized approach for counterparty credit Risk	12,645,292	13,726,603	1,011,623
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 positions in banking accounts	-	-	-
13.	IRB ratings-based approach	-	-	-
14.	IRB Supervisory Formula Approach	-	-	-
15.	SA/simplified supervisory formula approach	-	-	-
16.	Market risk	31,554,788	13,237,775	2,524,383
17.	Standardized approach	31,554,788	13,237,775	2,524,383
18.	Internal model approaches	-	-	-
19.	Operational Risk	118,850,522	74,045,605	9,508,042
20.	Basic Indicator Approach	118,850,522	74,045,605	9,508,042
21.	Standard Approach	-	-	-
22.	Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23.	The amount of the discount threshold under the equity (subject to a 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24.	Floor adjustment	-	-	-
25.	**TOTAL(1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)**	**1,191,470,654**	**912,944,388**	**95,317,652**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amount

3.1. B1 - Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts

Current Period	Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS					
Assets	**Financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counterparty credit risk**	**Subject to the Securitization framework**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	255,839,456	255,851,506	-	-	-	-
Trading Financial Assets(*)	11,533,436	-	11,519,222	-	2,598,300	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	11,032,073	695,369	-	-	11,032,073	-
Banks	23,630,171	23,645,961	-	-	-	-
Money Market Placements	9,972,020	9,974,114	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale (Net)	183,487,029	183,487,029	58,539,275	-	-	-
Loans and Receivables	1,081,463,706	1,105,825,227	-	-	-	268,667
Factoring Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments (Net)	137,580,087	137,598,663	52,086,458	-	-	-
Investment in Associates (Net)	53,722	53,722	-	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries (Net)	29,510,521	28,189,370	-	-	-	1,321,151
Investment in Joint ventures (Net)	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
Lease Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets Held For Hedg-ing(*)	9,638,441	-	9,638,441	-	-	-
Property And Equipment (Net)	25,980,872	25,333,107	-	-	-	647,765
Intangible Assets (Net)	6,258,048	34,376	-	-	-	6,223,672
Investment Property (Net)	463,819	463,819	-	-	-	-
Tax Asset	302,403	302,403	-	-	-	-
Assets Held For Resale And Related To Dis-continued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	50,532,604	50,583,840	-	-	-	-
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	**1,837,281,208**	**1,822,041,306**	**131,783,396**	**-**	**13,630,373**	**8,461,255**

Liabilities	**Financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counterparty credit risk**	**Subject to the Securitization framework**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Deposits	1,002,506,662	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading(**)	10,109,198	-	-	-	5,178,151	-
Funds Borrowed	238,988,035	-	-	-	-	-
Money Markets	91,954,058	-	91,954,058	-	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	143,201,506	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables(***)	88,645,269	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities(***)	33,249,435	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Payables	3,009,885	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held For Hedging(**)	1,826,169	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	11,861,427	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Liability	3,515,825	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities For Property And Equipment Held For Sale And Related To Discontinued Opera-tions (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Loans	35,537,984	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholder's Equity	172,875,755	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,837,281,208**	**-**	**91,954,058**	**-**	**5,178,151**	**-**

(*) Financial assets held for trading and derivative financial assets for hedging purposes are included in the "Derivative Financial Assets" item in the financial statements.

(**) Financial liabilities held for trading and derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes are included in the "Derivative Financial Liabilities" item in the financial statements.

(***) Miscellaneous payables and other liabilities are presented under "Other Liabilities" items in the financial statements.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amount (continued)

3.1. B1 - Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts (continued)

Prior Period	Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS					
Assets	**Financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counterparty credit risk**	**Subject to the Securitization framework**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	253,090,980	253,100,785	-	-	-	-
Trading Financial Assets(*)	4,986,898	-	4,970,997	-	1,988,341	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	12,201,005	-	-	-	12,201,006	-
Banks	15,300,879	15,325,868	-	-	-	-
Money Market Placements	150,504	150,531	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale (Net)	140,210,832	140,210,832	88,992,233	-	-	-
Loans and Receivables	870,388,461	891,680,763	-	-	-	264,300
Factoring Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments (Net)	129,166,122	129,183,829	89,940,323	-	-	-
Investment in Associates (Net)	53,737	53,737	-	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries (Net)	19,531,005	17,601,030	-	-	-	1,929,975
Investment in Joint ventures (Net)	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
Lease Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets Held For Hedging(*)	5,956,427	-	5,956,427	-	-	-
Property And Equipment (Net)	21,281,303	20,772,106	-	-	-	509,197
Intangible Assets (Net)	4,407,812	9,919	-	-	-	4,397,893
Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Asset	5,365,515	5,365,515	-	-	-	-
Assets Held For Resale And Related To Discon-tinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	29,775,488	29,800,875	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,511,869,768**	**1,503,258,590**	**189,859,980**	**-**	**14,189,347**	**7,101,365**

Liabilities	Financial statements prepared as per TAS	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to the Securitization framework	Subject to market risk	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Deposits	880,223,329	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading(**)	7,228,941	-	-	-	4,321,727	-
Funds Borrowed	156,318,947	-	-	-	-	-
Money Markets	149,463,326	-	145,158,385	-	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	67,182,070	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables(***)	56,849,530	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	23,540,340	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Payables	1,678,801	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held For Hedg-ing(**)	4,119,865	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	10,770,199	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Liability	3,194,270	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities For Property And Equipment Held For Sale And Related To Discontinued Opera-tions (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Loans	32,298,839	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholder's Equity	119,001,311	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,511,869,768**	**-**	**145,158,385**	**-**	**4,321,727**	**-**

(*) Financial assets held for trading and derivative financial assets for hedging purposes are included in the "Derivative Financial Assets" item in the financial statements.

(**) Financial liabilities held for trading and derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes are included in the "Derivative Financial Liabilities" item in the financial statements.

(***) Miscellaneous payables and other liabilities are presented under "Other Liabilities" items in the financial statements.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amount (continued)

3.2. B2 - The main sources of the differences between the risk amounts and the amounts assessed in accordance with TAS in the financial statements (continued)

Current period	Total	Subject To Credit Risk	Subject to the Securitization	Subject To Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject To Market Risk
Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	1,967,455,075	1,822,041,306	-	131,783,396	13,630,373
Liabilities carrying value amount under regula-tory scope of consolidation	97,132,209	-	-	91,954,058	5,178,151
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	1,870,322,866	1,822,041,306	-	39,829,338	8,452,222
Off-Balance Sheet Amounts	187,406,717	187,406,717	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules	23,102,566	-	-	-	23,102,566
Repo transactions	(194,535,137)	(189,599,289)	-	(4,935,848)	-
Potential credit risk amount calculated for the counterparty	(26,281,811)	(22,313,983)	-	(3,967,828)	-
Risk Amounts	**1,860,015,201**	**1,797,534,751**	**-**	**30,925,662**	**31,554,788**

Prior period	Total	Subject To Credit Risk	Subject to the Securitization	Subject To Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject To Market Risk
Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	1,707,307,917	1,503,258,590	-	189,859,980	14,189,347
Liabilities carrying value amount under regula-tory scope of consolidation	149,480,112	-	-	145,158,385	4,321,727
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	1,557,827,805	1,503,258,590	-	44,701,595	9,867,620
Off-Balance Sheet Amounts	1,210,578,381	112,375,919	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules	3,370,155	-	-	-	3,370,155
Repo transactions	(142,484,213)	(129,972,182)	-	(12,512,031)	-
Potential credit risk amount calculated for the counterparty	(14,896,681)	(14,896,681)	-	-	-
Risk Amounts	**2,614,395,447**	**1,470,765,646**	**-**	**32,189,564**	**13,237,775**

3.3. BA - Disclosures regarding differences between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures

3.3.1. None.

3.3.2. There is no significant difference between amounts valued in accordance with TAS included in B2 and risk exposures except for “Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)”. There is a significant difference between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures, since the securities which are subject to repurchase that include in Money Market Payables account item are subject to counter party risk.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amount (continued)

3.3. BA - Disclosures regarding differences between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures (continued)

3.3.3 Valuation methodologies regarding the disclosure related to use of Market Value and Model Value

In general terms, market risk is the possibility of making loss as a result of changes occurring in the current market values of financial assets and positions in the bank’s trading accounts. In this framework, the following elements of the Bank, which must be reflected on balance sheet over their current market values (market to market), are included in market risk.

- Equity shares included in trading, investment fund participation documents, securities such as bonds and bills;
- Open foreign exchange position with respect to each foreign currency; and
- Derivative contracts concluded for trading that are sensitive to interest rate changes, forward and futures transactions considered within this scope, simple or complex options, swap transactions, and credit derivatives are

subject to market risk.

Classification of Trading Accounts are made in accordance with Appedix-3 of Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank’s Capital Adequacy.

QNB Bank calculates its value at market risk with standard method in the framework of “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank’s Capital Adequacy”. Accordingly, capital requirement is reached through multiplying of total of general market risk, commodity risk, settlement risk, exchange risk option risk to 12.5.

The Bank’s market risk basis value is reached by determining the amounts related to market risk. The details of the analysis are as follows:

- Commodity risk analysis: Simplified approach (Standard method);
- Interest rate risk analysis: General Market Risk Calculation (Standard method - maturity approach) - Specific risk calculation (Standard method);
- Equity shares risk analysis: Position risk in equity share investments (Standard method);
- Exchange rate exposure analysis (Standard method); and
- Option risk analysis: Weighting method with delta factor (Standard method).

Securities such as equity share, bond and bills, whose market prices are monitored directly, and derivative products such as futures, which are traded in stock exchange, are reviewed over their transaction prices as of reporting date. If a security included in Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss portfolio cannot be treated as of reporting date, it is evaluated over the price determined in scope of precautionary principles.

Market value of products, which are traded at over the counter markets such as forward foreign exchange, foreign exchange swaps and interest swaps, are calculated in line with discounting of cash flows over market interest rates. Market value of option transactions is performed based on softwares which are internationally accepted valuation methodologies.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amount (continued)

3.3. BA - Disclosures regarding differences between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures (continued)

Definition of independent price approval processes

There are four main price parameters which shall have an impact on current market value of financial assets and positions held by the Banks:

- Market interest rates (bond, bill and derivative prices);
- Share Prices;
- Exchange rates; and
- Gold, other precious metals and commodity prices.

Total risk of loss sourcing from price movements (interest, equity share, exchange and commodity risk) related to financial assets and positions are called as “general market risk”.

Independency of the price process is ensured through the controlled entry and management of the prices and data used in the valuation process into the Bank’s systems by the Treasury Control Unit and Treasury Operations. In addition, the pricing and valuation systems in question are reviewed and validated periodically by the Risk Management Model Validation Unit.

Processes for valuation adjustments or differences (It includes definition of process and methodology definition for the valuation of trading positions according to type of financial instrument)

TL borrowing instruments included in securities portfolio of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss account consist of government securities. The aforementioned securities are evaluated based on weighted average price traded in the market. For the TL securities not traded, market price is calculated based on CBRT prices. Average of quotation of purchase and sell in the market are accepted as market price for Foreign Currency securities included in the same portfolio.

4. Credit Risk Disclosures

4.1. General Information on Credit Risk

4.1.1. CRA - General Qualitative Information on Credit Risk

a) Conversion of Bank’s business model to components of credit risk profile

The Bank deploys forward looking, risk sensitive measurement systems and tools, including appropriate information technology applications and management information systems, to account for expected and unexpected losses in both normal and stress market conditions, for all types of risks as appropriate. The conversion of business model to components in risk profile is digitized through aforementioned instruments.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (continued)

4.1. General Information on Credit Risk (continued)

4.1.1. CRA - General Qualitative Information on Credit Risk (continued)

b) Criteria and approach used during the determination of credit risk policy and credit risk limits

Bank credit policies have been established to form effective and satisfactory loan allocation processes based on prudence and applicability principles in a way that it is in line with the risk boundaries set by the Bank, Bank Credit Policies and legal authorities. Pillars of credit risk management policy in Bank are;

- Rules and Regulations of BRSA (Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency);
- Decisions of institutions auditing QNB Group;
- Credit policies and procedures at Group level;
- Credit policies and procedures at Bank level;
- Risk Appetite Statement;
- Corporate, commercial and SME banking credit policies and corporate grading management documents; and
- Individual credit and credit cards policies.

Risk Appetite Statement comes out as the main risk management policy document in which the Bank defines its risks, determines the risk appetite and the risk management principles. Credit risk limits are reviewed annually, consistent to risk strategy.

c) Structure and organization of credit risk management and control function

All of the process related to direct or indirect credit allocation, extension, monitoring and operation of the Bank in favor of individuals or legal entities are reviewed in scope of credit risk management. Activities related to capital management includes calculation of legal and economic capital requirement of annual and long term business plans of the Bank.

Activities related to Credit Risk and Capital Management are carried out by Credit Risk Analytic, Strategy and Capital Management unit. Bank’s Credit Risk organization, duties and responsibilities, related units and responsibilities of those units are identified in detail in the own Credit Policy documents of the Bank, Risk Appetite Statement Document and Risk Management Department operation instruction and also main principles, applications, limits and reporting processes, which are going to be adopted in Credit Risk Management, are included.

Main responsibilities of Credit Risk Management Department are as follows:

- To establish risk management policies and strategies related to risks exposed by the Bank and to submit those policies and strategies for the approval of Board of Directors Risk Committee;
- To ensure fulfilment of risk identification, measurement, analysis, monitoring, control and mitigation activities in accordance with risk management policies and processes approved by Board of Directors and to report all significant in balance and off balance risks which are undertaken at Bank level to senior management;
- To make internal capital adequacy review covering all risks and to make forecasts related to course of capital adequacy ratio in the framework of long term business plans of the Bank;
- To make periodic stress tests and scenario analysis and establish early warning systems;
- To support decision-making processes of the Bank through providing reviews and risk point of view with respect to risk management;

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (continued)

4.1. General Information on Credit Risk (continued)

4.1.1. CRA - General Qualitative Information on Credit Risk (continued)

- To encourage risk awareness and management culture at Bank level;
- To develop of forecasting models/approaches and the measurement monitoring of portfolio credit risk through Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD); and
- Implementation of risk based Credit Classification and Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations under TFRS 9, determination of credit risk measurement framework, development and implementation of relevant models/ approaches.

d) Relationship between credit risk management, risk control, legal compliance and internal audit functions

Risk governance model includes three lines of defense consisting of:

- The risk taking units (lines of business) at the first level, responsible for assessing and minimizing risks for a given level of return;
- Risk Management Unit, at the second level, identifies, monitors, controls, quantifies risk, provides appropriate tools and methodologies, provides coordination and assistance; measures risk adjusted performance across the business lines; reports to appropriate levels and proposes mitigation measures, being supported by business lines, where the risk is actually created, and specialized units; and
- Internal Audit provides the independent review function.

The Compliance function is ensuring, through proper procedures, that the requirements and deadlines provided for by the regulatory framework in force are observed. the compliance function informs all Bank employees on the relevant changes to the regulatory framework and provides guidance on the required changes to internal rules and processes. Moreover, the Compliance function cooperates as appropriate with the Risk Management unit, as compliance risk is considered a subcategory of operational risk.

Internal audit function acts as one of the three lines of defense of Bank risk Management model and provides the independent review function. Risk assessments at internal audit are carried out by internal audit department by paying attention to exposures that Bank has and controls relevant to them during audit works.

e) Disclosures regarding risk reporting processes provided to Board of Directors and senior management (especially on the scope and main content of reporting)

A Board of Directors Risk Committee Report is prepared monthly to be submitted to the Board of Directors Risk Committee, and the report mainly consists of information on capital adequacy, Market Risk, Credit Risk, Counterparty Credit Risk and Operational Risk. The main content and scope of the report contains development in risk parameters, change in risk profile, concentration and risk metrics, stress tests and results, delay amounts and rates on the basis of segments, third stage, second stage, rating and default probability distributions, aging analysis collateral structure, collection amounts by segment and product, and non-performing loan restructurings. In addition to this monthly report, a quarterly comparison analysis with peer banks based on capital adequacy and credit risk metrics is reported to senior management and the board of directors.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (continued)

4.2. CR1 - Credit quality of assets

	Current Period	Gross carrying values of as per TAS: Defaulted Exposures	Gross carrying values of as per TAS: Non-defaulted Ex-posures	Provision/ Allowances/ Impairments	Net Values
1.	Loans	42,786,212	1,095,460,514	56,783,020	1,081,463,706
2.	Debt Securities	-	321,062,279	18,576	321,043,703
3.	Off-balance sheet Exposures	904,920	1,659,782,978	2,234,282	1,658,453,616
4.	**Total**	**43,691,132**	**3,076,305,771**	**59,035,878**	**3,060,961,025**
	Prior Period	**Gross carrying values of as per TAS: Defaulted Exposures**	**Gross carrying values of as per TAS: Non-defaulted Ex-posures**	**Provision/ Allowances/ Impairments**	**Net Values**
1.	Loans	24,623,972	886,374,722	40,610,233	870,388,461
2.	Debt Securities	-	269,377,557	17,707	269,359,850
3.	Off-balance sheet exposures	569,355	1,038,600,667	1,624,556	1,037,545,466
4.	**Total**	**25,193,327**	**2,194,352,946**	**42,252,496**	**2,177,293,777**

4.3. CR2 - Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

		Current Period	Prior Period
1.	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	24,623,972	10,454,474
2.	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	44,895,201	22,501,262
3.	Returned to non-defaulted status	-	-
4.	Amounts written off(*)	14,031,502	1,829,904
5.	Other changes(**)	12,701,459	6,501,860
6.	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)**	**42,786,212**	**24,623,972**

(*) The current period includes the sale of non-performing loan receivables amounting to TL 6,981,057 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,743,573).

(**) Includes collections from credits in default.

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets

4.4.1. The criteria taken into consideration by the Bank in determining the impairment are explained in footnote VIII of the third section.

4.4.2. There is no part of past due receivables which is not reviewed as “loans subject to provisioning”.

4.4.3. The Bank’s specific provision calculation is explained in footnote VIII of the third section.

4.4.4. In receivables of the customers having difficulties in payment of receivables to the Bank or expected to have possible difficulties in payments then receivables in aforementioned scope are identified as “restructured receivables”.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (continued)

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets (continued)

4.4.5. Exposures provisioned according to major regions, major sectors and remaining maturity

Country	Current Period	Prior Period
Türkiye	1,088,069,085	882,515,564
European Union (EU) Countries	504	685
USA, Canada	-	-
OECD Countries(*)	4,059,048	1,093,507
Off-Shore Banking Regions	786,876	784,288
Other	2,545,001	1,980,678
Total(*)	**1,095,460,514**	**886,374,722**

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

Exposures provisioned against by major sectors

	Current Period	Prior Period
1. Agriculture	**4,846,495**	**4,171,379**
1.1. Farming and Raising Livestock	2,743,135	2,516,896
1.2. Forestry	55,193	62,820
1.3. Fishing	2,048,167	1,591,663
2. Manufacturing	**247,521,013**	**179,403,349**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	1,571,048	1,669,523
2.2. Production	227,749,533	166,119,768
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	18,200,432	11,614,058
3. Construction	**31,714,413**	**22,537,373**
4. Services	**344,841,482**	**268,204,619**
4.1. Wholesale and retail trade	150,391,794	106,744,430
4.2. Hotel, food and beverage services	39,369,815	24,598,095
4.3. Transportation and telecommunica-tion	67,815,395	55,971,907
4.4. Financial institutions	29,867,377	30,333,525
4.5. Real estate and leasing services	29,479,420	29,683,388
4.6. Self-employment services	9,813,763	6,312,908
4.7. Education services	1,460,652	1,373,848
4.8. Health and social services	16,643,266	13,186,518
5. Other	**466,537,111**	**412,058,002**
6. Total	**1,095,460,514**	**886,374,722**

Breakdown of Loans according to remaining maturity

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Total
Loans and Receivables(*)	-	382,610,631	139,209,931	334,429,569	203,962,820	35,247,563	1,095,460,514

(*) Provision amounts have been deducted from current period balances.

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Total
Loans and Receivables(*)	-	311,572,897	125,739,603	288,977,940	134,972,814	25,111,468	886,374,72

(*) Provision amounts have been deducted from current period balances.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (continued)

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets (continued)

4.4.6. Exposures provisioned against by major regions and Loans written off during the period an uncollectible

Exposures provisioned against by major regions and loans written off during the period an uncollectible

Current Period	Loans Subject to Provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets
Türkiye	42,741,096	32,120,604	14,031,502
European Union (EU) Countries	25	14	-
USA, Canada	17	11	-
OECD Countries(*)	122	79	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-
Other Countries	44,952	32,125	-
Total	**42,786,212**	**32,152,833**	**14,031,502**

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

Prior Period	Loans Subject to Provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets
Türkiye	24,562,950	19,000,813	1,829,904
European Union (EU) Countries	27	16	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-
OECD Countries(*)	-	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-
Other Countries	60,995	52,802	-
Total	**24,623,972**	**19,053,631**	**1,829,904**

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

Exposures provisioned against by major sectors and Loans written off

	Current Period			Prior Period		
	Loans subject to provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets	Loans subject to provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets
1. Agriculture	**276,165**	**232,273**	**13,428**	**122,742**	**103,080**	**17,152**
1.1. Farming and Raising Livestock	194,458	160,796	13,421	111,959	95,813	17,096
1.2. Forestry	80,172	69,947	-	1,364	917	10
1.3. Fishing	1,535	1,530	7	9,419	6,350	46
2. Industrial	**3,836,446**	**3,248,027**	**127,549**	**2,289,052**	**1,881,535**	**38,258**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	27,039	21,791	650	49,299	40,552	142
2.2. Production	3,736,990	3,164,822	126,899	2,165,169	1,769,228	38,021
2.3. Electricity. Gas. Water	72,417	61,414	-	74,584	71,755	95
3. Construction	**694,232**	**538,435**	**99,639**	**621,682**	**404,165**	**16,882**
4. Services	**5,174,207**	**3,909,918**	**498,853**	**3,300,416**	**2,469,342**	**226,218**
4.1. Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,500,253	2,835,431	401,364	2,020,224	1,705,645	166,036
4.2. Hotel. Food and Beverage Services	227,609	191,990	33,764	145,166	125,516	24,858
4.3. Transportation and Communication	376,024	299,155	33,439	154,867	128,789	18,202
4.4. Financial Institutions	16,767	13,252	999	10,246	9,626	467
4.5. Real Estate and Renting Services	818,601	375,163	3,421	824,995	376,870	2,919
4.6. Self-Employment Services	145,639	119,404	18,959	96,070	79,559	8,834
4.7. Educational Services	14,120	12,278	2,067	17,597	16,525	2,097
4.8. Health and Social Services	75,194	63,245	4,840	31,251	26,812	2,805
5. Other	**32,805,162**	**24,224,180**	**13,292,033**	**18,290,080**	**14,195,509**	**1,531,394**
6. Total	**42,786,212**	**32,152,833**	**14,031,502**	**24,623,972**	**19,053,631**	**1,829,904**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (continued)

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets (continued)

4.4.7 Aging Analysis

Overdue Days	Current Period	Prior Period
0-30	1,072,719,121	872,233,772
31-60	14,772,520	10,199,904
61-90	7,968,873	3,941,046
90+	42,786,212	24,623,972
Total	**1,138,246,726**	**910,998,694**

5. Credit risk mitigation

5.1. CRM - Qualitative disclosure on credit risk mitigation techniques

Collateralization is used as main risk mitigation method. Tangible and intangible assets which can be accepted as collateral and their consideration rates are defined in detail in instructions. The Bank follows a conservative approach in collateral valuation. The value of the collateral is determined both with independent valuation and also internal valuation.

Legality and operational applicability are the precondition for the validity of collaterals. Legal teams should have performed sufficient legal examinations and confirmed all legal regulations related to collateral and validity of collateral before the receipt of the collateral. In addition, all contracts and other related documents should be obtained.

Collateral value should not have a positive correlation with the credit worthiness of the debtor.

Monitoring of collateral values is important to maintain credit quality. Market value of the collateral is periodically reviewed in line with determined frequency in directives and necessary precautions are taken when there is a significant deterioration indication in market value of the collateral.

Insurance policies of the collaterals should be obtained.

Collateral value meets Debt-Collateral ratio determined for credit type or specific sectors legally or in internal application of the Bank.

The Bank takes netting agreements concluded with counterparties into account in the framework of rules mentioned in scope of Appendix-2 of Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Capital Adequacy during the counterparty risk measurement.

5.2. CR3 - Credit risk mitigation techniques - Overview

	Current Period	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateral-ized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1.	Loans	1,052,003,429	29,460,277	15,598,532	-	-	-	-
2.	Debt securities	321,043,703	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	**Total**	**1,373,047,132**	**29,460,277**	**15,598,532**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4.	Of which default-ed	10,618,574	14,805	879	-	-	-	-

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

5. Credit risk mitigation

5.2. CR3 - Credit risk mitigation techniques - Overview (continued)

	Prior Period	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateral-ized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1.	Loans	849,339,067	21,049,394	11,096,539	-	-	-	-
2.	Debt securities	269,359,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	**Total**	**1,118,698,917**	**21,049,394**	**11,096,539**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4.	Of which default-ed	5,417,452	152,889	1,691	-	-	-	-

Credit risk when standard approach is used

6.1. CRA - Qualitative disclosures which shall be made related to grading marks used by the Banks while calculating credit risk with standard approach

6.1.1. Ratings of Fitch and JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. credit rating agencies are used in credit risk standard approach calculations.

6.1.2. Ratings of Fitch credit rating agency are used to determine the risk weights of receivables from central governments or central banks, receivables from banks and intermediary institutions, which are subject to risk classes. The ratings of JCR Avrasya Değerlendirme A.Ş. are used in determining the risk weights for corporate receivables subject to risk categories.

6.1.3. Mark is assigned to a debtor by taking for all assets of the debtor into account.

6.1.4. CRA, which is not included in twinning table of the institution, is not used.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used (continued)

6.2. CR4 - Standard Approach- Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

	Current Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Exposure Categories	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	502,890,969	-	508,450,652	-	-	0%
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	149,822	3,318	149,822	1,544	75,683	50%
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	662,566	169,214	662,561	29,634	692,195	100%
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6.	Exposures to institutions	50,234,109	59,312,520	50,205,956	7,132,416	18,687,179	33%
7.	Exposures to corporates	302,536,638	323,880,736	292,630,449	125,312,373	386,285,359	92%
8.	Retail exposures	600,650,124	1,394,017,080	589,399,339	29,868,214	464,450,664	75%
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	8,278,947	1,178,924	8,278,946	565,348	3,095,503	35%
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	46,811,598	5,078,377	46,811,598	2,594,406	27,352,462	55%
11.	Past-due loans	10,618,909	-	10,618,030	-	5,812,766	55%
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	3,666,044	61,585	3,666,045	26,285	17,430,115	472%
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
16.	Other assets	92,173,409	-	92,173,409	-	75,580,402	82%
17.	Investments in equities	28,957,724	-	28,957,724	-	28,957,724	100%
18.	**Total**	**1,647,630,859**	**1,783,701,754**	**1,632,004,531**	**165,530,220**	**1,028,420,052**	**57%**

	Prior Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Exposure Categories	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	473,929,527	-	475,130,388	-	-	0%
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	179,514	20,115	179,514	-	89,757	50%
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	846,927	296,875	716,613	63,480	780,093	100%
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6.	Exposures to institutions	29,815,924	7,838,829	29,815,691	4,477,976	15,315,619	45%
7.	Exposures to corporates	260,421,664	237,467,936	251,890,298	76,136,673	306,664,347	93%
8.	Retail exposures	496,099,799	924,404,505	492,468,092	14,422,741	380,168,125	75%
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	5,281,036	705,370	5,281,036	380,227	1,981,442	35%
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	28,949,769	6,403,993	28,949,769	3,029,531	21,580,636	67%
11.	Past-due loans	5,155,349	-	5,153,658	-	2,880,162	56%
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	3,020,446	15,354	3,018,355	6,462	14,344,439	474%
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
16.	Other assets	61,987,574	455,718	61,987,574	-	50,471,898	81%
17.	Investments in equities	17,657,568	-	17,657,568	-	17,657,568	100%
18.	**Total**	**1,383,345,097**	**1,177,608,695**	**1,372,248,556**	**98,517,090**	**811,934,086**	**55%**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used (continued)

6.3. CR5 - Standard approach - exposures by asset classes and risk

	Current Period										
	Exposure Categories/ Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Risk Exposure Amount
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	508,450,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508,450,652
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	151,366	-	-	-	-	151,366
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,195	-	-	692,195
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures to institutions	-	-	33,375,568	-	23,901,477	-	61,327	-	-	57,338,372
7.	Exposures to corporates	-	-	21,894,348	-	28,283,970	-	367,764,504	-	-	417,942,822
8.	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	619,267,553	-	-	-	619,267,553
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	8,844,294	-	-	-	-	-	8,844,294
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	44,107,083	-	5,298,921	-	-	49,406,004
11.	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	9,647,758	-	933,043	37,229	-	10,618,030
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,724	3,397,606	3,692,330
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,957,724	-	-	28,957,724
17.	Other Assets	15,895,236	-	872,214	-	-	-	75,405,959	-	-	92,173,409
18.	**Total**	**524,345,888**	**-**	**56,142,130**	**8,844,294**	**106,091,654**	**619,267,553**	**479,113,673**	**331,953**	**3,397,606**	**1,797,534,751**

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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 BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used (continued)

6.3. CR5 - Standard approach - exposures by asset classes and risk (continued)

	Current Period										
	Exposure Categories/ Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Risk Exposure Amount
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	475,130,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,130,388
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	179,514	-	-	-	-	179,514
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	780,093	-	-	780,093
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures to institutions	-	-	6,352,472	-	27,792,140	-	149,055	-	-	34,293,667
7.	Exposures to corporates	-	-	13,996,674	-	20,330,570	-	293,699,727	-	-	328,026,971
8.	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	506,890,833	-	-	-	506,890,833
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	5,661,263	-	-	-	-	-	5,661,263
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	20,797,329	-	11,181,971	-	-	31,979,300
11.	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	4,546,992	-	606,666	-	-	5,153,658
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222,756	2,802,061	3,024,817
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,657,568	-	-	17,657,568
17.	Other Assets	11,515,676	-	-	-	-	-	50,471,898	-	-	61,987,574
18.	**Total**	**486,646,064**	**-**	**20,349,146**	**5,661,263**	**73,646,545**	**506,890,833**	**374,546,978**	**222,756**	**2,802,061**	**1,470,765,646**

7. Disclosures regarding counterparty credit risk

7.1. Qualitative disclosures regarding DCCR - CCR table

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) states the risk that the counterparty to a transaction that imposes obligations on both parties defaults before the final payment included in the cash flow of the relevant transaction. Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) refers to the risk that the counterparty involved in a transaction, which imposes obligations on both parties, may default before the final payment in the cash flow of the transaction. CCR is managed within the framework of the Counterparty Credit Risk Policy approved by the Board of Directors. This policy outlines the scope of CCR, the risk calculation methodology, and the distribution of authority and responsibilities. In this context, the Bank's established risk appetite ensures compliance with local regulations and the establishment of effective risk management processes based on the principles of prudence and continuity.

It is essential to allocate credit limits for transactions falling under CCR. For the purposes of limit definition and risk monitoring, Financial Institutions, Corporate Customers, and Individual Customers are tracked separately. Approval authorities determined within the credit allocation process are applied for legal entities and individuals other than banks. For derivative transactions, limits are set in accordance with the Bank's risk appetite, policies, and strategies. The established limits for banks are approved by the Board of Directors. Relevant risk and limit amounts are monitored daily; in the event of a collateral shortfall, the missing collateral amount is completed in accordance with policy standards and the legal framework.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

7. Disclosures regarding counterparty credit risk (continued)

7.1. Qualitative disclosures regarding DCCR - CCR table (continued)

For the purpose of measuring Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR), potential, current, and maximum exposure amounts are calculated on a transaction basis. As part of transactions conducted with financial institutions, risk mitigation techniques—including the use of international master agreements (ISDA, CSA, GMRA, etc.) as well as collateralization and margin call practices implemented through central clearing counterparties—are applied. For other counterparties, the collateralization principles and procedures established under the Bank's credit policies are implemented. Risk indicators related to CCR are periodically reported to senior management through reports and scenario analyses presented to the Risk Committee and the Executive Committee.

7.2. CCR1 - Assessment of Counterparty Credit Risk according to the models of measurement

	Current Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	The alpha used to calculate the legal risk amount	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1.	Standard approach - CCR (for derivatives)	4,901,845	5,582,533	-	1.4	14,678,130	6,579,111
2.	Internal Model Method (for derivative financial instruments, repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	The simple method used to mitigate credit risk - repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Comprehensive method for reducing credit risk - (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	16,247,532	4,436,396
5.	Repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long-term transactions with risk exposure value for credit securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,015,507**

	Prior Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	The alpha used to calculate the legal risk amount	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1.	Standard approach - CCR (for derivatives)	3,974,407	2,634,076	-	1.4	9,251,876	4,724,925
2.	Internal Model Method (for derivative financial instruments, repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	The simple method used to mitigate credit risk - repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Comprehensive method for reducing credit risk - (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	22,937,689	7,726,933
5.	Repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long-term transactions with risk exposure value for credit securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,451,858**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

7. Disclosures regarding counterparty credit risk (continued)

7.3. CCR2 - Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

		Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)		Risk Weighted Amounts	
		Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
	Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy	-	-	-	-
1.	(i) Value at risk component (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
2.	(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
3.	Total portfolio value with simplified approach CVA capital adequacy	14,678,130	9,251,876	1,628,963	1,274,745
4.	**Total amount of CVA capital adequacy**	**14,678,130**	**9,251,876**	**1,628,963**	**1,274,745**

7.4. CCR3 - Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

	Current Period									
	Exposure Categories/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Risk
1.	Exposures from central governments or central banks	204,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,341
2.	Exposures from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Exposures from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
4.	Exposures from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	18,335,063	7,876,474	-	-	-	1,004,281	27,215,818
7.	Exposures from corporates	-	-	35,173	64,267	-	3,185,815	-	-	3,285,255
8.	Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	220,236	-	-	-	220,236
9.	Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Short term credit rated banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Collective investment undertaking investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	**Total**	**204,341**	**-**	**18,370,236**	**7,940,741**	**220,236**	**3,185,827**	**-**	**1,004,281**	**30,925,662**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

7. Disclosures regarding counterparty credit risk (continued)

7.4. CCR3 - Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights (continued)

	Prior Period									
	Exposure Categories/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Risk
1.	Exposures from central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,447	87,447
2.	Exposures from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Exposures from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
4.	Exposures from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	15,204,383	14,512,906	-	-	-	-	29,717,289
7.	Exposures from corporates	-	-	209,116	116,115	-	2,032,774	-	-	2,358,005
8.	Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	26,797	-	-	-	26,797
9.	Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Short term credit rated banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Collective investment undertaking investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**15,413,499**	**14,629,021**	**26,797**	**2,032,801**	**-**	**87,447**	**32,189,565**

7.5. CCR4 - Risk Class and Counterparty Credit Risk on the basis of Possibility of Default

Related table is not presented due to standard method is used for calculation of capital adequacy (31 December 2024 - None).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

7. Disclosures regarding counterparty credit risk (continued)

7.6. CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given			
Current Period	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
Cash - Local Currency	-	13,802	-	1,629,333	32,270,536	-
Cash - Foreign Currency	-	11,230,576	-	2,550,265	49,767,909	-
Government bond-domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bond-other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institution bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**11,244,378**	**-**	**4,179,598**	**82,038,445**	**-**

	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given			
Prior Period	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
Cash - Local Currency	-	98,363	-	811,534	42,268,949	-
Cash - Foreign Currency	-	3,865,362	-	5,198,458	102,539,175	-
Government bond-domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bond-other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institution bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**3,963,725**	**-**	**6,009,992**	**144,808,124**	**-**

7.7. CCR6 - Credit derivatives

Related table is not presented due to the Bank has no risk arrived from derivative credit received or sold. (31 December 2024 - None)

7.8. CCR7 - RWA changes on CCR within the internal model method

Related table is not presented due to usage of standard approach for the calculation of capital adequacy (31 December 2024 - None).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

7. Disclosures regarding counterparty credit risk (continued)

7.9. CCR8 - Exposures to central counterparties

		Current Period		Prior Period	
		Exposure at Default (Post - CRM)	RWA	Exposure at Default (Post - CRM)	RWA
1.	**Exposure to Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCPs) Total**	**407,835**	**5,623**	**198,446**	**2,094**
2.	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions) of which	167,768	822	110,999	345
3.	(i) OTC Derivatives	240,067	4,801	87,447	1,749
4.	(ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-	-	-
5.	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
6.	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
7.	Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
8.	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
9.	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
10.	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
11.	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)	-	-	-	-
12.	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
13.	(i) OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-
14.	(ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-	-	-
15.	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
16.	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
17.	Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18.	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19.	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20.	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

8. Securitization exposures

The Bank has no securitization transactions. (31 December 2024 - None).

9. Disclosures regarding Market Risk

9.1. MRD - Qualitative information which shall be disclosed to public related to market risk

9.1.1. Market risk states the risk sourcing from change in market prices on positions held in order to make profit in trading accounts in line with short term expectations in market prices or interest rates. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss accounts covers all derivative products except for financial assets held for trading, open exchange position and having hedging purposes.

The Bank has established a structure to effectively define, monitor and manage the risk sourcing from changes in market prices including interest rates, stocks, bond prices, exchange rates and uncertainty of aforementioned prices in their volatility levels. The aforementioned structure is determined in Market Risk Policy of the Bank which is approved by the Board of Directors. This policy determines principles, measurement methods, processes and limits covering all transactions of the Bank sourcing from market risk.

Market risk is calculated and reported on a monthly basis with standard method for capital adequacy calculation in line with regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Capital Adequacy published by BRSA.

Market risk also includes value at risk limits in line with internal policies based on internal model. Limits include value at risk limits, positions, limits on options sensitivity and loss cessation limits for each of the market risk types.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

9. Disclosures regarding Market Risk (continued)

9.1. MRD - Qualitative information which shall be disclosed to public related to market risk (continued)

9.1.2. Risk Committee of the Bank is responsible to ensure implementation of market risk strategy and policies in a consistent manner. Market risk unit operates totally independent from risk carrying units and directly subject to Risk Committee of the Bank in given authorization and responsibilities framework.

Internal Control Department is responsible for the evaluation of internal control system related to market risk through periodical independent audits. Required system evaluation reports are shared with Board of Directors and other related authorities. Risk Committee of Board of Directors provides holding of sufficient capital against market risk carried by QNB Bank.

9.1.3. The Bank makes its capital calculation for market risk in accordance with standard method approach defined in Basel II first pillar. Capital calculation method for each risk category is made by BRSA in line with Basel standards as of month-ends as solo and consolidated.

The Bank calculates market risk with value at risk approach for the purpose of monitoring and management of risk at the Bank except for standard method. The aforementioned calculation is made both for the risk of trading portfolio and the risk of positions of the trading desk. Value at risk calculation is made daily with historical simulation at 99% confidence interval through 252 working days observation period and exponential weighted moving average volatility assumption. Dynamic structure of the volatility is reached through giving weight to recent observations in exponential weighted moving average. In addition to the VaR calculation, risk amounts are calculated by stress VaR and stress tests, taking into account the risk that may occur during stress periods.

9.2. MR1 - Standardized approach

		RWA(**)	
		Current Period	Prior Period
	Outright products(*)	30,990,350	13,205,839
1.	*Interest rate risk (general and specific)*	*8,021,662*	*3,680,538*
2.	*Equity risk (general and specific)*	*2,968,025*	*2,151,100*
3.	*Foreign exchange risk*	*13,214,825*	*6,997,313*
4.	*Commodity risk*	*6,785,838*	*376,888*
	Options	564,438	31,938
5.	*Simplified approach*	-	-
6.	*Delta-plus method*	*564,438*	*31,938*
7.	*Scenario approach*	-	-
8.	Securitization	-	-
9.	**Total**	**31,554,788**	**13,237,777**

(*) Outright products refer to position in products that are not optional.

(**) The Market Risk represents the capital requirement multiplied by 12.5 times Risk Weighted Amount.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations on Risk Management (continued)

10. Explanations related to the operational risk

The amount subject to operational risk is calculated in accordance with the 'Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks' published in the Official Gazette dated 28 June 2012 and numbered 28337. In accordance with Section 3 'Calculation of the Amount Subject to Operational Risk', the amount subject to operational risk is calculated by using the 'Basic Indicator Method' by using the year-end gross revenues of the Bank for the last 3 years 2024, 2023 and 2022. As of 31 December 2025, the amount subject to operational risk is TL 118,850,522 (31 December 2024 - TL 74,045,600).

Current Year Basic Indicator Method	2 PP Amount	1 PP Amount	CP Amount	Total/No. of Years of Positive Gross	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	42,847,205	63,537,231	83,776,401	63,386,946	15	9,508,042
Value at operational risk (Total*12,5)						**118,850,522**
Prior Year Basic Indicator Method	**2 PP Amount**	**1 PP Amount**	**CP Amount**	**Total/No. of Years of Positive Gross**	**Rate (%)**	**Total**
Gross Income	12,088,533	42,847,205	63,537,231	39,490,990	15	5,923,648
Value at operational risk (Total*12,5)						**74,045,600**

Annual gross income is calculated by deducting the profit/loss arising from the sale of securities followed up in the securities available for sale and held-to-maturity accounts, the extraordinary incomes and the amounts indemnified from insurance, from the sum of the net amounts of interest income and non-interest income.

III. Explanations on Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

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

The difference between the 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 determine 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 Bank strategy and updated as deemed necessary.

In measuring the exchange rate exposure of the Bank, the "standard method" used in the legal reports and the internal method are used in the VaR. Measurements made within the scope of the standard method are conducted on a monthly basis and serve as the basis for determining the capital requirement arising from exchange rate risk. 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 currency types and trading desks, and daily limit compliance is monitored by Risk Management.

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

The Bank hedges foreign currency borrowings with derivative instruments. The Bank 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.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

III. Explanations on Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

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

US Dollar purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet TL 42.8457
Euro purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet TL 50.2859

Date	US Dollar	Euro
31 December 2025	42.8457	50.2859
30 December 2025	42.8623	50.4532
29 December 2025	42.8542	50.4519
26 December 2025	42.7656	50.3547
25 December 2025	42.7641	50.3896

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

The arithmetical average of the Bank's US Dollar and Euro purchase rates for December 2025 are TL 42.6074 and TL 49.9031 respectively.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

III. Explanations on Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

5. Information on the foreign currency exchange rate risk

Current Period	EUR	USD	Other FC	Total
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank[1]	44,366,597	92,084,128	18,342,544	154,793,269
Due From Banks[2]	4,551,010	13,759,168	2,808,111	21,118,289
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss[3]	1,952,218	6,390,301	99,686	8,442,205
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	23,942	33,749,155	-	33,773,097
Loans[4]	205,200,633	171,634,046	134,220	376,968,899
Investments in Assoc., Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control (Joint Vent.)	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	2,445,515	40,411,658	-	42,857,173
Derivative Financial Assets Hedging Purposes	233,103	2,691,788	-	2,924,891
Tangible Assets	-	-	545	545
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets[5]	117,966	265,439	3,697	387,102
Total Assets	**258,890,984**	**360,985,683**	**21,388,803**	**641,265,470**
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	4,372,796	24,699,983	1,483,345	30,556,124
Foreign Currency Deposits[6]	75,863,540	115,537,046	149,168,391	340,568,977
Money Market Borrowings	-	42,120,432	-	42,120,432
Funds Provided from Other Financial Institutions	34,380,669	226,077,961	109	260,458,739
Securities Issued	16,550,485	101,243,514	17,025,454	134,819,453
Sundry Creditors	10,397,554	6,560,760	339,011	17,297,325
Derivative Fin. Liabilities for Hedging Purposes	86,820	627,038	-	713,858
Other Liabilities[7]	3,580,984	1,925,591	90,876	5,597,451
Total Liabilities	**145,232,848**	**518,792,325**	**168,107,186**	**832,132,359**
Net Balance Sheet Position	**113,658,136**	**(157,806,642)**	**(146,718,383)**	**(190,866,889)**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	**(117,915,688)**	**166,394,914**	**146,805,674**	**195,284,900**
Financial Derivative Assets	173,187,398	579,563,866	186,919,378	939,670,642
Financial Derivative Liabilities	291,103,086	413,168,952	40,113,704	744,385,742
Non-Cash Loans[8]	58,921,890	47,175,511	4,090,342	110,187,743

Prior Period	EUR	USD	Other FC	Total
Total Assets	163,346,148	291,892,236	10,840,675	466,079,059
Total Liabilities	100,130,324	406,823,557	79,850,074	586,803,955
Net Balance Sheet Position	**63,215,824**	**(114,931,321)**	**(69,009,399)**	**(120,724,896)**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	**(63,147,786)**	**117,323,337**	**70,625,850**	**124,801,401**
Financial Derivative Assets	94,812,418	375,173,872	72,564,216	542,550,506
Financial Derivative Liabilities	157,960,204	257,850,535	1,938,366	417,749,105
Non-Cash Loans	37,862,383	32,781,475	2,763,458	73,407,316

[1] Cash and Balances with TR Central Bank; Other FC include TL 17,127,713 (31 December 2024 - TL 8,841,832) precious metal deposit account.

[2] There are foreign bank guarantees amounting to TL 2,550,265 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,198,458).

[3] Does not include TL 6,655,580 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,151,109) of foreign exchange income accruals related to derivative financial instruments and TL 989,497 (31 December 2024 - TL 509,242) of foreign exchange income accruals related to items classified as Hedging of Risk.

[4] Includes TL 53,128 (31 December 2024 - TL 102,945) FC indexed loans.

[5] Does not include FC prepaid expenses amounting to TL 1,848,321 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,676,945) as per BRSA's Communique published in Official Gazette no 26085 on 19 February 2006.

[6] Other foreign currency includes TL 125,751,791 (31 December 2024 - TL 59,806,204) of precious metal deposit account.

[7] Does not include currency expense accruals of derivative financial instruments kept in FC accounts amounting to TL 3,614,727 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,397,734)

[8] 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 BANK (continued)

III. Explanations on Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk (continued)

6. Sensitivity to foreign exchange risk

The Bank is exposed to currency risk in Euro and US Dollars.

The following table details the Bank's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in USD and EUR. Other variables are assumed to be unchanged.

	Change in Currency rate in %	Net Effect on Profit or Loss (After Tax)	Net Effect on Equity(*)	Net Effect on Profit or Loss (After Tax)	Net Effect on Equity(*)
		Current Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Prior Period
US Dollar	%10 increase	(248,204)	(140,527)	(248,204)	(140,527)
	%10 decrease	248,204	140,527	248,204	140,527
EURO	%10 increase	(33,289)	(27,862)	(33,289)	(27,862)
	%10 decrease	33,289	27,862	33,289	27,862

(*) Effect on Shareholders Equity include the effect of the change of exchange rates on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk that would arise from the changes in interest rates depending on the Bank's position is managed by the Asset/Liability Committee of the 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 Bank follows the interest rates in the market on a daily basis and revises interest rates of the Bank when necessary.

Besides customer deposits, the 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 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.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

(Based on repricing dates)

End of Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing(1)	Total
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank(2)	142,198,103	-	-	-	-	113,629,193	255,827,296
Due from Banks(3)	6,269,794	-	-	-	-	17,372,537	23,642,331
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss(4)	2,995,204	334,854	691,905	3,236,692	724,997	18,053,379	26,037,031
Money Market Placements(5)	9,974,114	-	-	-	-	(2,094)	9,972,020
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income(6)	20,496,551	37,295,688	34,339,423	55,390,616	25,353,471	16,778,199	189,653,948
Loans and Receivables	377,440,196	167,197,099	374,038,850	136,867,595	19,600,609	6,319,357	1,081,463,706
Financial Assets Measured at. Amortized Cost(7)	64,084,643	2,361,602	14,666,080	25,606,099	21,243,760	9,617,903	137,580,087
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	113,104,789	113,104,789
Total Assets	**623,458,605**	**207,189,243**	**423,736,258**	**221,101,002**	**66,922,837**	**294,873,263**	**1,837,281,208**
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	27,373,726	13,618,876	6,507,259	-	-	1,285,268	48,785,129
Other Deposits	489,568,500	75,890,105	7,098,225	3,182,480	1,127	377,981,096	953,721,533
Money Market Borrowings	53,625,117	21,259,093	15,653,036	-	-	1,416,812	91,954,058
Miscellaneous Creditors	17,297,325	-	-	-	-	71,347,944	88,645,269
Securities Issued	4,834,513	33,773,089	56,320,806	48,273,099	13,029,875	-	156,231,382
Funds Borrowed	80,004,872	79,740,837	94,238,465	3,463,078	-	4,048,891	261,496,143
Other Liabilities(8)	1,448	3,508	107,277	2,897,652	-	233,437,809	236,447,694
Total Liabilities	**672,705,501**	**224,285,508**	**179,925,068**	**57,816,309**	**13,031,002**	**689,517,820**	**1,837,281,208**
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	243,811,190	163,284,693	53,891,835	-	460,987,718
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(49,246,896)	(17,096,265)	-	-	-	(394,644,557)	(460,987,718)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	58,451,329	40,863,523	-	-	-	-	99,314,852
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(16,017,987)	(54,962,410)	(13,202,736)	-	(84,183,133)
Total Position	**9,204,433**	**23,767,258**	**227,793,203**	**108,322,283**	**40,689,099**	**(394,644,557)**	**15,131,719**

(1) The interest-free column also includes Expected Credit Loss provisions calculated in accordance with TFRS 9 and the Fair Value Through Profit or Loss difference of derivative financial instruments.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents (Cash, Cash in Transit, Cash Depot, Purchased Checks, Precious Metal Depot) and the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 24,210.

(3) Banks include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 3,630.

(4) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss include TL 15,004,958 of derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(5) Receivables from Money Markets include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 2,094.

(6) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 6,166,919 of derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(7) Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 18,576.

(8) Other Liabilities include TL 11,935,367 of derivative financial liabilities.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (continued)

(Based on repricing dates)

End of Prior Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing[1]	Total
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank[2]	72,629,814	-	-	-	-	180,444,299	253,074,113
Due from Banks[3]	5,198,458	-	-	-	-	10,119,287	15,317,745
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss[4]	1,601,530	3,587,272	2,906,870	1,848,031	254,948	9,581,426	19,780,077
Money Market Placements[5]	150,531	-	-	-	-	(27)	150,504
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income[6]	22,737,548	37,362,817	24,374,480	22,408,102	31,212,713	5,479,426	143,575,086
Loans and Receivables	289,322,699	124,567,958	314,751,981	121,880,604	15,850,785	4,014,434	870,388,461
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost[7]	60,188,747	3,775,365	5,555,988	28,769,208	18,379,872	12,496,942	129,166,122
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	80,417,660	80,417,660
Total Assets	**451,829,327**	**169,293,412**	**347,589,319**	**174,905,945**	**65,698,318**	**302,553,447**	**1,511,869,768**
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	35,771,868	19,119,979	1,971,644	-	-	706,631	57,570,122
Other Deposits	388,946,754	126,906,187	11,546,974	2,209,446	962	293,042,884	822,653,207
Money Market Borrowings	102,898,181	22,642,737	21,899,931	365,096	-	1,657,381	149,463,326
Sundry Creditors	5,953,994	-	-	-	-	50,895,536	56,849,530
Securities Issued	-	24,020,793	22,971,196	20,190,080	10,729,988	-	77,912,057
Funds Borrowed	41,455,314	47,953,217	84,874,385	634,141	-	2,970,742	177,887,799
Other Liabilities[8]	24	3,444	44,201	1,631,132	-	167,854,926	169,533,727
Total Liabilities	**575,026,135**	**240,646,357**	**143,308,331**	**25,029,895**	**10,730,950**	**517,128,100**	**1,511,869,768**
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	204,280,988	149,876,050	54,967,368	-	409,124,406
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(123,196,808)	(71,352,945)	-	-	-	(214,574,653)	(409,124,406)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	51,403,506	22,624,518	-	-	-	-	74,028,024
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(10,011,054)	(44,267,302)	(12,857,951)	-	(67,136,307)
Total Position	**(71,793,302)**	**(48,728,427)**	**194,269,934**	**105,608,748**	**42,109,417**	**(214,574,653)**	**6,891,717**

[1] The Non-Interest Bearing column includes Expected Credit Loss provisions calculated in accordance with TFRS 9 and the fair value valuation difference of derivative financial instruments.

[2] Cash (Cash in Vault, Cash Depot, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metals) and Balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 26,672.

[3] Banks include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 8,123.

[4] Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss include TL 7,579,072 of derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

[5] Money Market Placements include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 27.

[6] Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 3,364,254 of derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

[7] Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 17,707.

[8] Other Liabilities include TL 11,348,806 of derivative financial liabilities.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments

End of Current Period	EURO (%)	USD (%)	JPY (%)	TL (%)
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank[*]	1.20	-	-	22.87
Due from Banks	2.01	3.87	-	37.20
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	3.96	5.00	-	44.41
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	39.04
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	3.14	6.29	-	40.65
Loans and Receivables	5.73	7.00	3.44	45.38
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	4.76	6.19	-	29.55
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	2.20	4.36	-	35.31
Other Deposits	0.40	1.53	1.28	39.66
Money Market Borrowings	-	5.07	-	37.95
Sundry Creditors	2.02	3.63	-	-
Securities Issued	3.67	4.63	-	39.73
Funds Borrowed	3.43	6.18	-	37.70

End of Prior Period	EURO (%)	USD (%)	JPY (%)	TL (%)
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank[*]	2.00	-	-	24.54
Due from Banks	2.99	4.49	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	3.48	5.66	-	53.01
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	48.83
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	2.77	6.39	-	49.65
Loans and Receivables	6.50	7.24	2.50	49.85
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	4.73	6.02	-	40.55
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	4.32	5.70	-	46.81
Other Deposits	0.03	0.07	0.05	45.42
Money Market Borrowings	-	5.67	-	48.59
Sundry Creditors	3.05	4.38	-	-
Securities Issued	4.60	7.25	-	49.33
Funds Borrowed	4.22	7.14	-	43.69

[*] All reserve requirement balances have been taken into account in the calculation of average interest rate.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

IV. Explanations on Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Interest rate risk on banking book

The interest rate risk resulting from banking book comprises of maturity mismatch risk, yield-curve risk, base risk and option risk. Within the scope of the interest rate risk, the Bank analyzes all these risks periodically, and considering market conditions, manages all aspects of interest rate risk on banking book effectively in accordance with the bank strategy. In order to this, within the scope of "Banking Books Interest Rate Risk Management" risks are measured, monitored and limited on a regular basis.

In the calculation of the interest rate risk on banking book, income approach and the economic value approach are applied. The analysis of economic value, duration and gap analysis are calculated twice in a month, analysis of the standard economic value approach is supported by different scenarios.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) included in banking book are monitored daily. In this context, the risk level of this portfolio is managed considering the sensitivity of nominal interest rate and limits.

The interest rate risk on banking book is measured legally as per the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Resulted from Banking Book as per Standard Shock Method" published in the Official Gazette No. 32898 dated 12 May 2025, and the legal limit as per this measurement is monitored and reported monthly to the Assets and Liability Committee, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. In the regulation aligned with Basel standards, six interest rate shock scenarios are taken into consideration, and the economic value change amount that would create the maximum loss for the Bank is calculated. Cash flows are discounted using the risk free yield curves determined by the institution.

In calculations within the framework of the mentioned regulation, behavioral maturity modeling is carried out for demand deposits with low sensitivity to interest rate changes and with a principal maturity longer than the contract maturity. In the studies defined as core deposit analysis, based on historical data, analyses are conducted regarding how much of demand deposits will remain within the Company Bank at which maturity. These analyses are taken into account in economic value, gap, and duration analyses. In addition, the sensitivity of the net interest income is monitored, the prepayment rates of loans are considered managing the interest rate risk.

All these analyses are reported to Asset and Liability Committee and Risk Committee and by considering market conditions and the bank strategy, the interest rate risk on banking book is managed within specified limits parallel to the Bank's appetite of risk.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

V. Explanations on Position Risk of Equity Securities Stemming from Banking Accounts

Equity Securities (Shares)	Comparison		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
1. Investment in Shares - Grade A	**-**	**-**	**-**
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
2. Investment in Shares - Grade B	**-**	**-**	**-**
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
3. Investment in Shares - Grade C	**6,415,654**	**6,415,654**	**-**
Quoted Securities	6,415,654	6,415,654	-
4. Investment in Shares - Grade Other(*)	**23,151,389**	**23,151,389**	**-**

(*) Includes associates, subsidiaries and entities under common control not quoted to ISE and not classified as investment in shares by Capital Market Board.

Portfolio	Income/Loss in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealized Income and Losses		
		Total	Amount under Core Capital	Total	Amount under Core Capital	Amount under Supplementary Capital
1. Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Quoted Shares	262,329	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total	**262,329**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity Risk of the 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 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 Bank in order to monitor related limits. Senior management of the Bank is informed periodically regarding current liquidity risk amount exposed in order to ensure being under the approved limits of 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 Bank monthly in addition to aforementioned meetings and informs Board of Directors. The 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 reserve liquidity and deposit concentration are monitored daily besides liquidity coverage rate (LCR) 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 Bank is decentralized; each partnership controlled by the Bank is carried out independently from the Bank by the authorities in charge of liquidity management. Each subsidiary subject to consolidation manages its own liquidity position separately from the Bank. The amount of funds to be used by the subsidiaries from the Bank is determined within the framework of the limits.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (continued)

It is essential for the Bank to monitor its liquidity position and funding strategy consistently. The primary priority is to ensure that the liquidity risk to which the 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 Bank's basic strategies. It is essential that the 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 Bank's funding management is conducted in compliance with ALCO decisions within legal limits and internal alert levels. 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 obtain funding from sources that are as long-term and stable as possible. Deposits, which constitute the bank's main source of funding, are obtained from a large number of customers as a natural consequence of a stable core deposit base.

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

The 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 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 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 Bank regulates funding activities to be used in liquidity crisis periods specific to the 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 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 Bank. The Bank manages LCR above the limit by keeping its high-quality liquid assets at a sufficient level. The 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 Bank withstands stress over the minimum life expectancy of 30 days.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (continued)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Current Period - 31 December 2025		Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts(*) TL+FC	Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts(*) FC	Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts(*) TL+FC	Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts(*) FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				**409,394,723**	**155.986.427**
1.	High Quality Liquid Assets			409,394,723	155,986,427
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2.	Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	632,323,954	219,061,810	56,413,265	21,906,181
3.	Stable deposits	136,382,607	-	6,819,130	-
4.	Less stable deposits	495,941,347	219,061,810	49,594,135	21,906,181
5.	Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	375,188,472	130,288,436	223,495,086	83,017,908
6.	Operational deposits	10,502,227	2,600,030	2,199,449	650,007
7.	Non-Operational Deposits	279,817,303	107,488,968	154,786,836	62,578,417
8.	Other Unsecured Funding	84,868,942	20,199,438	66,508,801	19,789,484
9.	Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10.	Other Cash Outflows	10,618,621	33,344,840	10,618,621	33,344,840
11.	Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	10,618,621	33,344,840	10,618,621	33,344,840
12.	Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13.	Commitment related to debts to financial markets	-	-	-	-
14.	Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	104,243,792	-	5,212,190	-
15.	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	1,565,452,608	126,009,234	96,612,025	12,502,373
16.	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**-**	**-**	**392,351,187**	**150,771,302**
CASH INFLOWS					
17.	Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18.	Unsecured Lending Transactions	123,324,378	36,881,718	73,743,921	29,133,534
19.	Other Cash Inflows	7,907,905	70,857,455	7,907,905	70,857,455
20.	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**131,232,283**	**107,739,173**	**81,651,826**	**99,990,989**
					Upper Limit Applied Values
21.	**TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS**			**409,394,723**	**155,986,427**
22.	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**			**310,699,361**	**51,033,474**
23.	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**			**131.77**	**305.66**

(*) Basic arithmetic average calculated for the last three months of values calculated by taking the weekly basic 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 BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (continued)

Prior Period - 31 December 2024		Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts(*)		Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts(*)	
		TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			**-**	**291,264,218**	**127.118.382**
1.	High Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	291,264,218	127,118,382
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2.	Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	594,220,300	169,534,895	52,507,106	16,953,489
3.	Stable deposits	138,298,480	-	6,914,924	-
4.	Less stable deposits	455,921,820	169,534,895	45,592,182	16,953,489
5.	Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	276,555,315	110,907,037	173,513,877	76,807,983
6.	Operational deposits	8,044,161	1,368,525	2,011,040	342,131
7.	Non-Operational Deposits	201,650,904	87,111,494	116,110,772	54,447,049
8.	Other Unsecured Funding	66,860,250	22,427,018	55,392,065	22,018,803
9.	Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10.	Other Cash Outflows	64,886,042	28,246,630	64,886,042	28,246,630
11.	Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	64,886,042	28,246,630	64,886,042	28,246,630
12.	Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13.	Commitment related to debts to financial markets	-	-	-	-
14.	Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	105,240,644	-	5,262,032	-
15.	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	994,351,693	76,389,492	60,122,015	7,642,488
16.	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**			**356,291,072**	**129,650,590**
CASH INFLOWS					
17.	Secured Lending Transactions	44	-	-	-
18.	Unsecured Lending Transactions	121,755,196	38,962,011	69,524,029	27,844,200
19.	Other Cash Inflows	63,047,104	44,405,485	63,047,104	44,405,485
20.	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**184,802,344**	**83,367,496**	**132,571,133**	**72,249,685**
					Upper Limit Applied Values
21.	**TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS**	-	-	**291,264,218**	**127,118,382**
22.	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**	-	-	**223,719,939**	**57,432,398**
23.	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**	-	-	**130.19**	**221.34**

(*) Basic arithmetic average calculated for the last three months of values calculated by taking the weekly basic arithmetic average.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (continued)

The dates and values of minimum and maximum foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios calculated weekly related to the last three months of 2025 are explained in the table below. According to “Regulation on Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation” published in the Official Gazette numbered 28948, dated 21 March 2014.

	Maximum	Week	Minimum	Week	Average
TL+FC	142.01	24/10/2025	119.82	12/12/2025	132.06
FC	414.34	24/10/2025	245.91	05/12/2025	314.37

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

Almost all of Bank’s high quality liquid assets are comprised of first quality liquid assets, most of which are CBRT accounts and securities that are issued by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance that have not been collateralized. Changes in the amount of repos cause periodic fluctuations in the liquidity coverage ratio. 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 Bank mainly consist of deposits which constitute 55% of total liabilities of the Bank (31 December 2024 - 58%) and also include repo, syndication, securitization, securities issued and other instruments including subordinated debts.

The 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 1-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.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (continued)

1. Explanations on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (continued)

At the Bank secured funding consists of repo transactions collateralized by bonds. A large part of securities which are subjects of aforementioned guaranteed funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and transactions are carried out both in CBRT market and interbank market.

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

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, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R Central Bank[2]	113,653,403	142,198,103	-	-	-	-	(24,210)	255,827,296
Due from Banks[3]	17,376,167	6,269,794	-	-	-	-	(3,630)	23,642,331
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)[4]	2,935,718	4,753,194	3,443,033	4,413,596	8,755,967	1,735,523	-	26,037,031
Money Markets Placements[5]	-	9,974,114	-	-	-	-	(2,094)	9,972,020
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)[6]	23,414	3,411,960	1,193,032	11,098,066	108,120,881	65,806,595	-	189,653,948
Loans and Receivables	-	382,610,631	139,209,931	334,429,569	203,962,820	35,247,563	(13,996,808)	1,081,463,706
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost[7]	-	20,704,970	2,459,521	8,462,388	46,129,035	59,842,749	(18,576)	137,580,087
Other Assets	-	48,554,639	-	-	2,029,202	-	62,520,948	113,104,789
Total Assets	**133,988,702**	**618,477,405**	**146,305,517**	**358,403,619**	**368,997,905**	**162,632,430**	**48,475,630**	**1,837,281,208**
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	701,348	27,785,616	13,701,830	6,596,335	-	-	-	48,785,129
Other Deposits	368,693,752	495,946,441	77,308,369	8,255,724	3,516,043	1,204	-	953,721,533
Funds Borrowed	-	10,949,517	28,277,552	107,910,946	114,358,128	-	-	261,496,143
Money Market Borrowings	-	53,871,993	20,698,823	14,592,825	2,790,417	-	-	91,954,058
Securities Issued	-	4,834,513	27,435,315	56,320,806	54,610,872	13,029,876	-	156,231,382
Miscellaneous Payables	-	88,645,269	-	-	-	-	-	88,645,269
Other Liabilities[8]	-	36,971,081	2,274,231	1,830,677	6,633,516	485,182	188,253,007	236,447,694
Other Assets	-	48.554.639	-	-	2.029.202	-	62.520.948	113.104.789
Total Liabilities	**369,395,100**	**719,004,430**	**169,696,120**	**195,507,313**	**181,908,976**	**13,516,262**	**188,253,007**	**1,837,281,208**
Liquidity Excess/(Gap)	**(235,406,398)**	**(100,527,025)**	**(23,390,603)**	**162,896,306**	**187,088,929**	**149,116,168**	**(139,777,377)**	**-**
Net Off Balance Sheet Position[9]	**-**	**650,340**	**(2,067,486)**	**(4,255,465)**	**10,629,782**	**-**	**-**	**4,957,171**
Receivables from Financial Derivative Instruments	-	366,190,857	212,505,075	172,402,897	291,101,535	42,054,145	-	1,084,254,509
Liabilities from Derivatives	-	365,540,517	214,572,561	176,658,362	280,471,753	42,054,145	-	1,079,297,338
Non-cash Loans[10]	**-**	**12,095,001**	**34,166,483**	**92,773,011**	**26,945,139**	**3,369,716**	**56,311,257**	**225,660,607**
Prior period								
Total Assets	192,445,316	419,239,227	130,354,036	304,658,328	294,464,124	136,130,743	34,577,994	1,511,869,768
Total Liabilities	278,113,135	628,512,792	211,579,910	160,055,188	86,293,358	14,349,605	132,965,780	1,511,869,768
Liquidity Excess/(Gap)	**(85,667,819)**	**(209,273,565)**	**(81,225,874)**	**144,603,140**	**208,170,766**	**121,781,138**	**(98,387,786)**	**-**
Net-Off Balance Sheet Position[9]	**-**	**(1,819,156)**	**(2,656,784)**	**(2,015,300)**	**4,537,202**	**-**	**-**	**(1,954,038)**
Receivables from Derivative Instruments	-	157,536,759	94,228,392	102,368,223	208,316,714	57,983,684	-	620,433,772
Liabilities from Derivative Instruments	-	159,355,915	96,885,176	104,383,523	203,779,512	57,983,684	-	622,387,810
Non-cash Loans[10]	**-**	**6,510,328**	**19,105,709**	**56,435,056**	**19,256,355**	**2,107,581**	**38,920,768**	**142,335,797**

[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 "Unallocated" column. Unallocated other liabilities include shareholders' equity amounting to TL 172,875,755 (31 December 2024 - TL 119,001,311), current tax liabilities amounting to TL 3,515,825 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,194,270) and unallocated provisions amounting to TL 11,861,427 (31 December 2024 - TL 10,770,199).

[2] Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R Central Bank includes expected loss provisions the amount of TL 24,210 (31 December 2024 - TL 26,672).

[3] Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 3,630 (31 December 2024 - TL 8,123).

[4] Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss include TL 15,004,958 (31 December 2024 - TL 7,579,072) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

[5] Receivables from Money Markets includes the balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 2,094 (31 December 2024 - TL 27).

[6] Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 6,166,919 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,364,254) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

[7] Financial assets measured at amortized cost include TL 18,576 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,707) of expected loss provisions.

[8] Other Liabilities include Derivative Financial Assets amounting to TL 11,935,367 (31 December 2024 - TL 11,348,806).

[9] 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

[10] 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 BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Bank's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is monitored and managed in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Management Policy. According to this policy, the Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the Bank's risk profile and appetite at regular intervals. Senior Management takes the necessary measures to monitor this risk and controls liquidity risk in accordance with accepted 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 26 May 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.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Continued)

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	226,830,963	-	-	-	226,830,963
2.	Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	226,830,963	-	-	-	226,830,963
3.	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	251,613,703	398,377,960	4,589,522	3,538,027	599,263,731
5.	Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	43,387,240	95,327,764	260,195	153,590	132,172,349
6.	Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	208,226,463	303,050,196	4,329,327	3,384,437	467,091,382
7.	Obligations to Other Parties	22,092,612	413,997,678	347,697,737	145,858,105	330,753,279
8.	Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	22,092,612	-	-	-	11,046,306
9.	Other Obligations	-	413,997,678	347,697,737	145,858,105	319,706,973
10.	Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets					
11.	Other Liabilities	82,691,129	9,385,102	-	-	-
12.	Derivative Liabilities		9,385,102			
13.	All other equity not included in the above categories	82,691,129	-	-	-	-
14.	**Available Stable Funding**					**1,156,847,973**
Required Stable Funding						
15.	High Quality Liquid Assets					14,327,430
16.	Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Performing Loans	624,802	750,607,563	178,380,588	256,747,023	671,277,516
18.	Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	15,977,543	15,977,543
19.	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	39,835,278	34,091,298	3,239,989	26,260,930
20.	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	710,772,285	144,289,290	232,004,025	624,734,209
21.	Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Residential mortgages	-	-	-	3,521,069	2,288,695
23.	Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3,521,069	2,288,695
24.	Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	624,802	-	-	2,004,397	2,016,139
25.	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26.	Other Assets	129,276,549	-	-	-	140,303,336
27.	Physical traded commodities, including gold	1,379,122				1,172,254
28.	Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty			158,015		134,312
29.	Derivative Assets			9,905,806		9,905,806
30.	Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin			1,193,537		1,193,537
31.	Other Assets not Included Above	127,897,427	-	-	-	127,897,427
32.	Off-balance sheet commitments		313,639,789	64,216,566	1,383,722,994	88,078,967
33.	**Required Stable Funding**					**913,987,249**
34.	**Net Stable Funding Rate (%)**					**126.57**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Continued)

Prior 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	167,807,096	-	-	-	167,807,096
2.	Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	167,807,096	-	-	-	167,807,096
3.	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	201,208,885	401,475,483	4,093,067	2,523,202	556,547,059
5.	Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	16,943,699	144,142,433	1,486,458	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	380,830,763	257,326,882	56,629,218	191,017,950
8.	Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	11,450,582	-	-	-	5,725,291
9.	Other Obligations	-	380,830,763	257,326,882	56,629,218	185,292,659
10.	Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets					
11.	Other Liabilities	43,321,079	6,794,196	-	-	-
12.	Derivative Liabilities		6,794,196			
13.	All other equity not included in the above categories	43,321,079	-	-	-	-
14.	**Available Stable Funding**					**915,372,105**
Required Stable Funding						
15.	High Quality Liquid Assets					11,365,766
16.	Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Performing Loans	-	464,486,590	98,631,052	385,667,531	602,372,890
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	-	26,294,736	44,678,215	10,204,244	36,487,562
20.	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	438,191,854	53,952,837	362,069,254	553,831,211
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	-	-	-	764,561	649,877
25.	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26.	Other Assets	91,308,808	-	-	-	100,295,307
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				7,736,154	7,736,154
30.	Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin				1,200,700	1,200,700
31.	Other Assets not Included Above	91,047,456		-		91,047,456
32.	Off-balance sheet commitments			1,152,819,178		57,640,959
33.	**Required Stable Funding**					**771,674,922**
34.	**Net Stable Funding Rate (%)**					**118.62**

The simple arithmetic average of the net stable funding ratio for the last three months including the reporting period is 127.43% (31 December 2024 - 119.38%).

The Bank's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) increased from 118.62% to 126.57% on an unconsolidated basis 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 period in question, NSFR increased due to the renewal of long term debt instruments with a remaining maturity of more than 1 year and improvements in equity items, in addition to the increase in the loan/deposit ratio.

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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 BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below shows the Bank's maturity distribution of certain financial liabilities other than derivatives. The tables below are prepared by considering the future cash flows expected on the earliest cash flow dates. The total interest that will be paid for these assets and liabilities is included in the table below.

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	Carrying Amount
Bank Deposits	701,348	27,974,143	13,867,941	6,732,044	-	-	49,275,476	48,785,129
Other Deposits	368,693,752	501,291,308	80,073,355	9,533,260	6,365,175	2,805	965,959,655	953,721,533
Payables to Money Market	-	54,017,620	21,791,523	15,139,595	2,914,093	-	93,862,831	91,954,058
Funds from other Financial Institutions	-	10,969,249	28,322,904	108,129,850	114,814,547	-	262,236,550	261,496,143
Securities Issued	-	4,984,598	28,747,659	62,816,356	66,280,749	16,999,031	179,828,393	156,231,382
Noncash Loans(*)	56,311,257	12,095,001	34,166,483	92,773,011	26,945,139	3,369,716	225,660,607	225,660,607

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	Carrying Amount
Bank Deposits	297,324	36,181,507	19,410,998	2,066,765	-	-	57,956,594	57,570,122
Other Deposits	277,815,811	403,302,853	137,903,312	14,751,955	3,748,513	2,899	837,525,343	822,653,207
Payables to Money Market	-	103,933,402	21,067,876	21,689,694	5,890,649	-	152,581,621	149,463,326
Funds from other Financial Institutions	-	7,536,552	19,326,023	101,907,418	46,516,411	3,035,135	178,321,539	177,887,799
Securities Issued	-	8,580	19,333,490	26,429,284	34,561,405	15,135,248	95,468,007	77,912,057
Noncash Loans(*)	38,920,768	6,510,328	19,105,709	56,435,056	19,256,355	2,107,581	142,335,797	142,335,797

(*) Amounts related to letters of guarantee represent maturities based on contract and amounts per these maturities and the amounts have the nature to be withdrawn on demand optionally.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below shows the remaining maturities of derivative financial assets and liabilities:

Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 years and Longer	Total
Forward Contracts Buy(**)	43,173,427	19,883,503	33,621,046	2,237,805	-	98,915,781
Forward Contracts Sell(**)	(43,689,728)	(21,288,954)	(39,224,833)	(3,115,646)	-	(107,319,161)
Swap Contracts Buy(*)	321,664,924	163,688,621	118,622,994	288,388,089	42,054,145	934,418,773
Swap Contracts Sell(*)	(320,471,865)	(164,048,802)	(116,489,526)	(276,945,565)	(42,054,145)	(920,009,903)
Futures Buy	-	153,088	-	-	-	153,088
Futures Sell	-	(157,191)	-	-	-	(157,191)
Options Buy	30,375,845	28,779,863	20,158,857	475,641	-	79,790,206
Options Sell	(30,472,612)	(29,077,615)	(20,944,003)	(410,543)	-	(80,904,773)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**579,991**	**(2,067,487)**	**(4,255,465)**	**10,629,781**	**-**	**4,886,820**

(*) This line also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

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

Prior Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 years and Longer	Total
Forward Contracts Buy(**)	36,762,328	13,008,299	16,552,413	1,061,122	-	67,384,162
Forward Contracts Sell(**)	(37,043,064)	(14,367,170)	(19,786,359)	(1,135,083)	-	(72,331,676)
Swap Contracts Buy(*)	144,955,576	65,065,431	69,354,330	207,145,383	57,983,684	544,504,404
Swap Contracts Sell(*)	(146,459,019)	(64,999,462)	(67,634,954)	(202,469,053)	(57,983,684)	(539,546,172)
Futures Buy	-	324,986	7,479	-	-	332,465
Futures Sell	-	(278,685)	(9,682)	-	-	(288,367)
Options Buy	4,709,260	15,829,676	16,454,001	110,209	-	37,103,146
Options Sell	(4,763,930)	(17,239,860)	(16,952,528)	(175,375)	-	(39,131,693)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**(1,838,849)**	**(2,656,785)**	**(2,015,300)**	**4,537,203**	**-**	**(1,973,731)**

(*) This line also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

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

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

Information in regards to the differences between current period and prior period leverage ratio

The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Leverage Levels" is 5.20% (31 December 2024 - 5.17%). 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.

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 dated 5 November 2013 and numbered 28812 is below:

	Book Value	
	Current Period(*)	Prior Period(*)
Assets on Balance sheet		
Assets on Balance sheet (except for derivative financial instruments and credit)	1,804,781,829	1,447,024,117
Assets deducted from capital stock	7,222,393	5,664,904
Total risk amount related to Assets on Balance sheet	1,797,559,436	1,441,359,213
Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	18,736,953	13,966,320
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	8,464,029	431,044
Total risk amount related to derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	27,200,982	14,397,364
Financial transactions having security or commodity collateral		
Risk amount of financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	-	-
Risk amount sourcing from transactions mediated	21,518,263	13,709
Total risk amount related to financial transactions having security or commodity Collateral	21,518,263	13,709
Off-Balance sheet Transaction		
Gross nominal amount of off-balance sheet transactions	1,780,665,615	1,167,151,262
(Adjustment amount sourcing from multiplying to credit conversion rates)	93,918,141	94,885,947
Total risk amount related to off-balance sheet transactions	1,686,747,474	1,072,265,315
Capital and Total Risk		
Core Capital	183,725,237	130,650,569
Amount of total risk	3,533,026,155	2,528,035,601
Financial leverage ratio		
Financial leverage ratio (%)	5.20	5.17

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

VIII. Explanations Related to Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Their Fair Value

The fair value of the fixed rate loans is determined based on discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates. Book value of floating rate loans represent their fair value.

The fair value of financial assets measured at amortized cost; market prices or, where such price cannot be determined, interest is determined on the basis of quoted market prices for other securities subject to the same qualified amortization in terms of maturity and other similar conditions.

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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 BANK (continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Their Fair Value (Continued)

The estimated fair value of the demand deposit represents the amount payable at the time of demand. The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits represents the book value. The estimated fair value of fixed rate deposits is calculated by finding the discounted cash flows using market interest rates applied to similar loans and other liabilities.

The estimated fair value of funds from banks, other financial institutions, is determined based on discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates.

In the table below; the fair values and the carrying values of some of the financial assets and liabilities are presented. Book value represents the total of cost of subject asset and liabilities and accrued interest.

Current Period	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets	**1,436,169,473**	**1,413,795,335**
Money Market Placements	9,974,114	9,972,020
Due from Banks	23,645,961	23,642,331
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	183,487,029	183,487,029
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	137,598,663	119,430,040
Loans Granted	1,081,463,706	1,077,263,915
Financial Liabilities	**1,600,833,514**	**1,605,471,232**
Bank Deposits	48,785,129	48,827,990
Other Deposits	953,721,533	958,217,237
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	261,496,143	261,595,296
Payables to Money Market	91,954,058	91,954,058
Securities Issued	156,231,382	156,231,382
Other Debts	88,645,269	88,645,269

Prior Period	Book Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets	**1,155,259,521**	**1,128,305,892**
Money Market Placements	150,531	150,504
Due from Banks	15,325,868	15,317,745
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	140,210,832	140,210,832
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	129,183,829	108,571,875
Loans Granted	870,388,461	864,054,936
Financial Liabilities	**1,342,336,041**	**1,347,157,968**
Bank Deposits	57,570,122	57,605,139
Other Deposits	822,653,207	826,868,448
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	177,887,799	178,459,468
Payables to Money Market	149,463,326	149,463,326
Securities Issued	77,912,057	77,912,057
Other Debts	56,849,530	56,849,530

In accordance with "TFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement" accounts represented at fair value in the face of financial statements are required to be leveled according to the observability of the data used for the calculation of fair value.

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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 BANK (continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Their Fair Value (Continued)

The classification of fair value calculation is as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (market value);
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs that are not observable for the asset and liability (Fair value calculations which are not observable).

In the table below, the fair value classification of the financial instruments that are recorded at fair value at the financial statements is presented:

Current Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	**176,779,989**	**37,585,289**	**1,325,701**	**215,690,979**
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/ Loss (FVTPL)	9,580,371	126,001	1,325,701	11,032,073
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	167,187,455	16,299,574	-	183,487,029
Derivative Financial Assets	12,163	21,159,714	-	21,171,877
Financial Liabilities	**1,523**	**11,933,844**	**-**	**11,935,367**
Derivative Financial Liabilities	1,523	11,933,844	-	11,935,367

Prior Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	**147,846,751**	**14,976,744**	**531,668**	**163,355,163**
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/ Loss (FVTPL)	11,436,444	232,893	531,668	12,201,005
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	136,409,396	3,801,436	-	140,210,832
Derivative Financial Assets	911	10,942,415	-	10,943,326
Financial Liabilities	**36**	**11,348,770**	**-**	**11,348,806**
Derivative Financial Liabilities	36	11,348,770	-	11,348,806

Confirmation for fair value of financial assets under Level 3 is as below:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening Balance	**531,668**	**384,544**
Change in total income/loss	43,220	133,914
Accounted in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	43,220	133,914
Accounted in other comprehensive income	-	-
Purchases and Transfers	750,813	13,210
Disposals		-
Matured Loans	-	-
Sales from Level 3	-	-
Closing Balance	**1,325,701**	**531,668**

IX. Explanations Related to Transactions Carried on Behalf of Others and Fiduciary Transactions

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets

1. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	3,103,193	16,218,661	2,960,303	10,282,554
Central Bank of Türkiye	97,120,181	137,144,984	139,828,034	98,982,305
Other	834,863	1,429,624	731,579	316,010
Total	**101,058,237**	**154,793,269**	**143,519,916**	**109,580,869**

Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	36,143,114	55,923,948	91,848,194	36,758,372
Unrestricted Time Deposits	5,000,000	-	-	-
Restricted Time Deposits	55,977,067	81,221,036	47,979,840	62,223,933
Total	**97,120,181**	**137,144,984**	**139,828,034**	**98,982,305**

As of 31 December 2025 amount of TL 24,210 (31 December 2024 - TL 26,672) provision provided for the account Central Bank of Türkiye.

As of 31 December 2025, The 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

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/ Blocked	-	37,354	-	-
Subject to repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**37,354**	**-**	**-**

2.2 Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held for trading

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	416,758	76,419	412,983	19,352
Swap Transactions	1,197,241	8,591,037	833,727	3,216,184
Futures Transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	12,163	1,239,818	911	503,741
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,626,162**	**9,907,274**	**1,247,621**	**3,739,277**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

3. Information on banks accounts

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	2,506,729	2,237,392	9,785	386,592
Foreign	-	18,901,840	-	14,929,491
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,506,729**	**21,139,232**	**9,785**	**15,316,083**

As of 31 December 2025 amount of TL 3,630 provision provided for the Bank account (31 December 2024 - TL 8,123).

Information on foreign bank accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount(**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU Countries	2,992,662	1,864,128	725,155	1,672,474
USA and Canada	10,389,585	6,407,808	45,416	-
OECD Countries(*)	2,544,378	861,997	1,741,948	3,431,713
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	424,950	597,100	37,746	94,271
Total	**16,351,575**	**9,731,033**	**2,550,265**	**5,198,458**

(*) Includes 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 31 December 2025, there is a balance of TL 9,974,114 in receivables from Takasbank. (31 December 2024 - TL 150,531).

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 that are subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	5,763,403	8,007,873	14,919,937	-
Subject to repurchase agreements	48,254,842	10,284,433	68,863,943	20,128,290
Total	**54,018,245**	**18,292,306**	**83,783,880**	**20,128,290**

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	**187,768,794**	**145,176,234**
Quoted on a stock exchange(*)	187,768,794	145,176,234
Unquoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Share certificates	**23,520**	**17,211**
Quoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Unquoted on a stock exchange	23,520	17,211
Impairment provision(-)(**)	**(4,305,285)**	**(4,982,613)**
Total	**183,487,029**	**140,210,832**

(*) The Eurobond Portfolio amounting to TL 9,441,887 (31 December 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 31 December 2025 amount of TL 24,811 (31 December 2024 - TL 20,455) provision provided for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income account.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

6. Information related to loans

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Direct Loans Granted to Shareholders	**-**	**2,179,722**	**-**	**2,270,807**
Corporate Shareholders	-	2,179,722	-	2,270,807
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans Granted to Employees(*)	**1,405,007**	**-**	**817,098**	**-**
Total	**1,405,007**	**2,179,722**	**817,098**	**2,270,807**

(*) Includes the advances given to the bank personnel.

6.2 Information on standard loans, loans under close monitoring and restructured loans under close monitoring

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
			Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans	Standard Loans and	Loans Not Subject to restructuring	Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized Loans	**980,709,875**	**56,455,673**	**1,887,942**	**56,407,024**
Enterprise Loans	63,109,435	71,949	-	-
Export Loans	133,911,528	1,577,157	-	-
Import Loans	98,545	-	-	-
Loans Given to Financial Sector	28,697,215	11,214	-	-
Retail Loans	148,758,321	11,224,607	1,669,851	11,488,137
Credit Cards	283,091,968	23,530,247	-	19,489,991
Other	323,042,863	20,040,499	218,091	25,428,896
Specialized Loans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**980,709,875**	**56,455,673**	**1,887,942**	**56,407,024**

Current Period	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	9,092,919	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	15,537,268
Prior Period	**Standard Loans**	**Loans Under Close Monitoring**
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	8,506,511	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	13,050,092

6.3 Distribution of cash loans according to maturity structure

		Loans Under Close Monitoring	
Cash Loans	Standard Loans	Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Loans with Restructured Loans
Short-term Loans	660,296,491	23,530,247	19,489,992
Medium and Long-term Loans	320,413,384	32,925,426	38,804,974
Total	**980,709,875**	**56,455,673**	**58,294,966**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

6. Information related to loans (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	**44,270,736**	**83,581,589**	**127,852,325**
Housing Loans	8,992	6,320,273	6,329,265
Automobile Loans	-	1,947	1,947
Personal Need Loans	44,261,744	77,259,369	121,521,113
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	**255,969,463**	**18,747,285**	**274,716,748**
Installment	65,146,442	14,869,186	80,015,628
Non- Installment	190,823,021	3,878,099	194,701,120
Individual Credit Cards - FC	**853,190**	**1,834**	**855,024**
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	853,190	1,834	855,024
Personnel Loans - TL	**250,890**	**636,449**	**887,339**
Housing Loans	-	1,228	1,228
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	250,890	635,221	886,111
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	**472,499**	**9,605**	**482,104**
Installment	125,292	2,547	127,839
Non-Installment	347,207	7,058	354,265
Personnel Credit Cards - FC	**5,332**	**11**	**5,343**
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	5,332	11	5,343
Overdraft Accounts - TL (Natural Persons)	**42,539,608**	**1,861,644**	**44,401,252**
Overdraft Accounts - FC (Natural Persons)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**344,361,718**	**104,838,417**	**449,200,135**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.5 Information on commercial loans with installments and corporate credit cards

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - TL	**9,129,273**	**86,754,581**	**95,883,854**
Real Estate Loans	39,904	2,218,938	2,258,842
Automobile Loans	113,063	2,568,723	2,681,786
Personal Need Loans	8,976,306	81,966,920	90,943,226
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC Indexed	**-**	**52,921**	**52,921**
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	52,921	52,921
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC	**-**	**-**	**-**
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards - TL	**48,903,590**	**1,108,619**	**50,012,209**
Installment	7,693,766	269,538	7,963,304
Non-Installment	41,209,824	839,081	42,048,905
Corporate Credit Cards - FC	**40,691**	**87**	**40,778**
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	40,691	87	40,778
Overdraft Accounts - TL (Legal Entities)	**4,491,787**	**15,539**	**4,507,326**
Overdraft Accounts - FC (Legal Entities)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**62,565,341**	**87,931,747**	**150,497,088**

6.6 Allocation of loans to customers(*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	7,805,157	5,962,816
Private	1,087,655,357	880,411,906
Total	**1,095,460,514**	**886,374,722**

(*) The table does not include non-performing loan amount.

6.7 Distribution of domestic and foreign loans(*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic Loans	1,088,069,085	882,515,564
Foreign Loans	7,391,429	3,859,158
Total	**1,095,460,514**	**886,374,722**

(*) The table does not include non-performing loan amount.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.8 Loans granted to subsidiaries and associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	17,893,485	12,702,629
Indirect Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-
Total	**17,893,485**	**12,702,629**

6.9 Specific provisions for loans (Stage III/Specific Provision)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Loans and Receivables with Limited Collectability	8,109,439	4,568,001
Doubtful Loans and Other Receivables	10,794,788	6,839,649
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	13,248,606	7,645,981
Total	**32,152,833**	**19,053,631**

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

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

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
Current Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	4,897	6,775	66,268
Restructured Loans	4,897	6,775	66,268
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	6,268,101	8,746,428	9,609,443
Additions (+)	41,577,130	1,141,341	2,176,730
Transfers from Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (+)	-	29,887,791	17,950,187
Transfers to Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (-)	29,887,791	17,950,187	-
Collections (-)	5,703,974	4,470,095	2,527,390
Write-offs (-)(*)	1,376,556	2,596,989	3,076,900
Debt Sales (-)(**)	-	-	6,981,057
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	281,036
Consumer Loans	-	-	2,681,814
Credit Cards	-	-	3,600,649
Others	-	-	417,558
Current Period End Balance	10,876,910	14,758,289	17,151,013
Provision (-)	8,109,439	10,794,788	13,248,606
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	**2,767,471**	**3,963,501**	**3,902,407**

(*) The amount written off includes TL 6,867,261 of non performing loans transferred within the scope of the spin-off explained in Note XXVI of Section Three.

(**) The bank sold TL 6,981,057 of the non-performing loans portfolio to the asset management company for TL 1,854,636.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.3 Information on foreign currency non-performing loans and other receivables

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
Current Period (Net)	**2,767,471**	**3,963,501**	**3,902,407**
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	10,876,910	14,758,289	15,964,534
Provision (-)	8,109,439	10,794,788	12,062,127
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	2,767,471	3,963,501	3,902,407
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,186,479
Provision (-)	-	-	1,186,479
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net)	**1,700,099**	**1,906,779**	**1,963,463**
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	6,268,100	8,746,428	8,920,626
Specific provision (-)	4,568,001	6,839,649	6,957,163
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	1,700,099	1,906,779	1,963,463
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	688,818
Specific provision (-)	-	-	688,818
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-

6.10.5 Information on interest accruals, rediscounts and valuation differences calculated for non performing loans and the related provisions.

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
Current Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals and Valuation Differences	1,620,284	2,443,071	2,816,746
Provision (-)	594,014	811,461	1,269,858
Prior Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals and Valuation Differences	985,780	1,384,725	1,434,456
Provision (-)	360,681	541,768	822,370

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.6 Liquidation policies 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 Bank prefers to liquidate the risk through negotiations with the debtors. If this cannot be possible, then the 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.

6.10.7 Explanations on write-off policy

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

7. Information on Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

7.1 Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	11,269,972	7,040,217	26,984,053	1,198,217
Subject to repurchase agreements	23,690,613	28,395,845	56,020,248	33,920,075
Total	**34,960,585**	**35,436,062**	**83,004,301**	**35,118,292**

7.2 Information on government debt securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Government Bond	94,741,490	42,857,173	92,712,302	36,326,963
Treasury Bill	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Total	**94,741,490**	**42,857,173**	**92,712,302**	**36,326,963**

7.3 Information on investment securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Securities	**94,741,490**	**42,857,173**	**92,712,302**	**36,471,527**
Publicly-traded	94,741,490	42,857,173	92,712,302	36,471,527
Non-publicly traded	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses (-)	-	-	-	-
Total	**94,741,490**	**42,857,173**	**92,712,302**	**36,471,527**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

7. Information on Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost (Continued)

7.4 Movement of investments measured at amortized cost within the period

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	**129,183,829**	**102,093,865**
Exchange differences on monetary assets	7,272,606	5,602,433
Acquisitions during the year	30,529,627	19,551,082
Disposals through sales and redemptions(*)	(48,536,701)	(21,505,687)
Provision for losses (-)	-	-
Valuation effect	19,149,302	23,442,136
Balance at the end of the period	**137,598,663**	**129,183,829**

(*) Includes the amount of TL 7,871,291 transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off explained in Section III, Note XXVI.

As of 31 December 2025, a provision amounting to TL 18,576 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,707) is provided for the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

8. Investments in associates (Net)

8.1. Information on the unconsolidated subsidiaries

Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share-If Different, Voting Rights(%)	Bank's Risk Group
1. Bankalararası Kart Merkezi (BKM)(*)(***)	Share(%)	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

	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.	10,697,526	9,124,490	1,682,888	2,158,700	-	2,261,467	1,878,600	-
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)	-

(*) Current period information is based on 30 September 2025 financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on 30 September 2024 financials.
(**) Current period information is based on 31 December 2024 financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on 31 December 2023 financials.
(***) Information for the current and prior periods are based on inflation adjusted financial statements.
(****) Total fixed assets consist of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

8.2. Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

8. Investments in associates (Net) (Continued)

8.3. Movements of investments in associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of Period	**53,737**	**53,722**
Movements During the Period	**(15)**	**15**
Purchases	-	-
Bonus Shares Received(*)	-	15
Dividends From Current Year Profit	-	-
Sales	-	-
Revaluation Increase	-	-
Impairment Provisions	(15)	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**53,722**	**53,737**
Capital Commitments	**-**	**-**
Share Percentage at the End of the Period (%)	**-**	**-**

(*) Bonus shares received includes the capital contribution amounts from Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. in prior period.

8.4. Sectoral information on investments and associates, and the related carrying amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	-	-
Insurance Companies	-	-
Factoring Companies	-	-
Leasing Companies	-	-
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Associates	53,722	53,737
Total	**53,722**	**53,737**

8.5. Quoted Associates

None (31 December 2024 - None).

9. Investments in subsidiaries (Net)

9.1 Information on non-financial subsidiaries that are not consolidated

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.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99.91	99.99
2. QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	100.00	100.00

	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.	6,862,841	306,112	567,009	-	-	226,100	15,291	-
2.	9,689,061	1,235,310	93,504	319,780	-	575,791	82,005	-

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

9. Investments in subsidiaries (Net) (Continued)

9.2 Information on 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 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.	11,982,566	7,913,584	136,290	3,150,592	283,077	2,587,130	1,724,786	-
2.	56,441,136	6,454,374	87,995	6,846,493	25,560	1,828,942	1,205,185	6,415,654
3.	3,709,780	2,666,726	6,839	28,436	-	1,496,388	776,336	-
4.	36,304,310	5,858,661	33,344	10,928,184	-	2,027,329	1,350,820	-
5.	1,555,864	3,544	-	-	-	1,192	829	-
6.	17,859,334	5,393,222	323,708	2,495,895	349,764	3,837,170	1,996,294	-

9.3 Movement of subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	**19,024,959**	**9,789,830**
Movements during the period	**9,979,516**	**9,235,129**
Purchases(*)	1,097,800	1,993,986
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends from Current Year Profit	11,299,293	6,670,444
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation Increase(**)(***)	(2,417,577)	570,699
Impairment Provision	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**29,004,475**	**19,024,959**
Capital Commitments	**-**	**-**
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	**-**	**-**

(*) In the current period, with the decision of the Board of Directors of QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. dated 28 May 2025, the company capital of TL 300,000 was increased to TL 1,400,000 through a capital increase by rights issue. In the previous period, with the Extraordinary General Assembly Decision of QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. dated 21 November 2024, the company capital of TL 1,000,000 was increased to TL 2,000,000 through a capital increase by rights issue. With the decision of the Board of Directors of QNB Faktoring A.Ş. dated 12 February 2024, the company capital of TL 65,000 was increased to TL 1,065,000 through a capital increase by rights issue.

(**) Includes equity method accounting differences.

(***) It also includes the dividend income received during the current period.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

9. Investments in subsidiaries (Net) (Continued)

9.4 Sectoral information on financial subsidiaries and the related carrying amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Factoring Companies	5,858,662	3,831,879
Leasing Companies	6,415,654	4,622,820
Finance Companies	6,712,016	5,504,259
Other Subsidiaries	10,018,143	5,066,001
Total	**29,004,475**	**19,024,959**

9.5 Consolidated subsidiaries quoted on stock exchange

	Current Period	Prior Period
Quoted on Domestic Stock Exchanges	6,415,654	4,622,820
Quoted on International Stock Exchanges	-	-
Total	**6,415,654**	**4,622,820**

9.6 Information on shareholders' equity of the significant subsidiaries

The Bank does not have any significant subsidiaries.

10. Information on joint ventures

Jointly Controlled Entities (Joint Ventures)	Bank's Share-If different. Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)	Total Assets	Total Fixed Asset	Long Term Liabilities	Income	Expense
Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.(*)	33.33	33.33	638,139	347,301	230,165	2,401,024	2,193,523

(*) Current period information is based on the financial statements prepared as of 30 November 2025.

11. Information on lease receivables (Net)

None (31 December 2024 - None).

12. Information on the hedging derivative financial assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge(*)	2,482,025	989,497	2,082,932	509,242
Cash Flow Hedge(**)	4,231,525	1,935,394	912,432	2,451,822
Foreign Net Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,713,550**	**2,924,891**	**2,995,364**	**2,961,064**

(*) The derivative financial instruments used for hedging the fair value risk consist of swaps. As of 31 December 2025, the fair value of these instruments is 2,482,025 TL (31 December 2024 - TL 2,082,932) for loans, TL 394,945 for securities (31 December 2024 - TL 470,559), and TL 594,552 for securities issued (31 December 2024 - 38,683), representing the fair value of the derivative financial instruments used in hedging the fair value risk.

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

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

9. Investments in subsidiaries (Net) (Continued)

13. Explanations on tangible assets

Prior Year End	Land and Buildings(*)	Fixed Assets from Finance Lease	Vehicles	Other Tangible Fixed Assets	Total
Cost	17,711,155	261,183	562,672	7,824,033	26,359,043
Accumulated Depreciation(-)	1,684,339	252,294	177,409	2,963,698	5,077,740
Net Book Value	**16,026,816**	**8,889**	**385,263**	**4,860,335**	**21,281,303**
Current Year End					
Cost at the Beginning of the Period	**17,711,155**	**261,183**	**562,672**	**7,824,033**	**26,359,043**
Additions(**)	2,506,381	31,109	741,017	2,033,228	5,311,735
Disposals (-)	318,869	7,124	112,184	150,932	589,109
Impairment (-)/(increase)	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation cost	2,303,879	-	-	-	2,303,879
Current Period Cost	**22,202,546**	**285,168**	**1,191,505**	**9,706,329**	**33,385,548**
Accumulated Depreciation at the Beginning of the Period	**1,684,339**	**252,294**	**177,409**	**2,963,698**	**5,077,740**
Disposals (-)	70,710	3,456	47,893	82,636	204,695
Depreciation Amount	1,228,386	1,691	159,365	1,142,189	2,531,631
Current Period Accumulated Depreciation (-)	**2,842,015**	**250,529**	**288,881**	**4,023,251**	**7,404,676**
Net Book Value-end of the Period	**19,360,531**	**34,639**	**902,624**	**5,683,078**	**25,980,872**

(*) Includes asset usage rights of real estate leased under "TFRS 16 Leases". As of 31 December 2025, the asset usage rights amount to TL 6,297,494 and the related accumulated depreciation amount is TL 2,577,599.

(**) As stated in footnote in Section III - Part 4, fair value exchange difference income amortized at an amount of TL 27,685 belonging to immovable property subjected to fair value hedge accounting by the Bank is shown on "Additions" line in Property, Plant and Equipment movement statement.

(***) It includes the amount of TL 113,987 transferred within the scope of the spin-off explained in Note XXVI of Section Three.

13.1. If impairment on individual asset recorded or reversed in the current period is material for the overall financial statements Events and conditions for recording or reversing impairment and amount of recorded or reversed impairment in the financial statements

There is no provision for impairment in the current period as a result of changes in the fair values of real estates determined by licensed real estate valuation companies (31 December 2024 - None).

13.2. The impairment provision set or cancelled in the current period according to the asset groups not individually significant but materially effecting the overall financial statements, and the reason and conditions for this

None (31 December 2024 - None).

13.3. Pledges, mortgages and other restrictions (if any) on the tangible fixed assets, expenses arising from the construction for tangible fixed assets, commitments given for the purchases of tangible fixed assets

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

14. Explanations on intangible assets

Prior Period End	Intangible Rights	Goodwill	Total
Cost	7,114,449	-	7,114,449
Accumulated Amortization (-)	2,706,637	-	2,706,637
Net Book Value	**4,407,812**	**-**	**4,407,812**
Current Period End			
Cost at the Beginning of the Period	**7,114,449**	**-**	**7,114,449**
Additions	3,931,469	-	3,931,469
Disposals(-)	948,811	-	948,811
Impairment (-)/(increase)	-	-	-
Revaluation cost	-	-	-
Current Period Cost	**10,097,107**	**-**	**10,097,107**
Accumulated Amortization at the Beginning of the Period	**2,706,637**	**-**	**2,706,637**
Disposals(-)	336,183	-	336,183
Amortization Charge (-)	1,468,605	-	1,468,605
Current Period Accumulated Amortization (-)	**3,839,059**	**-**	**3,839,059**
Net Book Value-End of the Period	**6,258,048**	**-**	**6,258,048**

(*) It includes te amount of TL 581,593 transferred within the scope of the spin-off explained in Note XXVI of section three.

14.1 Disclosures for book value, description and remaining life to be amortized for a specific intangible fixed asset that is material to the financial statements

None (31 December 2024 - None).

14.2 Disclosure for intangible fixed assets acquired through government grants and accounted for at fair value at initial recognition

None (31 December 2024 - None).

14.3 The method of subsequent measurement for intangible fixed assets that are acquired through government incentives and recorded at fair value at the initial recognition

None (31 December 2024 - None).

14.4 The book value of intangible fixed assets that are pledged or restricted for use

None (31 December 2024 - None).

14.5 Amount of purchase commitments for intangible fixed assets

None (31 December 2024 - None).

14.6 Information on revalued intangible assets according to their types

None (31 December 2024 - None).

14.7 Amount of total research and development expenses recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within the period if any

Amount of research expenses recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within the current period TL 105,044 (31 December 2024 - TL 71,883).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

14. Explanations on intangible assets (Continued)

14.8 Positive or negative consolidation goodwill on entity basis

None (31 December 2024 - None)

14.9 Information on goodwill

None (31 December 2024 - None)

14.10 Movements on goodwill in the current period

None (31 December 2024 - None)

15. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16. Information on Tax Asset

As of 2025, there is a current tax asset of TL 463,819 (31 December 2024 - TL 29,322).

The Bank has a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 302,403 calculated in accordance with the relevant regulations as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,365,515).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected to the financial statements by netting off according to TAS 12. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has deferred tax assets amounting to TL 15,570,340 and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 15,267,937 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.

Deferred tax is offset against deferred tax assets or liabilities, if the differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of the related assets are related to the equity account group. The deferred tax expense amounting to TL 1,487,581 has been netted under equity (31 December 2024 - TL 929,453 deferred tax income).

	Accumulated Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax	
	Assets/(Liabilities)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Provision for Employee Rights	4,993,537	3,791,842	1,498,061	1,137,553
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	1,297,313	1,838,500	389,194	551,550
Other(*)	11,576,361	10,253,803	3,472,908	3,076,141
Deferred Tax Assets	34,033,921	32,611,629	10,210,177	9,783,488
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Value of Tangible Fixed Assets			15,570,340	14,548,732
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Basis of Financial Assets	(34,564,529)	(20,059,379)	(10,369,359)	(6,017,814)
Other	(16,328,593)	(10,551,346)	(4,898,578)	(3,165,403)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			(15,267,937)	(9,183,217)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities), Net			**302,403**	**5,365,515**

(*) TL 26,785,650 includes accumulated temporary differences related to expected loss provisions (31 December 2024 - TL 23,166,023).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Assets (Continued)

16. Information on Tax Asset (Continued)

	Current Period 01.01.-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01.-31.12.2024
Deferred Tax as of 1 January Active/ Passive - Net	5,365,515	6,581,490
Deferred Tax (Loss) / Income - Net	(3,575,531)	(2,145,428)
Deferred Tax that is Realized Under Shareholder's Equity	(1,487,581)	929,453
Deferred Tax Active/ (Passive) - Net	**302,403**	**5,365,515**

(*) It includes the amount of TL 680,562 transferred within the scope of the spin-off explained in Note XXVI of Section Three.

17. Explanations on non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

None (31 December 2024 - None).

18. Information on other assets

Other assets item of the balance sheet does not exceed 10% of the balance sheet total excluding off balance sheet commitments.

As of 31 December 2025, provisions for other assets amount to TL 51,236 (31 December 2024 - TL 25,388).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits (continued)

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	**38,289,705**	**-**	**69,834,479**	**270,637,162**	**4,734,452**	**1,616,032**	**12,150,091**	**2,078**	**397,263,999**
Foreign Currency	**163,879,011**	**-**	**21,037,073**	**26,328,148**	**2,049,200**	**983,528**	**531,626**	**8,600**	**214,817,186**
Residents in Türkiye.	148,485,504	-	20,655,937	25,858,895	2,035,070	976,082	487,416	8,600	198,507,504
Residents Abroad	15,393,507	-	381,136	469,253	14,130	7,446	44,210	-	16,309,682
Public Sector Deposits	**8,931,004**	**-**	**5,264**	**125,323**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,061,591**
Commercial Deposits	**35,796,716**	**-**	**101,132,821**	**58,972,155**	**246,723**	**546,230**	**993,490**	**-**	**197,688,135**
Other Ins. Deposits	**436,303**	**-**	**780,697**	**7,894,909**	**25,800**	**886**	**236**	**-**	**9,138,831**
Precious Metal Deposits	**121,361,013**	**-**	**-**	**511,032**	**524,196**	**138,011**	**3,217,539**	**-**	**125,751,791**
Bank Deposits	**701,348**	**-**	**27,785,617**	**13,701,829**	**5,399,913**	**1,196,422**	**-**	**-**	**48,785,129**
T.R Central Bank.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	155,106	-	1,399,774	-	-	-	-	-	1,554,880
Foreign Banks	546,242	-	26,385,843	13,701,829	5,399,913	1,196,422	-	-	47,230,249
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total(*)	**369,395,100**	**-**	**220,575,951**	**378,170,558**	**12,980,284**	**4,481,109**	**16,892,982**	**10,678**	**1,002,506,662**

(*) As of 31 December 2025, the balance of saving deposits includes TL 130,219 CBRT Currency Protected Deposits.

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	**147,292,367**	**-**	**12,235,083**	**9,626,299**	**1,069,969**	**453,929**	**454,227**	**6,167**	**171,138,041**
Residents in Türkiye	135,927,103	-	11,960,775	9,167,099	1,034,138	432,021	362,360	6,167	158,889,663
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	**23,623,762**	**-**	**66,947,738**	**51,221,306**	**12,167,184**	**3,386,346**	**3,053,005**	**-**	**160,399,341**
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(*)	**278,113,135**	**-**	**199,004,838**	**303,069,084**	**67,410,078**	**20,558,210**	**12,060,061**	**7,923**	**880,223,329**

(*) As of 31 December 2025, the balance of saving deposits includes TL 130,219 CBRT Currency Protected Deposits.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits (continued)

1.1. Information on savings deposits insured by Saving Deposit Insurance Fund and the total amount of the deposits exceeding the insurance coverage limit(*)

	Covered by Deposit Insurance Fund		Exceeding Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits	150,881,963	170,872,167	462,270,593	420,836,795
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	67,750,382	66,541,667	272,818,595	164,402,578
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**218,632,345**	**237,413,834**	**735,089,188**	**585,239,373**

(*) 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 27 August 2022 and numbered 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 28,336,909 (31 December 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 the headquarter of the Bank is not located abroad.

1.3. Savings deposits that are not covered under the guarantee of 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	1,856,137	1,456,117
Deposits obtained through illegal acts defined in the 282nd Article of the 5237 numbered Turkish Criminal Code dated 26 September 2004	-	-
Saving deposits in banks established in Türkiye exclusively for off-shore banking activities	-	-
Total	**1,856,144**	**1,466,864**

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	2,256,547	74,796	2,647,549	15,429
Swaps transactions	2,405,127	4,537,363	882,852	2,620,293
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	1,523	833,842	36	1,062,782
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,663,197**	**5,446,001**	**3,530,437**	**3,698,504**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

2. Information on trading derivative financial liabilities (continued)

2.2. Information on derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purposes

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedging(*)	834,862	22,964	1,081,111	3,451
Cash Flow Hedging(**)	277,449	690,894	1,992,982	1,042,321
Hedge of Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,112,311**	**713,858**	**3,074,093**	**1,045,772**

(*) Derivative financial instruments designated for fair value hedging consist of swaps, and as of 31 December 2025, TL 22,964 of their fair value relates to securities (31 December 2024 - TL 3,451), and TL 834,862 relates to loans (31 December 2024 - TL 1,081,111). In the current period, there is no fair value related to derivative financial instruments used in fair value hedging of the securities issued (31 December 2024 - None).

(**) This amount represents the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated for cash flow hedging of deposits and foreign currency -denominated variable rate borrowings.

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

Information on funds borrowed

3.1 Information on banks and other financial institutions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
T.R. Central Bank Loans	-	-	-	-
Domestic Bank and Institutions	981,358	644,573	599,909	761,174
Foreign Bank, Institutions and Funds	56,046	237,306,058	40,000	154,917,864
Total	**1,037,404**	**237,950,631**	**639,909**	**155,679,038**

3.2 Maturity information on funds borrowed

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term	1,037,404	5,752,775	639,909	47,808,479
Medium and Long-Term	-	232,197,856	-	107,870,559
Total	**1,037,404**	**237,950,631**	**639,909**	**155,679,038**

The Bank's fund sources include deposits, funds borrowed, securities issued and money market borrowings. Deposit is the most significant fund source of the 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 Bank.

3.3 Additional information on concentrations of the Bank's liabilities

As of 31 December 2025 the Bank's liabilities comprise; 55% deposits (31 December 2024 - 58%), 13% funds borrowed (31 December 2024 - 5%), 9% issued bonds (31 December 2024 - 10%) and 5% money market debts (31 December 2024 - 10%).

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

4. Information on funds provided under repurchase agreements

The information regarding the funds obtained from repurchase agreements classified under liabilities to money markets is as follows.

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From domestic transactions	**49,749,572**	**-**	**94,278,476**	**-**
Financial institutions and organizations	49,738,350	-	94,250,112	-
Other institutions and organizations	2,381	-	19,195	-
Natural persons	8,841	-	9,169	-
From foreign transactions	**18,337**	**42,120,432**	**2,412,256**	**48,467,653**
Financial institutions and organizations	-	42,120,432	2,373,293	48,467,653
Other institutions and organizations	18,337	-	38,963	-
Natural persons	-	-	-	-
Total	**49,767,909**	**42,120,432**	**96,690,732**	**48,467,653**

5. Information on securities issued (Net)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bonds	21,411,929	-	2,736,294	18,425,962
Bills	-	121,789,577	-	46,019,814
Total	**21,411,929**	**121,789,577**	**2,736,294**	**64,445,776**

The 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. If other liabilities account exceeds 10% of total liabilities excluding the off-balance sheet items, information given about components of other liabilities account that exceeds 20% of the individual liability item in the unconsolidated balance sheet

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 flow of the Bank are the main criteria which are taken into consideration determination of payment plans in the leasing contracts.

7.1. Explanations on financial lease liabilities

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Less than 1 year	118,653	85,956	63,866	47,669
Between 1 - 4 years	4,124,743	2,923,929	2,170,101	1,631,132
More than 4 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,243,396**	**3,009,885**	**2,233,967**	**1,678,801**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

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 (Continued)

7.2. Explanations and disclosures related to leasing transactions

The bank makes operating lease agreements for some branches, 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.

7.3. Information on “Sale -and- lease back” agreements

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

8. Information on provisions

8.1. Provision for currency exchange income/loss on foreign currency indexed loans

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Stage 1	2,126,035	1,448,063
Stage 2	33,588	135,192
Stage 3	74,659	41,301
Total	**2,234,282**	**1,624,556**

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

8. Information on provisions (Continued)

8.3. Information on employee termination benefits

The Bank calculated the provision for employee benefits using the actuarial valuation method specified in 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 loan compensation liability. (31 December 2024 - 4%)

As of 31 December 2025 the Bank presented the provision for severance pay of TL 1,478,130 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,189,899) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” item in its financial statements.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has shown a total vacation liability of TL 558,098 (31 December 2024 - TL 398,118) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

As of 31 December 2025 TL 2,597,309 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,203,825) provision for salaries, bonuses and premiums to be paid to the personnel has been presented under the “Reserve for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

8.3.1. Movement of employee termination benefits

	Current Period 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
As of 1 January	1,189,899	919,522
Service Cost	147,798	126,830
Interest Cost	295,650	196,570
Settlement / curtailment / termination loss	183,017	131,975
Actuarial Difference	85,994	165,777
Paid during period	(344,933)	(350,775)
Others(*)	(79,295)	-
Total	**1,478,130**	**1,189,899**

(*) This amount represents the provision transferred within the scope of the spin-off explained in Note XXVI of Section Three.

8.4. Information on other provisions

Except for those mentioned in note 8.3 above, there is a provision for lawsuits against the Bank and tax lawsuits in the amount of TL 633,608 (31 December 2024 - TL 653,801) in other provisions. The Bank has benefited from the relevant articles of the Law No. 7326 regarding various ongoing tax lawsuits.

As of 31 December 2025, the unconsolidated financial statements include a total amount of TL 4,000,000 of free provisions under “other provisions,” which have been set aside by the management of the Bank in addition to the requirements of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation. Of this free provision, TL 4,700,000 was expensed in the prior year and TL 1,800,000 was expensed in the current period. An amount of TL 2,500,000 has been transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. within the scope of the partial spin-off process, as explained in Note XXVI of Section Three.

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

9. Explanations on taxation

9.1. Information on current taxes

9.1.1. Information on tax provision

The Bank has a tax liability of TL 3,515,825 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,194,270). As of 31 December 2025, the Bank’s prepaid tax is amounting to TL 463,819 (31 December 2024 - TL 29,322).

9.1.2. Information on taxes payable

	Current Period 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
Corporate taxes payable	3,515,825	3,194,270
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BITT)	3,167,335	2,913,565
Taxation on Securities Income	4,681,308	2,152,068
Taxation on Real Estates Income	15,640	11,000
Other	659,195	473,567
Total	**12,039,303**	**8,744,470**

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

9.1.3. Information on premiums

	Current Period 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
Social Security Premiums - Employee Share	144,791	115,454
Social Security Premiums - Employer Share	208,597	158,926
Unemployment Insurance - Employee Share	9,384	7,481
Unemployment Insurance - Employer Share	18,778	14,965
Total	**381,550**	**296,826**

10. Information on payables related to assets held for sale

None (31 December 2024 - None).

11. Information on subordinated loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
To be included in the calculation of additional capital	**-**	**22,508,108**	**-**	**18,533,717**
Subordinated Loans	-	22,508,108	-	18,533,717
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	**-**	**13,029,876**	**-**	**13,765,122**
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	3,035,135
Subordinated debt instruments	-	13,029,876	-	10,729,987
Total	**-**	**35,537,984**	**-**	**32,298,839**

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

12. Information on shareholder's equity

12.1. Paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Stock	5,500,000	3,350,000
Preferred Stock	-	-

12.2 Paid-in capital amount, explanation as to whether the registered share capital system is applicable at bank; if so the amount of registered share capital

Capital System	Paid-in Capital	Ceiling
Registered Capital System	5,500,000	20,000,000

12.3. Information on share capital increases and their sources; other information on any increase in capital shares during the current period

None (31 December 2024 - None).

Capital Increase Date	Increase Amount	Cash	Retained Earnings Allocated to Capital Increase	Capital Reserves Allocated to Capital Increase
4 November 2025	2,150,000	-	2,150,000	-

12.4. Information on share capital increases from revaluation funds

None (31 December 2024 - None).

12.5. Capital commitments in the last fiscal year and at the end of the following period, the general purpose of these commitments and projected resources required to meet these commitments

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

12.6. Prior periods' indicators related with the Bank's income, profit and liquidity and the possible effects of the uncertainties in these indicators on the Bank's equity

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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

None (31 December 2024 - None).

13. Common stock issue premiums

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of Stocks (Thousands)	55,000,000	33,500,000
Preferred Capital Stock	-	-
Common Stock Issue Premiums(*)	714	714
Common Stock Withdrawal Profits	-	-
Other Capital Instruments	-	-

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

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Liabilities (continued)

14. Securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control	-	-	-	-
Valuation Difference	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Securities Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	**(247,069)**	**248,257**	**(3,330,336)**	**(900,979)**
Valuation Difference	(247,069)	248,257	(3,330,336)	(900,979)
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Total	**(247,069)**	**248,257**	**(3,330,336)**	**(900,979)**

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

1. Information related to off-balance sheet contingencies

1.1. Type and amount of irrevocable commitments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Credit Cards Limit Commitments	1,088,199,029	701,154,935
Commitment For Use Guaranteed Credit Allocation	300,309,795	170,604,108
Forward, Asset Purchase Commitments	58,117,029	57,800,503
Other Irrevocable Commitments	31,358,914	14,191,940
Payment Commitments for Cheques	13,909,224	9,978,545
Commitments for Promotions Related with Credit Cards and Banking Activities Prom. Uyg. Taah	251,784	266,571
Tax and Fund Liabilities due to Export Commitments	998,545	638,126
Total	**1,493,144,320**	**954,634,728**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

1. Information related to off-balance sheet contingencies (continued)

1.2. Type and amount of possible losses and commitments from off-balance sheet items

A provision of TL 2,234,282 (31 December 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	33,950,084	18,581,093
Letters of Credit	21,667,875	15,418,060
Total	**55,617,959**	**33,999,153**

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Final Letters of Guarantee	67,204,834	40,096,354
Advance Letters of Guarantee	31,931,760	22,796,737
Provisional Letters of Guarantee	7,350,248	3,328,527
Letters of Guarantee Given to Customs Offices	2,263,312	1,548,798
Other Letters of Guarantee	61,292,494	40,566,228
Total	**170,042,648**	**108,336,644**

2. Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-Cash Loans granted for Obtaining Cash Loans	**21,943,448**	**16,069,874**
Less Than or Equal to One Year with Original Maturity	3,098,126	1,394,237
More Than One Year with Original Maturity	18,845,322	14,675,637
Other Non-Cash Loans	**203,717,159**	**126,265,923**
Total	**225,660,607**	**142,335,797**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

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

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
Agricultural	**502,615**	**0.44**	**169,239**	**0.15**	**203,956**	**0.30**	**137,642**	**0.19**
Farming and Raising Livestock	356,405	0.31	169,239	0.15	167,401	0.24	137,642	0.19
Forestry	10,413	0.01	-	-	22,753	0.03	-	-
Fishing	135,797	0.12	-	-	13,802	0.02	-	-
Manufacturing	**36,221,373**	**31.37**	**55,487,095**	**50.36**	**22,312,681**	**32.37**	**37,145,186**	**50.60**
Mining and Quarrying	849,874	0.74	57,167	0.05	274,712	0.40	78,391	0.11
Production	31,624,534	27.39	54,849,294	49.78	20,040,580	29.07	36,129,372	49.22
Electricity, gas and water	3,746,965	3.24	580,634	0.53	1,997,389	2.90	937,423	1.28
Construction	**28,215,225**	**24.43**	**23,868,664**	**21.66**	**15,845,388**	**22.99**	**14,850,501**	**20.23**
Services	**48,974,593**	**42.41**	**26,974,995**	**24.48**	**29,755,760**	**43.17**	**17,894,744**	**24.38**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32,029,865	27.74	9,787,147	8.88	19,603,101	28.44	6,785,297	9.24
Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	2,808,024	2.43	419,893	0.38	1,165,628	1.69	392,619	0.53
Transportation & Communication	2.277.866	1,97	2.251.714	2,04	1.380.295	2,00	929.169	1,27
Financial Institutions	6,046,039	5.24	11,073,130	10.05	3,745,312	5.43	7,052,930	9.61
Real Estate and Renting Services	276,992	0.24	615,152	0.56	282,648	0.41	319,959	0.44
Self Employment Services	3,121,192	2.70	1,719,301	1.56	1,801,022	2.61	1,306,032	1.78
Educational Services	82,202	0.07	20,010	0.02	27,813	0.04	-	-
Health and Social Services	2,332,413	2.02	1,088,648	0.99	1,749,941	2.54	1,108,738	1.51
Other	**1,559,058**	**1.35**	**3,687,750**	**3.35**	**810,696**	**1.18**	**3,379,243**	**4.60**
Total	**115,472,864**	**100.00**	**110,187,743**	**100.00**	**68,928,481**	**100.00**	**73,407,316**	**100.00**

4. Information on non-cash loans classified in first and second groups

	I. Group		II. Group	
Current Period(*)	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	100,960,884	67,457,316	842,436	707,353
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	13,543,006	19,703,854	-	703,224
Letters of Credit	**51,879**	**21,592,881**	**-**	**23,115**
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Total	**114,555,769**	**108,754,051**	**842,436**	**1,433,692**

(*) The amount of TL 74,659 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.

	I. Group		II. Group	
Prior Period(*)	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	53,170,953	42,210,592	9,024,909	3,888,889
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	6,121,744	10,735,309	537,400	1,186,640
Letters of Credit	**16,649**	**13,131,243**	**15,525**	**2,254,643**
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Total	**59,309,346**	**66,077,144**	**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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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to 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)	**1,307,714,955**	**598,831,230**
Forward transactions(*)	206,234,942	139,715,838
Swap transactions	940,474,755	382,259,721
Futures transactions	310,279	620,832
Option transactions	160,694,979	76,234,839
Interest Related Derivative Transactions (II)	**523,597,784**	**387,054,514**
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	523,597,784	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)	**1,831,312,739**	**985,885,744**
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	113,065,923	84,605,800
Cash flow hedges	277,290,214	230,130,541
Net investment hedges	-	-
B.Total Hedging Related Derivatives	**390,356,137**	**314,736,341**
Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)	**2,221,668,876**	**1,300,622,085**

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

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

Current Period	Forward Buy(**)	Forward Sell(**)	Swap Buy(*)	Swap Sell(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
TL	1,960,480	80,218,098	121,180,430	228,420,451	20,865,403	30,981,804	-	157,191	-
USD	53,263,226	20,269,297	511,793,493	378,906,003	34,516,960	31,375,630	153,088	-	-
Euro	40,909,150	2,014,200	119,068,695	280,009,264	21,521,208	12,862,550	-	-	-
Other	2,782,925	4,817,566	182,376,155	32,674,185	2,886,635	5,684,789	-	-	-
Total	**98,915,781**	**107,319,161**	**934,418,773**	**920,009,903**	**79,790,206**	**80,904,773**	**153,088**	**157,191**	**-**

(*) This column also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

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

Prior Period	Forward Buy(**)	Forward Sell(**)	Swap Buy(*)	Swap Sell(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
TL	5,160,257	44,331,607	77,176,829	157,835,073	4,386,608	16,001,936	278,663	63,737	-
USD	36,870,865	13,310,896	330,391,505	240,102,603	18,553,816	12,376,054	53,802	224,630	-
Euro	24,510,539	14,115,716	65,308,196	140,420,002	13,661,381	10,234,813	-	-	-
Other	842,501	573,457	71,627,874	1,188,494	501,341	518,890	-	-	-
Total	**67,384,162**	**72,331,676**	**544,504,404**	**539,546,172**	**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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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.1. Fair value hedge accounting

5.1.1. Loans

The 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. On 31 December 2025, the TL installment loans amounting to TL 38,979,874 (31 December 2024 - TL 26,423,651) were subject to hedge accounting by swaps with a nominal amount of TL 22,682,199 (31 December 2024 - TL 15,312,045). As of 31 December 2025, there was an income of TL 780,456 from the mentioned loans (31 December 2024 - TL 190,365 expense) and a loss of TL 666,757 from swaps (31 December 2024 - TL 261 income) resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 113,699 which has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements under the "Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions" account (31 December 2024 - TL 190,104 loss).

According to TAS 39, fair value hedge accounting definitions, some of the fair value hedge accounting applications 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. The Bank has booked the valuation effect amounting to TL 35,382 loss (31 025- TL 31,650 income) related to the loans that are ineffective for hedge accounting under "Income/ Losses from Financial Derivatives Transactions" as income during the current period.

5.1.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to long term foreign currency Eurobonds with fixed coupon held by the Bank using swaps as hedging instruments. As of the balance sheet date, eurobonds with a nominal amount of USD 212,671 million (31 December 2024 - USD 212,671 million) have been designated in fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps of the same nominal amount. As of 31 December 2025, an income of TL 91,065 from these eurobonds (31 December 2024 - TL 329,370 loss) and an expense of TL 71,405 from the related swaps (31 December 2024 - TL 356,476 income) resulted in a net market valuation income of TL 19,660 which has been recognized under the 'Profit/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions' line item in the accompanying financial statements (31 December 2024 - TL 27,106 income).

The Parent Bank does not apply fair value hedge on TL government bonds in the current period (31 December 2024 - None).

5.1.3 Securities Issued

The Bank applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in fixed interest rate with regard to the foreign currency-denominated fixed-rate securities issued. As of the balance sheet date, bonds with a nominal value of USD 500 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 500 Million) are subject to hedge accounting with the same nominal amount of swaps. "As of 31 December 2025, an expense of TL 455,450 arising from the securities issued (31 December 2024 - TL 328,164 loss) and an income of TL 464,909 from the related swaps (31 December 2024 - TL 293,385 income) resulted in a net market valuation income of TL 9,459, which has been recognized under the 'Profit/ Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions' line item in the accompanying financial statements (31 December 2024 - TL 34,778 loss).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2. Cash flow hedge accounting

5.2.1 Floating Rate Loans

The Bank subjects a certain portion of its floating rate TL and FX loans to cash flow hedge accounting using interest swaps in order to hedge against changes in market interest rates. The Bank applies efficiency tests for hedge accounting at every balance sheet date, the active parts are accounted under equity in the "Hedge Funds" account line in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, and the amount related to the ineffective part is associated with the profit or loss.

The Bank is subject to cash flow hedge accounting through interest swaps in order to protect a certain part of its long term floating interest rate loans from changes in market interest rates. The Bank conducts effectiveness tests for hedge accounting on every balance sheet date, the active segments are accounted in the "Hedge Funds" account item in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, and the amount related to the inactive part is associated with the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In this context; as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 665 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 665 Million) regarding the floating rate FX loans extended by the Bank are subject to hedge accounting as a hedging instrument. As a result of the said hedge accounting, fair value income before tax amounting to TL 540,951 (31 December 2024 - TL 89,378 loss) has been accounted for under equity in the current period. The income of the ineffective portion amounting to TL 2,343 associated with the statement of profit or loss (31 December 2024 - TL 13,380 income).

On the other hand; as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 2,770 Million (31 December 2024 - TL 3,640 Million) regarding the floating rate TL loans extended by the Bank are subject to hedge accounting as hedging instruments. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, the fair value expense before tax amounting to TL 37,800 (31 December 2024 - TL 137,569 income) has been accounted for under equity in the current period. The ineffective portion of the hedge income to TL 251 has been recognized in the income statement. (31 December 2024 - None).

5.2.2. Deposit

The Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge itself from the interest rate changes of deposits that have an average maturity of 3 months, the Bank implements cash flow hedge accounting with interest rate swaps. The Bank implements efficiency tests at the balance sheet dates for hedging purposes; the effective portions are accounted for under equity "Hedging Funds", whereas the ineffective portions are accounted for at statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as defined in TAS 39. As at the balance sheet date, swaps amounting to TL 18,031,000 are subject to hedge accounting as hedging instruments (31 December 2024 - TL 8,575,000). As a result of the mentioned hedge accounting, fair value expense before taxes amounting to TL 289,026 are accounted for under equity during the current period (31 December 2024 - TL 333,579 income). An income of TL 339 relating to the ineffective portion of the hedge has been recognized in the income statement (31 December 2024 - TL 3 income).

As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 1,726 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 1,884 Million) have been subject to hedge accounting with USD deposits and swaps with a nominal amount of EUR 331 Million (31 December 2024 - EUR 216 Million) have been subject to hedge accounting with Euro deposits. As a result of above mentioned hedge accounting, fair value expense before taxes amounting to TL 1,188,313 (31 December 2024 - TL 425,597 income) are accounted under equity during the current period. The loss amounting to TL 26,375 (31 December 2024 - TL 29,693 income) relating to the ineffective portion is accounted under at the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2. Cash flow hedge accounting (Continued)

5.2.3 Floating Rate Liabilities

The Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to protect its subordinated loans with variable interest payments from changes in interest rates. The Bank conducts effectiveness tests for hedge accounting on every balance sheet date, the active segments are accounted in the "Hedge Funds" account item in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, and the amount related to the inactive part is associated with the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As of the balance sheet date, the nominal amount of USD 70 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 186 Million) was subject to hedge accounting as hedging instrument. As a result of the mentioned hedge accounting, the fair value loss amounting to TL 37,360 (31 December 2024 - TL 46,324 loss) before tax was recognized under equity. There is no amount to be recognized in the income statement relating to the ineffective portion (31 December 2024 - TL 943,920 income).

On the other hand; accounting application is terminated when cash flow hedge accounting is not effectively maintained as defined in TAS 39. According to that the effective amounts classified under equity due to hedge accounting are reclassified into profit or loss as the reclassification adjustments during periods or periods when the estimated cash flows subject to hedging in case of deterioration of the event affect profit or loss (such as the periods when interest income or expense is accounted for). Due to hedge accounting practices terminated in the current year, a loss amounting to TL 108,644 (31 December 2024 - TL 90,902 loss) was transferred from the "Income/loss from derivative financial transactions" to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In this context, in the current period, the Bank has transferred loss of TL 473,349 (31 December 2024 - TL 117,940 loss) from equity to the profit or loss statement related to terminated hedge accounting practices.

In the measurements made As of 31 December 2025, it has been determined that the above-mentioned cash flow hedging transactions are effective.

6. Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no commitments "Credit Linked Notes" (As of 31 December 2024 - None).

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no commitments as "Other Derivative Financial Assets" (31 December 2024 - None) which would be included in Bank's "Credit Default Swap."

7. Information on contingent liabilities and assets

The Bank has recorded a provision of TL 78,781 (31 December 2024 - TL 68,687) 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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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

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

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

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

1. Information on Interest Income

1.1 Information on interest income received from loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term Loans	179,987,530	12,830,765	130,937,551	8,087,777
Medium and Long-Term Loans	75,555,371	12,869,325	60,515,556	11,452,084
Non-Performing Loans	5,449,413	-	1,930,358	-
Resource Utilization Support Fund Premiums	-	-	-	-
Total(*)	**260,992,314**	**25,700,090**	**193,383,465**	**19,539,861**

(*) Includes fee and commission income related to cash loans.

1.2 Information on interest income from banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
TR Central Bank	17,976,883	-	2,791,034	-
Domestic Banks	35,165	7,352	286,840	-
Foreign Banks	6,587	660,698	24,764	609,861
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	**18,018,635**	**668,050**	**3,102,638**	**609,861**

1.3 Information on interest income from securities portfolio

	Current Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	2,029,268	105,475
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	47,669,836	1,763,983
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	24,209,644	2,316,553
Total	**73,908,748**	**4,186,011**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

1.1 Information on interest income received from loans (continued)

1.3 Information on interest income from securities portfolio (continued)

	Prior Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	1,446,046	87,463
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	33,538,318	1,685,535
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	26,852,432	1,937,432
Total	**61,836,796**	**3,710,430**

As stated in Section Three disclosure VII. 2, the Bank has inflation indexed (CPI) government bonds in its Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost portfolios. As disclosed in 'Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual' published by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, reference index used for the actual payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. As of 31 December 2025, an annual rate of 32.87% has been taken into account for the estimated inflation rate used in the valuation of these securities.

1.4 Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Received from Associates and Subsidiaries	1,134,009	1,178,310

2. Information on Interest Expenses

2.1 Information on interest expense related to funds borrowed(*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	**620,074**	**16,000,832**	**490,393**	**12,368,810**
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	350,207	53,218	248,723	49,330
Foreign Banks	269,867	15,947,614	241,670	12,319,480
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**620,074**	**16,000,832**	**490,393**	**12,368,810**

(*) Includes fee and commission expenses related to cash loans.

2.2 Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Paid to Associates and Subsidiaries	600,323	296,144

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

2. Information on Interest Expenses (continued)

2.3 Information on interest expense paid to securities issued

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest paid on marketable securities issued	5,281,664	7,632,765	1,460,192	5,560,721

2.4 Information on maturity structure of interest expenses on deposits

(Current Period)		Time Deposits						
Account	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	-	4,514,198	1,036,275	8,813	943	-	-	5,560,229
Saving Deposits	-	34,430,853	114,291,926	11,623,542	2,467,964	3,127,589	-	165,941,874
Public Sector Deposits	-	11,642	81,758	-	-	-	-	93,400
Commercial Deposits	-	33,208,262	26,421,832	1,869,271	793,451	536,417	-	62,829,233
Other Deposits	-	367,712	3,103,204	200,392	30,469	50	-	3,701,827
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**72,532,667**	**144,934,995**	**13,702,018**	**3,292,827**	**3,664,056**	**-**	**238,126,563**
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	87,942	164,606	10,276	3,267	1,982	-	268,073
Bank Deposits	2,047	826,026	655,316	336,245	74,926	-	-	1,894,560
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	498
Total	**2,047**	**914,466**	**819,922**	**346,521**	**78,193**	**1,982**	**-**	**2,163,131**
Grand Total	**2,047**	**73,447,133**	**145,754,917**	**14,048,539**	**3,371,020**	**3,666,038**	**-**	**240,289,694**

(Prior Period)		Time Deposits						
Account	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	-	2,388,162	184,230	-	-	-	-	2,572,392
Saving Deposits	-	27,459,827	50,207,874	34,666,624	18,406,914	3,030,440	-	133,771,679
Public Sector Deposits	-	26,025	35,212	1,448	-	-	-	62,685
Commercial Deposits	-	21,671,403	12,640,868	9,629,210	4,707,253	2,423,207	-	51,071,941
Other Deposits	-	377,108	996,360	695,739	183,253	2,925	-	2,255,385
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**51,922,525**	**64,064,544**	**44,993,021**	**23,297,420**	**5,456,572**	**-**	**189,734,082**
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	44,082	278,712	24,490	4,212	14,809	-	366,305
Bank Deposits	288	1,131,959	891,176	48,024	48,851	-	-	2,120,298
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	1,388
Total	**288**	**1,177,429**	**1,169,888**	**72,514**	**53,063**	**14,809**	**-**	**2,487,991**
Grand Total	**288**	**53,099,954**	**65,234,432**	**45,065,535**	**23,350,483**	**5,471,381**	**-**	**192,222,073**

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

2. Information on Interest Expenses (continued)

2.5 Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions Agreements	46,592,513	2,261,719	20,146,828	2,653,623

2.6 Information on lease interest expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Leasing Expenses	683,691	311,511

2.7 Information on interest expense on factoring payables

None (31 December 2024 - None).

3. Information on dividend income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial Derivative Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	11,801	16,620
From Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Other	2,142	1,428
Total	**13,943**	**18,048**

4. Information on trading income/loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
Trading Income	**137,656,779**	**83,062,747**
Incomes on Capital Market Transactions	5,871,160	2,748,991
From Derivative Financial Instruments	87,624,407	57,444,372
Foreign Exchange Incomes	44,161,212	22,869,384
Trading Loss (-)	**173,264,966**	**112,950,804**
Losses on Capital Market Transactions	1,603,211	1,591,781
From Derivative Financial Instruments	118,165,131	97,223,437
Foreign Exchange Losses	53,496,624	14,135,586
Net Trading Income/Loss	**(35,608,187)**	**(29,888,057)**

5. Information on other operating income

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

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

6. Provision for losses and other provision expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Expected Credit Loss	**36,453,352**	**17,410,958**
12 month expected credit loss (Stage 1)	2,158,845	804,533
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	3,889,204	2,173,331
Non-performing loans (Stage 3)	30,405,303	14,433,094
Marketable Securities Impairment Expense	**4,356**	**11,068**
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	4,356	11,068
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Held-to-maturity Securities Value Decrease	-	-
Investments in Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other(*)	**3,089,977**	**(1,917,781)**
Total	**39,547,685**	**15,504,245**

(*) Includes free provision expense for possible risks amounting to TL 1,800,000 allocated in the current period. (31 December 2024 - TL 2,100,000 free provision reversal income)

7. Information on other operating expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits(*)	665,827	475,964
Depreciation Expenses of Fixed Assets	2,531,631	1,644,664
Amortization Expenses of Intangible Assets	**1,468,605**	**837,891**
Other Operating Expenses	14,648,528	9,514,557
Leasing Expenses Related to TFRS 16 Exemptions	22,032	12,428
Maintenance Expenses	2,909,054	1,544,758
Advertisement Expenses	1,315,201	1,119,794
Other Expenses	10,402,241	6,837,577
Loss on Sales of Assets	9,197	18,272
Other(**)	**9,540,027**	**6,160,107**
Total	**28,863,815**	**18,651,455**

(*) Includes in the Personnel Expenses item in the financial statement.
(**) An amount of TL 2,418,306 relates to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund expense (31 December 2024 - TL 1,900,000) and an amount of TL 5,686,861 relates to taxes, duties, fees and fund expenses (31 December 2024 - TL 3,556,065).

8. Fees for Services Obtained from an Independent Auditor/Independent Audit Firm

	Current Period(*)(**)	Prior Period(*)(**)
Independent audit fee for reporting period	51,682	28,868
Fees for tax advisory services	-	-
Fee for other assurance services	21,033	11,273
Fees for services other than independent auditing	-	-
Total	**72,715**	**40,141**

(*) Consolidated amount reported.
(**) VAT excluded.

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

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

9. Information on profit/loss from continued and discontinued operations before taxes

For the period ended 31 December 2025 net interest income in income items amounting to TL 101,102,549 (31 December 2024 - TL 66,797,021), net fees and commission income amounting to TL 71,469,721 (31 December 2024 - TL 49,642,031) and other operating income amounting to TL 2,123,813 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,043,409) constitute an important part of the income.

10. Explanations on tax provision for continued and discontinued operations

10.1. Current period taxation benefit or charge and deferred tax benefit or charge

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has recorded tax charge TL 8,794,873 (31 December 2024 - TL 6,572,107) and a deferred tax loss of TL 5,885,524 (31 December 2024 - TL 4,570,951) and a deferred tax income of TL 2,808,432 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,004,514) from its continuing operations.

10.2. Explanations on operating profit/loss after taxes

None (31 December 2024 - None).

11. Explanations on net profit/(loss) from continued and discontinued operations

Net profit of the Bank from continued operations is TL 47,814,783 (31 December 2024 - TL 36,174,341).

12. Explanations on net income/loss for the period

12.1. 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 Bank's performance during the period, the nature and amount of these items

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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

None (31 December 2024 - None).

12.3. Konsolide olmayan ekli finansal tablolarda azınlık haklarına ait kar/zarar

None (31 December 2024 - None).

12.4. There are no changes in the nature and amount of accounting estimates, which have a material effect on current period or expected to have a material effect on subsequent periods.

13. 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 Bank.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Statement of Changes In Shareholder's Equity

1. Changes resulting from valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Net increase of TL 4,232,503 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,737,525 net decrease) after tax effect resulting from valuation of at financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is included in "accumulated other comprehensive income or loss reclassified through profit or loss" account under shareholders' equity.

2. Explanations on foreign exchange differences

None.

3. Explanations on dividend

3.1. Dividends declared subsequent to the balance sheet date, but before the announcement of the financial statements

There is no dividend notified before the promulgation of financial statements. It was decided to distribute the year 2024 profit as stated below at the Ordinary General Assembly held on 27 March 2025.

2024 profit distribution table	
Current Year Profit	**36,174,341**
A - I. Legal Reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 466/1) at 5%	-
B - The First Dividend for Shareholders	-
C - Profit from Disposal of Associates	-
D - II. Legal Reserves	-
E - Profit from Disposal of Associates Fund	-
F - Property Sales Income Fund (CTL 5.1/E)	27,324
G - Extraordinary Reserves	36,147,017

3.2. Dividends per share proposed subsequent to the balance sheet date

No decision is taken concerning the profit distribution by the General Assembly as of the balance sheet date.

3.3. Transfers to legal reserves

	Current Period	Prior Period
Amount Transferred to Reserve from Retained Earnings	-	-

4. Information on issuance of share certificates

4.1. The rights, priorities and restrictions regarding the share capital including distribution of income and repayment of the capital

None (31 December 2024 - None).

5. Information on the other capital increase items in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity

The entire amount of the TL 2,150,000 capital increase included in the statement of changes in equity for 2025 was funded from extraordinary reserves. (31 December 2024 - None)

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations And Disclosures Related Statement of Cash Flows

1. The effects of the other items stated in the cash flow statement and the changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents

"Other items" amounting to TL 105,312,025 (31 December 2024 - TL 22,349,231) in "Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities" consist of fees and commissions paid amounting to TL 18,857,581 (31 December 2024 - TL 12,046,204), net trading income amounting to TL 32,802,070 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,557,602 net trading income) and other operating expenses amounting to TL 53,652,374 (31 December 2024 - TL 13,860,629).

The "Other" item in the "change in other assets subject to banking activity" amounting to TL 29,224,189 (31 December 2024 - TL 20,617,081) includes collaterals amounting to TL 817,644 (31 December 2024 - TL 74,268) and other assets amounting to TL 28,406,545 (31 December 2024 - TL 20,542,813).

"Other" item in the "Change in other liabilities of the field of banking" amounting to TL 13,805,267 (31 December 2024 - TL 157,841,315) includes debts to money markets amounting to TL 57,631,413 (31 December 2024 - TL 119,864,845), other liabilities amounting to TL 37,673,864 (31 December 2024 - TL 41,132,881) and other capital reserves amounting to TL 6,152,282 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,156,411).

The effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents is the sum of the foreign exchange differences arising from the conversion of the average balances of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency to TL at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period. As of 31 December 2025, TL 1,495,821 (31 December 2024 - TL 736,772).

2. Information regarding the balances of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period

	Prior Period 31 December 2024
Cash	**14,290,446**
Cash in TL	2,960,303
Cash in Foreign Currencies	10,282,554
Other	1,047,589
Cash Equivalents	**143,389,592**
Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	139,012,448
Banks	14,632,495
Money Market Placements	150,531
Less: Accruals	(10,405,882)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**157,680,038**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VI. Explanations And Disclosures Related To Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

3. Information regarding the balances of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period

	Current Period 31 December 2025
Cash	**21,586,341**
Cash in TL	3,103,193
Cash in Foreign Currencies	16,218,661
Other	2,264,487
Cash Equivalents	**129,762,303**
Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	105,113,528
Banks	22,721,654
Money Market Placements	9,974,114
Less: Accruals	(8,046,993)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**151,348,644**

4. Restricted cash and cash equivalents due to legal requirements or other reasons

A portion of foreign bank accounts amounting to TL 924,307 (31 December 2024 - TL 693,373) includes blocked cash for foreign money and capital market transactions and for borrowings from foreign markets.

5. Additional information

5.1. Restrictions on the Bank's potential borrowings that can be used for ordinary operations or capital commitment

None (31 December 2024 - None).

5.2. The sum of cash flows that show the increases in banking activity capacity, apart from the cash flows needed to maintain current banking activity capacity

None (31 December 2024 - None).

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Bank's Risk Group

1. Information on the volume of transactions with the Bank's risk group, lending and deposits outstanding at period end and income and expenses in the current period

1.1. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's risk group has deposits amounting to TL 11,809,745 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,705,035), cash loans amounting to TL 17,913,838 (31 December 2024 - TL 12,704,270) and non-cash loans amounting to TL 3,248,775 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,883,932).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Bank's Risk Group (continued)

1. Information on the volume of transactions with the Bank's risk group, lending and deposits outstanding at period end and income and expenses in the current period (continued)

Current Period						
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						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	12,702,629	478,452	-	2,270,807	1,641	134,673
Balance at the End of the Period	17,893,485	855,474	-	2,179,722	20,353	213,579
Interest and Commission Income	1,134,009	917	-	1,075	43,807	1,356
Prior Period						
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						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	4,948,468	385,274	-	2,316,570	5,469	88,689
Balance at the End of the Period	12,702,629	478,452	-	2,270,807	1,641	134,673
Interest on deposits	1,178,310	2,874	-	2,402	61,414	89

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

(**) Includes the deposits received from the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

(***) The prior period balances represent the balances as of 31 December 2024

1.2. Information on deposits held by the Bank's risk group

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
Deposit						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	2,575,279	1,322,572	-	-	3,129,756	8,822,133
Balance at the End of the Period	3,326,638	2,575,279	-	-	8,483,107	3,129,756
Interest on deposits	600,323	296,144	-	-	1,283,097	876,043

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

(**) Includes the deposits received from the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

(***) The prior period balances represent the balances as of 31 December 2024

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Bank's Risk Group (continued)

1. Information on the volume of transactions with the Bank's risk group, lending and deposits outstanding at period end and income and expenses in the current period (continued)

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

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
Transactions for Trading Purposes						
Beginning of the Period	3,388,101	2,088,948	-	-	-	-
End of the Period	6,083,132	3,388,101	-	-	54,382,160	-
Total Income/Loss(***)	562,424	(19,722)	-	-	(2,001,763)	-
Transactions for Hedging Purposes						
Beginning of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income/Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) As described in the Article 49 of Banking Law No 5411.
(**) Includes derivative transactions carried out with the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.
(***) The prior period balances represent the balances as of 31 December 2024

1.4. Information on benefits provided to top management

As of 31 December 2025, the total amount of remuneration and bonuses paid to top management of the Bank is TL 764,215 (31 December 2024 - TL 678,963).

2. Disclosures of transactions with the Bank's risk group

2.1. Relations with entities in the risk group of/or controlled by the Bank regardless of the nature of 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

As of 31 December 2025, cash loans of the risk group represented 1.6% of the Bank's total cash loans (31 December 2024 - 1.4%), the deposits represented 1.2% of the Bank's total deposits (31 December 2024 - 0.6%) and derivative transactions represented 2.8% of the Bank's total derivative transactions (31 December 2024 - 0.3%).

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK (continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Bank's Risk Group (continued)

2. Disclosures of transactions with the 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 Bank enters into finance lease agreements with QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has net finance lease liabilities to QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. amounting to TL 33,167 (31 December 2024 - TL 332) relating with finance lease agreements.

The 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 Bank participated 33.33% shareholding, provides cash transfer services to the Bank.

Information about the Bank's subordinated loans is explained under Section 5, Part II. footnote 11.

The Bank provides insurance services to QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş. and agency services to QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. for the purchase/sale of securities.

VIII. Explanations on the Bank's Domestic, Foreign and Off-Shore Banking Branches and Foreign Representatives

1. Information relating to the Bank's domestic and foreign branch and representatives

	Number	Employees	Country	Total Assets	Capital
Domestic Branch	417	10,405			
Foreign Representation	-	-	-		
Foreign Branch	1	7	1- Bahrain	198,703,112	-
Off-shore Banking and Region Branches	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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SECTION SIX

OTHER EXPLANATIONS

I. Explanations Related to the Bank's Operations

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

The Bank's bond issuances realized subsequent to the balance sheet date are as follows:

Issue Date	Currency	Nominal Amount (Full TL)	Days to Maturity
06.01.2026	USD	5,850,000	371
12.01.2026	EUR	20,000,000	371
12.01.2026	EUR	20,000,000	371
12.01.2026	USD	20,000,000	371
14.01.2026	USD	20,000,000	372
14.01.2026	EUR	40,000,000	373
14.01.2026	USD	30,000,000	373
27.01.2026	USD	15,000,000	1,835
27.01.2026	EUR	25,000,000	742
11.02.2031	USD	500,000,000	1,839

2. Information on the effects of significant changes in foreign exchange rates after balance sheet date on the items denominated in foreign currency and financial statements and the Bank's operations abroad that would affect decision making process of users and foreign operations of the Bank

There are no significant fluctuations in the currency exchange rates after the balance sheet date that would affect the analysis and decision making process of the readers of the financial statements.

3. Other matters

None.

4. Summary information on the ratings obtained by the Banks from international rating agencies

MOODY'S - July 2025		FITCH - January 2026	
Outlook	Stable	Long term FC Issuer Default Rating	BB- (Positive)
Long term FC Deposit Rating	Ba2	Short term FC Issuer Default Rating	B
Long term LC Deposit Rating	Ba1	Long term LC Issuer Default Rating	BB- (Positive)
Short term FC Deposit Rating	NP	Short term LC Issuer Default Rating	B
Short term LC Deposit Rating	NP	Long term National Rating	AA(tur) (Stable)
Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA)	b1	Viability Rating	b+
Adjusted BCA	ba1	Shareholder Support Rating	bb
Long term FC Debt Rating / MTN	Ba2	Long term Senior Unsecured Debt	BB
Subordinated Debt	Ba3 (hyb)	Long term Subordinated Debt	B+

5. Other Explanations

None.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Unconsolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

SECTION SEVEN

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

I. Explanations on the Independent Auditor's Report

The unconsolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) and the auditor's report dated 4 February 2026 has been presented before the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditors

None (31 December 2024 - None).

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025 TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.
Maslak Mah. Eski Büyükdere Cad.
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(Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Audit Report Originally Issued in Turkish)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of QNB Bank A.Ş.
Independent Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of QNB Bank A.Ş. ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together will be referred as "the Group") at 31 December 2025 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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

Basis of Qualified Opinion

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 31 December 2025 include a free provision at an amount of thousand TL 4,000,000, of which thousand TL 4,700,000 was provided in prior years, thousand TL 1,800,000 was provided in the current year and as stated in section 3 Part XXVIII, thousand TL 2,500,000 was transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. in the current year 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 express a qualified opinion due to the effects of this matter on the consolidated financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2025.

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

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
Financial impact of TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" standard and recognition of measurement and impairment on financial assets and related disclosures	
As presented in Section III Part VIII, the Group recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since: • Amount of on and off-balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements; • There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9; • The classification of the financial assets is based on the Group's business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and the Bank uses significant judgment on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments; • Policies implemented by the Bank management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices; • Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex; • Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive; and • Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.	Our audit procedures included among others include: • Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Group's past experience, local and global practices; • Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists; • Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices; • Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Group's Business model; • Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Group's past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations; • Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation, • Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis; • Evaluating the necessity, accuracy and estimates used for post-model adjustment process; and • Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

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Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion(The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control).

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at 31 December 2024, which were prepared in accordance with "BRSA Accounting Financial Reporting Legislation" were audited by another independent audit firm. Since the consolidated financial statements prepared as at 31 December 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 Group management outside of the requirements of BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation, the independent audit firm expressed a qualified opinion in their report issued on 30 January 2025.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The engagement partner who supervised and concluded this independent auditor's report is Emre Çelik.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Emre Çelik, SMMM
Partner

4 February 2026
Istanbul, Türkiye

THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF QNB BANK A.Ş. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Bank's;

Address of the head office :Esentepe Mahallesi Büyükdere Caddesi Kristal Kule Binası No:215 Şişli - İSTANBUL
Phone number :(0 212) 318 50 00
Facsimile number :(0 212) 318 56 48
Web page :**www.qnb.com.tr**
E-mail address :**investor.relations@qnb.com.tr**

The consolidated financial report for the year ended 31 December 2025, 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
- Other Explanations
- Independent Auditor's 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 audited accompanying consolidated financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes for the year ended 31 December 2025, 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 Güra
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 report can be communicated:
Name - Surname/Title: Mehmet Demirci / Financial Reporting Manager
Phone Number : (0 212) 319 69 22
Facsimile Number : (0 212) 318 55 78

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QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 26 October 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 25 September 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 21 December 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 7 April 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 4 May 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 12 May 2016 and share transfer of the Parent Bank has been completed on 15 June 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 20 October 2016 and the company name started to be used with the registration of the General Assembly Resolution dated 24 November 2016 on 30 November 2016. According to the decision dated 17 January 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

19 January 2018. On 11 October 2024 with the registration of the Parent Bank's Extraordinary General Assembly resolutions dated 1 October 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 31 December 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 Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement Of Financial Position) For The Year Ended 31 December 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 Director 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	16 April 2010	PhD
Yousef Mahmoud H. N. Al-Neama	Deputy Chairman and Executive Member	28 May 2019	Masters
Saleh Nofal	Board Member and Chairman of the Audit Committee	30 March 2023	Graduate
Ramzi T. A. Mari	Board Member	16 June 2016	Masters
Dr. Fatma Abdulla S.S. Al-Suwaidi	Board Member	16 June 2016	PhD
Najla Ibrahim Al Mutawa	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	27 March 2025	Graduate
Osman Ömür Tan	Board Member and General Manager	1 January 2022	Masters
Temel Güzeloğlu	Board Member	16 April 2010	Masters
Yeşim Güra	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	30 March 2023	Masters
Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki	Board Member	28 May 2019	Graduate
Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	22 June 2017	Masters
Adnan Menderes Yayla	Executive Vice President	20 May 2008	Masters
Köksal Çoban	Executive Vice President	19 August 2008	Masters
Dr. Mehmet Kürşad Demirkol	Executive Vice President	8 October 2010	PhD
Enis Kurtoğlu	Executive Vice President	14 May 2015	Masters
Murat Koraş	Executive Vice President	14 May 2015	Masters
Engin Turhan	Executive Vice President	14 June 2016	Masters
Cenk Akıncılar	Executive Vice President	21 January 2019	Graduate
Burçin Dündar Tüzün	Executive Vice President	1 December 2019	Masters
Zeynep Kulalar	Executive Vice President	1 December 2019	Graduate
Derya Düner	Executive Vice President	1 January 2020	Graduate
Ali Yılmaz	Executive Vice President	1 January 2020	Masters
İsmail Işık	Executive Vice President	18 January 2023	Masters
Sercan Kısas	Head of the Department of Internal Control and Compliance	January 2024	Masters
Ersin Emir	Head of Internal Audit	18 February 2011	Masters
Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran	Head of Risk Management	16 September 2011	Masters

The shares of the persons mentioned above in the Parent Bank are insignificant.

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”)	5,493,256	99.88%	5,493,256	-
Other	6,744	0.12%	6,744	-

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 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank operates through 416 domestic (31 December 2024 - 425), 1 foreign (31 December 2024 - 1) and 1 Atatürk Airport Free Trade Zone (31 December 2024 - 1) branches. The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the ‘Group’. As of 31 December 2025, the Group has 13,256 (31 December 2024 - 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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

SECTION TWO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)

II. Consolidated Statements 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

VII. Consolidated Statement of Profit Appropriation

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement Of Financial Position) For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
	ASSETS	Section 5 Part I	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)**		**291,281,749**	**237,695,844**	**528,977,593**	**281,794,039**	**161,433,428**	**443,227,467**
1.1.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		**123,073,619**	**179,773,620**	**302,847,239**	**149,349,721**	**124,999,896**	**274,349,617**
1.1.1.	Cash and Balances with The Central Bank	(1)	101,058,237	154,793,269	255,851,506	143,519,916	109,580,869	253,100,785
1.1.2.	Banks	(3)	10,112,419	25,001,508	35,113,927	5,244,686	15,438,679	20,683,365
1.1.3.	Money Market Placement	(4)	11,913,009	-	11,913,009	601,134	-	601,134
1.1.4.	Expected Credit Losses (-)		10,046	21,157	31,203	16,015	19,652	35,667
1.2.	**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss**	**(2)**	**10,648,357**	**5,883,876**	**16,532,233**	**12,128,450**	**2,882,927**	**15,011,377**
1.2.1.	Government Debt Securities		4,434,400	4,074,056	8,508,456	9,039,624	1,564,852	10,604,476
1.2.2.	Equity Securities		1,841,743	610,612	2,452,355	1,252,208	428,232	1,680,440
1.2.3.	Other Financial Assets		4,372,214	1,199,208	5,571,422	1,836,618	889,843	2,726,461
1.3.	**Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income**	**(5)**	**149,783,325**	**39,231,258**	**189,014,583**	**116,118,623**	**26,716,472**	**142,835,095**
1.3.1.	Government Debt Securities		149,781,806	39,207,845	188,989,651	116,092,058	26,376,159	142,468,217
1.3.2.	Equity Securities		1,519	23,413	24,932	1,518	17,104	18,622
1.3.3.	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	25,047	323,209	348,256
1.4.	**Derivative Financial Assets**	**(2,13)**	**7,776,448**	**12,807,090**	**20,583,538**	**4,197,245**	**6,834,133**	**11,031,378**
1.4.1.	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		3,544,923	10,869,383	14,414,306	3,284,813	4,372,699	7,657,512
1.4.2.	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		4,231,525	1,937,707	6,169,232	912,432	2,461,434	3,373,866
II.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (NET)**		**834,336,988**	**448,227,079**	**1,282,564,067**	**717,067,048**	**323,409,240**	**1,040,476,288**
2.1.	**Loans**	**(6)**	**751,654,220**	**368,699,439**	**1,120,353,659**	**627,543,725**	**270,752,339**	**898,296,064**
2.2.	**Lease Receivables**	**(12)**	**10,210,344**	**36,454,319**	**46,664,663**	**8,472,440**	**18,903,277**	**27,375,717**
2.3.	**Factoring Receivables**	**(7)**	**26,447,475**	**9,348,345**	**35,795,820**	**22,947,170**	**4,171,131**	**27,118,301**
2.4.	**Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost**	**(8)**	**95,154,259**	**42,857,173**	**138,011,432**	**92,822,031**	**36,471,527**	**129,293,558**
2.4.1.	Government Debt Securities		95,154,259	42,857,173	138,011,432	92,822,031	36,326,963	129,148,994
2.4.2.	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	144,564	144,564
2.5.	**Expected Credit Losses (-)**		**49,129,310**	**9,132,197**	**58,261,507**	**34,718,318**	**6,889,034**	**41,607,352**
III.	**ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS(NET)**	**(18)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
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)**	**(15)**	**26,358,149**	**545**	**26,358,694**	**21,488,183**	**609**	**21,488,792**
VI.	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS (NET)**	**(16)**	**7,758,738**	**-**	**7,758,738**	**6,489,778**	**-**	**6,489,778**
6.1.	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.	Other		7,758,738	-	7,758,738	6,489,778	-	6,489,778
VII.	**INVESTMENT PROPERTY (NET)**	**(14)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
VIII.	**CURRENT TAX ASSET**	**(17)**	**500,112**	**-**	**500,112**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IX.	**DEFERRED TAX ASSET**	**(17)**	**662,719**	**-**	**662,719**	**5,492,011**	**-**	**5,492,011**
X.	**OTHER ASSETS (NET)**	**(19)**	**56,375,497**	**6,959,168**	**63,334,665**	**33,121,695**	**4,230,009**	**37,351,704**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**1,217,841,329**	**692,882,636**	**1,910,723,965**	**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 Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement Of Financial Position) For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
	LIABILITIES	Section 5 Part I	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	**DEPOSITS**	**(1)**	**630,670,674**	**369,862,841**	**1,000,533,515**	**604,971,435**	**273,463,290**	**878,434,725**
II.	**FUNDS BORROWED**	**(3)**	**19,102,440**	**272,617,918**	**291,720,358**	**13,491,062**	**172,903,637**	**186,394,699**
III.	**MONEY MARKETS BORROWINGS**	**(4)**	**50,172,007**	**42,120,432**	**92,292,439**	**101,297,673**	**48,467,653**	**149,765,326**
IV.	**SECURITIES ISSUED (NET)**	**(5)**	**26,515,675**	**121,789,577**	**148,305,252**	**8,167,480**	**64,445,776**	**72,613,256**
4.1.	Bills		24,196,751	-	24,196,751	6,459,663	18,425,962	24,885,625
4.2.	Asset Backed Securities		2,318,924	-	2,318,924	1,707,817	-	1,707,817
4.3.	Bonds		-	121,789,577	121,789,577	-	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)**	**5,775,508**	**6,295,676**	**12,071,184**	**6,604,530**	**4,729,488**	**11,334,018**
7.1.	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Net)		5,498,059	5,554,519	11,052,578	4,611,548	3,671,515	8,283,063
7.2.	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		277,449	741,157	1,018,606	1,992,982	1,057,973	3,050,955
VIII.	**FACTORING LIABILITIES**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IX.	**LEASE LIABILITIES (NET)**	**(7)**	**3,166,935**	**-**	**3,166,935**	**1,736,455**	**131**	**1,736,586**
X.	**PROVISIONS**	**(8)**	**17,919,327**	**5,733,876**	**23,653,203**	**14,528,719**	**2,754,014**	**17,282,733**
10.1.	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2.	Reserve for Employee Benefits		5,621,521	46,032	5,667,553	4,215,161	38,387	4,253,548
10.3.	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		5,459,165	5,455,639	10,914,804	3,273,050	2,616,807	5,889,857
10.4.	Other Provisions		6,838,641	232,205	7,070,846	7,040,508	98,820	7,139,328
XI.	**CURRENT TAX LIABILITY**	**(9)**	**4,680,235**	**-**	**4,680,235**	**3,915,992**	**-**	**3,915,992**
XII.	**DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY**		**183,612**	**-**	**183,612**	**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)**	**-**	**35,537,984**	**35,537,984**	**-**	**32,298,839**	**32,298,839**
14.1.	Subordinated Loans		-	22,508,108	22,508,108	-	21,568,852	21,568,852
14.2.	Other Debt Instruments		-	13,029,876	13,029,876	-	10,729,987	10,729,987
XV.	**OTHER LIABILITIES**		**102,256,261**	**23,406,936**	**125,663,197**	**72,159,559**	**10,087,912**	**82,247,471**
XVI.	**SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**		**171,300,273**	**1,615,778**	**172,916,051**	**118,369,164**	**661,482**	**119,030,646**
16.1.	Paid-in Capital	(12)	5,500,000	-	5,500,000	3,350,000	-	3,350,000
16.2.	Capital Reserves		714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.1.	Share Premium	(13)	714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.2.	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3.	Other Capital Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.3.	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss		12,796,009	-	12,796,009	10,598,225	-	10,598,225
16.4.	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		(252,894)	1,615,778	1,362,884	(3,160,475)	661,482	(2,498,993)
16.5.	Profit Reserves		105,400,631	-	105,400,631	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		104,385,144	-	104,385,144	70,540,206	-	70,540,206
16.5.4.	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.	Profit/Loss		47,814,712	-	47,814,712	36,174,298	-	36,174,298
16.6.1.	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2.	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		47,814,712	-	47,814,712	36,174,298	-	36,174,298
16.7.	Minority Interest		41,101	-	41,101	30,069	-	30,069
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,031,742,947**	**878,981,018**	**1,910,723,965**	**945,280,305**	**609,812,222**	**1.555.092.527**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Off-Balance Sheet Commitments And Contingencies For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
		Section 5 Part III	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
A.	**OFF-BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)**		**2,127,891,507**	**1,878,230,940**	**4,006,122,447**	**1,374,176,112**	**1,089,593,429**	**2,463,769,541**
I.	**GUARANTEES**	(1), (2), (3), (4)	**115,363,380**	**109,442,980**	**224,806,360**	**68,860,694**	**72,997,791**	**141,858,485**
1.1.	Letters of guarantee		101,768,495	67,726,356	169,494,851	62,169,376	45,739,458	107,908,834
1.1.1.	Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		1,769,017	494,295	2,263,312	1,188,060	360,738	1,548,798
1.1.2.	Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		49,619,351	67,232,061	116,851,412	27,853,300	45,378,720	73,232,020
1.1.3.	Other letters of guarantee		50,380,127	-	50,380,127	33,128,016	-	33,128,016
1.2.	Bank loans		13,543,006	20,407,078	33,950,084	6,659,144	11,921,949	18,581,093
1.2.1.	Import letter of acceptance		13,543,006	20,407,078	33,950,084	6,659,144	11,921,949	18,581,093
1.2.2.	Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.	Letters of credit		51,879	21,309,546	21,361,425	32,174	15,336,384	15,368,558
1.3.1.	Documentary letters of credit		51,879	16,610,378	16,662,257	32,174	12,065,515	12,097,689
1.3.2.	Other letters of credit		-	4,699,168	4,699,168	-	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**		**1,548,889,821**	**63,936,698**	**1,612,826,519**	**1,015,194,147**	**58,887,412**	**1,074,081,559**
2.1.	Irrevocable commitments	(1)	1,438,221,028	54,923,292	1,493,144,320	905,586,551	49,048,177	954,634,728
2.1.1.	Forward asset purchase and sales commitments		20,145,551	37,971,478	58,117,029	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		300,305,510	4,285	300,309,795	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		13,909,224	-	13,909,224	9,978,545	-	9,978,545
2.1.8.	Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		998,545	-	998,545	638,126	-	638,126
2.1.9.	Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1,088,199,029	-	1,088,199,029	701,154,935	-	701,154,935
2.1.10.	Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities		251,784	-	251,784	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		14,411,385	16,947,529	31,358,914	7,415,594	6,776,346	14,191,940
2.2.	Revocable commitments		110,668,793	9,013,406	119,682,199	109,607,596	9,839,235	119,446,831
2.2.1.	Revocable loan granting commitments		109,601,172	-	109,601,172	108,531,569	5,117,588	113,649,157
2.2.2.	Other revocable commitments		1,067,621	9,013,406	10,081,027	1,076,027	4,721,647	5,797,674
III.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**	(5), (6)	**463,638,306**	**1,704,851,262**	**2,168,489,568**	**290,121,271**	**957,708,226**	**1,247,829,497**
3.1.	Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		89,411,511	303,229,272	392,640,783	66,760,432	249,215,870	315,976,302
3.1.1.	Fair value hedge.		22,682,199	90,383,724	113,065,923	15,312,045	69,175,034	84,487,079
3.1.2.	Cash flow hedge		66,729,312	212,845,548	279,574,860	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		374,226,795	1,401,621,990	1,775,848,785	223,360,839	708,492,356	931,853,195

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Off-Balance Sheet Commitments And Contingencies For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

			Current Period 31.12.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
		Section 5 Part III	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
3.2.1.	Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions	TL	86,084,886	148,117,913	33,959,665	42,851,520	76,811,185	
3.2.1.1.	Forward foreign currency transactions-buy	FC	69,044,492	69,892,441	4,654,510	31,345,839	36,000,349	
3.2.1.2.	Forward foreign currency transactions-sell	TOTAL	17,040,394	78,225,472	29,305,155	11,505,681	40,810,836	
3.2.2.	Swap transactions related to foreign currency and interest rates	TL	1,206,536,244	1,466,725,614	168,670,230	609,516,109	778,186,339	
3.2.2.1.	Foreign currency swap-buy	FC	471,161,733	471,174,663	496,690	192,061,484	192,558,174	
3.2.2.2.	Foreign currency swap-sell	TOTAL	59,443,440	412,509,727	471,953,167	38,405,742	160,167,909	198,573,651
3.2.2.3.	Interest rate swaps-buy		100,366,500	161,432,392	261,798,892	64,883,899	128,643,358	193,527,257
3.2.2.4.	Interest rate swaps-sell		100,366,500	161,432,392	261,798,892	64,883,899	128,643,358	193,527,257
3.2.3.	Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options		51,847,207	108,847,772	160,694,979	20,388,544	55,846,295	76,234,839
3.2.3.1.	Foreign currency options-buy		20,865,403	58,924,803	79,790,206	4,386,608	32,716,538	37,103,146
3.2.3.2.	Foreign currency options-sell		30,981,804	49,922,969	80,904,773	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		157,191	153,088	310,279	342,400	278,432	620,832
3.2.4.1.	Foreign currency futures-buy		-	153,088	153,088	278,663	53,802	332,465
3.2.4.2.	Foreign currency futures-sell		157,191	-	157,191	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)**		**8,168,506,986**	**2,339,956,988**	**10,508,463,974**	**5,381,729,952**	**1,573,132,054**	**6,954,862,006**
IV.	**ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY**		**2,334,932,146**	**341,109,304**	**2,676,041,450**	**1,506,182,911**	**179,463,974**	**1,685,646,885**
4.1.	Customer Fund and Portfolio Assets		228,430,836	244,436,766	472,867,602	138,061,161	123,741,202	261,802,363
4.2.	Investment securities held in custody		1,601,816,619	57,312,679	1,659,129,298	1,045,553,753	31,289,577	1,076,843,330
4.3.	Checks received for collection		90,631,513	10,650,332	101,281,845	56,757,474	4,486,208	61,243,682
4.4.	Commercial notes received for collection		7,903,637	3,065,798	10,969,435	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		406,149,541	25,643,729	431,793,270	257,409,529	16,778,369	274,187,898
4.8.	Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	**PLEDGED ITEMS**		**3,256,459,913**	**1,056,067,329**	**4,312,527,242**	**2,199,855,869**	**730,804,542**	**2,930,660,411**
5.1.	Marketable securities		52,120,069	88,378,930	140,498,999	11,029,178	35,956,788	46,985,966
5.2.	Guarantee notes		2,009,608	813,522	2,823,130	1,942,813	575,537	2,518,350
5.3.	Commodity		1,826,684	-	1,826,684	1,878,689	-	1,878,689
5.4.	Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5.	Properties		768,773,800	460,401,695	1,229,175,495	553,311,156	330,679,284	883,990,440
5.6.	Other pledged items		2,431,729,752	506,473,182	2,938,202,934	1,631,694,033	363,592,933	1,995,286,966
5.7.	Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES**		**2,577,114,927**	**942,780,355**	**3,519,895,282**	**1,675,691,172**	**662,863,538**	**2,338,554,710**
	TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)		**10,296,398,493**	**4,218,187,928**	**14,514,586,421**	**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 Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Profit Or Loss For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

III. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS	Section 5 part IV	Current Period 01.01. - 31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01. - 31.12.2024
I.	**INTEREST INCOME**	**(1)**	**442,880,209**	**318,891,005**
1.1.	Interest income on loans		285,558,400	211,745,016
1.2.	Interest income on reserve deposits		36,467,696	19,605,106
1.3.	Interest income on banks		21,060,297	5,147,883
1.4.	Interest income on money market transactions		1,107,273	1,040,044
1.5.	Interest income on securities portfolio		78,746,140	65,869,405
1.5.1.	Financial assets measured at FVTPL		2,436,360	1,628,379
1.5.2.	Financial assets measured at FVOCI		49,734,366	35,397,843
1.5.3.	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		26,575,414	28,843,183
1.6.	Financial lease income		6,702,261	5,322,993
1.7.	Other interest income		13,238,142	10,160,558
II.	**INTEREST EXPENSE (-)**	**(2)**	**329,585,178**	**244,281,622**
2.1.	Interest on deposits		240,072,654	192,091,321
2.2.	Interest on funds borrowed		23,229,484	18,440,798
2.3.	Interest on money market transactions		49,476,609	23,671,860
2.4.	Interest on securities issued		15,557,696	8,681,577
2.5.	Interests on leases		743,981	324,717
2.6.	Other interest expenses		504,754	1,071,349
III.	**NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)**		**113,295,031**	**74,609,383**
IV.	**NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES**		**78,989,508**	**53,705,691**
4.1.	Fees and commissions received		108,430,879	70,998,431
4.1.1.	Non-cash loans		1,813,111	1,366,870
4.1.2.	Others		106,617,768	69,631,561
4.2.	Fees and commissions paid (-)		29,441,371	17,292,740
4.2.1.	Non-cash loans		21,310	20,203
4.2.2.	Others		29,420,061	17,272,537
V.	**DIVIDEND INCOME**	**(3)**	**27,470**	**23,497**
VI.	**TRADING INCOME / LOSS (NET)**	**(4)**	**(32,357,653)**	**(28,306,198)**
6.1.	Trading income/loss on securities		6,007,134	2,224,546
6.2.	Income/loss from derivative financial transactions		(30,533,751)	(39,759,441)
6.3.	Foreign exchange income/loss		(7,831,036)	9,228,697
VII.	**OTHER OPERATING INCOME**	**(5)**	**2,024,822**	**1,308,335**
VIII.	**TOTAL OPERATING GROSS PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)**		**161,979,178**	**101,340,708**
IX.	**EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)**	**(6)**	**37,168,738**	**17,656,169**
X.	**OTHER PROVISION LOSSES (-)**		**3,090,277**	**(1,914,426)**
XI.	**PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)**		**26,828,356**	**18,967,201**
XII.	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)**	**(7)**	**30,337,632**	**19,515,001**
XIII.	**NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)**		**64,554,175**	**47,116,763**
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)**	**(9)**	**64,554,175**	**47,116,763**
XVIII.	**PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)**	**(10)**	**16,728,431**	**10,935,195**
18.1.	Current tax charge		13,839,428	9,286,777
18.2.	Deferred tax charge (+)		5,709,286	4,666,434
18.3.	Deferred tax credit (-)		(2,820,283)	(3,018,016)
XIX.	**NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)**	**(11)**	**47,825,744**	**36,181,568**
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)**	**(12)**	**47,825,744**	**36,181,568**
25.1.	Group's profit/loss		47,814,712	36,174,298
25.2.	Minority interest		11,032	7,270
	Earnings Per Share		1.2973	0.9815

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 31 December 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. - 31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01. - 31.12.2024
I.	**CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS**	**47,825,744**	**36,181,568**
II.	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**	**6,059,661**	**1,208,584**
2.1.	**Other Income/Expense Items Not Reclassified to Profit or Loss**	**2,197,784**	**3,268,281**
2.1.1.	Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	2,303,879	3,385,589
2.1.2.	Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3.	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Expense	(151,564)	(167,606)
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	45,469	50,283
2.2.	**Other Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss**	**3,861,877**	**(2,059,697)**
2.2.1.	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2.	Income/Expense from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	6,534,923	(3,859,679)
2.2.3.	Income/Expense from Cash Flow Hedges	(1,040,351)	958,975
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	(1,632,695)	841,007
III.	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)**	**53,885,405**	**37,390,152**

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

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Shareholders' Equity For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

							Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss				Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss								
	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	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Others(*)	Translation Differences	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/ or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Others(**)	Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total hareholders' Equity
	Prior Period - 01.01 - 3.12.2024																		
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**		-	-	-	-	3,385,589	(117,323)	15	-	(2,730,980)	671,283	-	-	36,174,298	37,382,882	7,270	37,390,152
V.	**Capital Increase in Cash**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,014	6,014
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.	Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balances at end of the period (III+IV+... ...+X+XI)		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

							Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss				Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss								
	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	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other(*)	Translation Differences	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/ or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Others(**)	Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total hareholders' Equity
	Current Period - 01.01 - 31.12.2025																		
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**		-	-	-	-	2.303.879	(106.095)	-	-	4.590.123	(728.246)	-	-	47.814.712	53.874.373	11.032	53.885.405
V.	**Capital Increase in Cash**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**Capital Increase from Internal Sources(***)**	(5)	2.150.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.150.000)	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**Convertible Bonds**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	**Subordinated Liabilitiesd**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**Others Changes**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**Profit Distribution**	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.174.298	(36.174.298)	-	-	-	-
11.1.	Dividends Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2.	Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.174.298	(36.174.298)	-	-	-	-
11.3.	Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Balances at end of the period (III+IV+... ...+X+XI)		5.500.000	714	-	-	13.604.339	(809.947)	1.617	-	365.353	997.531	105.400.631	-	47.814.712	172.874.950	41.101	172.916.051

(*) 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 that will not be reclassified to other profit or loss.
(**) Accumulated amount of cash flow hedge Income/loss, equity attributable to equity holders of the Group for profit or loss from other comprehensive income and other comprehensive income to be reclassified to other profit or loss.
(***) The Parent Bank's decision regarding the capital increase was approved by the Capital Markets Board's decision dated 8 January 2026 and numbered 1/3.

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

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

VI. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		Section 5 Part VI	Current Period 01.01 - 31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01 - 31.12.2025
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS**			
1.1.	**Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities**		**35,642,373**	**53,398,070**
1.1.1.	Interest received		403,088,472	284,967,428
1.1.2.	Interest paid		(322,726,728)	(248,761,210)
1.1.3.	Dividend received		27,470	23,497
1.1.4.	Fees and commissions received		108,550,141	71,063,654
1.1.5.	Other income		447,249	1,308,283
1.1.6.	Collections from previously written off loans		14,878,592	7,438,410
1.1.7.	Payments to personnel and service suppliers		(25,391,864)	(17,960,854)
1.1.8.	Taxes paid		(24,434,908)	(14,849,813)
1.1.9.	Other	(1)	(118,796,051)	(29,831,325)
1.2.	**Changes in operating assets and liabilities**		**(132,007,851)**	**31,481,528**
1.2.1.	Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss		(1,835,240)	(8,980,715)
1.2.2.	Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(24,883,334)	(54,713,895)
1.2.3.	Net (increase) decrease in loans		(171,106,812)	(268,362,078)
1.2.4.	Net (increase) decrease in other assets	(1)	(33,475,997)	(22,856,945)
1.2.5.	Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		(16,716,130)	26,284,793
1.2.6.	Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		94,971,156	185,464,321
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		18,627,848	7,877,016
1.2.9.	Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10.	Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(1)	2,410,658	166,769,031
I.	**Net cash provided from banking operations**		**(96,365,478)**	**84,879,598**
B.	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
II.	**Net cash provided from / (used in) investing activities**		**(13,401,271)**	**(73,117,291)**
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		(9,707,627)	(9,225,409)
2.4.	Fixed assets sales		1,216,494	274,015
2.5.	Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(170,672,031)	(161,889,518)
2.6.	Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		148,015,401	95,769,016
2.7.	Cash paid for purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		(30,790,209)	(19,551,082)
2.8.	Cash obtained from sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		48,536,701	21,505,687
2.9.	Other		-	-
C.	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
III.	**Net cash provided from / (used in) financing activities**		**109,441,763**	**31,438,366**
3.1.	Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		277,287,043	176,303,780
3.2.	Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued		(166,079,642)	(143,796,912)
3.3.	Issued equity instruments		-	-
3.4.	Dividends paid		-	-
3.5.	Payments for finance leases		(1,765,638)	(1,068,502)
3.6.	Other		-	-
IV.	**Effect of foreign currency translation differences on cash and cash equivalents**		**1,584,137**	**763,980**
V.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III+IV)**		**1,259,151**	**43,964,653**
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)**		**164,601,582**	**163,342,431**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Statement Of Profit Appropriation For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

VII. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT APPROPRIATION(*)

I.	DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR INCOME	Current Period 31.12.2025(**)	Prior Period 31.12.2024
1.1.	CURRENT YEAR INCOME	59,686,748	44,312,885
1.2.	TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE	11,871,965	8,138,544
1.2.1.	Corporate Tax (Income Tax)	8,794,873	6,572,107
1.2.2.	Income Withholding Tax	-	-
1.2.3.	Other Taxes And Duties	3,077,092	1,566,437
A.	**NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR (1.1.-1.2.)**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
1.3.	PRIOR YEAR LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4.	FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.5.	OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
B.	**NET INCOME AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A-(1.3.+1.4.+1.5.)]**	**47,814,783**	**36,174,341**
1.6.	FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1.	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.6.2.	To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.6.3.	To Owners of Preferred Shares	-	-
1.6.4.	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.6.5.	To Holders of Profit And (Loss) Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.7.	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8.	DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9.	SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.9.1.	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.9.2.	To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.9.3.	To Owners of Preferred Shares	-	-
1.9.4.	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.9.5.	To Holders of Profit And (Loss) Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.10.	SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.11.	STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.12.	EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	36,147,017
1.13.	OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.14.	SPECIAL FUNDS	-	27,324
II.	**DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES**		
2.1.	APPROPRIATED RESERVES	-	-
2.2.	SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
2.3.	DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.3.1.	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
2.3.2.	To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
2.3.3.	To Owners of Preferred Shares	-	-
2.3.4.	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
2.3.5.	To Holders of Profit And (Loss) Sharing Certificates	-	-
2.4.	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5.	DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
III.	**EARNINGS PER SHARE**		
3.1.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	1.2973	1.0798
3.2.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	129.73%	107.98%
3.3.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
3.4.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
IV.	**DIVIDEND PER SHARE**		
4.1.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2.	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
4.4.	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

(*) Profit Appropriation Statement has been prepared according to unconsolidated financial statements of the Parent Bank.
(**) Decision regarding the profit distribution for the 2024 will be taken at the General Meeting.

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 1 November 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 Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") 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 28 June 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 31 December 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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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. Others

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 23 November 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 11 January 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 1 January 2025. Moreover, in the BRSA decision dated 5 December 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 financial statements as of 31 December 2025, in accordance with TAS 29.

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 customer deposit accounts and international markets. The Parent Bank converts the customer deposit and 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 incomes and losses arising from transactions that are completed, as of 31 December 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 incomes and losses. Foreign currency non monetary items measured at fair value are converted with currency exchange rates at the time of fair value measurement.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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. Net income or loss is included in the total foreign exchange differences 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/loss and income/losses from derivative financial instruments in the statement of profit or loss comprehensive. While incomes/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 financial transactions (forward, option etc.) for the purpose of hedging related transactions are included in income/loss statement of derivative financial instruments. Therefore, in order to determine the net income/loss effects of foreign exchange transactions, two balances should be assessed together.

As of 31 December 2025, derivative financial transactions loss amounting to TL 30,533,751 (31 December 2024 - TL 39,759,441 derivative financial transactions loss) and net foreign exchange loss amounting to TL 7,831,036 (31 December 2024 - TL 9,228,697 net foreign exchange income), excluding net interest expense amounting to TL 46,524,466 (31 December 2024 - TL 36,497,617 net interest expense) arising from derivative financial transactions, the net profit on foreign currency transactions is TL 8,159,679 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,966,873 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 8 November 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 (%)	
					31 December 2025	31 December 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

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 31 December 2025.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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)

1. Subsidiaries

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

Control is regarded as when the Parent Bank has the power over an investment made in a legal entity, is exposed to variable returns due to its relationship with the invested legal entity, has the ability to use its power over the invested business, and can influence the amount of returns it will obtain.

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 incomes 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.

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 deposit accounts 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 "TFRS 9" and Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("TAS 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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 (Continued)

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/loss from Derivative financial transactions. These foreign currency valuation differences are accounted for under "Foreign Exchange Income/loss" account.

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 to be 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 incomes 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 in accordance with TAS 39 by performing swap transactions to hedge long term, fixed rate installment loans against fluctuations in market interest rates.

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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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 (Continued)

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 rate, foreign currency bonds issued using interest rate swap transactions as hedging instruments.

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.

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. There are no such transactions outstanding as of the balance sheet date.

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 “Derivative Financial Transactions Income/Loss from Derivative Financial 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, “Reclassification of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Expense in 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 30 September 2018, the 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 31 December 2025, fair value exchange difference adjustment amounting to TL 1,059,318 (31 December 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 standart 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 method 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.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses (Continued)

When applying the effective interest method is applied, fees, transaction costs, and other premiums or discounts included in the calculation of the effective interest rate are amortized over the expected life of the financial instrument. In case an interest was accrued on a security before its acquisition, the collected interest is divided into two parts as interest before and after the acquisition and only the interest of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements. If the expectation for the cash flows from financial asset is revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the change is reflected in the carrying amount of asset and in the related statement of profit or loss line and is amortized over the estimated life of financial asset.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the 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 Parent Bank shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted at the settlement date.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual conditions and the relevant business model. A financial asset or financial liability, excluding assets assessed under TFRS 15, is initially measured at its fair value when first recognized in the financial statements. In the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities, excluding those for which fair value changes are reflected in profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance are either added to or deducted from their fair value.

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 whether their “contractual cash-flows solely represent payments of principal and interest” and assessed the asset classification within the business model.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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 realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at 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. 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.

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 (UCoA) explanations, the positive difference between the acquisition cost and the discounted value of a financial asset is recorded under "Interest Income" If the fair value of the asset exceeds the discounted value, the positive difference is recorded in the "Capital Market Transactions Profits" account. Conversely, if the fair value is lower than the discounted value, the negative difference between the discounted value and the fair value is recorded in the "Capital Market Transactions Losses" account. In cases where such assets are sold before their maturities, the income/loss on such sales are recorded under trading account income/losses.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

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 incomes 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 they are accounted under the "Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses Reclassified to Profit or Loss" under shareholders' equity. When the aforementioned securities are collected or disposed, accumulated fair value differences which were reflected under equity, are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. 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 Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance. As disclosed in 'Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual' published by Turkish Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, reference index used for the real payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. The Bank determines the estimated inflation rates used for valuation of securities in line with this. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when necessary. At the end of the year, the actual inflation rate is used.

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 "Capital Market Transactions Profit/ Loss" 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

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 Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities", 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 income 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.

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 22 June 2016 in connection with "Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans" effective from 1 January 2018. At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The expected credit losses estimate is unbiased, probability-weighted, and includes supportable information about estimates of past events, current conditions, and future economic conditions. These financial assets are divided into the following three categories based on the increase in credit risk observed from the time they are first recognized in the financial statements:

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 31 December 2025, minimum probability of default of Basel II is used in the calculation for the expected loss of receivables from public institutions and organizations. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained below.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

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. The calculation method is similar to the one described in the above paragraph, but the probability of default and the loss rate in default are estimated throughout the life of the instrument.

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 creditworthiness;
- Collateral and/or equity of debtor is inadequate cover the payment of receivables on the maturity; and
- In case the management believes that collection of receivables will be delayed by more than 90 days due to the macroeconomic, sector-specific or customer-specific reasons.

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, three scenarios (internal base, internal mild negative, 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Probability of default

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. PD models used in the retail portfolio include the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the bank and the demographic information of the customer. Probability of default calculation has been carried out based on past information, current conditions and forward looking macroeconomic parameters.

Loss Given Default

The LGD represents an estimate of the 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. The Parent Bank bases its estimates on models for collateralized portfolios and on previous experience for unsecured parties, except for corporate loans that are assigned by the Basel Committee individually or as designated by the Basel Committee.

Exposure at default

The EAD represents an estimate of the exposure to credit risk at the time of a potential default occurring during the life of a financial instrument. It represents the cash flows outstanding at the time of default, considering expected repayments, interest payments and accruals, discounted at the effective interest rate. Future drawdowns on facilities are considered through a credit conversion factor (“CCF”) that is reflective of historical drawdown and default patterns and the characteristics of the respective portfolios. While the expected credit loss is estimated, three scenarios (internal base, internal mild negative, internal severe negative) are evaluated. Each of these scenarios was associated with the probability of different default and loss in default.

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; and
- Policy Interest Rate.

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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Consideration of the macroeconomic factors (Continued)

The Parent Bank updates the macroeconomic variables used in expected credit loss calculations twice a year and applies them to its models. In addition, The Parent Bank revised its macroeconomic expectations and weights in the calculation of expected credit losses on 31 December 2025. Due to the nature of the model effects, events that cause changes and their effects occur at different times. For this reason, the Parent Bank has made individual valuations in order to eliminate the timing difference and provided additional provisions for the sector and customers that are considered to have a high impact.

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

Calculating the expected loss periodı

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.

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 Bank; and
- 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 case the write-off of the uncollectible receivables comes to the agenda, one of the methods of destruction, sale of receivables and write-down can be applied.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Write-Off Policy (Continued)

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.

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; and
- 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 by the Bank during the period is TL 7,050,445 (31 December 2024 - TL 86,331), of which TL 6,867,261 consists of non-performing loans transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through the partial spin-off process. The impact of the amount written off on the on the NPL ratio is 0.25% (31 December 2024 - 0.01%). While the NPL ratio is 3.66% (31 December 2024 - 2.66%) with the current period non-performing loan figures, the calculated rate including the loans written off during the year is 3.91% (31 December 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

1. Derecognition of financial assets due to change in contractual terms (Continued)

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

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 amortised cost to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss in the subsequent accounting when, and only when, it is changed the business model for managing financial assets.

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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (Continued)

5. Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments (Continued)

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 starting from the date when the debt is restructured all due principal and interest payments are made on time; and
- At least 1 year should pass over the date of restructuring , the date of removal from nonperforming 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.

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; and
- 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.

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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XI. Explanations on Sales and Repurchase Agreements and Lending of Securities (Continued)

Securities that are subject to repurchase agreements as at the balance sheet date amounted to TL 110,719,465 (31 December 2024 - TL 178,933,527).

As of 31 December 2025 the Parent Bank has no securities that are subject to lending transactions (31 December 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

In accordance with TFRS 5 ("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 31 December 2025, the Group has assets held for sale and discontinued operations explained in footnote 1.18. 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.

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 has 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets

Initial records of tangible fixed assets are made based on their cost, which is calculated by adding the acquisition amount and other direct expenses necessary to make the asset usable. Tangible assets are valued at their remaining amounts after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated value decreases, if any, from their cost in the period following their recording.

The Parent Bank started to account for its properties, under the tangible assets with their revalued amounts instead of their cost values in accordance with "TAS 16 Plant and Equipment". 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.

As of each reporting date, the Parent Bank evaluates whether there is any indication that its assets may be impaired; If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the relevant asset is estimated within the framework of TAS 36 - Impairment of Assets standard and allocates a provision for impairment if the recoverable amount is below the book value of the relevant asset.

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 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 Assets ("TAS 36").

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of tangible assets. The annual amortization 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 10 January 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.

Incomes 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.

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 regards 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

With the introduction of TFRS 16 Leases, the distinction between operating leases and finance leases has been eliminated. Fixed assets acquired through leasing are recorded as "Tangible Fixed Assets" on the asset side and "Finance Lease Liabilities" on the liability side of the Parent Bank's balance sheet at the commencement of the lease. At the start of the lease, the Parent Bank calculates the right-of-use asset by taking the present value of the lease payments and presents it under "Tangible Fixed Assets." On the liability side, the Bank records the unpaid lease payments as "Finance Lease Liabilities," measured at their present value as of the relevant date. Lease payments are discounted using the borrowing interest rate. Direct costs incurred for the lease are added to the cost of the assets acquired through financial leasing and capitalized. Lease payments include both the financing costs arising from the lease and the portion of the leased asset's value attributable to that period.

TFRS 16 Leases

The TFRS 16 Standard eliminates the dual accounting model, where finance leases are shown on the balance sheet and operating leases are off-balance sheet, which was the current practice for lessees. Instead, a single balance sheet-based accounting model similar to the existing financial lease accounting is introduced. For lessors, accounting continues to be largely similar to the current practices.

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 incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the date the lease actually begins; 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.

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 unpaid 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; and
- Fines for termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Group will use an option to terminate the lease.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions (Continued)

Lease Liabilities (Continued)

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.

XVII. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions, other than expected credit loss for loans and other receivables, and contingent liabilities are provided for in accordance with TAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". 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 Group. Whenever the amount of such obligations cannot be measured, they are regarded as "contingent". In the financial statements, a provision is made for an existing commitment resulted from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount obligation. If these criteria are not met, the Group discloses these issues in the explanations and notes 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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 incomes 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.

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.

The outstanding claims provision is set aside for loss and indemnity amounts that have accrued and been determined but not yet paid, or, if these amounts cannot be calculated, for their estimated values, as well as for losses that have occurred but have not yet been reported.

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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation

1. Corporate tax

According to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 published in the Official Gazette No. 26205 dated 21 June 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 15 July 2023, on the Issue of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes that Occurred on 6 February 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 1 October 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 27 November 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 2025 and subsequent taxation periods, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of 1 October 2023, for the 2023 and the following taxation periods and they declare and pay it until the 17th day of the second month following that period. With the publication of Law No. 7566 on 19 December 2025, in the Official Gazette numbered 33112, the second article of this law amends the repeated Article 120 of the Income Tax Law No. 193. It has been stated that, effective from the declarations to be submitted for the 2025 taxation period, temporary tax will be calculated and paid based on the quarterly earnings determined for the relevant accounting period. Consequently, it has been mandated that a temporary tax declaration will also be submitted for the last quarter of the 2025 accounting period. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax to be calculated on the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year. If the amount of temporary tax paid remains despite the deduction, this amount can be refunded in cash or deducted.

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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

1. Corporate tax (Continued)

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 3 February 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 (expect 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 22 December 2021 and No. 31697. However, with the Presidential Decree No. 9286 dated 21 December 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.

On 25 December 2025, Article 37 of the Provisional Tax Procedure Law was amended through Law No. 33118 published in the Official Gazette, together with amendments to the Turkish Penal Code and certain other laws. In accordance with the relevant article, financial statements shall not be subject to inflation adjustment for the 2025 fiscal year and for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years, including interim tax periods (and, for entities assigned a special fiscal year, for the fiscal years ending in 2026, 2027 and 2028), regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment under repeated Article 298 are met.The President is authorized to extend the periods specified under this paragraph for up to three fiscal years, including interim tax periods. For the purposes of the application of paragraph (Ç) of repeated Article 298, the periods during which inflation adjustment is stated not to apply under the first paragraph (including any periods extended under such authority) shall be deemed as periods in which the conditions for inflation adjustment have not been met.

The 'Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax' application was introduced by Law No. 7524, published in the Official Gazette dated 2 August 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.

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 1 October 2023, and will also be applied to the profits earned in 2023 and subsequent taxation periods. As of 31 December 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

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 II 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 II 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 II 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 2 August 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.

On 26 December 2025, the General Communiqué on the Implementation of the Domestic and Global Minimum Top-up Corporate Tax was published in the Official Gazette No. 33119.

Additionally, with the Tax Procedure Law Circular No. 195 published by the Revenue Administration on 13 January 2026, the filing deadline for the Domestic Minimum Top-up Corporate Tax returns relating to the 2024 fiscal period, which must be submitted by the end of 31 December 2025, as well as the payment deadlines for the taxes accrued based on these returns, have been extended until the end of 28 January 2026.

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 Communique on Disguised Profit Distribution by way of Transfer Pricing” published on 18 November 2007 explains the application related issues in detail. According to this Communique, 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 Communique’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. 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. (31 December 2024 - None).

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 31 December 2025, the Group does not have any government incentives or supports (31 December 2024 - None).

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting

In addition to corporate banking, retail banking and commercial banking services, the Group also provides private banking, SME banking, treasury operations and credit card services through branches and alternative 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.

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 Bank’s internal policies are considered.

Corporate and Commercial Banking serves corporate firms with an annual turnover of TL 7.5 billion TL (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.

Current Period	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Group
Operating Income	**91,311,695**	**42,556,250**	**28,111,233**	**161,979,178**
Dividend Income	-	-	27,470	27,470
Profit Before Taxes	**31,395,696**	**19,288,920**	**13,869,559**	**64,554,175**
Tax Provision (-)	**-**	**-**	**16,728,431**	**16,728,431**
Net Profit	**31,395,696**	**19,288,920**	**(2,858,872)**	**47,825,744**
Total Assets	**477,780,469**	**666,772,165**	**645,402,685**	**1,910,723,965**
Segment Assets	477,780,469	666,772,165	645,402,685	1,789,955,319
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	567,377
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	120,201,269
Total Liabilities	**606,227,413**	**345,520,973**	**628,712,346**	**1,910,723,965**
Segment Liabilities	606,227,413	345,520,973	628,712,346	1,580,460,732
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	157,347,182
Equity	-	-	-	172,916,051

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

Prior Period	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Group
Operating Income	**67,073,597**	**33,046,280**	**1,220,831**	**101,340,708**
Dividend Income	-	-	23,497	23,497
Profit Before Taxes	**30,447,716**	**23,935,723**	**(7,266,676)**	**47,116,763**
Tax Provision (-)	**-**	**-**	**10,935,195**	**10,935,195**
Net Profit/Loss	**30,447,716**	**23,935,723**	**(18,201,871)**	**36,181,568**
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

XXVI. Explanations on Profit Reserves and Profit Distribution

The General Assembly Meeting of the Parent Bank was held on 27 March 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) (5%)	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	47,814,712	36,174,298
Weighted Average Amount of Shares Issued (Thousands)	36,857,534	36,857,534
Earnings per Share	**1.2973**	**0.9815**

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 31 December 2025 is none (31 December 2024 - None).

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXVIII. Explanations on Other Matters

As stated in the PDP disclosure dated 25 November 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 5 August 2023, with the establishment permit obtained for Enpara Bank A.Ş., and the incorporation of Enpara Bank A.Ş. was registered on 4 December 2023.

The application for obtaining an operating permit as required by the legislation was submitted to the BRSA on 5 December 2023, and this permit was granted by the BRSA's decision, published in the Official Gazette dated 23 August 2024. Enpara Bank A.Ş. started its operations on 30 December 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 11 February 2025. At the Parent Bank's General Assembly meeting held on 17 March 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 Bank was deemed appropriate with the BRSA's approval dated 20 June 2025 and numbered 157914, and the CMB's approval dated 17 July 2025 and numbered 40/1243.

Within this scope, the transfer of the banking services under "Enpara.com" within the Parent 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 1 November 2006, and the Communiqué on Mergers and Demergers No. II-23.2, was approved at the Parent Bank's Extraordinary General Assembly held on 19 August 2025. The relevant General Assembly resolutions were approved by the BRSA with its decision dated 21 August 2025 and numbered 11257, and this approval decision was published in the Official Gazette dated 23 August 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 28 August 2025.

As of 27 August 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 Parent 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 its 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 its prior period financial results.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXVIII. Explanations on Other Matters (Continued)

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
Other Assets (Net)	1,970,236
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 expected loss provisions amounting to TL 5,145.
(**) Includes 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 31 December 2025, Group’s total capital has been calculated as TL 216,883,361 (31 December 2024: TL 158,640,172), capital adequacy ratio is 17.21% (31 December 2024 - 16.65%) calculated pursuant to former regulations. As disclosed in in Section III, Note XXVIII, the partial spin-off has an impact of 148 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 23 October 2015, as stated in the Board Decision dated 31 January 2023 and numbered 10496 and the decision dated 28 April 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 26 June 2023 has been decided to continue using the CBRT’s foreign exchange buying rate as of 28 June 2024 as of 1 January 2025, until a BRSA Decision to the contrary is taken.

In accordance with the BRSA Decision No. 10747 dated 12 December 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 1 January 2024, to be calculated in accordance with the Regulation on Equity of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 5 September 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 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	5,500,000	3,350,000
Share issue premiums	714	714
Reserves	105,400,631	71,376,333
Income recognized in equity as per TAS	18,203,078	12,713,686
Profit	47,814,712	36,174,298
Current Period Profit	47,814,712	36,174,298
Prior Period Profit	-	-
Minorities' Share	41,101	30,069
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
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	**176,961,853**	**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	1,271,194	1,345,983
Improvement costs for operating leasing	662,047	525,707
Goodwill (Net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (Net of related tax liability)	6,817,421	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	-	-
Incomes arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized income and loss 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	-	-
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	**8,750,662**	**7,570,039**
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**168,211,191**	**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)

Components of consolidated shareholders' equity items	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL		
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	22,493,993	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	**22,493,993**	**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 1 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 1 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	**22,493,993**	**18,522,158**
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	**190,705,184**	**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)	12,853,710	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)	13,593,126	10,722,720
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	**26,446,836**	**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 capi-tal 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	**26,446,836**	**24,305,636**
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	**217,152,020**	**158,904,472**
Total Capital		
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51th Article of the Law	67,082	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 (-)	201,577	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)

Components of consolidated shareholders' equity items	Current Period 31 December 2025	Prior Period 31 December 2024
TOTAL CAPITAL		
Total Capital	216,883,361	158,640,172
Total risk weighted amounts	1,260,067,673	952,597,385
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Consolidated Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	13.35	12.19
Consolidated Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15.14	14.13
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	17.21	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 1 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 (%)	7.35	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)	27,417,180	23,576,865
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	13,593,126	10,722,720
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accord-ance 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 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	22,493,993	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	12,853,710	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 equity

	1	2
Issuer	QATAR NATIONAL BANK Q.P.S.C.	QNB BANK A.Ş.
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 1.1.2015 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)	22,508	13,030
Par value of instrument (Currency in million)	22,508	13,030
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 equity (Contuinued)

	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	Partially or fully	Partially or fully
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 debt instruements and additional tier 1 capital instruments	After debt instruements and additional tier 1 capital, ranking pari passu with other addi-tional tier 1 instruments
Incompliance with article number 7 and 8 of “Own fund regulation”	It complies with the requirements specified in Article 7 of the regulation on Banks’ Equity.	It complies with the requirements specified in Article 8 of the regulation on Banks’ Equity
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of “Own fund regulation”	It does not comply with the conditions laid down in Article 8.	It does not comply with the conditions laid down in Article 7.

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

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance sheet total equity	**172,916,051**	**119,030,648**
Hedge funds	(1,087,356)	(1,865,452)
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(7,479,468)	(6,224,060)
Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification incomes/losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,861,964	5,135,542
Core Capital	**168,211,191**	**116,076,678**
Additional capital	22,493,993	18,522,158
Capital	**190,705,184**	**134,598,836**
Expected loss allowance (Stages 1 and 2)	13,593,126	10,722,720
Debt instruments deemed appropriate by the institution	12,853,710	13,582,916
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(268,659)	(264,300)
Total Equity	**216,883,361**	**158,640,172**

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations

Credit Risk Explanations Credit risk represents the risk arising due to the counter party’s not fulfilling its responsibilities stated in the agreement either partially or totally.

Loan strategies and policies are determined by the Policy Committees. These policies and strategies are constituted in line with the applications of the Parent, and credit risk is managed according to these policies and strategies. The quality of loan portfolio is monitored regularly with the help of metrics which are in line with the Bank’s risk appetite, as specified in Risk Management Strategies.

Credit Risk Management takes place in every steps of the Group’s credit process from the beginning. Loan applications are evaluated by non-profit oriented independent loan granting departments. Loan Limits are determined on a product basis and in the aggregate for every individual, corporate customer and risk group. Furthermore, concentration on product, industry, region, are monitored within the frame of loan limits in line with the regulation.

The credibility of the debtors is monitored periodically in accordance with the related regulation. The statements presenting the financial position of the borrowers are obtained in accordance with the related regulation.

Loan limits of the loan customers are revised periodically in line with the Group’s loan limit revision procedures.

The Group analyses the credibility of the loans within the framework of its loan policies and obtains collaterals for loans.

The Group has control limits over the positions of forward transactions, options and other similar agreements. The credit risk arising from these instruments are managed together with the risks resulting from market fluctuations.

The Group monitors risks of forward transactions, options and other similar agreements and reduces the risk if necessary.

Indemnified non-cash loans are weighted in the same risk group with the past due but not impaired loans.

The restructured and rescheduled loans are monitored by the Group in line with the Group’s credit risk management procedures. The debtor’s financial position and commercial activities are continuously analyzed and the principal and interest payments of rescheduled loans are monitored by the related departments.

The restructured and rescheduled loans are evaluated in the Group’s current internal rating system besides the follow up method determined in the related regulation.

The risk of banking operation abroad and credit transactions is acceptable and there is no significant credit risk density in international banking market.

The policies implemented by the bank regarding the calculation of expected loss provisions are explained in note VIII of the third part. The bank has taken into consideration the general provision for overdue loans and special provision for impaired loans under the Regulation on Identification of and Provision against Non-Performing Loans and Other Receivables (the Provisioning Regulation).

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

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 23 October 2015, as stated in the Board Decision dated 12 December 2023 and numbered 10747; 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 26 June 2023 has been decided to continue using the CBRT's foreign exchange buying rate as of 28 June 2024 as of 1 January 2025, pursuant to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board's Decision dated 13/11/2025 and numbered 11286, it has been decided to terminate its implementation as of 1/1/2026.

In case the net valuation differences of the securities held by the banks in the portfolio of "Securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" as of the date of this Decision are negative, these differences will be calculated in accordance with the Regulation on the Equity of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 5 September 2013, and allowing the opportunity not to be taken into account in the amount of equity to be used for the capital adequacy ratio, continuing to apply the existing provisions of the aforementioned Regulation for "Securities at Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income" acquired after the date of this decision. It has been decided to terminate the implementation as of 1/1/2026 in accordance with the Decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board dated 13/11/2025 and numbered 11286.

With the attached decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency dated 13 November 2025 and numbered 11287, the Capital Adequacy Regulation; The limit related to the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) stated in the first paragraph of Article 3(vv) is determined as TL 1,000,000,000 for domestically resident SMEs and for internationally resident SMEs, it determined to use the SME definition employed by the banking authority of the country where the SME is located for the calculation of capital adequacy.It has been reported that a decision has been made to set the retail credit limit mentioned in the first sentence of the second paragraph of Article 6(c) at TL 50,000,000.

- The receivables of the Group from its top 100 cash loan customers are 20% in the total cash loans (31 December 2024 - 20%).
- The receivables of the Group from its top 200 cash loan customers are 25% in the total cash loans (31 December 2024 - 24%).
- The receivables of the Group from its top 100 non-cash loan customers are 38% in the total non-cash loans (31 December 2024 - 43%).
- The receivables of the Group from its top 200 non-cash loan customers are 49% in the total non-cash loans (31 December 2024 - 53%).
- The share of cash and non-cash receivables of the Group from its top 100 loan customers in total cash and non-cash loans is 20% (31 December 2024 - 20%).
- The share of cash and non-cash receivables of the Group from its top 200 loan customers in total cash and non-cash loans is 25% (31 December 2024 - 25%).
- The Group general total provision is amounted to TL 27,417,359 (31 December 2024 - TL 23,576,964).
- As of 31 December 2025 provision for probable risks in the Group's loan portfolio amount is not included (31 December 2024 - None).

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Exposure Categories	Current Period Risk Amount(*)	Current Period Average Risk Amount(**)	Prior Period Risk Amount(*)	Prior Period Average Risk Amount(**)
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central gov-ernments and Central Banks	512,913,491	570,419,249	476,269,315	399,142,925
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	151,399	212,492	189,547	195,597
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administra-tive bodies and noncommercial enterprises	693,482	782,854	912,902	858,591
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from interna-tional organizations	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	156,748,997	196,373,335	202,641,542	132,163,805
Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates	491,415,466	485,192,386	382,579,714	319,278,595
Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfo-lios	648,637,572	600,104,616	520,359,625	343,969,524
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mort-gages	58,250,298	48,600,841	37,795,617	31,011,889
Past due receivables	10,920,363	8,546,783	5,218,586	3,283,376
Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	3,692,330	3,784,211	3,184,989	119,098,012
Securities collateralized by mortgages	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment Funds	-	-	-	-
Investment in equities	1,279,207	20,614,493	18,107,568	15,570,999
Other receivables	102,676,069	59,598,024	51,299,642	38,207,339

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

(**) The average risk amount was calculated by taking the arithmetic average of the values in the monthly reports prepared in balance sheet period in regards to "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (the "Regulation").

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Profile of significant exposures in major regions

	Exposure Categories(*)							Exposure Categories(*)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Current Period																		
1. Domestic	512,913,491	151,399	693,482	-	-	83,764,923	485,807,486	648,276,663	58,156,166	10,907,476	3,692,330	-	-	-	-	1,279,207	102,676,069	1,908,318,692
2. European Union Countries	-	-	-	-	-	7,346,712	426,634	12,262	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,785,619
3. OECD Countries(**)	-	-	-	-	-	45,894,553	1,044,272	9,171	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,948,039
4. Offshore Banking Areas	-	-	-	-	-	9,321,457	128,067	53,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,502,774
5. USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	8,917,539	-	6,575	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,924,120
6. Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	1,503,813	4,009,007	279,651	94,132	12,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,899,430
7. Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Unallocated Assets/Liabilities(***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**512,913,491**	**151,399**	**693,482**	**-**	**-**	**156,748,997**	**491,415,466**	**648,637,572**	**58,250,298**	**10,920,363**	**3,692,330**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,279,207**	**102,676,069**	**1,987,378,674**

	Exposure Categories(*)							Exposure Categories(*)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Prior Period																		
1. Domestic	476,269,315	189,547	912,902	-	-	112,914,180	378,455,952	520,275,885	37,728,260	5,210,399	3,184,989	-	-	-	-	18,107,568	51,299,643	1,604,548,640
2. European Union Countries	-	-	-	-	-	9,228,452	413,655	756	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,642,874
3. OECD Countries(**)	-	-	-	-	-	60,664,755	1,189,337	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,854,553
4. Offshore Banking Areas	-	-	-	-	-	13,655,788	218,371	794	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,874,954
5. USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	5,698,302	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,698,357
6. Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	480,065	2,302,399	81,673	67,357	8,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,939,669
7. Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Unallocated Assets/Liabilities(***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**476,269,315**	**189,547**	**912,902**	**-**	**-**	**202,641,542**	**382,579,714**	**520,359,624**	**37,795,617**	**5,218,586**	**3,184,989**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,107,568**	**51,299,643**	**1,698,559,047**

(*) Exposure categories based on "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks". Prior to the Credit Risk Reduction, the risk amounts after the credit conversion rate are given.

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

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

1. Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks
2. Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3. Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises
4. Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5. Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
6. Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses
7. Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates
8. Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios
9. Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages
10. Past due receivables
11. Receivables defined under high risk category by BRSA
12. Securities collateralized by mortgages
13. Securitization positions
14. Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates
15. Investments similar to collective investment Funds
16. Investment in equities
17. Other receivable

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Risk profile regarding sectors or counter parties

	Exposure Categories(*)								Exposure Categories(*)												
Current Period	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TL**	**FC**	**Total**
Agriculture	**-**	**-**	**251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,713,755**	**1,761,621**	**143,466**	**44,236**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,640,041**	**2,023,288**	**4,663,329**
Farming and Raising Livestock	-	-	251	-	-	-	1,200,887	1,614,458	140,539	34,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,320,788	669,354	2,990,142
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,912	55,965	2,927	10,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,029	0	72,029
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,509,956	91,198	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,224	1,353,934	1,601,158
Industrial	**-**	**10,654**	**1,658**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**203,134,336**	**44,735,181**	**10,785,053**	**588,142**	**255,085**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100,441,001**	**159,069,113**	**259,510,114**
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433,780	652,513	51,441	5,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,566,926	576,057	2,142,983
Production	-	-	1,658	-	-	5	186,157,106	43,597,256	10,591,506	571,919	255,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,928,335	145,246,200	241,174,535
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	10,654	-	-	-	-	15,543,450	485,412	142,106	10,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,945,740	13,246,856	16,192,596
Construction	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,353,791**	**21,240,728**	**5,019,380**	**155,742**	**39,638**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40,874,312**	**12,934,967**	**53,809,279**
Services	**213,925,605**	**-**	**13,919**	**-**	**-**	**141,557,858**	**156,678,147**	**109,151,447**	**37,092,734**	**1,230,789**	**3,397,607**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**363,082,960**	**299,965,146**	**663,048,106**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	711	-	-	-	81,257,657	80,627,667	9,579,656	664,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,672,833	34,457,194	172,130,027
Hotel, Food and Beverage	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,882,395	1,233,719	13,366,016	2,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,508,811	19,976,191	23,485,002
Transportation and Communi-cation	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,115,560	11,933,507	708,918	76,797	3,397,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,236,684	41,995,705	56,232,389
Financial Institutions	213,925,605	-	151	-	-	141,557,858	1,324,450	1,098,446	326,557	3,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,821,656	173,414,925	358,236,581
Real Estate and Rent Services	-	-	176	-	-	-	10,891,226	1,619,839	11,067,895	443,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,964,750	20,057,822	24,022,572
Self-Employment Services	-	-	12,322	-	-	-	3,480,397	7,397,504	981,611	26,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,467,963	2,430,099	11,898,062
Educational Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,153	1,247,596	98,036	1,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,519,273	10,351	1,529,624
Health and Social Services	-	-	559	-	-	-	10,544,309	3,993,169	964,045	11,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,890,990	7,622,859	15,513,849
Other	**298,987,886**	**140,745**	**677,654**	**-**	**-**	**15,191,134**	**101,535,437**	**471,748,595**	**5,209,665**	**8,901,454**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,279,207**	**102,676,069**	**907,052,797**	**99,295,049**	**1,006,347,846**
Total	**512,913,491**	**151,399**	**693,482**	**-**	**-**	**156,748,997**	**491,415,466**	**648,637,572**	**58,250,298**	**10,920,363**	**3,692,330**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,279,207**	**102,676,069**	**1,414,091,111**	**573,287,563**	**1,987,378,674**

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

1. Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks
2. Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3. Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises
4. Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5. Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
6. Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses
7. Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates
8. Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios
9. Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages
10. Past due receivables
11. Receivables defined under high risk category by BRSA
12. Securities collateralized by mortgages
13. Securitization positions
14. Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates
15. Investments similar to collective investment Funds
16. Investment in equities
17. Other receivable

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Risk profile regarding sectors or counter parties

	Exposure Categories(*)								Exposure Categories(*)												
Prior Period	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TL**	**FC**	**Total**
Agriculture	**-**	**-**	**220**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,232,624**	**1,501,985**	**326,893**	**15,604**	**3,721**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,429,890**	**1,651,157**	**4,081,047**
Farming and Raising Livestock	-	-	220	-	-	-	1,013,204	1,403,598	318,580	12,227	3,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,171,775	579,751	2,751,526
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,508	46,733	8,313	356	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,934	-	64,934
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,209,912	51,654	-	3,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,181	1,071,406	1,264,587
Industrial	**-**	**28,941**	**1,710**	**-**	**-**	**17**	**166,750,307**	**18,493,195**	**8,194,757**	**406,945**	**161,011**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**77,499,487**	**116,537,396**	**194,036,883**
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,502,690	410,188	54,580	7,610	937	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267,254	708,751	1,976,005
Production	-	-	1,710	-	-	17	154,587,088	17,881,574	7,901,835	396,539	160,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,726,819	107,202,018	180,928,837
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	28,941	-	-	-	-	10,660,529	201,433	238,342	2,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,505,414	8,626,627	11,132,041
Construction	**-**	**10,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,614,388**	**10,657,286**	**4,501,333**	**76,602**	**233,015**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,209,242**	**9,883,382**	**36,092,624**
Services	**207,612,400**	**-**	**5,656**	**-**	**-**	**192,423,692**	**142,805,379**	**43,640,961**	**21,686,785**	**724,135**	**2,780,930**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**450,000**	**-**	**375,138,421**	**236,991,517**	**612,129,938**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	4,975	-	-	2,567	64,026,375	31,535,018	7,679,749	243,982	27,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,701,395	22,818,673	103,520,068
Hotel, Food and Beverage	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,253,379	445,158	7,167,643	1,518	19,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,887,927	12,999,373	14,887,300
Transportation and Communi-cation	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,665,781	4,980,806	636,555	13,442	2,713,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,593,043	36,417,292	45,010,335
Financial Institutions	207,612,400	-	-	-	-	192,421,125	2,337,822	485,662	203,580	457	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	-	266,849,331	136,661,715	403,511,046
Real Estate and Rent Services	-	-	176	-	-	-	18,533,125	796,311	4,798,913	447,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,027,900	18,547,970	24,575,870
Self-Employment Services	-	-	328	-	-	-	3,212,951	2,946,434	709,582	13,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,848,889	2,034,135	6,883,024
Educational Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	564,700	622,539	21,177	1,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205,939	3,605	1,209,544
Health and Social Services	-	-	177	-	-	-	10,211,246	1,829,033	469,586	2,534	20,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,023,997	7,508,754	12,532,751
Other	**268,656,915**	**150,606**	**905,316**	**-**	**-**	**10,217,833**	**50,177,016**	**446,066,198**	**3,085,849**	**3,995,300**	**6,312**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,657,568**	**51,299,642**	**775,304,702**	**76,913,853**	**852,218,555**
Total	**476,269,315**	**189,547**	**912,902**	**-**	**-**	**202,641,542**	**382,579,714**	**520,359,625**	**37,795,617**	**5,218,586**	**3,184,989**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,107,568**	**51,299,642**	**1,256,581,742**	**441,977,305**	**1,698,559,047**

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

1. Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks
2. Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3. Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises
4. Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5. Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
6. Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses
7. Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates
8. Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios
9. Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages
10. Past due receivables
11. Receivables defined under high risk category by BRSA
12. Securities collateralized by mortgages
13. Securitization positions
14. Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corporates
15. Investments similar to collective investment Funds
16. Investment in equities
17. Other receivable

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Analysis of maturity-bearing exposures according to remaining maturities(*)

Current Period Exposure Categories	Term To Maturity				
	Up to 1 month	1-3 month	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 1 year
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks	29,040,645	2,904,715	1,336,757	14,380,364	269,269,104
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	2,628	-	49,176	17,776	81,785
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises	9,906	822	12,000	1,874	166,434
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	26,483,714	2,402,372	1,890,118	4,853,843	1,847,797
Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates	48,926,532	50,583,267	51,630,868	63,038,323	147,554,818
Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios	16,900,750	22,411,968	28,142,906	67,805,418	106,898,126
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages	903,658	1,096,036	1,245,008	4,108,692	40,304,325
Past due receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	13,695	3,416,127	1,836	41,237	103,737
Securities collateralized by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corpo-rates	-	-	-	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in equities	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
General Total	**122,281,528**	**82,815,307**	**84,308,669**	**154,247,527**	**566,226,126**

(*) Risk amounts prior to Loan Reduction, After the Loan conversion rates are given.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Analysis of maturity-bearing exposures according to remaining maturities(*)

Prior Period Exposure Categories	Term To Maturity				
	Up to 1 month	1-3 month	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 1 year
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments and Central Banks	1,019,959	2,546,318	8,570,760	2,492,804	242,651,344
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	12,091	13,740	1,974	-	161,741
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative bodies and noncommercial enterprises	112,024	499,553	-	14,102	230,504
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	106,529,625	26,739,749	20,712,503	4,786,213	6,828,731
Conditional and unconditional receivables from corporates	38,888,093	55,390,172	50,404,216	72,912,683	137,741,458
Conditional and unconditional receivables from retail portfolios	28,976,331	40,810,832	47,236,500	104,997,882	66,162,567
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by mortgages	1,220,660	1,819,359	3,115,075	6,901,512	24,209,997
Past due receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	5,290	2,706,375	31,973	10,069	200,095
Securities collateralized by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, brokerage houses and corpo-rates	-	-	-	-	-
Investments similar to collective investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in equities	450,000	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
General Total	**177,214,073**	**130,526,098**	**130,073,001**	**192,115,265**	**478,186,437**

(*) Risk amounts prior to Loan Reduction, After the Loan conversion rates are given.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Exposures by risk weights

Current Period Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	500%	2%	Deductions from Equity
1.Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	528,808,727	-	138,203,209	-	79,089,574	667,981,911	568,399,982	485,141	-	-	3,397,606	1,012,523	4,175,228
2.Exposures After Credit Risk Mitigation	528,921,063	-	83,440,487	8,844,294	101,297,643	634,712,224	521,576,438	475,908	-	-	3,397,606	1,012,523	4,175,228

Prior Period Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	500%	2%	Deductions from Equity
1.Exposures Before Credit Risk Mitigation	487,697,544	-	148,547,875	1,975	94,886,367	530,581,348	433,571,501	289,273	-	-	2,895,716	87,447	6,165,167
2.Exposures After Credit Risk Mitigation	488,898,406	-	39,959,770	5,661,263	79,452,932	514,922,741	405,740,518	286,743	-	-	2,895,716	87,447	6,165,167

Information by major sectors and type of counterparties

Information about impaired credits and past due credits and value adjustments and provisioning methods are described in Section IV Part 2.

Current Period	Loans(*)			Provisions	
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)				
Major Sectors/Counterparties	Significant In-crease of Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	Non-Performing (Regulation of Provision)	Expected Credit Loss Provisions (TFRS 9)	(Regulation of Provision)
1. Agriculture	**180,906**	**351,844**	**-**	**291,073**	**-**
1.1. Farming and Livestock	177,462	219,218	-	190,347	-
1.2. Forestation	1,767	131,091	-	98,973	-
1.3. Fishing	1,677	1,535	-	1,753	-
2. Industrial	**16,713,447**	**4,186,011**	**-**	**5,793,919**	**-**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	85,685	42,656	-	37,043	-
2.2. Manufacturing Industry	14,031,213	4,069,878	-	5,070,412	-
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	2,596,549	73,477	-	686,464	-
3. Construction	**3,964,014**	**937,057**	**-**	**2,136,842**	**-**
4. Services	**28,505,972**	**5,384,006**	**-**	**9,757,351**	**-**
4.1. Wholesale and Retail Commerce	8,058,180	3,660,437	-	3,872,867	-
4.2. Hotel and Restaurant Services	1,594,900	232,143	-	389,307	-
4.3. Transportation and Communication	1,144,764	401,614	-	505,888	-
4.4. Financial Corporations	17,690	16,774	-	15,422	-
4.5. Real Estate and Loan Services	16,422,586	824,269	-	4,542,582	-
4.6. Independent Business Services	613,415	145,639	-	189,869	-
4.7. Education Services	95,953	14,631	-	22,912	-
4.8. Health and Social Services	558,484	88,499	-	218,504	-
5. Other	**65,386,300**	**33,204,568**	**-**	**31,024,970**	**-**
6. Total	**114,750,639**	**44,063,486**	**-**	**49,004,155**	**-**

(*) Represents the distribution of cash loans..

Prior Period	Loans(*)			Provisions	
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)				
Major Sectors/Counterparties	Significant In-crease of Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	Non-Performing (Regulation of Provision)	Expected Credit Loss Provisions (TFRS 9)	(Regulation of Provision)
1. Agriculture	**139,402**	**146,058**	**-**	**133,206**	**-**
1.1. Farming and Livestock	136,421	135,275	-	124,992	-
1.2. Forestation	1,920	1,364	-	1,739	-
1.3. Fishing	1,061	9,419	-	6,475	-
2. Industrial	**5,922,758**	**2,482,557**	**-**	**2,573,661**	**-**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	17,748	62,919	-	51,091	-
2.2. Manufacturing Industry	5,891,976	2,344,854	-	2,449,516	-
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	13,034	74,784	-	73,054	-
3. Construction	**2,752,888**	**746,352**	**-**	**1,488,687**	**-**
4. Services	**26,254,133**	**3,458,718**	**-**	**7,582,775**	**-**
4.1. Wholesale and Retail Commerce	5,269,948	2,108,864	-	2,224,227	-
4.2. Hotel and Restaurant Services	1,902,621	147,768	-	312,711	-
4.3. Transportation and Communication	867,145	179,515	-	237,112	-
4.4. Financial Corporations	32,392	10,252	-	12,696	-
4.5. Real Estate and Loan Services	17,189,204	855,034	-	4,489,187	-
4.6. Independent Business Services	296,293	96,070	-	109,882	-
4.7. Education Services	61,232	18,667	-	22,260	-
4.8. Health and Social Services	635,298	42,548	-	174,700	-
5. Other	**61,692,119**	**18,526,787**	**-**	**21,183,292**	**-**
6. Total	**96,761,300**	**25,360,472**	**-**	**32,961,621**	**-**

(*) Represents the distribution of cash loans..

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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)

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Movements in value adjustments and provisions

Current Period	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments(*)	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions(**)	19,674,783	26,498,236	(6,252,391)	(6,834,257)	33,086,371
2. Stage 1 and 2 Provisions	21,914,847	10,692,577	(7,450,882)	-	25,156,542

(*) Represents the provision of loans written-off or sold.
(**) Demonstrates provision movement of Stage 3 cash loans.

Prior Period	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments(*)	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions(**)	8,880,283	13,484,650	(767,517)	(1,922,633)	19,674,783
2. Stage 1 and 2 Provisions	18,962,257	10,024,049	(7,071,459)	-	21,914,847

(*) Represents the provision of loans written-off or sold.
(**) Demonstrates provision movement of Stage 3 cash loans.

Exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer

The exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer table prepared in accordance with the communiqué "Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital Buffers of Banks" published in the Official Gazette No. 28812 dated 5 November 2013 is presented below:

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. Consolidated credit risk explanations (Continued)

Information on private sector receivables

Current Period Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	979,034,280	-	979,034,280
Ireland	1,791,339	-	1,791,339
United Kingdom	1,049,042	-	1,049,042
Other	616,283	-	616,283
Total	**982,490,944**	**-**	**982,490,944**

Prior Period Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	931,809,361	-	931,809,361
United Kingdom	1,559,875	-	1,559,875
Other	815,841	-	815,841
Total	**934,185,077**	**-**	**934,185,077**

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts

2.1. GBA - Risk management approach of the group

2.1.1. The way risk profile of the Group is determined by business model and the interaction between (e.g. key risks related to business model and in which way those risks are reflected to disclosures) and in which way the risk profile of the Group is related to risk appetite approved by board of directors

Group acknowledges that business and strategy risks are material since the Group's growth oriented business plan is sensitive to changes in market conditions. From this point of view, Group classifies business and strategy risk as an important risk. Group reviews its 5 year long term business plans once a year periodically. If the economic developments and market conditions require, then business plans are reviewed and revised more often.

2.1.2. Risk management structure: Allocation of responsibilities in the Group (e.g. supervision and delegation of authorization; separation of responsibilities with respect to their risk type, business unit etc.; relations between structures included in risk management processes [e.g. board of directors, senior management, separate risk committee, risk management unit, legal compliance, internal audit function])

Group's risk measurement, monitoring, and control functions have clearly defined responsibilities that are sufficiently independent from position/risk taking functions. Risk exposures are directly reported to Senior Management and the Board of Directors/Board Risk Committee. Group's internal control systems are designed to provide adequate segregation of duties, in order to prevent conflicts of interest with respect to the distinct functions of undertaking, approving, monitoring and controlling risks. In particular the functions that undertake transactions (front line) are administratively and operationally separate from the functions of, confirmation, accounting and settlement of transactions, as well as the safekeeping of the assets of the Group or its customers.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (Continued)

2.1. GBA - Risk management approach of the group (Continued)

Risk management governance at the Group starts with the Board of Directors. The Board Risk Committee (“BRC”), Audit Committee (the “AC”), Assets and Liabilities Committee (the “ALCO”), Corporate and Retail Credit Policy Committee (“CPC”), Operational Risk Management Committee (“ORC”), Reputation Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Department are the important bodies of the risk management structure. The Board of Directors determines the general risk policy and the risk appetite of the Group.

The AC is responsible for supervising whether the Group complies with the provisions of applicable risk management legislation, and the internal risk management policies and procedures approved by the BoD. The AC reviewing whether the Group has the methods, instruments and procedures required for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling the risk exposures of the Group.

The ALCO, meeting monthly, is responsible for monitoring and managing the structural asset-liability mismatches of the Group, as well as monitoring and controlling liquidity risk and foreign currency exchange risk.

The CPC meets monthly and is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the Group’s lending portfolio and determining principles and policies regarding the credit risk management processes such as loan approval, limit setting, rating, monitoring and problem management. The ORMC meets every three months and is responsible for reviewing operational risk issues of the Group and defining the necessary actions to be taken to minimize these risks. The Reputation Risk Management Committee is established to identify, evaluate and monitor the reputational risks that the Group is exposed to and to take necessary actions to prevent risks and meets quarterly.

The Risk Management Department, working independently from the executive functions and reporting to the Board of Directors, is organized under three main section as market risk, credit risk, operational risk and model validation, each having responsibility for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and managing the relevant risks as well as for model validation, assessing the predictive ability of risk estimates and the use of ratings in credit processes.

The Compliance function is ensuring, through proper procedures, that the requirements and deadlines provided for by the regulatory framework in force are observed. In doing so, the compliance function informs all Group employees on the relevant changes to the regulatory framework and provides guidance on the required changes to internal rules and processes. Moreover, the Compliance function cooperates as appropriate with the Risk Management unit, as compliance risk is considered a subcategory of operational risk.

Internal audit function acts as one of the three lines of defense of Group risk Management model and provides the independent review function. Risk assessments at internal audit are carried out by internal audit department by paying attention to exposures that Group has and controls relevant to them during audit works.

2.1.3. Channels which are used to extend and apply risk culture in the Group (e.g. behavior rules, manuals including operation limits or procedures which shall be applied when the risk limits are exceeded, procedures regarding sharing of risk matters between business units and risk units)

The Risk Appetite Statement stands out as the basic risk management policy document in which the Group defines its risks and determines its risk appetite and management principles. It also defines current and targeted risk profile and appetite, risk management organization, and core risk management capabilities.

Corporate and Retail Loan Policies and application directions also determines the Group’s credit risk management workflow and procedures.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (Continued)

2.1. GBA - Risk management approach of the group (Continued)

TFRS 9 Impairment Policy is to define TFRS 9 Impairment and related activities to be performed in accordance with the requirements of TFRS 9 Implementation Guide. The policy is to determine the roles and responsibilities of the Group units within the framework of TFRS 9, to determine the changes specific to TFRS 9 apart from the existing credit policy guidelines, to establish guidelines for TFRS 9 risk monitoring, control and reporting activities, and to establish the TFRS 9 Impairment framework applied within the Group. aims to provide.

Corporate Rating Governance Policy regulates the internal governance framework for corporate and commercial segment risk rating system operations.

Capital Management Policy sets a framework for managing capital requirements and adequacy assessment, capital planning, capital measurement and monitoring, capital allocation, risk-adjusted aims to establish performance measurement and pricing principles.

Counterparty Credit Risk Policy, the risk strategy determined by the Bank with risk policies and local legislation in comply with effective and sufficient counterparty credit risk management with caution, constant to establish based on the principles of applicability.

The Enterprise Risk Management Policy aims to coordinate the Group’s risk management activities, establish the necessary standards and optimize performance and decision-making through the classification of risks and developing a structured approach for the Group to address these risks.

Country Risk Policy is to set a consistent framework for the identification, management and reporting of country risk that QNB Bank is exposed to through its counterparties in different countries.

The Market Risk Management Policy determines the key principles underlying the operations of the Group in money and capital markets including limit structure.

Banking Account Interest Rate Risk (BHFOR) Policy sets the basic principles for the management of interest rate risk related to banking activities other than trading accounts.

The liquidity policy outlines the Group’s view and identifies the guidelines for incurring, retaining and managing liquidity risk.

The Fair Value Policy aims to define the main principles, roles and responsibilities for measuring the fair value of financial instruments in accordance with accounting provisions and regulatory principles.

Investment Portfolio Risk Policy ensures that the activities related to the management of the Group’s investment portfolio are carried out in accordance with generally accepted practices. This policy explains the objectives and targets of the investment portfolio, whose management is given to the Treasury Trading and Asset-Liability Management units by the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO). It also defines the management and risk control framework for managing and maintaining the investment portfolio.

The Operational Risk Management Policy ensures that all the Group’s stakeholders manage operational risk within a formalized framework aligned to business objectives.

Reputation Risk Policy, identifies the rules and frame of managing the reputation risk.

The Environmental and Social Risk Policy (Policy) sets forth QNB Bank’s approach to environmental and social issues in line with the sustainability policy, strategy and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) commitments of QNB Group and QNB Bank.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (Continued)

2.1. GBA - Risk management approach of the group (Continued)

2.1.4. Key elements and scope of risk measurement systems

Consistent across the Group internal risk rating systems appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of each activity and fully integrated in credit processes. The internal risk rating system employs appropriate credit risk rating models the scope and coverage of which are adequate to accommodate the Group's strategic aspirations and regulatory requirements. In particular, the Group's internal rating systems form the basis of capital assessment and allocation and constitute a key element of risk adjusted performance measurement, pricing and profitability measurement.

Information systems and analytical techniques that enable measurement of credit risk inherent in all relevant activities, providing adequate information on the composition of the credit portfolio of the Group, including identification of any concentrations of risk.

The Market Risk Management Policy determines the key principles underlying the operations of the Group in money and capital markets. Key principles of Market Risk Management Framework are:

The Board Risk Committee is responsible for ensuring that market risk strategy and policy are consistently implemented. This includes:

- Implementation of the market risk management policy;
- Designation of risk limits;
- Definition of responsibilities for every unit involved in market risk management;
- Ongoing market risk monitoring and control, ensuring that risk appetite remains within the approved limits;
- Setting up appropriate IT systems for evaluating and monitoring the risks taken;
- Setting up standard models for market risk positions valuation and performance evaluation;
- Setting up comprehensive reporting and internal control systems;
- Providing for the maintenance of an adequate level of regulatory capital against the market risk undertaken; and
- Providing for the disclosure of information regarding the type and level of the market risk assumed and for the implementation of policies for the management thereof.

2.1.5. Disclosures regarding risk reporting processes provided to Board of Directors and senior management (especially on the scope and main content of reporting)

Monthly risk reports are prepared for submission to the Board of Directors and the Board Risk Committee. These executive reports include information related to capital adequacy, Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk, Counterparty Credit Risk and Operational Risk.

Credit Risk section of the report consists of three main sub sections such as general Outlook, business Loans and retail Loans, and include;

- Basic risk appetite parameters in the Group Risk Management Strategy;
- Exposures by segments, monthly and annual changes, portfolio growth;
- Sector concentration and risk metrics;
- Delinquency amounts, product types and delinquencies by segments, new NPLs and recoveries from NPLs;
- Detailed watch list analyses for business segments;

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (Continued)

2.1. GBA - Risk management approach of the group (Continued)

2.1.5. Disclosures regarding risk reporting processes provided to Board of Directors and senior management (especially on the scope and main content of reporting) (Continued)

- Rating distributions, PD distributions, expected loss trend, collateral structure;
- New NPLs, vintage analyses, recoveries by segments and products;
- Restructured credits by segments;
- Derivative products exposures by segments, stress testing; and
- Credit risk information regarding subsidiaries.

The Market Risk Management Division informs and reports to the senior management, including the Board member responsible for internal systems, about the market and counterparty risks of trading accounts and the securities portfolio.

Reports are prepared daily and indicatively include the following:

- Estimation of the VaR on aggregate basis and by type of risk (interest rate, FX, equity);
- Estimation of stress VaR on aggregate basis and by type of risk (interest rate, FX, equity);
- Sensitivity of the trading and AFS portfolio;
- Ratio of the securities portfolio to total assets;
- Breakdowns of the portfolio and utilization of the relevant limits;
- Utilization of limits on option Greeks; and
- Subsidiary VAR calculation

In addition, Board of Directors Risk Committee Report is prepared monthly in a way covering abovementioned market risk metrics and stress tests in order to be presented to Board of Directors and Risk Committee.

Operational Risk segment reporting broadly covers the following:

- Operational risk loss events experienced in the group;
- Key risk indicators and risk metrics; and
- Action tracking.

2.1.6. Disclosures regarding stress test (e.g. assets included in stress test, adapted scenarios and used methodologies and use of stress test in risk management)

Stress tests constitute the center of capital planning within the scope of the Group's APICA (Assessment Process of Internal Capital Adequacy). The Bank's general principles on the stress testing framework can be summarized as follows:

- Comprehensive stress testing, aggregated per risk category, is conducted at least annually on year end data and business plan;
- Stress testing is integrated to the ICAAP document which is subject to Board of Directors approval;
- A historical scenario is selected as an anchor scenario to be used on the construct of base adverse scenario for the stress test use. However, final scenario is applied by enriching with hypothetical components as independent from anchor scenario;

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (Continued)

2.1. GBA - Risk management approach of the group (Continued)

2.1.6. Disclosures regarding stress test (e.g. assets included in stress test, adapted scenarios and used methodologies and use of stress test in risk management) (Continued)

- Bank's stress testing framework encompasses sensitivity tests;
- The impact of the stress testing on the Group's financial strength and capital position are analyzed through some key ratios and key items including but not limited to the following: Non-performing Loan Ratio, Return of Equity, Return on Asset, Leverage Ratio, Core Tier I Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan Balances, Balance Sheet Items, Statement of Profit or Loss Items; and
- The stress testing framework also includes reverse stress tests, where scenarios and shocks that could lead to the failure of the Group are quantitatively or qualitatively outlined.

In scenarios using stress testing, as a result of increase in non-performing loans due to significant deterioration in asset quality and a decrease in capital adequacy, The Group's ability to meet capital-strengthening actions and cash outflows that may occur in case of a possible liquidity crisis were tested. In this context, when potential risks are assessed, it is believed that the Group has sufficient capacity for actions that may be taken.

Market Risk Management defines the stress test approaches as below:

- To move the risk factors parallel in one direction;
- To move the risk factors non parallel; and
- To perform tests to the existing portfolio based on past extreme situations.

The trading book consists of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, derivatives entered into for trading purposes, and open currency positions, which are clearly defined in the Market Risk Management Policy.

Within the scope of liquidity stress test to identify possible sources of liquidity weaknesses, scenarios that are specific to the bank, related to the market in general and taking both situations into account have been defined. Thus, the Group's ability to meet its obligations during a funding crisis is tested. The Group has had four different stress tests measuring how much it can meet its promises, without providing any new funds from the market or at very low levels of funds, cumulative cash outflows. For effective and sufficient liquidity risk management, the stress tests in question have been created based on crisis scenarios specific to the group, a general market crisis scenario, and a combined scenario in accordance with the "Guidance on Liquidity Risk Management".

2.1.7. Risk management, protection and mitigation strategies and process of the Group sourcing from its business model and Monitoring processes of continuing effects of protection and mitigation

Forecasts related to effectiveness of credit risk mitigation methods and collection ability of the Group associated with miscellaneous collateral types are stated with consideration ratios on the basis of collaterals. The aforementioned ratios are determined based on long term historical observations of the Group and judgement of expert business units and most importantly with precautionary principle.

Likewise, conservatism is also embedded in regulatory rules through respective haircuts, collateral eligibility requirements and so forth. Furthermore, the collaterals used as a risk mitigant in the Bank's capital adequacy calculations are predominantly cash or equivalent collaterals. The treatment of cash collaterals is straight forward, issues about recovery, and valuation are not relevant.

Regarding the exposure secured with mortgages, the new capital adequacy regime with Basel II increased the operational requirements for the recognition.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Risk Management and General Disclosures regarding Risk Weighted Amounts (Continued)

2.2. GB1 - Overview of risk weighted assets

		Risk Weighted Assets		Minimum Capital Requirements
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
1.	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	1,075,153,008	844,020,318	86,012,240
2.	Standardized approach	1,075,153,008	844,020,318	86,012,240
3.	Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
4.	Counterparty credit risk	12,296,982	13,797,174	983,759
5.	Standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	12,296,982	13,797,174	983,759
6.	Internal model method	-	-	-
7.	Basic risk weight approach to internal models' equity position in the banking ac-count	-	-	-
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 ap-proach	-	-	-
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	39,082,888	13,901,063	3,126,631
17.	Standardized approach	39,082,888	13,901,063	3,126,631
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)**	**1,260,067,673**	**952,597,385**	**100,805,414**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

3.1. B1- Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts

Current Period		Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS				
Assets	**Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Carrying values in accordance legal consolidation pre-pared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counter-party credit risk**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	255,839,634	255,827,296	255,839,346	-	-	-
Trading Financial Assets(*)	10,942,785	10,942,784	-	10,930,883	2,598,300	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	16,543,875	16,532,233	695,369	-	10,960,810	-
Banks	36,774,920	35,109,028	35,124,817	-	-	-
Money Market Placements	11,910,915	11,910,915	11,910,915	-	-	-
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale (Net)	189,068,301	189,014,583	189,014,583	58,539,275	-	-
Loans and Receivables	1,062,355,816	1,062,110,747	1,086,998,629	-	-	268,659
Factoring Receivables	35,273,606	35,795,820	35,795,820	-	-	-
Held-to-Maturity Investments (Net)	137,992,837	137,992,837	138,011,413	52,086,458	-	-
Investment in Associates (Net)	-	58,531	58,531	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries (Net)	-	506,046	506,046	-	-	-
Investment in Joint ventures (Net)	115,138	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
Lease Receivables	50,938,664	46,664,663	46,664,663	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging(*)	9,640,754	9,640,754	-	9,640,754	-	-
Property and Equipment (Net)	13,734,522	27,020,741	26,358,694	-	-	662,047
Intangible Assets (Net)	7,746,331	7,096,691	431,246	-	-	6,665,446
Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Asset	7,183	1,162,831	1,162,831	-	-	-
Assets Held for Resale and Related to Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	48,800,175	63,334,665	63,385,901	-	-	-
Total Assets	**1,887,685,456**	**1,910,723,965**	**1,891,961,604**	**131,197,370**	**13,559,110**	**7,596,152**

Liabilities	**Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Carrying values in accordance legal consolidation pre-pared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counter-party credit risk**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Deposits	996,658,777	1,000,533,515	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading(**)	10,194,752	10,194,752	-	-	5,178,151	-
Funds Borrowed	276,714,690	291,720,358	-	-	-	-
Money Markets	135,641,613	92,292,439	-	92,292,439	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	161,322,112	148,305,252	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables(***)	79,710,831	90,990,239	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities(***)	17,528,923	34,672,958	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Payables	3,166,935	3,166,935	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging(**)	1,876,432	1,876,432	-	-	-	-
Provisions	3,502,913	23,653,203	-	-	-	-
Tax Liability	4,651,828	4,863,847	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for Property and Equipment Held for Sale and Related to Discontinued Operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Loans	35,537,984	35,537,984	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' Equity	161,177,663	172,916,051	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**1,887,685,453**	**1,910,723,965**	**-**	**92,292,439**	**5,178,151**	**-**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

3.1. B1- Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

Prior Period		Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS				
Assets	**Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Carrying values in accordance legal consolidation pre-pared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counter-party credit risk**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	253,091,118	253,074,114	253.083.919	-	-	-
Trading Financial Assets(*)	5,065,339	5,065,338	-	5.059.049	2.145.038	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	14,904,300	15,011,377	-	-	12.284.916	-
Banks	21,494,352	20,674,396	20.699.385	-	-	-
Money Market Placements	601,107	601,107	601.107	-	-	-
Financial Assets Available-for-Sale (Net)	142,888,832	142,835,095	142.835.095	88.992.233	-	-
Loans and Receivables	856,843,144	856,706,434	878.356.981	-	-	264.300
Factoring Receivables	26,791,720	27,118,301	27.118.301	-	-	-
Held-to-Maturity Investments (Net)	129,275,835	129,275,836	129.293.543	89.940.323	-	-
Investment in Associates (Net)	-	57,641	57.641	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries (Net)	-	506,046	506.046	-	-	-
Investment in Joint ventures (Net)	108,010	2,800	2.800	-	-	-
Lease Receivables	29,461,874	27,375,717	27.375.717	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging(*)	5,966,040	5,966,040	-	5.966.040	-	-
Property and Equipment (Net)	10,539,170	22,014,499	21.488.792	-	-	525.707
Intangible Assets (Net)	6,473,439	5,964,071	588.911	-	-	5.375.160
Investment Property (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Asset	5,216,595	5,492,011	5.492.011	-	-	-
Assets Held for Resale and Related to Discontinued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	30,259,706	37,351,704	37.377.092	-	-	-
Total Assets	**1,538,980,581**	**1,555,092,527**	**1.544.877.341**	**189.957.645**	**14.429.954**	**6.165.167**

Liabilities	**Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS**	**Carrying values in accordance legal consolidation pre-pared as per TAS**	**Subject to credit risk**	**Subject to counter-party credit risk**	**Subject to market risk**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
Deposits	823,604,713	878,434,725	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading(**)	7,198,501	7,198,501	-	-	4,332,026	-
Funds Borrowed	173,934,516	186,394,699	-	-	-	-
Money Markets	207,365,352	149,765,326	-	145,158,385	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	83,079,626	72,613,256	-	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables(***)	54,041,969	58,005,694	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities(***)	29,401,992	24,241,777	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Payables	1,736,586	1,736,586	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging(**)	4,135,517	4,135,517	-	-	-	-
Provisions	9,045,227	17,282,733	-	-	-	-
Tax Liability	4,450,011	3,954,228	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for Property and Equipment Held for Sale and Related to Dis-continued Operations (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Loans	32,298,839	32,298,839	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' Equity	108,687,732	119,030,646	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**1,538,980,581**	**1,555,092,527**	**-**	**145,158,385**	**4,332,026**	**-**

(*) Financial assets held for trading and derivative financial assets for hedging purposes are included in the "Derivative Financial Assets" item in the financial statements.

(**) Financial liabilities held for trading and derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes are included in the "Derivative Financial Liabilities" item in the financial statements.

(***) Miscellaneous payables and other liabilities are presented under "Other Liabilities" items in the financial statements.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

3.2. B2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

	Current period	Total	Subject to Credit Risk	Subject to the Securitization	Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject to Market Risk
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as in template B1)	2,036,718,084	1,891,961,604	-	131,197,370	13,559,110
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as in template B1)	97,470,590	-	-	92,292,439	5,178,151
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	1,939,247,494	1,891,961,604	-	38,904,931	8,380,959
4	Off-Balance Sheet Amount	1,837,558,221	112,135,675	-	-	-
5	Differences due to different netting rules (except 2)	30,701,928	-	-	-	30,701,928
6	Differences due to instutions applications	(204,878,049)	(200,026,966)	-	(4,851,083)	-
7	Differences due to credit risk reduction	45,554,025	49,237,485	-	(3,683,460)	-
	Risk amounts	**3,648,183,619**	**1,853,307,798**	**-**	**30,370,388**	**39,082,887**

	Prior Period	Total	Subject to Credit Risk	Subject to the Securitization	Subject to Counterpar-ty Credit Risk	Subject to Market Risk
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as in template B1)	1,749,264,940	1,544,877,341	-	189,957,645	14,429,954
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as in template B1)	149,490,411	-	-	145,158,385	4,332,026
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	1,599,774,529	1,544,877,341	-	44,799,260	10,097,928
4	Off-Balance Sheet Amount	1,215,911,958	112,135,675	-	-	-
5	Differences due to different netting rules (except 2)	3,803,135	-	-	-	3,803,135
6	Differences due to instutions applications	(146,482,796)	(134,041,153)		(12,441,643)	-
7	Differences due to credit risk reduction	(17,423,944)	(17,423,944)	-	-	-
	Risk amounts	**2,651,779,748**	**1,505,547,919**	**-**	**32,357,617**	**13,901,063**

3.3. BA - Disclosures regarding differences between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures

3.3.1. None.

3.3.2. There is no significant difference between amounts valued in accordance with TAS included in B2 and risk exposures except for “Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)”. There is a significant difference between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures, since the securities which are subject to repurchase that include in Money Market Payables account item are subject to counter party risk.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

3.3. BA - Disclosures regarding differences between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures (Continued)

3.3.3. Valuation methodologies regarding the disclosure related to use of Market Value and Model Value

In general terms, market risk is the possibility of making loss as a result of changes occurring in the current market values of financial assets and positions in the Group’s trading accounts. In this framework, the following elements of the Group, which must be reflected on balance sheet over their current market values (market to market), are included in market risk:

- Equity shares included in trading, investment fund participation documents, securities such as bonds and bills;
- Open foreign exchange position with respect to each foreign currency; and
- Derivative contracts concluded for trading that are sensitive to interest rate changes, forward and futures transactions considered within this scope, simple or complex options, swap transactions, and credit derivatives are subject to market risk. Classification of Trading Accounts is made in accordance with Appendix-3 of the Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy.

The Group calculates its value at market risk with standard method in the framework of “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank’s Capital Adequacy”. Accordingly, capital requirement is reached through multiplying of total of general market risk, commodity risk, settlement risk, option risk to 12.5.

The Group’s market risk basis value is reached by determining the amounts related to market risk. The details of the analysis are as follows:

- Commodity risk analysis: Simplified approach (Standard method);
- Interest rate risk analysis: General Market Risk Calculation (Standard method - maturity approach) - Specific risk calculation (Standard method);
- Equity shares risk analysis: Position risk in equity share investments (Standard method);
- Exchange rate exposure analysis (Standard method); and
- Option risk analysis: Weighting method with delta factor (Standard method).

Securities such as equity share, bond and bills, whose market prices are monitored directly, and derivative products such as futures, which are traded in stock exchange, are reviewed over their transaction prices as of reporting date. If a security included in Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss portfolio cannot be treated as of reporting date, it is evaluated over the price determined in scope of precautionary principles.

Market value of products, which are traded at over the counter markets such as forward foreign exchange, foreign exchange swaps and interest swaps, are calculated in line with discounting of cash flows over market interest rates. Market value of option transactions is performed based on softwares which are internationally accepted valuation methodologies.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

3.3. BA - Disclosures regarding differences between amounts valued according to TAS and risk exposures (Continued)

Definition of independent price approval processes

There are four main price parameters which shall have an impact on current market value of financial assets and positions held by the Banks:

- Market interest rates (bond, bill and derivative prices);
- Share prices;
- Exchange rates; and
- Gold, other precious metals and commodity prices.

Total risk of loss sourcing from price movements (interest, equity share, exchange and commodity risk) related to financial assets and positions are called as “general market risk”.

The independence of the pricing process is ensured by the controlled entry of the prices and data used in the valuation process into the Group system by the Treasury Control Unit and Treasury Operations. These pricing and valuation systems and methodologies are regularly reviewed and validated by the Risk Management Model Validation Unit.

Processes for valuation adjustments or differences (It includes definition of process and methodology definition for the valuation of trading positions according to type of financial instrument)

The Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss account consists of Turkish Lira (TL) debt securities and government securities included in the securities portfolio. The valuation of these securities is primarily based on the weighted average price of bid and ask quotations observed in the market. For non traded TL securities, the market price is calculated based on the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) prices. Foreign currency-denominated securities within the same portfolio are valued using the average of bid and ask quotations observed in the market as the market price.

4. Credit Risk Disclosures

4.1. General Information on Credit Risk

4.1.1. CRD - general qualitative information on credit risk

a) Conversion of The Parent Bank’s business model to components of credit risk profile

The Parent Bank has forward-looking measurement and forecast instruments which are sensitive to risk and including appropriate information technology applications and management information systems in order to take expected or unexpected losses into account in all types of risk under both normal and also negative market conditions. The conversion of business model to components in risk profile is digitized through aforementioned instruments.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

4.1. General Information on Credit Risk (Continued)

4.1.1. CRD - general qualitative information on credit risk (Continued)

b) Criteria and approach used during the determination of credit risk policy and credit risk limits

Group credit policies have been established to form effective and satisfactory loan allocation processes based on prudence and applicability principles in a way that it is in line with the risk boundaries set by the Group, Group Credit Policies and legal authorities. Pillars of credit risk management policy in Group are

- Rules and Regulations of BRSA (Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency);
- Decisions of institutions auditing QNB Group;
- Credit policies and procedures at Group level;
- Credit policies and procedures at Bank level;
- Risk Appetite Statement;
- Corporate, commercial and SME banking credit policies and corporate grading management documents; and
- Individual credit and credit cards policies.

Risk Appetite Statement comes out as the main risk management policy document in which the Group defines its risks, determines the risk appetite and the risk management principles. Credit risk limits are reviewed annually, consistent to risk strategy.

c) Structure and organization of credit risk management and control function

All of the process related to direct or indirect credit allocation, extension, monitoring and operation of the Group in favor of individuals or legal entities are reviewed in scope of credit risk management. Activities related to capital management includes calculation of legal and economic capital requirement of annual and long term business plans of the Bank.

Activities related to Credit Risk and Capital Management are carried out by Credit Risk Analytic, Strategy and Capital Management unit. Group’s Credit Risk organization, duties and responsibilities, related units and responsibilities of those units are identified in detail in the own Credit Policy documents of the Group, Risk Management Strategy Document and Risk Management Department operation instruction and also main principles, applications, limits and reporting processes, which are going to be adopted in Credit Risk Management, are included.

Main responsibilities of Credit Risk Management Department are as follows:

- To establish risk management policies and strategies related to risks exposed by the Group and to submit those policies and strategies for the approval of Board of Directors Risk Committee;
- To ensure fulfilment of risk identification, measurement, analysis, monitoring, control and mitigation activities in accordance with risk management policies and processes approved by Board of Directors and to report all significant in balance and off balance risks which are undertaken at group level to senior management;
- To make internal capital adequacy review covering all risks and to make forecasts related to course of capital adequacy ratio in the framework of long term business plans of the Group;
- To make periodic stress tests and scenario analysis and establish early warning systems;
- To support decision-making processes of the Group through providing reviews and risk point of view with respect to risk management;

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

4.1. General Information on Credit Risk (Continued)

4.1.1. CRD - general qualitative information on credit risk (Continued)

- To encourage risk awareness and management culture across the bank;
- To develop of forecasting models/approaches and the measurement monitoring of portfolio credit risk through Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD); and
- Implementation of risk based Credit Classification and Expected Credit Loss calculations under TFRS 9, determination of credit risk measurement framework, development and implementation of relevant models/ approaches.

d) Relationship between credit risk management, risk control, legal compliance and internal audit functions

Risk governance model includes three lines of defense consisting of:

- The risk taking units (lines of business) at the first level, responsible for assessing and minimizing risks for a given level of return;
- Risk Management Unit, at the second level, identifies, monitors, controls, quantifies risk, provides appropriate tools and methodologies, provides coordination and assistance; measures risk adjusted performance across the business lines; reports to appropriate levels and proposes mitigation measures, being supported by business lines, where the risk is actually created, and specialized units; and
- Internal Audit - provides the independent review function.

The Compliance function is ensuring, through proper procedures, that the requirements and deadlines provided for by the regulatory framework in force are observed. In doing so, the compliance function informs all Group employees on the relevant changes to the regulatory framework and provides guidance on the required changes to internal rules and processes. Moreover, the Compliance function cooperates as appropriate with the Risk Management unit, as compliance risk is considered a subcategory of operational risk.

Internal audit function acts as one of the three lines of defense of Group risk Management model and provides the independent review function. Risk assessments at internal audit are carried out by internal audit department by paying attention to exposures that Group has and controls relevant to them during audit works.

e) Scope and main content of reporting to senior management and board members regarding the credit risk management function and exposure to credit risk

A Board of Directors Risk Committee Report is prepared monthly to be submitted to the Board of Directors Risk Committee, and the report mainly consists of information on capital adequacy, Market Risk, Credit Risk, Counterparty Credit Risk and Operational Risk. The main content and scope of the report contains development in risk parameters, change in risk profile, concentration and risk metrics, stress tests and results, delay amounts and rates on the basis of segments, third stage, second stage, rating and default probability distributions, aging analysis collateral structure, collection amounts by segment and product, and non-performing loan restructurings. In addition to this monthly report, a quarterly comparison analysis with peer banks based on capital adequacy and credit risk metrics is reported to senior management and the board of directors.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

4.2. CR1 - Credit quality of assets

	Current Period	Gross amount in the financial statements prepared in accordance with the statutory consolidation as valued in accordance with TAS		Allowances/ impairments	Net value
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1.	Loans	44,063,486	1,158,750,656	58,242,912	1,144,571,230
2.	Debt Securities	-	327,001,083	18,595	326,982,488
3.	Off-balance sheet exposures	904,920	1,658,928,731	2,234,282	1,657,599,369
4.	**Total**	**44,968,406**	**3,144,680,470**	**60,495,789**	**3,129,153,087**
	Prior Period	**Gross amount in the financial statements prepared in accordance with the statutory consolidation as valued in accordance with TAS**		**Allowances/ impairments**	**Net value**
		Defaulted exposures	**Non-defaulted exposures**		
1.	Loans(*)	25,360,472	927,429,610	41,589,630	911,200,452
2.	Debt Securities	-	272,110,031	17,722	272,092,309
3.	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	1,038,692,710	1,624,556	1,037,068,154
4.	**Total**	**25,360,472**	**2,238,232,351**	**43,231,908**	**2,220,360,915**

4.3. CR2 - Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

		Current Period	Prior Period
1.	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	25,360,472	10,988,341
2.	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	45,967,785	23,079,617
3.	Returned to non-defaulted status	-	-
4.	Amounts written-off(*)	14,260,815	1,922,646
5.	Other changes(**)	13,003,956	6,784,840
6.	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)**	**44,063,486**	**25,360,472**

(*) Includes sales of non-performing loan receivables amounting to TL 6,981,057 in the current period (31 December 2024 - TL 1,743,573).

(**) Includes collections from credits in default.

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets

4.4.1. The criteria taken into consideration by the Parent Bank in determining the impairment are explained in footnote VIII of the third section.

4.4.2. There is no part of past due receivables which is not reviewed as “loans subject to provisioning”.

4.4.3. The Group’s specific provision calculation is explained in footnote VIII of the third section.

4.4.4. In receivables of the customers having difficulties in payment of receivables to the Bank or expected to have possible difficulties in payments then receivables in aforementioned scope are identified as “restructured receivables”.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets (Continued)

4.4.5. Exposures provisioned against by major regions, major sectors and remaining maturity

Exposures provisioned against by major regions:

Country	Current Period	Prior Period
Türkiye	1,070,176,018	869,812,933
European Union (EU) Coun-tries	504	685
USA, Canada	-	-
OECD Countries(*)	4,059,048	1,093,507
Off-Shore Banking	786,876	784,288
Other Countries	2,545,001	1,980,679
Total(*)	**1,077,567,447**	**873,672,092**

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

Exposures provisioned against by major sectors

	Current Period	Prior Period
1. Agricultural	**4,846,495**	**4,171,379**
1.1. Farming and raising livestock	2,743,135	2,516,896
1.2. Forestry	55,193	62,820
1.3. Fishing	2,048,167	1,591,663
2. Manufacturing	**247,521,013**	**179,403,349**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	1,571,048	1,669,523
2.2. Production	227,749,533	166,119,768
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	18,200,432	11,614,058
3. Construction	**31,714,413**	**22,537,373**
4. Services	**326,948,415**	**255,501,989**
4.1. Wholesale and retail trade	150,391,794	106,744,430
4.2. Hotel, food and beverage services	39,369,815	24,598,095
4.3. Transportation and telecommunication	67,815,395	55,971,907
4.4. Financial institutions	11,974,310	17,630,895
4.5. Real estate and leasing services	29,479,420	29,683,388
4.6. Self-employment services	9,813,763	6,312,908
4.7. Education services	1,460,652	1,373,848
4.8. Health and social services	16,643,266	13,186,518
5. Other	**466,537,111**	**412,058,002**
6. Total	**1,077,567,447**	**873,672,092**

Breakdown of Exposures according to remaining maturity:

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Total
Loans and Receivables(*)	-	391,450,613	150,160,550	352,948,025	228,404,068	35,787,400	1,158,750,656

(*) Relevant provision amounts have been deducted from the loans and receivables balances.

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Total
Loans and Receivables(*)	-	317,765,184	133,190,856	302,284,432	148,951,192	25,237,946	927,429,610

(*) Relevant provision amounts have been deducted from the loans and receivables balances.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets (Continued)

4.4.6 Exposures provisioned against by major regions and sectors and loans written off during the period an uncollectible

Exposures provisioned against by major regions and loans written off during the period an uncollectible

Current Period	Loans subject to provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets
Türkiye	44,018,370	33,054,142	14,260,815
EU Countries	25	14	-
USD, Canada	17	11	-
OECD Countries(*)	122	79	-
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-
Other Countries	44,952	32,125	-
Total	**44,063,486**	**33,086,371**	**14,260,815**

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

Prior Period	Loans subject to provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets
Türkiye	25,299,450	19,621,964	1,922,646
EU Countries	27	16	-
USD, Canada	-	-	-
OECD Countries(*)	-	-	-
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-
Other Countries	60,995	52,802	-
Total	**25,360,472**	**19,674,782**	**1,922,646**

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

Exposures provisioned against by major sectors and loans written off

	Current Period			Prior Period		
	Loans subject to provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets	Loans subject to provision	Provision	Written-off from Assets
1. Agriculture	**351,844**	**273,187**	**41,295**	**146,058**	**122,424**	**22,470**
1.1. Farming and Raising Livestock	219,218	173,101	41,288	135,275	115,157	22,414
1.2. Forestry	131,091	98,556	-	1,364	917	10
1.3. Fishing	1,535	1,530	7	9,419	6,350	46
2. Industrial	**4,186,011**	**3,565,915**	**149,014**	**2,482,557**	**2,052,303**	**47,225**
2.1. Mining and Quarrying	42,656	33,806	2,217	62,919	49,797	2,874
2.2. Production	4,069,878	3,469,635	146,797	2,344,854	1,930,551	44,256
2.3. Electricity, Gas, Water	73,477	62,474	-	74,784	71,955	95
3. Construction	**937,057**	**660,948**	**116,193**	**746,352**	**488,500**	**34,927**
4. Services	**5,384,006**	**4,096,499**	**561,064**	**3,458,718**	**2,600,076**	**231,060**
4.1. Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,660,437	2,981,798	425,237	2,108,864	1,784,324	167,159
4.2. Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	232,143	196,524	33,764	147,768	128,118	24,970
4.3. Transportation and Communication	401,614	319,453	35,075	179,515	139,881	18,990
4.4. Financial Institutions	16,774	13,259	999	10,252	9,632	510
4.5. Real Estate and Renting Services	824,269	378,476	38,095	855,034	406,909	3,145
4.6. Self-Employment Services	145,639	119,404	18,959	96,070	79,559	8,834
4.7. Educational Services	14,631	12,789	3,024	18,667	17,290	2,097
4.8. Health and Social Services	88,499	74,796	5,911	42,548	34,363	5,355
5. Other	**33,204,568**	**24,489,822**	**13,393,249**	**18,526,787**	**14,411,479**	**1,586,964**
6. Total	**44,063,486**	**33,086,371**	**14,260,815**	**25,360,472**	**19,674,782**	**1,922,646**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

4.4. CRB - Additional disclosures related to credit quality of assets (Continued)

4.4.7. Aging analysis

Overdue days	Current Period	Prior Period
0-30	1,118,247,854	899,008,738
31-60	15,000,794	10,285,145
61-90	8,081,347	3,989,721
90+	44,063,486	25,360,472
Total	**1,185,393,481**	**938,644,076**

5. Credit risk mitigation

5.1. CRM - Qualitative disclosure on credit risk mitigation techniques

Collateralization is used as main risk mitigation method. Tangible and intangible assets which can be accepted as collateral and their consideration rates are defined in detail in instructions. The Parent Bank follows a conservative approach in collateral valuation. The value of the collateral is determined both with independent valuation and also internal valuation.

Legality and operational applicability are the precondition for the validity of collaterals. Legal teams should have performed sufficient legal examinations and confirmed all legal regulations related to collateral and validity of collateral before the receipt of the collateral. In addition, all contracts and other related documents should be obtained.

Collateral value should not have a positive correlation with the credit worthiness of the debtor.

Monitoring of collateral values is important to maintain credit quality. Market value of the collateral is periodically reviewed in line with determined frequency in directives and necessary precautions are taken when there is a significant deterioration indication in market value of the collateral.

Insurance policies of the collaterals should be obtained.

Collateral value meets Debt-Collateral ratio determined for credit type or specific sectors legally or in internal application of The Parent Bank.

The Parent Bank takes netting agreements concluded with counterparties into account in the framework of rules mentioned in scope of Appendix-2 of Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Capital Adequacy during the counterparty risk measurement.

5.2. CR3 - Credit risk mitigation techniques - Overview

	Current Period	Exposures unse-cured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	1,111,917,563	32,653,667	18,891,686	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	326,982,488	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**1,438,900,051**	**32,653,667**	**18,891,686**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	10,962,310	14,805	879	-	-	-	-

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

5. Credit risk mitigation (Continued)

5.2. CR3 - Credit risk mitigation techniques - Overview (Continued)

	Prior Period	Exposures unse-cured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	890,223,829	20,976,623	13,511,071	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	272,092,309	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**1,162,316,138**	**20,976,623**	**13,511,071**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	5,532,801	152,888	1,691	-	-	-	-

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used

6.1. CRA - Qualitative disclosures which shall be made related to grading marks used by the Banks while calculating credit risk with standard approach

6.1.1. Ratings of Fitch and JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. credit rating agencies are used in credit risk standard approach calculations.

6.1.2. Ratings of Fitch credit rating agency are used to determine the risk weights of receivables from central governments or central banks, receivables from banks and intermediary institutions, which are subject to risk classes. The ratings of JCR Avrasya Değerlendirme A.Ş. are used in determining the risk weights for corporate receivables subject to risk categories.

6.1.3. Mark assigned to a debtor is taken into account for all assets of the debtor.

6.1.4. CRA, which is not included in twinning table of the institution, is not used.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used

6.2. CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

	Current Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA	
	Exposure Categories	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	507,261,802	-	512,821,487	-	-	0%
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	149,822	3,318	149,822	1,544	75,683	50%
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	662,566	169,214	662,561	29,634	692,195	100%
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6.	Exposures to institutions	47,302,051	58,643,052	47,274,129	6,796,956	14,496,853	27%
7.	Exposures to corporates	360,865,250	333,963,054	348,953,379	125,308,909	442,604,825	93%
8.	Retail exposures	617,162,264	1,394,017,080	604,623,773	29,868,214	475,868,990	75%
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	8,278,947	1,178,924	8,278,946	565,348	3,095,503	35%
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	46,811,598	5,078,377	46,811,598	2,594,406	27,352,462	55%
11.	Past-due loans	10,920,363	-	10,919,484	-	6,174,113	57%
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	3,666,044	61,585	3,666,045	26,285	17,430,115	472%
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
16.	Other assets	102,676,069	-	102,676,069	-	86,083,062	84%
17.	Investments in equities	1,279,207	-	1,279,207	-	1,279,207	100%
18.	**Total**	**1,707,035,983**	**1,793,114,604**	**1,688,116,500**	**165,191,296**	**1,075,153,008**	**58%**

	Prior Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA	
	Exposure Categories	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	476,181,868	-	477,382,730	-	-	0%
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	179,514	20,115	179,514	-	89,757	50%
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	847,050	296,875	716,736	63,480	780,216	100%
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6.	Exposures to institutions	24,123,024	7,472,029	24,123,022	4,295,246	11,290,508	40%
7.	Exposures to corporates	302,271,211	243,255,200	292,158,837	76,133,073	346,309,678	94%
8.	Retail exposures	504,935,822	924,425,447	500,470,358	14,422,741	386,169,825	75%
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	5,281,036	705,370	5,281,036	380,227	1,981,442	35%
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	29,104,823	6,403,993	29,104,823	3,029,531	21,658,163	67%
11.	Past-due loans	5,218,586	-	5,216,895	-	2,940,157	56%
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	3,178,088	15,354	3,175,997	6,462	14,908,694	468%
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
16.	Other assets	51,299,642	455,718	51,299,642	-	39,783,966	78%
17.	Investments in equities	18,107,568	-	18,107,568	-	18,107,568	100%
18.	**Total**	**1,420,728,232**	**1,183,050,101**	**1,407,217,158**	**98,330,760**	**844,019,974**	**56%**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used (Continued)

6.3. CR5 - Standard approach - exposures by asset classes and risk

	Current Period										
	Exposure Categories/ Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Risk Exposure Amount
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	512,821,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,821,487
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	151,366	-	-	-	-	151,366
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,195	-	-	692,195
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures to institutions	-	-	41,897,845	-	12,111,913	-	61,327	-	-	54,071,085
7.	Exposures to corporates	-	-	21,894,348	-	28,283,970	-	424,083,970	-	-	474,262,288
8.	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	634,491,987	-	-	-	634,491,987
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	8,844,294	-	-	-	-	-	8,844,294
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	44,107,083	-	5,298,921	-	-	49,406,004
11.	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	9,671,927	-	1,066,373	181,184	-	10,919,484
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,724	3,397,606	3,692,330
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279,207	-	-	1,279,207
17.	Other Asset	15,895,236	-	872,214	-	-	-	85,908,619	-	-	102,676,069
18.	**Total**	**528,716,723**	**-**	**64,664,407**	**8,844,294**	**94,326,259**	**634,491,987**	**518,390,612**	**475,908**	**3,397,606**	**1,853,307,796**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

6. Credit risk when standard approach is used (Continued)

6.3. CR5 - Standard approach - exposures by asset classes and risk (Continued)

	Current Period										
	Exposure Categories/ Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Risk Exposure Amount
1.	Exposures to central governments or central banks	477,382,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	477,382,730
2.	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	179,514	-	-	-	-	179,514
3.	Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	780,216	-	-	780,216
4.	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures to institutions	-	-	10,219,770	-	17,903,889	-	294,609	-	-	28,418,268
7.	Exposures to corporates	-	-	14,071,755	-	20,998,955	-	333,221,200	-	-	368,291,910
8.	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	514,893,099	-	-	-	514,893,099
9.	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	5,661,263	-	-	-	-	-	5,661,263
10.	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	20,952,383	-	11,181,971	-	-	32,134,354
11.	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	4,553,477	-	663,418	-	-	5,216,895
12.	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286,743	2,895,716	3,182,459
13.	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,107,568	-	-	18,107,568
17.	Other Asset	11,515,676	-	-	-	-	-	39,783,966	-	-	51,299,642
18.	**Total**	**488,898,406**	**-**	**24,291,525**	**5,661,263**	**64,588,218**	**514,893,099**	**404,032,948**	**286,743**	**2,895,716**	**1,505,547,918**

7. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk

7.1. Qualitative disclosures regarding DCCR - CCR table

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) states default risk of counterparty, which is a party to a transaction imposing an obligation to both parties, going into default before the final payment included in cash flow of the transaction in question. CCR is managed within the framework of the Counterparty Credit Risk Policy approved by the Board of Directors. This policy sets out the scope of CCR, the risk measurement methodology, and the distribution of authorities and responsibilities. In this context, the Parent Bank's defined risk appetite, compliance with local regulations, and effective risk management processes are ensured based on the principles of prudence and continuity.

It is essential to assign credit limits for transactions within the scope of Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR). For the purposes of limit allocation and risk monitoring, Financial Institutions, Corporate Customers, and Retail Customers are tracked separately. For non bank corporates and individuals, the approval authorities defined within the credit allocation process are applied. Limits for derivative transactions are set in line with the Parent Bank's risk appetite, policies, and strategies. Limits established for banks are subject to approval by the Board of Directors. Relevant risk exposures and limit utilizations are monitored on a daily basis; in cases where a collateral shortfall arises, the deficiency is covered in accordance with the standards of the Policy and the applicable regulatory framework.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

7. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

7.1. Qualitative disclosures regarding DCCR - CCR table (Continued)

For the purpose of measuring Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR), potential, current, and maximum exposure amounts are calculated on a transaction basis. As part of transactions conducted with financial institutions, risk mitigation techniques—including the use of international master agreements (ISDA, CSA, GMRA, etc.) as well as collateralization and margin call practices implemented through central clearing counterparties—are applied. For other counterparties, the collateralization principles and procedures established under the Parent Bank's credit policies are implemented. Risk indicators related to CCR are periodically reported to senior management through reports and scenario analyses presented to the Risk Committee and the Executive Committee.

7.2. CCR1 - Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

	Current Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	Alpha	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1.	Standard approach - CCR (for derivatives)	4,327,077	5,470,789	-	1.4	13,717,013	6,094,597
2.	Internal Model Method (for derivative financial instru-ments, repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	The simple method used to mitigate credit risk - repo trans-actions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities trans-actions,	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Comprehensive method for reducing credit risk - (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities trans-actions)	-	-	-	-	16,653,375	4,517,564
5.	Repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long-term transactions with risk exposure value for credit securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,612,161**

	Prior Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	Alpha	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1.	Standard approach - CCR (for derivatives)	4,048,536	2,679,984	-	1.4	9,419,928	4,795,973
2.	Internal Model Method (for derivative financial instru-ments, repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	The simple method used to mitigate credit risk - repo trans-actions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transac-tions,	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Comprehensive method for reducing credit risk - (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transac-tions)	-	-	-	-	22,937,689	7,726,933
5.	Repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or bor-rowing transactions, long-term transactions with risk expo-sure value for credit securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,522,906**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

7. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

7.3. CCR2 - Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

		Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)		Risk Weighted Amounts	
		Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
	Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy				
1.	(i) Value at risk component (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
2.	(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
3.	Total portfolio value with simplified approach CVA capital adequacy	13,717,013	9,419,928	1,683,999	1,274,268
4.	**Total amount of CVA capital adequacy**	**13,717,013**	**9,419,928**	**1,683,999**	**1,274,268**

7.4. CCR3 - Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Current Period										
Exposure Categories/Risk Weight		**0%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Other**	**Total Credit Risk**
1.	Exposures from central governments or central banks	204,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,341
2.	Exposures from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Exposures from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
4.	Exposures from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	18,740,907	6,907,114	-	-	-	1,012,523	26,660,544
7.	Exposures from corporates	-	-	35,173	64,267	-	3,185,815	-	-	3,285,255
8.	Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	220,236	-	-	-	220,236
9.	Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Short term credit rated banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Collective investment undertaking investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Other Assets									
19.	**Total**	**204,341**	**-**	**18,776,080**	**6,971,381**	**220,236**	**3,185,827**	**-**	**1,012,523**	**30,370,388**

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

7. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

7.4. CCR3 - Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights (Continued)

Current Period										
Exposure Categories/Risk Weight		**0%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Other**	**Total Credit Risk**
1.	Exposures from central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,447	87,447
2.	Exposures from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Exposures from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	27
4.	Exposures from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Exposures from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	15,250,012	14,632,484	-	-	-	-	29,882,496
7.	Exposures from corporates	-	-	209,116	116,115	-	2,032,774	-	-	2,358,005
8.	Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	29,642	-	-	-	29,642
9.	Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Short term credit rated banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Collective investment undertaking investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**15,459,128**	**14,748,599**	**29,642**	**2,032,801**	**-**	**87,447**	**32,357,617**

7.5. CCR4 - Risk class and counterparty credit risk on the basis of possibility of default

Related table is not presented due to standard method is used for calculation of capital adequacy (31 December 2024 - None).

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

7. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

7.6. CCR5 - Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given			
Current Period	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
Cash - Local Currency	-	13,802	-	1,629,333	32,270,536	-
Cash - Foreign Currency	-	11,230,576	-	2,550,265	49,767,909	-
Government bond-domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bond-other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institution bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**11,244,378**	**-**	**4,179,598**	**82,038,445**	**-**

	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given			
Prior Period	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
Cash - Local Currency	-	98,363	-	811,534	102,539,175	-
Cash - Foreign Currency	-	3,865,362	-	5,198,458	42,268,949	-
Government bond - Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bond - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institution bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**3,963,725**	**-**	**6,009,992**	**144,808,124**	**-**

7.7. CCR6 - Credit derivatives

Related table is not presented due to the Parent Bank has no risk arrived from derivative credit received or sold (31 December 2024 - None).

7.8. CCR7 - RWA changes on CCR within the internal model method

Related table is not presented due to standard method is used for calculation of capital adequacy (31 December 2024 - None).

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

7. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

7.9. CCR8 - Exposures to central counterparties

		Current Period		Prior Period	
		Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA
1.	**Exposure to Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCPs)(total)**	**416,076**	**5,788**	**198,446**	**2,094**
2.	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contri-butions); of which	167,768	822	110,999	345
3.	(i) OTC Derivatives				
4.	(ii) Other derivative financial instruments	248,308	4,966	87,447	1,749
5.	(iii) Repo-reverse repo transactions, overdraft transactions, and lending or borrow-ing of securities or commodities	-	-	-	-
6.	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
7.	Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
8.	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
9.	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
10.	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
11.	Exposures ton on-QCCPs (total)	-	-	-	-
12.	Exposures for trades at non- QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
13.	(i) OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-
14.	(ii) Other derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
15.	(iii) Repo-reverse repo transactions, overdraft transactions, and lending or borrow-ing of securities or commodities	-	-	-	-
16.	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
17.	Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18.	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19.	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20.	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

8. Securitization exposures

The Parent Bank has no securitization transactions (31 December 2024 - None).

9. Disclosures regarding Market Risk

9.1. MRD - Qualitative information which shall be disclosed to public related to market risk

9.1.1. Market risk states the risk sourcing from change in market prices on positions held in order to make profit in trading accounts in line with short term expectations in market prices or interest rates. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss accounts covers all derivative products except for Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss, open exchange position and having hedging purposes.

The Parent Bank has established a structure to effectively define, monitor and manage the risk sourcing from changes in market prices including interest rates, stocks, bond prices, exchange rates and uncertainty of aforementioned prices in their volatility levels. The aforementioned structure is determined in Market Risk Policy of the Bank which is approved by the Board of Directors. This policy determines principles, measurement methods, processes and limits covering all transactions of the Bank sourcing from market risk.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

9. Disclosures regarding Market Risk (Continued)

9.1. MRD - Qualitative information which shall be disclosed to public related to market risk (Continued)

Market risk is calculated and reported on a monthly basis with standard method for capital adequacy calculation in line with regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Capital Adequacy published by BRSA.

Market risk also includes value at risk limits in line with internal policies based on internal model. Limits include value at risk limits, positions, limits on options sensitivity and loss cessation limits for each of the market risk types.

9.1.2. Risk Committee of the Parent Bank is responsible to ensure implementation of market risk strategy and policies in a consistent manner. Market risk unit operates totally independent from risk carrying units and directly subject to Risk Committee of the Bank in given authorization and responsibilities framework.

Internal Control Department is responsible for the evaluation of internal control system related to market risk through periodical independent audits. Required system evaluation reports are shared with Board of Directors and other related authorities. Risk Committee of Board of Directors provides holding of sufficient capital against market risk carried by the Parent Bank.

9.1.3. The Parent Bank makes its capital calculation for market risk in accordance with standard method approach defined in Basel II first pillar. Capital calculation method for each risk category is made by BRSA in line with Basel standards as of month-ends as solo and consolidated.

The Parent Bank calculates market risk with value at risk approach for the purpose of monitoring and management of risk at the Bank except for standard method. The aforementioned calculation is made both for the risk of trading portfolio and the risk of positions of the trading desk. Value at risk calculation is made daily with historical simulation at 99% confidence interval through 252 working days observation period and exponential weighted moving average volatility assumption. Dynamic structure of the volatility is reached through giving weight to recent observations in exponential weighted moving average. In addition to the VaR calculation, risk amounts are calculated by stress VaR and stress tests, taking into account the risk that may occur during stress periods.

9.2. MR1- Market risk under standardised approach:

		RWA(**)	
		Current Period	Prior Period
	Outright products(*)	38,514,138	13,869,125
1.	*Interest rate risk (general and specific)*	*7,975,438*	*4,314,700*
2.	*Equity risk (general and specific)*	*4,722,500*	*2,355,350*
3.	*Foreign exchange risk*	*18,974,063*	*6,783,600*
4.	*Commodity risk*	*6,842,137*	*415,475*
	Options	568,750	31,938
5.	*Simplified approach*	-	-
6.	*Delta-plus method*	568,750	31,938
7.	*Scenario approach*	-	-
8.	Securitization	-	-
9.	**Total**	**39,082,888**	**13,901,063**

(*) Outright products refer to position in products that are not optional.

(**) The market Risk represents the capital requirement multiplied by 12.5 times Risk Weighted Amount.

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

10. Explanations on Consolidated Operational Risk

The amount subject to operational risk is calculated by using the "Basic Indicator Method" by using the year-end gross income of the Parent Bank for the last 3 years of 2024, 2023 and 2022 in accordance with the "Calculation of the Amount Subject to Operational Risk" in accordance with Section 3 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 28 June 2012 and numbered 28337. As of 31 December 2025, the amount subject to operational risk is TL 133,534,795 (31 December 2024 - TL 80,878,825).

Current Period Basic Indicator Method	2 Prior Period Value	1 Prior Period Value	Current Period value	Total/Total number of years for which gross income is positive	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income(*)	45,152,510	71,016,813	97,486,349	71,218,557	15	10,682,784
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12.5)						**133,534,795**
Prior Period Basic Indicator Method	**2 Prior Period Value**	**1 Prior Period Value**	**Current Period value**	**Total/Total number of years for which gross income is positive**	**Rate (%)**	**Total**
Gross Income(*)	13,236,805	45,152,510	71,016,813	43,135,376	15	6,470,306
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12.5)						**80,878,825**

Annual gross income is calculated by deducting the profit/loss arising from the sale of securities followed up in the securities available for sale and held-to-maturity accounts, the extraordinary incomes and the amounts indemnified from insurance, from the sum of the net amounts of interest income and non-interest income.

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.

For the measurement of the Parent Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk, the 'standard method' used in regulatory reporting and, as an internal methodology, the Value at Risk (VaR) approach are employed. Measurements conducted under the standard method are performed on a monthly basis and form the basis for determining the capital requirement arising from foreign exchange risk.

Measurements conducted under the VaR calculations are performed daily. In addition, maximum allowable foreign currency positions—both by currency and by trading desk—are defined, and compliance with these limits is monitored daily by the Risk Management function.

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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

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 in the balance sheet date TL 42.8457

Euro purchase rate in the balance sheet date TL 50.2859

Date	US Dollar	Euro
31 December 2025	42.8457	50.2859
30 December 2025	42.8623	50.4532
27 December 2025	42.8542	50.4519
26 December 2025	42.7656	50.3547
25 December 2025	42.7641	50.3896

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 purchase rates for December 2025 are TL 42.6074 and TL 49.9031 respectively.

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

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange 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 Pur-chased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank in Türkiye[1]	44,366,597	92,084,128	18,342,544	154,793,269
Due From Banks[2]	6,511,053	15,660,548	2,808,750	24,980,351
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/ Loss (FVTPL)[3]	2,222,243	6,786,253	99,686	9,108,182
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	23,942	39,207,316	-	39,231,258
Loans[4]	232,460,431	172,775,350	187,253	405,423,034
Investments in Assoc., Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control	-	-	-	-
Investment Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	2,445,515	40,411,658	-	42,857,173
Derivative Financial Assets Hedging Purposes	233,103	2,694,101	-	2,927,204
Tangible Assets	-	-	545	545
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets[5]	2,235,314	2,857,777	17,756	5,110,847
Total Assets	**290,498,198**	**372,477,131**	**21,456,534**	**684,431,863**
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	4,372,796	24,699,983	1,483,345	30,556,124
Foreign Currency Deposits[6]	74,941,655	115,233,703	149,131,359	339,306,717
Money Market Borrowings	-	42,120,432	-	42,120,432
Funds Provided from Other Financial Institutions	59,113,259	235,972,580	40,187	295,126,026
Securities Issued	16,550,485	101,243,514	17,025,454	134,819,453
Sundry Creditors	10,988,754	7,297,778	343,735	18,630,267
Derivative Fin. Liabilities Hedging Purposes	96,966	667,155	-	764,121
Other Liabilities[7] [8]	4,066,005	8,239,429	91,171	12,396,605
Total Liabilities	**170,129,920**	**535,474,574**	**168,115,251**	**873,719,745**
Net Balance Sheet Position	**120,368,278**	**(162,997,443)**	**(146,658,717)**	**(189,287,882)**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	**(128,917,628)**	**176,249,426**	**146,805,674**	**194,137,472**
Financial Derivative Assets	168,612,843	586,033,567	186,919,378	941,565,788
Financial Derivative Liabilities	297,530,471	409,784,141	40,113,704	747,428,316
Non-Cash Loans[9]	58,902,896	46,454,053	4,086,031	109,442,980
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 17,127,713 (31 December 2024 - TL 8,841,832) precious metal deposit account.

[2] Includes foreign bank guarantees amounting to TL 2,550,265 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,198,458).

[3] Foreign currency revaluation gains on derivative financial instruments amounting to TL 6,655,580 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,151,109) and the TL 989,497 (31 December 2024 - TL 509,242) classified as hedging instruments are not included.

[4] It also includes foreign currency indexed loans amounting to TL53,128 (31 December 2024 - TL 102,945), which are followed in TL in the balance sheet.

[5] Does not include FC prepaid expenses amounting to TL 1,848,321 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,676,945) as per BRSA's Communique published in Official Gazette no 26085 on 19 February 2006.

[6] Foreign currency deposits include TL 125,751,791 (31 December 2024 - TL 59,806,204) of precious metal deposit account.

[7] Other Liabilities do not include the Foreign Currency Index Factoring payables amounting to TL 30,768 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,549).

[8] Does not include currency expense accruals of derivative financial instruments kept in FC accounts amounting to TL 3,614,727 as well as the amount of TL 22,964 classified as hedge accounting (31 December 2024 - TL 2,397,734).

[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)

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

6. Sensitivity to foreign exchange risk

The Bank is subject to exchange rate risk mainly from Euro and USD.

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity to a 10% change in Euro and USD currencies. It is assumed that all other variables are constant.

	% change in the Foreign currency	Effect on Income Loss (After Tax)	Net Effect on Shareholders Equity (*)	Effect on Income/ Loss (After Tax)	Net Effect on Shareholders Equity(*)
		Current Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Prior Period
USD	10% increase	78,255	185,933	(134,861)	(87,204)
	10% decrease	(78,255)	(185,933)	134,861	87,204
EURO	10% increase	(333,715)	(328,288)	18,243	16,890
	10% decrease	333,715	328,288	(18,243)	(16,890)

(*) Effect on Shareholders Equity include the effect of the change of exchange rates on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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 monthly 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 Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Bank not only funds its long term fixed interest rate loans with TL but also hedges itself from interest rate and maturity risk. The Parent 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 Parent Bank's strategy and market expectations, excluding Türkiye credit interest rate spread risk.

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

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

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

(Based on repricing dates)

End of Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing(1)	Total
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye(2)	142,198,103	-	-	-	-	113,629,193	255,827,296
Due from Banks(3)	15,626,192	50,000	-	-	-	19,432,836	35,109,028
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Prof-it/Loss(4)	5,074,074	392,722	1,237,659	3,273,184	771,258	20,197,642	30,946,539
Money Market Placements(5)	11,913,009	-	-	-	-	(2,094)	11,910,915
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)(6)	20,496,551	37,298,001	34,339,423	56,236,325	30,035,316	16,778,199	195,183,815
Loans and Receivables	392,160,320	175,564,627	390,558,930	158,851,208	20,001,690	7,434,455	1,144,571,230
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost(7)	64,084,643	2,361,602	14,940,351	25,606,099	21,382,258	9,617,884	137,992,837
Other Assets	9,010	13,265	21,996	10,051	-	99,127,983	99,182,305
Total Assets	**651,561,902**	**215,680,217**	**441,098,359**	**243,976,867**	**72,190,522**	**286,216,098**	**1,910,723,965**
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	27,373,726	13,618,876	6,507,259	-	-	1,285,268	48,785,129
Other Deposits	488,071,780	75,890,105	7,098,225	3,182,480	1,127	377,504,669	951,748,386
Money Market Borrowings	53,963,498	21,259,093	15,653,036	-	-	1,416,812	92,292,439
Miscellaneous Payables	17,860,717	-	-	-	-	73,129,522	90,990,239
Securities Issued	5,703,437	34,138,758	59,739,959	48,723,099	13,029,875	-	161,335,128
Funds Borrowed	96,642,773	93,757,552	109,852,555	8,575,084	-	5,400,502	314,228,466
Other Liabilities(8)	20,143	18,712	216,730	2,946,680	594,961	247,546,952	251,344,178
Total Liabilities	**689,636,074**	**238,683,096**	**199,067,764**	**63,427,343**	**13,625,963**	**706,283,725**	**1,910,723,965**
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	242,030,595	180,549,524	58,564,559	-	481,144,678
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(38,074,172)	(23,002,879)	-	-	-	(420,067,627)	(481,144,678)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	58,597,098	40,863,523	-	-	-	-	99,460,621
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(15,306,884)	(56,966,711)	(13,202,736)	-	(85,476,331)
Total Position	**20,522,926**	**17,860,644**	**226,723,711**	**123,582,813**	**45,361,823**	**(420,067,627)**	**13,984,290**

(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 24,210 expected loss provisions.

(3) Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 4,899.

(4) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss includes Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss amounting to TL 14,414,306.

(5) Money Market Placements includes TL 2,094 expected loss provision balance.

(6) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income includes Derivative Financial Assets Through Other Comprehensive Income amounting to TL 6,169,232.

(7) Financial Assets measured at amortized cost includes the balance of the expected loss provisions amounting to TL 18,595.

(8) Other Liabilities includes Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 12,071,184.

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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)

End of Prior Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing[1]	Total
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 Val-ue through Other Comprehensive In-come (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 Amor-tized 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 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 26,672 expected loss provisions.

[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 includes TL 27 expected loss provision balance.

[6] Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income includes Derivative Financial Assets Through Other Comprehensive Income amounting to TL 3,373,865.

[7] Financial Assets measured at amortized cost includes the balance of the expected loss provisions amounting to TL 17,722.

[8] Other Liabilities includes Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 11,334,018.

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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)

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments

End of Current Period	EUR (%)	USD (%)	Others (%)	Total (%)
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash in Transit, Cheques Pur-chased) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye[*]	1.20	-	-	22.87
Due from Banks	1.54	3.57	-	38.89
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/ Loss	3.96	4.90	-	43.86
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	39.05
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	3.14	6.44	-	40.65
Loans and Receivables	6.20	7.49	3.44	45.38
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	4.76	6.19	-	29.46
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	2.20	4.36	-	35.31
Other Deposits	0.40	1.53	1.28	39.67
Money Market Borrowings	-	5.07	-	37.92
Miscellaneous Payables	1.91	3.27	-	-
Securities Issued	3.67	4.63	-	40.11
Funds Borrowed	4.19	6.21	-	40.23

End of Prior Period	EUR (%)	USD (%)	JPY (%)	TL(%)
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash in Transit, Cheques Pur-chased) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye[*]	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 reserve provision balances are taken into consideration in the calculation of average interest rate.

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

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk on banking book

The interest rate risk resulting from banking book comprises of maturity mismatch risk, yield-curve risk, base risk and option risk. Within the scope of the interest rate risk, the Parent Bank analyzes all these risks periodically and manages all aspects of interest rate risk on banking book effectively in accordance with the bank strategy by considering market conditions. To ensure these, risks are measured, monitored and limited on a regular basis within the scope of "Asset Liability Management Policy".

In the calculation of the interest rate risk on banking book, income approach and the economic value approach are applied. The analysis of economic value, duration and gap analysis are calculated twice a month, analysis of the standard economic value approach is supported by different scenarios.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) included in banking book are monitored daily. In this context, the risk level of this portfolio is managed considering the sensitivity of nominal interest rate and limits.

The interest rate risk on banking book is measured legally as per the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Resulted from Banking Book as per Standard Approach" published in the Official Gazette No. 32898 dated 12 May 2025, and the legal limit as per this measurement is monitored and reported monthly to the Assets and Liability Committee, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. In the regulation aligned with Basel standards, six interest rate shock scenarios are taken into consideration, and the economic value change amount that would create the maximum loss for the Bank is calculated. Cash flows are discounted using the risk free yield curves determined by the institution.

In calculations within the framework of the mentioned regulation, behavioral maturity modeling is carried out for demand deposits with low sensitivity to interest rate changes and with a principal maturity longer than the contract maturity. In the studies defined as core deposit analysis, based on historical data, analyses are conducted regarding how much of demand deposits will remain within the Parent Company Bank at which maturity. These analyses are taken into account in economic value, gap, and duration analyses. Additionally, the net interest income sensitivity is monitored, and the early repayment rates of loans are considered in interest rate risk management.

All these analyzes are presented to the Assets and Liabilities Committee and the Risk Committee, and the interest rate risk arising from banking accounts is managed within the limits determined in line with the Bank's risk appetite, in line with the bank's strategy, taking market conditions into account.

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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)

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

Equity Securities (shares)	Comparison		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
1. Equity Investments Group A	**861,564**	**-**	**861,564**
Quoted Securities	861,564	-	861,564
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.

Portfolio	Income/Loss in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealized Incomes and Losses		
		Total	Amount under Supplementar Capital	Total	Amount under Core Capital	Amount under Supplementary Capital
1. Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Quoted Shares	458,235			915		915
3. Other Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total	**458,235**	**-**	**-**	**915**	**-**	**915**

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk

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 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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

(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 (Continued)

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

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 for the liquidity risk faced by the Parent Company Bank to be in line with the risk appetite arising from the risk capacity determined within the limits prescribed by regulations and aligned with the fundamental strategies of the Parent Company Bank. It is essential for the Parent Company Bank to maintain a sufficient level of readily marketable or repoable liquid assets at all times to address significant decreases in liquidity sources.

Funding management of the Parent Bank is carried out in line with limits and internal warning systems within the framework of ALCO decisions. Funding and placement strategies are developed through evaluating the liquidity of the Parent Bank. While developing this strategy, it is aimed to provide funding from long-term and stable sources as much as possible. Deposits, which constitute the main fund source of the Parent Bank, are obtained from a large number of customers as a natural result of the stable core deposit base.

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

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.

The cautious liquidity management against potential 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 Year Ended 31 December 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 (Continued)

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Current Period - 31 December 2025		Unweighted Amounts(*) TL+FC	Unweighted Amounts(*) FC	Weighted Amounts(*) TL+FC	Weighted Amounts(*) FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				**411,142,346**	**156.982.060**
1.	High Quality Liquid Assets			411,142,346	156,982,060
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2.	Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	634,201,752	220,327,252	56,592,872	22,032,725
3.	Stable deposits	136,546,057	-	6,827,303	-
4.	Less stable deposits	497,655,695	220,327,252	49,765,569	22,032,725
5.	Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	390,520,152	135,447,635	236,706,353	86,806,232
6.	Operational deposits	10,627,406	2,604,393	2,230,694	651,098
7.	Non-Operational Deposits	289,878,163	110,257,585	164,538,007	65,147,758
8.	Other Unsecured Funding	90,014,583	22,585,657	69,937,652	21,007,376
9.	Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10.	Other Cash Outflows	11,465,256	33,113,659	11,465,256	33,113,659
11.	Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	11,465,256	33,113,659	11,465,256	33,113,659
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	104,788,725	-	5,239,436	-
15.	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	1,567,277,943	126,106,799	96,733,793	12,515,799
16.	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**-**	**-**	**406,737,710**	**154,468,415**
CASH INFLOWS					
17.	Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18.	Unsecured Lending Transactions	145,117,960	42,387,424	89,973,275	32,926,138
19.	Other contractual cash inflows	8,593,702	71,341,614	8,593,702	71,341,614
20.	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**153,711,662**	**113,729,038**	**98,566,977**	**104,267,752**
				Upper Limit Applied Values	
21.	**TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS**			**411,142,346**	**156,982,060**
22.	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**			**308,170,733**	**50,629,746**
23.	**LIQUDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**			**133.41**	**310.06**

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

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

(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 (Continued)

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Prior Period - 31 December 2025		Unweighted Amounts(*) TL+FC	Unweighted Amounts(*) FC	Weighted Amounts(*) TL+FC	Weighted Amounts(*) FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			**292,261,741**	**127,627,116**	**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.	**LIQUDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**			**129.44**	**222.47**

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

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk (Continued)

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

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

	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date	Average
TL+FC	147.15	21/10/2025	117.42	11/12/2025	133.65
FC	428.85	23/10/2025	231.21	20/11/2025	318.00

Liquidity coverage ratio is regulated by the BRSA to make sure that the 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 CBRT accounts and securities that are issued by the Turkish Treasury that have not been collateralized. Fluctuations in repo amount lead up to periodical variations in liquidity coverage ratio. 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 52% of total liabilities of the Group

(31 December 2024 - 56%) and also include repo, secured loans, syndication, 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 repo transactions collateralized by bonds. A large part of securities which are subjects of aforementioned guaranteed funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and transactions are carried out both in CBRT 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 (Continued)

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, Pre-cious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye[2]	113,653,403	142,198,103	-	-	-	-	(24,210)	255,827,296
Due from Banks[3]	19,283,830	15,780,043	50,054	-	-	-	(4,899)	35,109,028
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Prof-it/Loss[4]	6,212,490	4,753,194	3,500,901	4,959,350	8,201,807	1,781,786	1,537,011	30,946,539
Money Market Placements	-	11,913,009	-	-	-	-	(2,094)	11,910,915
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income[5]	23,414	3,414,273	1,193,032	11,098,066	108,966,590	70,488,440	-	195,183,815
Loans and Receivables[6]	-	391,450,613	150,160,550	352,948,025	228,404,068	35,787,400	(14,179,426)	1,144,571,230
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost[7]	-	20,704,970	2,459,521	8,736,660	46,129,035	59,981,246	(18,595)	137,992,837
Other Assets	-	49,625,319	346,521	2,732,275	2,961,556	3,390	43,513,244	99,182,305
Total Assets	**139,173,137**	**639,839,524**	**157,710,579**	**380,474,376**	**394,663,056**	**168,042,262**	**30,821,031**	**1,910,723,965**
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	701,348	27,785,616	13,701,830	6,596,335	-	-	-	48,785,129
Other Deposits	368,217,325	494,449,721	77,308,369	8,255,724	3,516,043	1,204	-	951,748,386
Funds Borrowed	-	27,919,828	34,948,530	113,712,275	136,937,551	500,299	209,983	314,228,466
Money Market Borrowings	-	54,210,374	20,698,823	14,592,825	2,790,417	-	-	92,292,439
Securities Issued	-	5,703,437	27,800,984	59,739,958	55,060,873	13,029,876	-	161,335,128
Miscellaneous Payables	1,059,957	89,218,393	-	-	-	-	711,889	90,990,239
Other Liabilities[8]	1,347,314	38,167,764	3,493,167	5,711,484	9,545,984	5,307,233	187,771,232	251,344,178
Total Liabilities	**371,325,944**	**737,455,133**	**177,951,703**	**208,608,601**	**207,850,868**	**18,838,612**	**188,693,104**	**1,910,723,965**
Liquidity Excess/Gap	**(232,152,807)**	**(97,615,609)**	**(20,241,124)**	**171,865,775**	**186,812,188**	**149,203,650**	**(157,872,073)**	**-**
Net Off- Balance Sheet Position[10]	**-**	**650,336**	**(2,149,819)**	**(4,255,465)**	**8,499,588**	**-**	**-**	**2,744,640**
Receivables from financial derivative in-struments	-	368,620,016	213,915,133	172,584,195	288,443,615	42,054,145	-	1,085,617,104
Liabilities from derivative financial instru-ments	-	367,969,680	216,064,952	176,839,660	279,944,027	42,054,145	-	1,082,872,464
Non Cash Loans[10]	**-**	**12,095,001**	**34,166,483**	**91,918,764**	**26,945,139**	**3,369,716**	**56,311,257**	**224,806,360**

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Unallocated[1]	Total
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 in-struments	-	159,751,228	92,463,868	105,864,367	208,101,941	56,881,598	-	623,063,002
Liabilities from derivative financial instru-ments	-	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 172,916,051 (31 December 2024 - TL 119,030,646), unallocated provisions amounting to TL 23,653,203 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,282,733) and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 4,680,235 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,915,992).

[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 24,210 (31 December 2024 - TL 26,672).

[3] Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 4,899 (31 December 2024 - TL 8,968).

[4] Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss include derivative financial assets through profit loss amounting to TL 14,414,306 (31 December 2024 - TL 7,657,512).

[5] Receivables from Money Markets include the expected loss provisions balance of TL 2,094. (31 December 2024 - TL 27).

[6] Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include derivative financial assets through other comprehensive income amounting to TL 6,169,232 - (31 December 2024 - TL 3,373,866).

[7] Loans and receivables include leasing and factoring receivables.

[8] Financial assets measured at amortized cost include TL 18,595 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,722) of expected loss provisions.

[9] Other Liabilities also includes the portion of derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to TL 12,071,184 (31 December 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 (Continued)

2. Explanations on The Net Stable Funding Ratio

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 periodically reviewing and approving the Parent Bank's risk profile and risk appetite. Senior Management takes the necessary measures to monitor this risk and oversees the control of liquidity risk in accordance 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 26 May 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.

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk (Continued)

2. Explanations on The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Current Year		Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				
		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	Total Weighted Amount Applied
Available Stable Funding						
1.	Capital Instruments	227,451,801	-	-	-	227.451.801
2.	Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	227,451,801	-	-	-	227.451.801
3.	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	251,613,703	398,377,960	4,589,522	3.537.162	599.263.730
5.	Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	43,387,240	95,327,764	260,195	152.725	132.172.349
6.	Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	208,226,463	303,050,196	4,329,327	3.384.437	467.091.381
7.	Obligations to Other Parties	22,092,612	433,764,034	354,618,478	187.079.686	375.435.231
8.	Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	22,092,612	-	-	-	11.046.306
9.	Other Obligations	-	433,764,034	354,618,478	187.079.686	364.388.925
10.	Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets					
11.	Other Liabilities	86,143,532	10,075,765	-	-	-
12.	Derivative Liabilities					
13.	All other equity not included in the above categories	86,143,532	-	-	-	-
14.	**Available Stable Funding**					**1.202.150.762**
Required Stable Funding						
15.	High Quality Liquid Assets					14.711.209
16.	Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Performing Loans	624.802	800.768.175	189.105.252	288.864.045	723.483.232
18.	Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	15.977.543	15.977.543
19.	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	55.653.535	43.002.100	3.239.989	33.089.070
20.	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	745.114.640	146.103.152	263.259.482	669.379.455
21.	Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Residential mortgages	-	-	-	3.521.069	2.288.695
23.	Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3.521.069	2.288.695
24.	Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	624.802	-	-	2.865.962	2.748.469
25.	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26.	Other Assets	134.428.869	-	-	-	145.006.908
27.	Physical traded commodities, including gold	1.379.122				1.172.254
28.	Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty		158.015	134.313		134,313
29.	Derivative Assets		9.387.991	9.387.991		9,387,991
30.	Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin		1.262.603	1.262.603		1,262,603
31.	Other Assets not Included Above	133.049.747	-	-	-	-
32.	Off-balance sheet commitments		313.639.789	64.216.566	1.383.722.994	64,216,566
33.	**Required Stable Funding**					**971,280,316**
34.	**Net Stable Funding Rate (%)**					**123.77**

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk (Continued)

2. Explanations on The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Prior Year		Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				
		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	Total Weighted Amount Applied
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					
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		134.312
29.	Derivative Assets		7.903.728	7.903.728		9.905.806
30.	Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin		1.206.446	1.206.446		1.193.537
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 124.49% (31 December 2024: 116.11%).

The Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) increased on a consolidated basis from 115.04% in the period of December 2024 to December 2025 to 123.77% and continued to hover above the legal limit (100%). The development of the ratio is influenced by factors such as the changes in key balance sheet items—particularly loans and deposits—between periods, the shift in the balance sheet maturity structure, and the level of asset encumbrance. During the relevant period, an increase in the NSFR was observed due to the procurement and renewal of long term funding instruments, as well as improvements in equity components.

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk (Continued)

Financial Liabilities according to the remaining maturities on the contract

The table below shows the maturity breakdown of the Bank's financial liabilities that are not classified as derivatives. These tables were prepared by taking the closest dates that the Bank will recognize its future cash flows. The interest payable through the said assets and liabilities are included in the tables below.

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and longer	Total	Balance Sheet Value
Bank Deposits	701,348	27,974,143	13,867,941	6,732,044	-	-	49,275,476	48,785,129
Other Deposits	368,217,325	499,794,588	80,073,355	9,533,260	6,365,175	2,805	963,986,508	951,748,386
Payables to Money Market	-	54,356,001	21,791,523	15,139,595	2,914,093	-	94,201,212	92,292,439
Funds from other Financial Institu-tions	-	27,939,560	34,993,884	113,931,179	137,393,970	500,299	314,758,892	314,228,466
Securities Issued	-	5,853,522	29,113,328	66,235,508	66,730,749	16,999,031	184,932,138	161,335,128
Noncash Loans(*)	56,311,257	12,095,001	34,166,483	91,918,764	26,945,139	3,369,716	224,806,360	224,806,360

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and longer	Total	Balance Sheet Value
Bank Deposits	297,324	36,181,507	19,410,998	2,066,765	-	-	57,956,594	57,570,122
Other Deposits	277,384,180	401,988,982	137,860,210	14,751,955	3,748,513	2,899	835,736,739	820,864,603
Payables to Money Market	-	104,235,402	21,067,876	21,689,694	5,890,649	-	152,883,621	149,765,326
Funds from other Financial Institu-tions	-	14,304,711	22,708,080	113,558,227	54,231,447	3,415,775	208,218,240	207,963,551
Securities Issued	-	8,580	20,867,466	30,216,831	34,671,068	15,135,248	100,899,193	83,343,243
Noncash Loans(*)	38,920,768	6,510,328	19,105,709	55,957,744	19,256,355	2,107,581	141,858,485	141,858,485

(*) Amounts related to letters of guarantee represent maturities based on contract and amounts per these maturities and the amounts have the nature to be withdrawn on demand optionally.

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk (Continued)

Financial Liabilities according to the remaining maturities on the contract (Continued)

The table below shows the remaining maturity breakdown of the Bank's derivative assets and liabilities.

Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and longer	Total
Forward contracts buying(**)	43,173,427	19,883,503	33,621,046	2,237,805	-	98,915,781
Forward contracts selling(**)	(43,689,728)	(21,288,954)	(39,224,833)	(3,115,646)	-	(107,319,161)
Swap contracts buying(*)	324,239,853	163,688,621	121,007,786	296,957,229	29,887,881	935,781,370
Swap contracts selling(*)	(322,901,026)	(164,048,802)	(118,163,215)	(287,519,006)	(30,952,978)	(923,585,027)
Futures buying	-	153,088	-	-	-	153,088
Futures selling	-	(157,191)	-	-	-	(157,191)
Options buying	30,375,845	28,779,863	20,158,857	475,641	-	79,790,206
Options selling	(30,472,612)	(29,077,615)	(20,944,003)	(410,543)	-	(80,904,773)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**725,759**	**(2,067,487)**	**(3,544,362)**	**8,625,480**	**(1,065,097)**	**2,674,293**

(*) Derivative financial assets held for hedges are included.

(**) Includes the Dated, Asset Value Buying and Selling obligations that are in Obligations.

Prior Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and longer	Total
Forward contracts buying(**)	36,762,328	13,008,299	16,552,413	1,061,122	(2,493,408)	64,890,754
Forward contracts selling(**)	(37,043,064)	(14,367,170)	(19,786,359)	(1,135,083)	2,610,742	(69,720,934)
Swap contracts buying(*)	149,381,098	67,418,697	71,980,969	207,145,383	53,700,890	549,627,037
Swap contracts selling(*)	(148,647,616)	(66,493,101)	(72,315,275)	(203,378,722)	(53,700,890)	(544,535,604)
Futures buying	-	324,986	7,479	-	-	332,465
Futures selling	-	(278,685)	(9,682)	-	-	(288,367)
Options buying	4,709,260	15,829,676	16,454,001	110,209	-	37,103,146
Options selling	(4,763,930)	(17,239,860)	(16,952,528)	(175,375)	-	(39,131,693)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**398,076**	**(1,797,158)**	**(4,068,982)**	**3,627,534**	**117,334**	**(1,723,196)**

(*) Derivative financial assets held for hedges are included.

(**) Includes the Dated, Asset Value Buying and Selling obligations that are in Obligations.

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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 regards 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 5.11% (31 December 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(*)	1,865,332,859	1,480,841,123
2.	Difference between total asset amount in consolidated financial state-ments prepared in accordance with TFRS and total asset amount in consol-idated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	19,196,387	15,387,231
3.	Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Prepara-tion of Consolidated Financial Statements of derivative financial instru-ments and credit derivatives	7,695,589	2,692,191
4.	Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Prepara-tion of Consolidated Financial Statements of investment securities or financial transaction that are commodity collateralized	21,518,263	13,709
5.	Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Prepara-tion of Consolidated Financial Statements of off balance transactions	1,690,991,975	1,072,370,242
6.	Other differences between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated fi-nancial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	(14,201,750)	(10,859,512)
7.	**Total Risk Amount**	**3,590,533,323**	**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 5 November 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)	1,865,655,105	1,484,478,572
(Assets deducted from capital stock)	14,201,750	10,859,512
Total risk amount related to Assets on Balance sheet	1,851,453,355	1,473,619,060
Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	18,874,141	11,749,782
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and credit deriva-tives	7,695,589	2,692,191
Total risk amount related to derivative financial instruments and credit deriva-tives	26,569,730	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	21,518,263	13,709
Total risk amount related to financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	21,518,263	13,709
Off-Balance sheet Transaction		
Gross nominal amount of off-balance sheet transactions	1,794,536,336	1,172,417,041
(Adjustment amount sourcing from multiplying to credit conversion rates)	103,544,361	100,046,799
Total risk amount related to off-balance sheet transactions	1,690,991,975	1,072,370,242
Capital and Total Risk		
Core Capital	183,585,545	129,728,228
Amount of total risk	3,590,533,323	2,560,444,984
Financial leverage ratio		
Financial leverage ratio (%)	5.11%	5.07%

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

VIII. Explanations Related to Presentation of Consolidated Financial Assets and Liabilities at Their Fair Value

The estimated fair value of loans and receivables from financial leasing transactions is calculated by finding discounted cash flows using current market interest rates for fixed interest loans. The book value of variable interest loans represents their fair value.

The fair value of financial assets measured at amortized cost; market prices or, where such price cannot be determined, interest is determined on the basis of quoted market prices for other securities subject to the same qualified amortization in terms of maturity and other similar conditions.

The estimated fair value of the demand deposit represents the amount payable at the time of demand. The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits represents the book value. The estimated fair value of fixed rate deposits is calculated by finding the discounted cash flows using market interest rates applied to similar loans and other liabilities.

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

VIII. Explanations Related to Presentation of Consolidated Financial Assets and Liabilities at Their Fair Value (Continued)

The estimated fair value of funds from banks, other financial institutions, is determined based on discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates.

In the table below; the fair values and the carrying values of some of the financial assets and liabilities are presented. Book value represents the total of cost of subject asset and liabilities and accrued interest.

Current Period	Book value	Fair value
Financial Assets	**1,518,624,181**	**1,496,610,967**
Receivables from Money Market	11,913,009	11,910,915
Banks	35,113,927	35,109,028
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive In-come	189,014,583	189,014,583
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	138,011,432	119,842,809
Credits Given	1,144,571,230	1,140,733,632
Financial Liabilities	**1,659,379,787**	**1,665,917,137**
Bank Deposits	48,785,129	48,827,990
Other Deposits	951,748,386	956,244,090
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	314,228,466	316,227,251
Payable to Money Market	92,292,439	92,292,439
Securities Issued	161,335,128	161,335,128
Other Debts	90,990,239	90,990,239

Prior Period	Book value	Fair value
Financial Assets	**1,204,613,604**	**1,196,379,580**
Receivables from Money Market	601,134	601,107
Banks	20,683,365	20,674,401
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive In-come	142,835,095	142,835,095
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	129,293,558	108,681,604
Credits Given	911,200,452	923,587,373
Financial Liabilities	**1,377,512,539**	**1,382,334,466**
Bank Deposits	57,570,122	57,605,139
Other Deposits	820,864,603	825,079,844
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	207,963,551	208,535,220
Payable to Money Market	149,765,326	149,765,326
Securities Issued	83,343,243	83,343,243
Other Debts	58,005,694	58,005,694

In accordance with “TFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement” accounts represented at fair value in the face of financial statements are required to be leveled according to the observability of the data used for the calculation of fair value.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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

VIII. Explanations Related to Presentation of Consolidated Financial Assets and Liabilities at Their Fair Value (Continued)

The classification of fair value calculation is as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (market value);
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs that are not observable for the asset and liability (Fair value calculations which are not observable).

In the table below, the fair value classification of the financial instruments that are recorded at fair value at the financial statements is presented:

Current Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	**187,807,703**	**36,996,950**	**1,325,701**	**226,130,354**
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	15,080,531	126,001	1,325,701	16,532,233
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Com-prehensive Income (FVOCI)(*)	172,715,009	16,299,574	-	189,014,583
Derivative Financial Assets	12,163	20,571,375	-	20,583,538
Financial Liabilities	**1,523**	**12,069,661**	**-**	**12,071,184**
Derivative Financial Liabilities	1,523	12,069,661	-	12,071,184

Current Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets	**153,281,386**	**15,064,796**	**531,668**	**168,877,850**
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss(*)	14,246,816	232,893	531,668	15,011,377
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Com-prehensive Income (FVOCI)(**)	139,033,659	3,801,436	-	142,835,095
Derivative Financial Assets	911	11,030,467	-	11,031,378
Financial Liabilities	**36**	**11,333,982**	**-**	**11,334,018**
Derivative Financial Liabilities	36	11,333,982	-	11,334,018

Confirmation for fair value of financial assets under Level 3 is as below:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening Balance	**531,668**	**384,544**
Change in total income/loss	43,220	133,914
Accounted in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehen-sive income	43,220	133,914
Accounted in other comprehensive income	-	-
Purchases	750,813	13,210
Disposals	-	-
Matured Loans	-	-
Sales from Level 3	-	-
Closing Balance	**1,325,701**	**531,668**

IX. 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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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 CBRT

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	3,103,193	16,218,661	2,960,303	10,282,554
T.R. Central Bank	97,120,181	137,144,984	139,828,034	98,982,305
Others	834,863	1,429,624	731,579	316,010
Total	**101,058,237**	**154,793,269**	**143,519,916**	**109,580,869**

Information related to the account of the CBRT

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	36,143,114	55,923,948	91,848,194	36,758,372
Restricted Demand Deposits	5,000,000	-	-	-
Restricted Time Deposits	55,977,067	81,221,036	47,979,840	62,223,933
Total	**97,120,181**	**137,144,984**	**139,828,034**	**98,982,305**

As of 31 December 2025, a provision amounting to TL 24,210 (31 December 2024 - TL 26,672) has been provided to the Central Bank account.

As of 31 December 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 Information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/blocked	-	37,354	-	-
Subject to repurchase agreement	93,732	-	971	-
Total	**93,732**	**37,354**	**971**	**-**

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	416,758	76,419	412,983	19,352
Swap Transactions	633,977	8,563,649	787,987	3,340,364
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	12,163	1,239,818	911	503,741
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,062,898**	**9,879,886**	**1,201,881**	**3,863,457**

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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	10,112,416	5,394,516	5,244,683	399,900
Foreign	3	19,606,992	3	15,038,779
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,112,419**	**25,001,508**	**5,244,686**	**15,438,679**

Amount of TL 4,899 provision is provided for banks account as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2024 - TL 8,968).

Information on foreign bank accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount(**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU Countries	3,696,760	1,968,110	726,212	1,677,783
USA and Canada	10,389,585	6,407,808	45,416	-
OECD Countries(*)	2,544,378	861,997	1,741,948	3,431,713
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	424,950	597,100	37,746	94,271
Total	**17,055,673**	**9,835,015**	**2,551,322**	**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. Information on receivables from money markets

As of 31 December 2025, there is a balance of TL 9,974,114 from Takasbank and TL 1,938,895 from the Stock Exchange Money Market (31 December 2024 - TL 601,134).

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	5,763,403	8,007,873	14,919,937	-
Subject to repurchase agree-ments	48,348,574	10,284,433	68,864,914	20,128,290
Total	**54,111,977**	**18,292,306**	**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	**193,294,829**	**147,798,979**
Quoted on a stock exchange(*)	193,294,829	147,798,979
Unquoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Stocks	**25,039**	**18,729**
Quoted on a stock exchange	1,519	1,520
Unquoted on a stock exchange	23,520	17,209
Provision for Impairment (-)(**)	**(4,305,285)**	**(4,982,613)**
Total	**189,014,583**	**142,835,095**

(*) The Eurobond Portfolio amounting to TL 9,441,887 (31 December 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 31 December 2025 amount of TL 25,496 (31 December 2024 - TL 20,792) provision provided for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income account.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

6. Information related to loans

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	**-**	**2,179,722**	**-**	**2,270,807**
Corporate Shareholders	-	2,179,722	-	2,270,807
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans Granted to Employees(*)	**1,405,007**	**-**	**817,098**	**-**
Total	**1,405,007**	**2,179,722**	**817,098**	**2,270,807**

(*) Includes advances given to the Parent Bank employee.

6.2 Information on standard loans, loans under close monitoring and restructured loans under close monitoring

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
			Restructured Loans and Receivables	
Cash Loans	Standard Loans	Loans and Receivables Not Subject to Restructuring	Loans and Receivables with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non Specialized Loans	**962,816,808**	**56,455,673**	**1,887,942**	**56,407,024**
Enterprise Loans	63,109,435	71,949	-	-
Export Loans	133,911,528	1,577,157	-	-
Import Loans	98,545	-	-	-
Financial Sector Loans	10,804,148	11,214	-	-
Consumer Loans	148,758,321	11,224,607	1,669,851	11,488,137
Credit Cards	283,091,968	23,530,247	-	19,489,991
Other	323,042,863	20,040,499	218,091	25,428,896
Specialized Loans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**962,816,808**	**56,455,673**	**1,887,942**	**56,407,024**

Current Period	**Standard Loans**	**Loans Under Close Monitoring**
12 Month Expected Credit Losses	9,238,757	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	15,917,784
Prior Period	**Standard Loans**	**Loans Under Close Monitoring**
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

		Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	
Cash Loans	Standard Loans		Restructured Loans
Short-term Loans	643,926,876	23,530,247	19,489,992
Medium and Long-term Loans	318,889,932	32,925,426	38,804,974
Total	**962,816,808**	**56,455,673**	**58,294,966**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

6. Information related to loans (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	**44,270,736**	**83,581,589**	**127,852,325**
Housing Loans	8,992	6,320,273	6,329,265
Automobile Loans	-	1,947	1,947
Personal Need Loans	44,261,744	77,259,369	121,521,113
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	**255,969,463**	**18,747,285**	**274,716,748**
Installment	65,146,442	14,869,186	80,015,628
Non- Installment	190,823,021	3,878,099	194,701,120
Individual Credit Cards - FC	**853,190**	**1,834**	**855,024**
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	853,190	1,834	855,024
Personnel Loans - TL	**250,890**	**636,449**	**887,339**
Housing Loans	-	1,228	1,228
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	250,890	635,221	886,111
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	**472,499**	**9,605**	**482,104**
Installment	125,292	2,547	127,839
Non-Installment	347,207	7,058	354,265
Personnel Credit Cards - FC	**5,332**	**11**	**5,343**
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	5,332	11	5,343
Overdraft Accounts - TL (Natural Persons)	**42,539,608**	**1,861,644**	**44,401,252**
Overdraft Accounts - FC (Natural Persons)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**344,361,718**	**104,838,417**	**449,200,135**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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	**9,129,273**	**86,754,581**	**95,883,854**
Real Estate Loans	39,904	2,218,938	2,258,842
Automobile Loans	113,063	2,568,723	2,681,786
Personal Need Loans	8,976,306	81,966,920	90,943,226
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC In-dexed	**-**	**52,921**	**52,921**
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	52,921	52,921
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC	**-**	**-**	**-**
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards - TL	**48,903,590**	**1,108,619**	**50,012,209**
Installment	7,693,766	269,538	7,963,304
Non-Installment	41,209,824	839,081	42,048,905
Corporate Credit Cards - FC	**40,691**	**87**	**40,778**
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	40,691	87	40,778
Overdraft Accounts - TL (Legal Entities)	**4,491,787**	**15,539**	**4,507,326**
Overdraft Accounts - FC (Legal Entities)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**62,565,341**	**87,931,747**	**150,497,088**

6.6 Allocation of loans by customers(*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	7,805,157	5,962,816
Private	1,069,762,290	867,709,276
Total	**1,077,567,447**	**873,672,092**

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

6.7. Distribution of domestic and foreign loans(*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	7,805,157	5,962,816
Private	1,069,762,290	867,709,276
Total	**1,077,567,447**	**873,672,092**

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

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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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 to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	20,771	22,992
Indirect Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-
Total	**20,771**	**22,992**

6.9. Specific provisions for loans (Third Stage)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Loans and Receivables with Limited Collectability	8,177,792	4,613,648
Loans and Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	10,845,530	6,877,585
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	14,063,049	8,183,549
Total	**33,086,371**	**19,674,782**

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

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

Current Period	III. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	4,897	6,775	66,268
Restructured Loans	4,897	6,775	66,268
Prior Period	**III. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability**	**IV. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Doubtful Collectability**	**V. Group Uncollectible Loans**
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	-	21,727	200,582
Restructured Loans	-	21,727	200,582

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.2. Movement of non-performing loans(*)

	III. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Prior Period End Balance	**6,374,455**	**8,816,584**	**10,169,433**
Additions (+)	41,810,609	1,288,300	2,868,876
Transfers from Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (+)	-	29,939,329	18,067,056
Transfers to Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (-)	29,939,329	18,067,056	-
Collections (-)	5,713,934	4,473,667	2,816,355
Non-registered(-)(**)	1,376,556	2,596,989	3,076,900
Write-offs (-)(***)	**-**	**-**	**7,210,370**
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	510,349
Consumer Loans	-	-	2,681,814
Credit Cards	-	-	3,600,649
Others	-	-	417,558
Current Period End Balance	**11,155,245**	**14,906,501**	**18,001,740**
Specific Provision (-)	8,177,792	10,845,530	14,063,049
Prior Period End Balance	**2,977,453**	**4,060,971**	**3,938,691**

(*) Includes non-performing loans related to leasing transactions and factoring receivables.
(***) An amount of TL 6,867,261 of the written off balance consists of non performing loans transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off explained in Note XXVIII of SectionThree.
(**) The bank sold a portion of its non-performing loan portfolio amounting to TL 6,981,057 to asset management companies for a consideration of TL 1,854,636. Additionally, QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. sold a portion of its receivables from leasing transactions, amounting to TL 229,313 to an asset management company for a consideration of TL 20,000.

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

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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

	III. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net)	**2,977,453**	**4,060,971**	**3,938,691**
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	11,155,245	14,906,501	16,815,261
Provision (-)	8,177,792	10,845,530	12,876,570
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	2,977,453	4,060,971	3,938,691
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,186,479
Provision (-)	-	-	1,186,479
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)	-	-	-

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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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)

6.10.5. Information on interest accruals, rediscounts and valuation differences calculated for non performing loans and the related provisions.

Current Year (Net)	III. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Doubt-ful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Interest accruals and valuation differences	1,624,490	2,444,472	2,816,928
Provision Amount (-)	594,927	811,674	1,269,957
Prior Year (Net)	**III. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Limited Collectability**	**IV. Group Loans and Other Receivables with Doubt-ful Collectability**	**V. Group Uncollectible Loans**
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.

6.10.7. Explanations regarding the 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	26,447,475	9,348,345	22,947,170	4,171,131
Medium and Long Term	-	-	-	-
Total	**26,447,475**	**9,348,345**	**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	447,911	348,630
Collections	(265,535)	(239,774)
Write-offs	-	-
Provision at the End of Period	**451,805**	**269,429**

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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

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	11,269,972	7,040,217	26,984,053	1,198,217
Subject to repurchase agreements	23,690,613	28,395,845	56,020,248	33,920,075
Total	**34,960,585**	**35,436,062**	**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	95,154,259	42,857,173	92,822,031	36,326,963
Treasury Bill	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Total	**95,154,259**	**42,857,173**	**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	**95,154,259**	**42,857,173**	**92,822,031**	**36,471,527**
Publicly-traded	95,154,259	42,857,173	92,822,031	36,471,527
Non-publicly traded	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses (-)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**95,154,259**	**42,857,173**	**92,822,031**	**36,471,527**

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	7,272,606	5,602,433
Acquisitions during the year	30,790,209	19,551,082
Disposals through sales and redemptions(*)	(48,536,701)	(21,505,687)
Impairment provision (-)	-	-
Valuation Effect	19,191,760	23,473,961
Balance at the End of the Period	**138,011,432**	**129,293,558**

(*) An amount of TL 7,871,291 of the written off balance consists of non performing loans transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off explained in Note XXVIII of Section Three.

As of 31 December 2025, a provision amounting to TL 18,595 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,722) is provided for the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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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)

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.(**),(***)	Istan-bul/Türkiye	2,86	2,86
3.	İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE)(**),(***)	Istan-bul/Türkiye	0,31	0,31
4.	Kredi Garanti Fonu A.Ş. (KGF)(**),(***)	Istan-bul/Türkiye	1,49	1,49
5.	Emeklilik Gözetim Merkezi (EGM)(*)	Istan-bul/Türkiye	-	4,52

	Total As-sets	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets(****)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Prof-it/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	10,697,526	9,124,490	1,682,888	2,158,700	-	2,261,467	1,878,600	-
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.	268,736	199,885	36,751	16,938	111	78,887	49,808	-

(*) Current period information is based on 30 September 2025 financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on 30 September 2024 financials.
(**) Current period information is based on 31 December 2024 financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on 31 December 2023 financials.
(***) Information for the current and prior periods are based on inflation adjusted financial statements.
(****) Total fixed assets consist of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

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 Losses	(15)	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**58,531**	**57,641**
Capital Commitments	**-**	**-**
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	**-**	**-**

(*) Bonus shares received includes the capital contribution amounts from Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. in prior period.

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**

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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)

9.4. Quoted Associates

None (31 December 2024 - None).

9.5. Investments in associates sold during the current period

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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 Dif-ferent, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1.	Ibtech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma, Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99.91	99.99
2.	QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim A.Ş.	Istanbul/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.	6,862,841	306,112	567,009	-	-	226,100	15,291	-
2.	9,689,061	1,235,310	93,504	319,780	-	575,791	82,005	-

10.2. Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

	Subsidiary	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's Share - If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1.	QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99.80	100.00
2.	QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99.40	99.40
3.	QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	88.89	100.00
4.	QNB Faktoring A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99.99	100.00
5.	QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.	Istanbul/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	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	11,982,566	7,913,584	136,290	3,150,592	283,077	2,587,130	1,724,786	-
2.	56,441,136	6,454,374	87,995	6,846,493	25,560	1,828,942	1,205,185	6,415,654
3.	3,709,780	2,666,726	6,839	28,436	-	1,496,388	776,336	-
4.	36,304,310	5,858,661	33,344	10,928,184	-	2,027,329	1,350,820	-
5.	1,555,864	3,544	-	-	-	1,192	829	-
6.	17,859,334	5,393,222	323,708	2,495,895	349,764	3,837,170	1,996,294	-

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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	**9,979,516**	**9,235,129**
Purchases(*)	1,097,800	1,993,986
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends from Current Year Profit	11,299,293	6,670,444
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation Difference(**),(***)	(2,417,577)	570,699
Provisions for Impairment	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	**29,004,475**	**19,024,959**
Capital Commitments	**-**	**-**
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	**-**	**-**

(*) In the current period, the share capital of QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. was increased from TL 300,000 to TL 1,400,000 through a paid capital increase, pursuant to the Board of Directors' resolution dated 28 May 2025. With the Extraordinary General Assembly Decision of QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. dated 21 November 2024, the company capital of TL 1,000,000 was increased to TL 2,000,000 through a capital increase through rights issue.

With the decision of the Board of Directors of QNB Faktoring A.Ş. dated 12 February 2024, the company capital of TL 65,000 was increased to TL 1,065,000 through a rights issue.

(**) Includes equity method accounting differences.

(***) 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	5,858,662	3,831,879
Leasing Companies	6,415,654	4,622,820
Finance Companies	6,712,016	5,504,259
Other Subsidiaries	10,018,143	5,066,001
Total	**29,004,475**	**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	6,415,654	4,622,820
Quoted on International Stock Exchanges	-	-
Total	**6,415,654**	**4,622,820**

10.6. Information on shareholders' equity of the 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

Name	Bank's Share (%)	Bank's Shareholding Percentage in the Risk Group (%)	Current Asset	Non--Current Asset	Long-Term Debt	Income	Loss
Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.(*)	33.33	33.33	638,139	347,301	230,165	2,401,024	2,193,523

(*) Current period information is stated as of 30 November 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	25,384,265	20,076,076	16,884,161	13,005,028
Between 1-4 years	28,962,136	24,059,391	16,401,018	13,519,506
Over 4 years	2,741,609	2,529,196	921,130	851,183
Total	**57,088,010**	**46,664,663**	**34,206,309**	**27,375,717**

Finance lease receivables include non-performing finance lease receivables amounting to TL 825,470 (31 December 2024 - TL 467,072) and expected credit loss amounting to TL 481,735 (31 December 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	360,646	177,260
Collections	(1,322)	(30,435)
Written-off	(229,313)	(92,742)
Provision at the end of the period	**481,735**	**351,724**

12.2. Information on net investments in finance leases

	Current Period	Prior Period
Gross Finance Lease Investments	57,088,011	34,206,309
Unearned Finance Income (-)	10,423,348	6,830,592
Cancelled Leasing Agreements (-)	-	-
Net Investment on Leases	**46,664,663**	**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.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

13. Information on the hedging derivative financial assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge(*)	2,482,025	989,497	2,082,932	509,242
Cash Flow Hedge(**)	4,231,525	1,937,707	912,432	2,461,434
Net Investment Hedge	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,713,550**	**2,927,204**	**2,995,364**	**2,970,676**

(*) The derivative financial instruments used for hedging the fair value risk consist of swaps. As of 31 December 2025, the fair value of these instruments is TL 2,482,025 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,082,932) for loans, TL 394,945 for securities (31 December 2024 - TL 470,559), and TL 594,552 for securities issued (31 December 2024 - TL 38,683), representing the fair value of the derivative financial instruments used in hedging the fair value risk.

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

14. Explanations on investment properties

None (31 December 2024 - None).

15. Explanations on tangible assets

	Land and Buildings	Fixed Assets from Finance Lease	Vehicles	Other Fixed Assets	Total
Prior Period End					
Cost	17,839,147	265,016	671,944	7,986,758	26,762,865
Accumulated Depreciation(-)	1,767,766	256,423	220,118	3,029,766	5,274,073
Net Book Value	16,071,381	8,593	451,826	4,956,992	21,488,792
Current Period End					
Cost at the Beginning of the Period	**17,839,147**	**265,016**	**671,944**	**7,986,758**	**26,762,865**
Costs regarding Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Additions(**)	2,739,530	31,109	774,966	2,143,149	5,688,754
Disposals (-)(***)	448,620	7,124	120,352	150,327	726,423
Impairment (-)/(increase)	-	-	-	97	97
Revaluation Cost	2,303,879	-	-	-	2,303,879
Current Period Cost	**22,433,936**	**289,001**	**1,326,558**	**9,979,483**	**34,028,978**
Accumulated Depreciation at the Beginning of the Period	**1,767,766**	**256,423**	**220,118**	**3,029,766**	**5,274,073**
Accumulated Depreciation regarding Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals (-)(***)	169,334	3,456	51,987	81,235	306,012
Transfer (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation amount	1,336,857	1,691	188,496	1,175,179	2,702,223
Accumulated Depreciation at the End of the Period (-)	**2,935,289**	**254,658**	**356,627**	**4,123,710**	**7,670,284**
Net Book Value at the End of the Period	**19,498,647**	**34,343**	**969,931**	**5,855,773**	**26,358,694**

(*) Includes asset usage rights of real estate leased under "TFRS 16 Leases". As of 31 December 2025, the asset usage rights amount to TL 6,266,256 and the related accumulated depreciation amount is TL 2,400,890.

(**) As mentioned in Section 3 footnote IV, the fair value currency difference income amounting to TL 27,685 (the amortized) that belongs to the real estate, which is subjected to fair value hedge accounting by the Parent Bank, is shown in the "Additions" line of the Financial Fixed Assets movement table.

(***) It includes the amount of TL 113,987 transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off explained in Note XXVIII of Section Three.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

15. Explanations on tangible assets (Continued)

15.1 If impairment on individual asset recorded or reversed in the current period is material for the overall financial statements

Events and conditions for recording or reversing impairment and amount of recorded or reversed impairment in the financial statements

There is no provision for impairment in the current period as a result of the changes in the fair values of the real estates determined by the licensed real estate valuation companies. (31 December 2024 - None).

15.2 The impairment provision set or cancelled in the current period according to the asset groups not individually significant but materially effecting the overall financial statements, and the reason and conditions for this

None (31 December 2024 - None).

15.3. Pledges, mortgages and other restrictions (if any) on the tangible fixed assets, expenses arising from the construction for tangible fixed assets, commitments given for the purchases of tangible fixed assets

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16. Explanations on Intangible Assets

	Rights	Goodwill	Total
Prior Period End			
Cost	10,128,403	-	10,128,403
Accumulated Amortization (-)	3,638,625	-	3,638,625
Net Book Value	6,489,778	-	6,489,778
Current Period End			
Cost at the Beginning of the Period	**10,128,403**	**-**	**10,128,403**
Costs related to acquisition of subsidiary			
Additions	4,046,560	-	4,046,560
Disposals (-)(*)	1,132,587	-	1,132,587
Value Decrease (-)/(increase)	-	-	-
Current Period Cost	**13,042,376**	**-**	**13,042,376**
Acc, Amort, At the Beginning of the Period	**3,638,625**	**-**	**3,638,625**
Accrued amortization related to acquisition of subsidiary			
Disposals(-)(*)	336,503	-	336,503
Amortization charge	1,981,516	-	1,981,516
Current Period Accumulated Amortization (-)	**5,283,638**	**-**	**5,283,638**
Net Book Value-End of the Period	**7,758,738**	**-**	**7,758,738**

(*) It includes the amount of TL 581,593 transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off ex-plained in Note XXVIII of Section Three.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

16. Explanations on Intangible Assets (Continued)

16.1. Disclosures for book value, description and remaining life to be amortized for a specific intangible fixed asset that is material to the financial statements

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16.2. Disclosure for intangible fixed assets acquired through government grants and accounted for at fair value at initial recognition

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16.3. The method of subsequent measurement for intangible fixed assets that are acquired through government incentives and recorded at fair value at the initial recognition

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16.4. The book value of intangible fixed assets that are pledged or restricted for use

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16.5. Amount of purchase commitments for intangible fixed assets

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16.6. Information on revalued intangible assets according to their types

None (31 December 2024 - None).

16.7. Amount of total research and development expenses recorded within the period if any

Amount of total research expenses recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within the period is TL 105,044 (31 December 2024 - TL 71,883).

16.8. Positive or negative consolidation goodwill on entity basis

None (31 December 2024 - None).

i) Goodwill's book value at beginning, during and end of period

Explanation about balance sheet's debit accounts and footnotes section specified in number 16 footnote.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

17. Information on tax asset

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has deferred tax assets amounting to TL net 479,107 (31 December 2024 - 5,453,775) calculated in accordance with the related regulations.

According to TAS 12, deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off in the financial statements. As of 31 December 2025, the Group determined the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the tax basis in accordance with the tax legislation and deferred tax asset amounting to TL 16,078,137 calculated over the amounts to be taken into consideration in the calculation of financial profit/loss in the following periods and deferred tax liability amounting to TL 15,599,030 which are calculated over the amounts to be taken into consideration in the calculation of financial profit/loss in the following periods.

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 benefits/charges are netted under these accounts. The deferred tax asset amounting to TL 1,587,226 is netted under equity. (31 December 2024 - TL 891,291 deferred tax asset).

	Accumulated Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Provision for Employee Rights	5,667,553	4,253,548	1,700,266	1,276,065
Difference Between the Book Value of Fi-nancial Assets and Tax Base	2,482,025	989,497	2,082,932	509,242
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Value of Tangible Fixed Assets	11,555,255	10,241,363	3,466,576	3,072,409
Other(*)	33,868,598	32,486,690	10,160,579	9,746,007
Deferred Tax Assets			**16,078,137**	**14,833,685**
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Basis of Financial Assets	(34,852,916)	(20,467,286)	(10,455,874)	(6,140,186)
Other	(17,143,853)	(10,799,079)	(5,143,156)	(3,239,724)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			**(15,599,030)**	**(9,383,642)**
Deferred Tax Asset/(Debt), Net			**479,107**	**5,453,775**

(*) TL 27,312,004 includes accumulated temporary differences related to expected loss provisions (31 December 2024 - TL 23,524,268).

	Current Period 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
Deferred Tax as of 1 January Asset/(Liability)- Net	5,453,775	6,789,895
Impact of business combinations	-	-
Deferred Tax (Loss)/Income - Net(*)	(3,387,442)	(2,227,411)
Deferred Tax that is Realized Under Shareholder's Equity	(1,587,226)	891,291
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) - Net	**479,107**	**5,453,775**

(*) It includes the amount of TL 680,562 transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off explained in Note XXVIII of Section Three.

18. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations

None (31 December 2024 - None).

19. 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 31 December 2025, provisions for other assets amount to TL 51,415 (31 December 2024 - TL 25,485).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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 Ac-counts	Total
Saving Deposits(*)	**38,289,705**	**-**	**69,834,479**	**270,637,162**	**4,734,452**	**1,616,032**	**12,150,091**	**2,078**	**397,263,999**
Foreign Currency Depos-its	**163,553,229**	**-**	**20,100,595**	**26,328,148**	**2,049,200**	**983,528**	**531,626**	**8,600**	**213,554,926**
Residents in Türkiye	148,159,722	-	19,719,459	25,858,895	2,035,070	976,082	487,416	8,600	197,245,244
Residents Abroad	15,393,507	-	381,136	469,253	14,130	7,446	44,210	-	16,309,682
Public Sector Deposits	**8,931,004**	**-**	**5,264**	**125,323**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,061,591**
Commercial Deposits	**35,646,071**	**-**	**100,572,579**	**58,972,155**	**246,723**	**546,230**	**993,490**	**-**	**196,977,248**
Other Ins. Deposits	**436,303**	**-**	**780,697**	**7,894,909**	**25,800**	**886**	**236**	**-**	**9,138,831**
Precious Metal Deposits	**121,361,013**	**-**	**-**	**511,032**	**524,196**	**138,011**	**3,217,539**	**-**	**125,751,791**
Bank Deposits	**701,348**	**-**	**27,785,617**	**13,701,829**	**5,399,913**	**1,196,422**	**-**	**-**	**48,785,129**
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	155,106	-	1,399,774	-	-	-	-	-	1,554,880
Foreign Banks	546,242	-	26,385,843	13,701,829	5,399,913	1,196,422	-	-	47,230,249
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**368,918,673**	**-**	**219,079,231**	**378,170,558**	**12,980,284**	**4,481,109**	**16,892,982**	**10,678**	**1,000,533,515**

(*) As of 31 December 2025, the balance of saving deposits includes TL 130,219 "CBRT Currency Protected Deposits".

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, the balance of savings deposits includes the amount of TL 49,709,368 "CBRT Currency Protected Deposits".

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits

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	150,881,963	170,872,167	461,559,706	420,218,305
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	67,750,382	66,541,667	271,556,335	163,232,464
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Total	**218,632,345**	**237,413,834**	**733,116,041**	**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 27 August 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 28,336,909 (31 December 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	1,856,137	1,456,117
Deposits obtained through illegal acts defined in the 282nd Article of the Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237 dated 26 September 2004.	-	-
Saving deposits in banks established in Türkiye exclusively for off-shore banking activities	-	-
Total	**1,856,144**	**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 derivative financial liabilities

2.1. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for trading

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forwards	2,256,547	160,350	2,647,549	31,088
Swaps	2,405,127	4,537,363	882,852	2,574,194
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	1,523	833,842	36	1,062,782
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,663,197**	**5,531,555**	**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 Hedging(*)	834,862	22,964	1,081,111	3,451
Cash Flow Hedging(**)	277,449	741,157	1,992,982	1,057,973
Hedge of Net Investment in a Foreign Op-eration	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,112,311**	**764,121**	**3,074,093**	**1,061,424**

(*) Derivative financial instruments designated for fair value hedging consist of swaps, and as of 31 December 2025, TL 22,964 of their fair value relates to securities (31 December 2024 - TL 3,451), and TL 834,862 relates to loans (31 December 2024 - TL 1,081,111). In the current period, there is no fair value related to derivative financial instruments used in fair value hedging of the securities issued (31 December 2024 - None).

(**) This amount represents the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated for cash flow hedging of deposits and foreign currency-denominated variable rate borrowings.

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

3. Information on funds borrowed

3.1. Information on banks and other financial institutions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
T.R. Central Bank Loans	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks and Institutions	7,343,242	8,992,859	8,732,005	4,711,048
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	11,759,198	263,625,059	4,759,057	168,192,589
Total	**19,102,440**	**272,617,918**	**13,491,062**	**172,903,637**

3.2. Information on maturity structure of funds borrowed

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term	18,661,073	259,687	12,513,504	50,156,703
Medium and Long-Term	441,367	272,358,231	977,558	122,746,934
Total	**19,102,440**	**272,617,918**	**13,491,062**	**172,903,637**

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

3. Information on funds borrowed (Continued)

3.2. Information on maturity structure of funds borrowed (Continued)

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.

3.3. Additional information on concentrations of the Group's liabilities

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's liabilities comprise; 52% deposits (31 December 2024 - 56%), 15% funds borrowed (31 December 2024 - 12%), 8% issued bonds (31 December 2024 - 5%) and 5% money market debts (31 December 2024 - 10%).

4. Information on funds provided under repurchase agreements

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From domestic transactions	**50,087,953**	**-**	**94,580,476**	**-**
Financial institutions and organizations	49,738,350	-	94,551,112	-
Other institutions and organizations	2,381	-	19,195	-
Natural persons	347,222	-	10,169	-
From foreign transactions	**18,337**	**42,120,432**	**2,412,256**	**48,467,653**
Financial institutions and organizations	-	42,120,432	2,373,293	48,467,653
Other institutions and organizations	18,337	-	38,963	-
Natural persons	-	-	-	-
Total	**50,106,290**	**42,120,432**	**96,992,732**	**48,467,653**

5. Information on marketable securities issued (Net)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bonds	24,196,750	-	6,459,663	18,425,962
Asset backed securities	2,318,925	-	1,707,817	-
Bills	-	121,789,577	-	46,019,814
Total	**26,515,675**	**121,789,577**	**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.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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.

7.1. Explanations on financial lease liabilities

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

7.2. Explanations on operational leasing transactions liabilities

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	200,014	81,030	119,662	73,101
Between 1-4 years	4,307,155	3,085,905	2,200,907	1,663,461
More than 4 years	-	-	55	24
Total	**4,507,169**	**3,166,935**	**2,320,624**	**1,736,586**

7.3. Explanations and notes on financial lease:

The Parent bank makes operating lease agreements for some branches, 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 (31 December 2024 - None).

8. Information on provisions

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

None (31 December 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 I	2,126,035	1,448,063
Stage II	33,588	135,192
Stage III	74,659	41,301
Total	**2,234,282**	**1,624,556**

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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)

8.3. Information on reserve for employee rights

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

As of 31 December 2025, the Group presented the provision for severance pay of TL 1,635,586 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,263,401) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits ” item in its financial statements.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has shown a total vacation liability of TL 609,043 (31 December 2024 - TL 436,127) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

As of 31 December 2025, TL 3,422,924 (31 December 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 01.01-31.12.2025	Prior Period 01.01-31.12.2024
As of 1 January	1,263,401	956,967
Impact of business combinations	-	26,655
Service Cost	163,652	139,244
Interest Cost	314,419	209,049
Cutting payments and benefits	197,430	139,906
Actuarial difference	151,564	167,606
Paid during the period	(375,585)	(376,026)
Other(*)	(79,295)	-
Total	**1,635,586**	**1,263,401**

(*) This amount represents the provision transferred within the scope of the spin-off explained in Note XXVI of Section Three.

8.4. Information on insurance technical provisions

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has reflected the insurance technical provision amounting to TL 10,914,804 (31 December 2024 - 5,889,857) in its consolidated financial statements.

8.5. Information on other provisions

Except for those mentioned in note 8.3 above, there is a provision for lawsuits against the Group and tax lawsuits in the amount of TL 836,564 (31 December 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 31 December 2025, the consolidated financial statements include a total amount of TL 4,000,000 of free provisions under “other provisions,” which have been set aside by the management of the Parent Bank in addition to the requirements of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation. Of this free provision, TL 4,700,000 was expensed in the prior year and TL 1,800,000 was expensed in the current period. An amount of TL 2,500,000 has been transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. within the scope of the partial spin-off process, as explained in Note XXVIII of Section Three.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

9. Explanations on tax liabilities

9.1 Information on current tax liability

9.1.1 Information on tax provision

The Group has reflected its current tax liabilities and prepaid tax balances in the consolidated financial statements by offsetting the balances of the consolidated subsidiaries individually. As a result of this netting process, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present a tax liability of TL 4,680,235 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,915,992). Additionally, the Group has prepaid taxes amounting to TL 4,130,216 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024 - TL 31,943).

9.1.2. Information on taxes payable

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate Taxes Payable	4,680,235	3,915,992
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BITT)	3,247,936	2,974,761
Taxation on Securities Income	4,685,000	2,156,068
Taxation on Real Estates Income	54,281	38,747
VAT Payable	3,710	3,312
Other	663,577	476,083
Total	**13,334,739**	**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	168,785	131,645
Social Security Premiums - Employer Share	240,516	179,592
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions - Employee Share	413	327
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions - Employer Share	1,364	1,079
Unemployment Insurance - Employee Share	11,021	8,579
Unemployment Insurance - Employer Share	22,054	17,161
Other	1,557	1,190
Total	**445,710**	**339,573**

10. Information on payables related to assets held for sale

None (31 December 2024 - None).

11. Information on subordinated loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Instruments subject to common equity	**-**	**22,508,108**	**-**	**18,533,717**
Subordinated Loans	-	22,508,108	-	18,533,717
Subordinated Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt Instruments subject to tier 2 common equity	**-**	**13,029,876**	**-**	**13,765,122**
Subordinated Loans	-	-	-	3,035,135
Subordinated Debt Instruments	-	13,029,876	-	10,729,987
Total	**-**	**35,537,984**	**-**	**32,298,839**

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

12. Information on shareholder's equity

12.1. Presentation of paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Stock	5,500,000	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	5,500,000	20,000,000

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

Capital Increase Date	Increase Amount	Cash	Retained Earnings Allocated to Capital Increase	Capital Reserves Allocated to Capital Increase
4 November 2025	2,150,000	-	2,150,000	-

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

None (31 December 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 (31 December 2024 - None).

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

None (31 December 2024 - None).

13. Common stock issue premiums, shares and equity instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of Stocks (Thousands)	55,000,000	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.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

14. Information on marketable securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control	**356,817**	**-**	**189,877**	**-**
Valuation Differences	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Differences	356,817	-	189,877	-
Securities Measured at FV Through Other Comprehensive Income	**(239,721)**	**248,257**	**(3,513,668)**	**(900,979)**
Valuation Differences	(239,721)	248,257	(3,513,668)	(900,979)
Foreign Exchange Rate Differences	-	-	-	-
Total	**117,096**	**248,257**	**(3,323,791)**	**(900,979)**

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	1,088,199,029	701,154,935
Commitment For Use Guaranteed Credit Allocation	300,309,795	170,604,108
Payment Commitments for Cheques	58,117,029	57,800,503
Forward Asset Purchase Commitments	31,358,914	14,191,940
Other Irrevocable Commitments	13,909,224	9,978,545
Commitments for Promotions Related with Credit Cards and Banking Activities	251,784	266,571
Tax and Fund Liabilities due to Export Commitments	998,545	638,126
Total	**1,493,144,320**	**954,634,728**

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

A provision of TL 2,234,282 (31 December 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. Non-cash loans including guarantees, bank acceptance loans, collaterals that are accepted as financial guarantees and other letter of credits

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bank Loans	33,950,084	18,581,093
Other Letters of Guarantee	21,361,425	15,368,558
Total	**55,311,509**	**33,949,651**

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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)

1. Explanations on off-balance-sheet-commitments (Continued)

1.4. Guarantees, suretyships and other similar transactions

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisional Letters of Guarantee	67,204,834	40,096,354
Final Letters of Guarantee	31,931,760	22,796,737
Advance Letters of Guarantee	7,350,248	3,328,527
Letters of Guarantee Given to Customs Offices	2,263,312	1,548,798
Other Letters of Guarantee	60,744,697	40,138,418
Total	**169,494,851**	**107,908,834**

2. Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-Cash Loans granted for Obtaining Cash Loans	**21,089,201**	**15,592,562**
Less Than or Equal to One Year with Original Maturity	2,791,675	1,344,736
More Than One Year with Original Maturity	18,297,526	14,247,826
Other Non-Cash Loans	203,717,159	126,265,923
Total	**224,806,360**	**141,858,485**

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

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	%	FC	%	TL	%	FC	%
Agricultural	**502,615**	**0.44**	**169,239**	**0.15**	**203,956**	**0.30**	**137,642**	**0.19**
Farming and Raising Livestock	356,405	0.31	169,239	0.15	167,401	0.24	137,642	0.19
Forestry	10,413	0.01	-	-	22,753	0.03	-	-
Fishing	135,797	0.12	-	-	13,802	0.02	-	-
Manufacturing	**36,221,373**	**31.39**	**55,487,095**	**50.65**	**22,312,681**	**32.40**	**37,145,186**	**50.89**
Mining and Quarrying	849,874	0.74	57,167	0.05	274,712	0.40	78,391	0.11
Production	31,624,534	27.40	54,849,294	50.07	20,040,580	29.10	36,129,372	49.49
Electricity, gas and water	3,746,965	3.25	580,634	0.53	1,997,389	2.90	937,423	1.28
Construction	**28,215,225**	**24.46**	**23,868,664**	**21.79**	**15,845,388**	**23.01**	**14,850,501**	**20.34**
Services	**48,865,109**	**42.36**	**26,230,232**	**24.03**	**29,687,972**	**43.11**	**17,485,220**	**23.95**
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32,029,865	27.77	9,787,147	8.93	19,603,101	28.47	6,785,297	9.30
Hotel, Food and Beverage Ser-vices	2,808,024	2.43	419,893	0.38	1,165,628	1.69	392,619	0.54
Transportation&Communication	2,277,866	1.97	2,251,714	2.06	1,380,295	2.00	929,169	1.27
Financial Institutions	5,936,555	5.15	10,328,367	9.52	3,677,524	5.34	6,643,406	9.10
Real Estate and Renting Services	276,992	0.24	615,152	0.56	282,648	0.41	319,959	0.44
Self Employment Services	3,121,192	2.71	1,719,301	1.57	1,801,022	2.62	1,306,032	1.79
Educational Services	82,202	0.07	20,010	0.02	27,813	0.04	-	-
Health and Social Services	2,332,413	2.02	1,088,648	0.99	1,749,941	2.54	1,108,738	1.52
Other	**1,559,058**	**1.35**	**3,687,750**	**3.38**	**810,696**	**1.18**	**3,379,243**	**4.63**
Total	**115,363,380**	**100.00**	**109,442,980**	**100.00**	**68,860,693**	**100.00**	**72,997,792**	**100.00**

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

	I. Group		II. Group	
Current Period(*)	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	100,851,400	67,019,003	842,436	707,353
Bill of Exchange and Acceptances	13,543,006	19,703,854	-	703,224
Letters of Credit	51,879	21,286,431	-	23,115
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Total	**114,446,285**	**108,009,288**	**842,436**	**1,433,692**

(*) The amount of TL 74,659 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.

	I. Group		II. Group	
Prior Period(*)	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	-	-	-	-
Total	**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.

5. Information on derivative financial instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions Foreign Currency Related Derivative Transactions (I)	**1.310.368.030**	**602.599.184**
Forward transactions(*)	206,234,942	134,611,688
Swap transactions	943,127,830	391,131,825
Futures transactions	310,279	620,832
Option transactions	160,694,979	76,234,839
Interest Related Derivative Transactions (II)	**523,597,784**	**387,054,514**
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	523,597,784	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)	**1,833,965,814**	**989,653,698**
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	113,065,923	84,487,079
Cash flow hedges	279,574,860	231,489,223
Net investment hedges	-	-
B. Total Hedging Related Derivatives	**392,640,783**	**315,976,302**
Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)	**2,226,606,597**	**1,305,630,000**

(*) This line also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments 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)

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:

Current Period	Forward Buy(**)	Forward Sell(**)	Swap Buy(*)	Swap Sell(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
TL	1,960,480	80,218,098	121,180,430	228,420,451	20,865,403	30,981,804	-	157,191	-
USD	53,263,226	20,269,297	522,547,763	371,236,623	34,516,960	31,375,630	153,088	-	-
Euro	40,909,150	2,014,200	109,677,022	291,253,768	21,521,208	12,862,550	-	-	-
Other	2,782,925	4,817,566	182,376,155	32,674,185	2,886,635	5,684,789	-	-	-
Total	**98,915,781**	**107,319,161**	**935,781,370**	**923,585,027**	**79,790,206**	**80,904,773**	**153,088**	**157,191**	**-**

(*) This column also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

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

Prior Period	Forward Buy(**)	Forward Sell(**)	Swap Buy(*)	Swap Sell(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
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.

5.1. Fair value hedge accounting

5.1.1. Loans

The Group 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. On 31 December 2025, the TL installment loans amounting to TL 38,979,874 (31 December 2024 - TL 26,423,651) were subject to hedge accounting by swaps with a nominal amount of TL 22,682,199 (31 December 2024 - TL 15,312,045). As of 31 December 2025, there was a income of TL 780,456 from the mentioned loans (31 December 2024 - TL 190,365 loss) and an loss of TL 666,757 from swaps (31 December 2024 - TL 261 income), resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 113,699 which has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements under the "Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions" account (31 December 2024 - TL 190,104 loss).

According to TAS 39, fair value hedge accounting definitions, some of the fair value hedge accounting applications 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. The Bank has booked the valuation effect amounting to TL 35,382 (31 December 2024 - TL 31,650 income) related to the loans that are ineffective for hedge accounting under "Income/Losses From Financial Derivatives Transactions" as loss 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 "Profit/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions" account item regarding the financial leasing transactions whose effectiveness has deteriorated from hedge accounting. (31 December 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)

5.1.2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to long term foreign currency Eurobonds with fixed coupon held by the Parent Bank using swaps as hedging instruments. As of the balance sheet date, eurobonds with a nominal amount of USD 212,671 million (31 December 2024 - USD 212,671 million) have been designated in fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps of the same nominal amount. As of 31 December 2025, an income of TL 91,065 from these eurobonds (31 December 2024 - TL 329,370 loss) and an expense of TL 71,405 from the related swaps (31 December 2024 - TL 356,476 income) resulted in a net market valuation income of TL 19,660 which has been recognized under the 'Profit/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions' line item in the accompanying financial statements (31 December 2024 - TL 27,106 income).

The Parent Bank does not apply fair value hedge on TL government bonds in the current period (31 December 2024 - None).

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 rate with regard to the foreign currency-denominated fixed-rate securities issued. As of the balance sheet date, bonds with a nominal value of USD 500 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 500 Million) are subject to hedge accounting with the same nominal amount of swaps. "As of 31 December 2025, an expense of TL 455,450 arising from the securities issued (31 December 2024 - TL 328,164 loss) and an income of TL 464,909 from the related swaps (31 December 2024 - TL 293,385 income) resulted in a net market valuation income of TL 9,459 which has been recognized under the 'Profit/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions' line item in the accompanying financial statements (31 December 2024 - TL 34,778 loss).

The subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies fair value hedge accounting through swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates on its issued fixed rate TL securities. As of the balance sheet date, no such transactions are outstanding.

5.1.4. Borrowings

Subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies fair value hedge accounting through interest and currency swaps in order to protect itself from changes in interest rates in relation to fixed interest rate TL loans. There are no such hedges recognized as of the balance sheet date. (31 December 2024 - None.)

5.2. Cash flow hedge accounting

5.2.1. Floating Rate Loans

The Parent Bank is subject to cash flow hedge accounting through interest swaps in order to protect a certain part of its long term floating interest rate loans from changes in market interest rates. The Bank conducts effectiveness tests for hedge accounting on every balance sheet date, the active segments are accounted in the "Hedge Funds" account item in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, and the amount related to the inactive part is associated with the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In this context; as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 665 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 665 Million) regarding the floating rate FX loans extended by the Bank are subject to hedge accounting as a hedging instrument. As a result of the said hedge accounting, fair value loss before tax amounting to TL 540,951 (31 December 2024 - TL 89,378 loss) has been accounted for under equity in the current period. The income of the ineffective portion amounting to TL 2,343 associated with the statement of profit or loss (31 December 2024 - TL 13,380 income).

On the other hand; as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 2,770 Million (31 December 2024 - TL 3,640 Million) regarding the floating rate TL loans extended by the Bank are subject to hedge accounting as hedging instruments. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, the fair value income before tax amounting to TL 37,800 (31 December 2024 - TL 137,569 income) has been accounted for under equity in the current period. The ineffective portion of the hedge amounting to TL 251 has been recognized in the income statement. (31 December 2024 - None).

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 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)

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2. Cash flow hedge accounting (Continued)

5.2.2. Deposit

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge itself from the interest rate changes of deposits that have an average maturity of 3 months, the Bank implements cash flow hedge accounting with interest rate swaps. The Parent Bank implements efficiency tests at the balance sheet dates for hedging purposes; the effective portions are accounted for under equity "Hedging Funds", whereas the ineffective portions are accounted for at statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as defined in TAS 39. As at the balance sheet date, swaps amounting to TL 18,031,000 are subject to hedge accounting as hedging instruments (31 December 2024 - TL 8,575,000). As a result of the mentioned hedge accounting, fair value income before taxes amounting to TL 289,026 are accounted for under equity during the current period (31 December 2024 - TL 333,579 income). An income of TL 339 relating to the ineffective portion of the hedge has been recognized in the income statement (31 December 2024 - TL 3 income).

As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 1,726 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 1,884 Million) have been subject to hedge accounting with USD deposits and swaps with a nominal amount of EUR 331 Million (31 December 2024 - EUR 216 Million) have been subject to hedge accounting with Euro deposits. As a result of above mentioned hedge accounting, fair value income before taxes amounting to TL 1,188,313 (31 December 2024 - TL 425,597 income) are accounted under equity during the current period. The loss amounting to TL 26,375 (31 December 2024 - TL 29,693 income) relating to the ineffective portion is accounted under at the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5.2.3. Floating Rate Liabilities

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to protect its subordinated loans with variable interest payments from changes in interest rates. The Bank conducts effectiveness tests for hedge accounting on every balance sheet date, the active segments are accounted in the "Hedge Funds" account item in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, and the amount related to the inactive part is associated with the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. As of the balance sheet date, the nominal amount of USD 70 Million (31 December 2024 - USD 186 Million) was subject to hedge accounting as hedging instrument. As a result of the mentioned hedge accounting, the fair value loss amounting to TL 37,360 (31 December 2024 - TL 46,324 loss) before tax was recognized under equity. There is no amount to be recognized in the income statement relating to the ineffective portion (31 December 2024 - TL 943,920 income).

On the other hand; accounting application is terminated when cash flow hedge accounting is not effectively maintained as defined in TAS 39. According to that the effective amounts classified under equity due to hedge accounting are reclassified into profit or loss as the reclassification adjustments during periods or periods when the estimated cash flows subject to hedging in case of deterioration of the event affect profit or loss (such as the periods when interest income or expense is accounted for). Due to hedge accounting practices terminated in the current year, a loss amounting to TL 108,644 (31 December 2024 - TL 90,902 loss) was transferred from the "Income/loss from derivative financial transactions" to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In this context, in the current period, the Bank has transferred loss of TL 473,349 (31 December 2024 - TL 117,940 loss) from equity to the profit or loss statement related to terminated hedge accounting practices.

Subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies cash flow hedge accounting by means of interest and currency swaps in order to protect itself from the changes in interest rates regarding the floating rate foreign currency loans and floating rate securities. The Company applies effectiveness tests for hedge accounting at each balance sheet date, the effective parts are accounted for in the "Hedging Funds" account item under equity in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, and the amount related to the ineffective part is associated with the profit or loss statement. As of the balance sheet date, swaps amounting to TL 6,692,907 are subject to hedge accounting. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, in the current period, net market valuation difference loss before tax amounting to TL 197 has been accounted for under "Hedging Funds" account item in the consolidated financial statements (31 December 2024 - TL 1,479).

In the measurements made As of 31 December 2025, it has been determined that the above-mentioned cash flow hedging transactions are effective.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

6. Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no commitments "Credit Linked Notes" (As of 31 December 2024 - None).

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

7. Information on contingent liabilities and assets

The Group has recorded a provision of TL 113,021 (31 December 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.

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 on interest income on loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term Loans	178,853,526	12,830,765	129,759,241	8,087,777
Medium and Long-Term Loans	75,555,371	12,869,325	60,515,556	11,452,084
Non-Performing Loans	5,449,413	-	1,930,358	-
Resource Utilization Support Fund Premiums	-	-	-	-
Total(*)	**259,858,310**	**25,700,090**	**192,205,155**	**19,539,861**

(*) Includes fees and commissions income from cash loans

1.2. Information on interest income from banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
T.R. Central Bank	17,976,883	-	2,791,034	-
Domestic Banks	2,385,088	11,136	1,713,245	543
Foreign Banks	6,587	680,603	24,764	618,297
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	**20,368,558**	**691,739**	**4,529,043**	**618,840**

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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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 (Continued)

1.3. Information on interest income on marketable securities

	Current Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	2,305,325	131,035
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	47,669,836	2,064,530
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	24,258,861	2,316,553
Total	**74,234,022**	**4,512,118**

	Prior Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	1,527,396	100,983
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	33,538,318	1,859,525
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	26,905,751	1,937,432
Total	**61,971,465**	**3,897,940**

As indicated in Footnote VII. number 2 of Section Three, the Parent Bank has inflation-linked government bonds in the financial asset portfolios, reflected in fair value changes recognized in other comprehensive income, and measured at amortized cost. As stated in the Ministry of Treasury and Finance's Inflation-Indexed Bonds Investor Guide, the reference indices used for calculating the actual coupon payment amounts of these instruments are based on the inflation index of two months prior. In the valuation of related instruments, as of 31 December 2025, considered as the rate of 32.87%.

1.4. Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

	Current Perio	Prior Period
Interest income 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	**5,125,955**	**18,103,529**	**4,836,679**	**13,604,119**
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	2,088,313	1,102,088	2,855,812	651,125
Foreign Banks	3,037,642	17,001,441	1,980,867	12,952,994
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**5,125,955**	**18,103,529**	**4,836,679**	**13,604,119**

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

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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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. Information on interest expenses (Continued)

2.2. Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Paid to Associates and Subsidiaries	383,283	165,392

2.3. Information on interest expense paid to securities issued

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on securities issued	7,924,931	7,632,765	3,120,856	5,560,721

2.4. Information on maturity structure of interest expenses on deposits

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	-	4,514,198	1,036,275	8,813	943	-	-	5,560,229
Saving Deposits	-	34,213,813	114,291,926	11,623,542	2,467,964	3,127,589	-	165,724,834
Public Sector Deposits	-	11,642	81,758	-	-	-	-	93,400
Commercial Deposits	-	33,208,262	26,421,832	1,869,271	793,451	536,417	-	62,829,233
Other Deposits	-	367,712	3,103,204	200,392	30,469	50	-	3,701,827
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**72,315,627**	**144,934,995**	**13,702,018**	**3,292,827**	**3,664,056**	**-**	**237,909,523**
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	87,942	164,606	10,276	3,267	1,982	-	268,073
Bank Deposits	2,047	826,026	655,316	336,245	74,926	-	-	1,894,560
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	498
Total	**2,047**	**914,466**	**819,922**	**346,521**	**78,193**	**1,982**	**-**	**2,163,131**
Grand Total	**2,047**	**73,230,093**	**145,754,917**	**14,048,539**	**3,371,020**	**3,666,038**	**-**	**240,072,654**

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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. Information on interest expenses (Continued)

2.4. Information on maturity structure of interest expenses on deposits (Continued)

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	-	2,388,162	184,230	-	-	-	-	2,572,392
Saving Deposits	-	27,329,075	50,207,874	34,666,624	18,406,914	3,030,440	-	133,640,927
Public Sector Deposits	-	26,025	35,212	1,448	-	-	-	62,685
Commercial Deposits	-	21,671,403	12,640,868	9,629,210	4,707,253	2,423,207	-	51,071,941
Other Deposits	-	377,108	996,360	695,739	183,253	2,925	-	2,255,385
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**51,791,773**	**64,064,544**	**44,993,021**	**23,297,420**	**5,456,572**	**-**	**189,603,330**
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	44,082	278,712	24,490	4,212	14,809	-	366,305
Bank Deposits	288	1,131,959	891,176	48,024	48,851	-	-	2,120,298
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	1,388
Total	**288**	**1,177,429**	**1,169,888**	**72,514**	**53,063**	**14,809**	**-**	**2,487,991**
Grand Total	**288**	**52,969,202**	**65,234,432**	**45,065,535**	**23,350,483**	**5,471,381**	**-**	**192,091,321**

2.5. Information on interest expenses on money market transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on Money Market Transactions	47,214,890	2,261,719	21,018,237	2,653,623

2.6. Information on financial lease expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Leasing Expenses	743,981	324,717

2.7. Information on interest expenses on factoring payables

None (31 December 2024 - None).

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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. Information on interest expenses (Continued)

3. Information on dividend income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	25,328	22,069
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Other	2,142	1,428
Total	**27,470**	**23,497**

4. Information on trading income/loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
Trading Income	**152,405,195**	**90,085,302**
Income on Capital Market Transactions	7,803,536	3,927,769
From Derivative Transactions	89,062,754	58,141,146
Foreign Exchange Incomes	55,538,905	28,016,387
Trading Loss (-)	**184,762,848**	**118,391,500**
Losses on Capital Market Transactions	1,796,402	1,703,223
From Derivative Transactions	119,596,505	97,900,587
Foreign Exchange Losses	63,369,941	18,787,690
Net Trading Income/(Loss)	**(32,357,653)**	**(28,306,198)**

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	**37,164,382**	**17,645,101**
12 Month Expected Credit Loss (Stage 1)	2,376,023	816,128
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	4,030,086	2,272,786
Lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	30,758,273	14,556,187
Marketable Securities Impairment Provision	**4,356**	**11,068**
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Other Comprehensive Income	4,356	11,068
Provisions for Impairment of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	**-**	**-**
Investment in Associates	**-**	**-**
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other(*)	3,090,277	(1,914,426)
Total	**40,259,015**	**15,741,743**

(*) Includes the free provision expense of TL 1,800,000 set aside for potential risks in the current period (31 December 2024 - TL 2,100,000 free provision reversal income).

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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(*)	693,697	493,395
Tangible Fixed Asset Depreciation Expenses	2,702,223	1,752,628
Intangible Asset Depreciation Expenses	1,981,516	1,267,996
Other Operating Expenses	15,956,057	10,508,810
TFRS 16 Leasing expenses	36,668	21,530
Maintenance expenses	2,973,374	1,575,209
Advertisement expenses	1,395,295	1,209,337
Other expenses	11,550,720	7,702,734
Loss on sales of assets	9,197	18,272
Other	9,688,639	5,967,295
Total	**31,031,329**	**20,008,396**

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

(**) An amount of TL 2,418,306 relates to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund expense (31 December 2024 - TL 1,900,000) and TL 5,686,861 consists of taxes, duties, fees, and fund expenses (31 December 2024 - TL 3,556,065).

8. Fees for Services Obtained from an Independent Auditor/Independent Audit Firm

	Current Period(*) (**)	Prior Period(*) (**)
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	51,682	28,868
Fees for tax advisory services	-	-
Fee for other assurance services	21,033	11,273
Fees for services other than independent auditing	-	-
Total	**72,715**	**40,141**

(*) Consolidated amounts are reported.

(**) VAT excluded.

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

As of 31 December 2025, net interest income amounting to TL 113,295,031 (31 December 2024- TL 74,609,383), net fee and commission income amounting to TL 78,989,508 (31 December 2024 - TL 53,705,691) and other operating income amounting to TL 2,024,822 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,308,335) have important place among income items related to continuing operations.

10. Explanation on tax provision for continuing and discontinued operations

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

As of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank has a current tax expense of TL 13,839,428 (31 December 2024 - TL 9,286,777), deferred tax expense of TL 5,709,286 (31 December 2024 - TL 4,666,434) deferred tax income of TL 2,820,283 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,018,016).

10.2. Explanations on operating profit/loss after tax

None (31 December 2024 - None).

11. Explanation on net profit/loss for the period from continuing and discontinued operations

The profit from continuing operations is TL 47,825,744 (31 December 2024 - TL 36,181,568).

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

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)

12. Explanations on net profit and loss for the period

12.1. 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 (31 December 2024 - None).

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

None (31 December 2024 - None).

12.3. Profit or loss attributable to minority shares

	Current Period	Prior Period
Profit/Loss Attributable to Minority Shares	11,032	7,270

12.4. 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

13. 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.

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

1. Changes arising from the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The net decrease of TL 4,590,123 after the tax effect arising from the remeasurement of the Group's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (31 December 2024 - TL 2,730,980 net decrease) will be recorded in equity as "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss" account.

2. Explanations on foreign exchange differences

None (31 December 2024 - None).

3. Explanations on dividends

3.1. Dividends declared subsequent to the balance sheet date, but before the announcement of the financial statements

There is no dividend notified before the promulgation of financial statements. It was decided to distribute the profit of 2024 as stated below at the Ordinary General Assembly held on 27 March 2025.

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Continued)

3. Explanations on dividends (Continued)

3.1. Dividends declared subsequent to the balance sheet date, but before the announcement of the financial statements (Continued)

2024 profit distribution table	
Current Year Profit	36,174,341
A - I. Legal Reserve (TCC 466/1) (5%)	-
B - The First Dividend for Shareholders	-
C - To Owners of Founding Shares	-
D - II. Legal Reserves	-
E - Profit from Disposal of Associates Fund	-
F - Property Sales Income Fund (CTL 5.1/E)	27,324
G - Extraordinary Reserves	36,147,017

3.2. Dividends per share proposed subsequent to the balance sheet date

No decision is taken concerning the profit distribution by the General Assembly as of the balance sheet date (31 December 2024 - None).

3.3. Transfers to legal reserves

	Current Period	Prior Period
Amount Transferred to Reserve from Retained	-	-

4. Information on issuance of share certificates

4.1. The rights, priorities and restrictions regarding the share capital including distribution of income and repayment of the capital

None (31 December 2024 - None).

5. Information on the other capital increase items in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity

The capital increase of TL 2,150,000 presented in the statement of changes in equity for 2025 has been fully funded from extraordinary reserves (31 December 2024 - None).

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VI. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

1. The effects of the other items stated in the cash flow statement and the changes in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents

"Other items" amounting to TL 118,796,051 (31 December 2024 - TL 29,831,325) in "Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities" consist of fees and commissions paid amounting to TL 29,441,371 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,292,740), net trading loss amounting to TL 29,148,277 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,057,016 net trading income) and other operating expenses amounting to TL 60,206,402 (31 December 2024 - TL 17,595,601).

"Other" item in the "Change in other assets of the field of banking" amounting to TL 33,475,997 (31 December 2024 - TL 22,856,945), guarantees given to TL 817,644 (31 December 2024 - TL 74,268), rental receivables from transactions amounting to TL 19,288,946 (31 December 2024 - TL 5,382,040), factoring receivables amounting to TL 8,677,519 (31 December 2024 - TL 11,622,955) and other assets of TL 32,658,353 (31 December 2024 - TL 22,782,677).

The "Other" item amounting to TL 2,410,658 (31 December 2024 - TL 166,769,031) included in the "change in other debts subject to banking activity", TL 57,595,032 (31 December 2024 - TL 117,904,113) to money markets, TL 56,270,907 (31 December 2024 - TL 51,066,600) to other liabilities and TL 3,734,783 (31 December 2024 - TL 2,201,682) includes capital reserves.

The effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents is the sum of the foreign exchange differences arising from the conversion of the average balances of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency to TL at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period. As of 31 December 2025, TL 1,584,137 (31 December 2024 - TL 763,980).

2. Information regarding the balances of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period

	31 December 2024
Cash	**14,290,446**
Cash in TL	2,960,303
Cash in Foreign Currencies	10,282,554
Other	1,047,589
Cash Equivalents	**149,051,985**
Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	139,012,448
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	19,989,992
Money Market Placements	601,134
Less: Accruals	(10,551,589)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**163,342,431**

3. Information regarding the balances of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period

	31 December 2025
Cash	**21,586,341**
Cash in TL	3,103,193
Cash in Foreign Currencies	16,218,661
Other	2,264,487
Cash Equivalents	**143,015,241**
Balances with the T.R. Central Bank	105,113,528
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	34,189,620
Money Market Placements	11,913,009
Less: Accruals	(8,200,916)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**164,601,582**

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VI. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

4. Restricted cash and cash equivalents due to legal requirements or other reasons

A portion of foreign bank accounts amounting to TL 924,307 (31 December 2024 - TL 693,373) includes blocked cash for foreign money and capital market transactions and for borrowings from foreign markets.

5. Additional information

5.1. Restrictions on the potential borrowings that can be used for banking operations or capital commitment

None (31 December 2024 - None).

5.2. The sum of cash flows that show the increases in banking activity capacity, apart from the cash flows needed to maintain current banking activity capacity

None (31 December 2024 - None).

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Parent Bank's Risk Group

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

1.1. As of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank's risk group has deposits amounting to TL 9,836,598 (31 December 2024 - TL 3,916,431), cash loans amounting to TL 20,771 (31 December 2024 - TL 1,641) and non-cash loans amounting to TL 2,394,528 (31 December 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	418	1,227	-	2,179,722	20,353	213,579
Interest and Commission Income	-	-	-	1,075	43,807	1,356

Prior 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	-	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(**)	-	-	-	2,402	61,414	89

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

(**) The prior period balances represent the balances as of 31 December 2024.

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Parent Bank's Risk Group (Continued)

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

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	1,353,491	786,675	-	-	8,483,107	3,129,756
Interest Expense on Deposit	383,283	165,392	-	-	1,283,097	876,043

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

(**) The prior period balances represent the balances as of 31 December 2024.

1.3. Information on forward and option agreements and similar agreements made with 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
Transactions for Trading Purposes						
Beginning of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of the Period	-	-	-	-	54,382,160	-
Total Income/Loss	-	-	-	-	(2,001,763)	-
Transactions for Hedging Purposes						
Beginning of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income/Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

(**) The prior period balances represent the balances as of 31 December 2024.

1.4. Information regarding benefits provided to the Top Management

As of 31 December 2025, the total amount of remuneration and bonuses paid to key management of the Group is TL 1,056,857 (31 December 2024 - TL 894,939).

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 nature of 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 31 December 2025, the rate of cash loans of the risk group divided by to total loans is 0%; (31 December 2024 - 0%); the deposits represented 1.0% (31 December 2024 - 0.4%), the ratio of total derivative transactions with derivatives risk is 2.5% (31 December 2024 - 0.0%).

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Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VII. 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 insurance services to QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş. and agency services to QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. for the purchase/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. 11.

VIII. Explanations on the Parent Bank's Domestic, Foreign and Off-Shore Banking Branches and Foreign Representatives of the Group

1. Information relating to the Parent Bank's domestic and foreign branch and representatives

	Number	Employees	Country	Total Assets	Capital
Domestic Branch	417	10.405			
Foreign Representation	-	-	-		
Foreign Branch	1	7	1-Bahrain	198,703,112	-
Off-shore Banking and Region Branches	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION SIX

OTHER EXPLANATIONS

I. Other Explanations Related to the Parent Bank's Operations

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

The issuance of The Bank after the balance sheet date are as follows:

Issue Date	Currency	Nominal Amount	Dates to Maturity
06.01.2026	USD	5,850,000	371
12.01.2026	EUR	20,000,000	371
12.01.2026	EUR	20,000,000	371
12.01.2026	USD	20,000,000	371
14.01.2026	USD	20,000,000	372
14.01.2026	EUR	40,000,000	373
14.01.2026	USD	30,000,000	373
27.01.2026	USD	15,000,000	1,835
27.01.2026	EUR	25,000,000	742
11.02.2031	USD	500,000,000	1,839

QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

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

OTHER EXPLANATIONS (Continued)

I. Other Explanations Related to the Parent Bank's Operations (Continued)

2. Information on the effects of significant changes in foreign exchange rates after balance sheet date on the items denominated in foreign currency and financial statements and the Group's operations abroad that would affect decision making process of users and foreign operations of the Bank

There are no significant fluctuations in the currency exchange rates after the balance sheet date that would affect the analysis and decision making process of the readers of the financial statements.

3. Other matters

None.

4. Summary information on the ratings obtained by the Banks from international rating agencies

MOODY'S - July 2025		FITCH - January 2026	
Outlook	Stable	Long term FC Issuer Default Rating	BB- (Positive)
Long term FC Deposit Rating	Ba2	Short term FC Issuer Default Rating	B
Long term LC Deposit Rating	Ba1	Long term LC Issuer Default Rating	BB- (Positive)
Short term FC Deposit Rating	NP	Short term LC Issuer Default Rating	B
Short term LC Deposit Rating	NP	Long term National Rating	AA(tur) (Stable)
Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA)	b1	Viability Rating	b+
Adjusted BCA	ba1	Shareholder Support Rating	bb
Long term FC Debt Rating / MTN	Ba2	Long term Senior Unsecured Debt	BB
Subordinated Debt	Ba3 (hyb)	Long term Subordinated Debt	B+

5. Other Explanations

None.

SECTION SEVEN

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

I. Independent Auditor's Report

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) and the auditor's report dated 4 February 2026 has been presented before the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditor

None (31 December 2024 - None).

11 Appendices

Key Performance Indicators

Customer Experience and Satisfaction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Digital Bridge - Customer Satisfaction Score	-	70	75	70	69
Call Answering Rate (%)	97.17	96.33	96.42	96.56	97.77
Call Answering - Customer Satisfaction Score (Retail, SME)	4.66/5	4.72/5	4.76/5	4.78/5	4.77/5
Call Center Net Promoter Score (NPS) — With Annual Targets, Segment-Based (Retail / SME Cloud)	55%/54%	59%/68%	58%/71%	55%/71%	50% / 73%

Talent Management and Employee Wellbeing	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Employee Engagement Score	59	64	64	67	70
Employee Satisfaction Score	-	77	75	78	75
Employee Turnover Rate (%)	21	25	23	22.6	36
Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%)	14	18	17	15.9	14
Ratio of Employees Participating in Satisfaction Survey (%)	79	71	82	83	84
Ratio of Employees Benefiting from Training (%)	99	99	98	100	99
Share of Employee Development in HR Budget (%)	1.2	1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Ratio of Employees with Performance & Career Evaluations (%)	91	91	93	90	93
Completion Rate of Sustainability E-Trainings (%)		-	83.71 51.41	89.62[1] 56.18[2]	48[1] 49[2]
Completion Rate of Gender Equality Trainings (%)	-	-	36.79	76.77	60
Number of Internship Students (FINALLY, QNB 101, QNB Pro, QNB 101 Branch)	1.198	686	639	1.492	1.369
FIN-ALLY			58	68	64
QNB 101	1.170	654	581	1.192	1.058
QNB Pro	28	32	-	-	-
QNB 101 Branch	-	-	-	232	247
Number of Ideas Collected via Suggestion System Response Rate (%)	3,515 - 100%	3,668 - 100%	3,490 - 100%	4,495 - 100%	4,378 - 100%
Ratio of Employees Attending Development Catalogue Trainings (%)	75	75	78	73	80
Number of Newly Recruited Employees (Male / Female)	2,120	3,283	3,033	2,874	2,436
Male	842	1,333	1,195	1,152	982
Female	1,278	1,950	1,838	1,722	1,454
Number of Young Talent Programs & Participants	5 - 3,630	5 - 2,750	5 - 2,499	6 - 4,221	6 - 3,637
Training Budget Allocated per Employee (TL)	2.392	4.039	9.308	17.299	24.763
Ratio of Employees Participating in Wellbeing Programmes (%)	-	-	-	-	70

[1] TBB Basic Sustainability Training
[2] TBB Advanced Sustainability Training

Combating Climate Change and Environmental Compliance	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CDP Climate Change Program Score	C	A-	A	A	A
CDP Water Security Program Score	-	-	A-	A	A
CDP Forest Program Score	-	-	-	-	A

ESG Impact on Lending and Sustainable Finance	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of Financed Renewable Energy Projects in Total Energy Projects Portfolio (%)	87	93	100	100	100
Site Visits Conducted within the Scope of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment	-	11	8	8	14
Amount of Installed Capacity Financed According to Renewable Energy Project Types (MW)[3]	1,569	1,569	1,569	1,556	1,757
WPP	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	84.6
SPP	129.4	129.4	129.4	214	334.0
HPP	1,367.1	1,367.1	1,367.1	1,267.5	1,313.6
GPP	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
Eligible Portfolio Ratio in Total Portfolio or Project Finance (%)[4]	35.5	37.8	39.1	33.6	37.8
Number of Customers Informed about Environmental and Social Issues (USD 10 and above)	-	22	24	24	21

[3] Includes cash and non-cash risks. The installed power statement has been considered as the installed power in the business.
[4] For projects with a loan amount above USD 10 million.

Operational Excellence and Business Continuity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of business continuity exercises	0[5]	3	3	3	4
Number and rate of employees trained on business continuity procedures	10,110-	10,784-	12,503-	12,757-	10,164 - 98%

[5] No exercise was carried out in 2021 due to the pandemic.

Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of SME Customers	252,509	282,551	285,425	287,521	263,836
Amount of Loans Provided to Micro Scale Companies (TL Million)	14,461	29,965	37,615	52,918	62,930
Loan Amount Provided to SMEs (thousand TL)	47,773	90,425	118,666	166,130	266,230
Number of Digital Solutions Offered to SMEs via Digital Bridge	11	14	20	21	23

Digital Transformation and Innovation	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ratio of Financial Transactions Realized through Retail Digital Channels (%)	88.40	92.10	95.10	96.20	96.5
Active Customers (%)	72.90	76.80	83.10	85.00	86.5
Ratio of Digital Active Customer: Corporate Active Customers (%)	-	69.1	79.9	87.3	84.1
Average Monthly Sessions in Digital Assistant Q4 (Quarter)	2,962,072	4,503,997	7,213,733	8,102,017	8,563,157
Average Number of Customers Creating Monthly Sessions on Digital Assistant Q4 (Quarter)	1,379,945	1,825,523	2,630,491	2,923,165	2,983,360
Average Monthly Sessions that Users Interacted (Asked or Answered Questions) with Digital Assistant Q4 (Quarter)	1,500,609	2,222,018	3,390,813	3,783,982	3,280,772
Number of Startups Invested in with QNBEYOND Ventures	2	4	0	2	0

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Key Performance Indicators

Equal Opportunity, Diversity, and Gender Equality	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ratio of Women in Total Labor Force (%)	56.86	57.71	58.85	59.29	58.93
Ratio of Female Senior Management (%) (GM, EVPs and Head of Internal Systems)	21.05	23.50	23.53	23.53	25.00
Ratio of Women in Senior Management Positions (%) (Director and above)	27.19	27.59	32.76	37.93	39
Ratio of Women in Mid-Level Management (%) (Department Manager and Manager)	44.78	46.23	47.30	47.97	47.19
Ratio of Female Members in the Board of Directors (%) (Excluding General Manager)	22.22	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00
Ratio of Female IT/Engineering Workers (%) (Information Technology and Engineering Roles such as Programming/ Coding, Research and Development)	35.07	35.90	36.63	36.69	35.78
Gender Pay Gap, Global Crude Average (%)	28.64	28.48	26.81	23.46	18.73
Ratio of Female Employees to Employees Promoted During the Year (%)	59.68	62.22	56.60	63.81	63.00

Environmental Impact of Operations	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 Emissions (tCO_2e)	14,950	14,786	15,265	15,238	11,310
Scope 2 Emissions (market-based) (tCO_2e)	0	0	0	0	0
Scope 3 Emissions (tCO_2e)	24,870	20,921	14,668	20,446	16,473
Emission Intensity per Employee (tCO_2e/number of employees)	1.37	1.28	1.24	1.05[6]	1.09
Participation Rate of Employees in Environmental and Energy Management Systems and Zero Waste Trainings (%):	-	-	88	93	77

[6] As of 2024, the calculation has been conducted, including staff

Social and Community Investment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Social Investment Amount (TL)	940,000	5,730,000	56,750,000	15,500,000	13,097,604
Total Number of Children Reached with Small Hands Big Dreams Platform	570,000	600,000	700,000	720,000	750,000+
Total Hours Allocated to Volunteering Activities	1,881	1,586	1,500[7]	2,770	6,100
Number of Volunteers	3,700	4,000	4,500	4,500+	4,700+
Total Number of Projects Implemented under the Small Hands Big Dreams Platform	50+	65+	80+	85[7]	90+

[7] Decreased due to the impact of the devastating earthquake

Responsible Purchasing and Supply Chain	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Local Procurement Expenditure Ratio (%)	95.5	96.0	96.3	95.5	96.7

Performance Tables

Occupational Health and Safety Data

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committees	2023	2024	2025
Number of OHS Committees	4	4	4
Total Number of Members in OHS Committees	58	62	65
Number of Employee Representatives in OHS Committees	40	35	40

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Trainings	2023		2024		2025	
	Total hours of training provided	Total number of employees participating[8]	Total hours of training provided	Total number of employees participating	Total hours of training provided	Total number of employees participating
Online OHS Trainings (OHS at Home)	7,586	4,536	9,632	5,645	76,744	9,593
Number of employees who completed the training	5,884	11,768	819	1,942	7,015	14,031

[8] Number of employees who completed the training

Injury Rate[9]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0.148	0.131	0.532	0.202	0.58
Female	0.102	0.078	0.329	0.101	0.40
Male	0.046	0.052	0.203	0.101	0.18

*[9] Injury Rate: Number of Injuries / Working Hours * 200,000*

Occupational Disease Rate (ODR)	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Occupational Diseases	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0

Lost Day Rate (LDR)[10]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0.618	0.933	2.559	2.218	2.52
Female	0.434	0.706	1.495	975	1.40
Male	0.185	0.227	1.064	1.244	1.11

*[10] Lost Day Rate: (Total Lost Days/Working Hours)*200,000 (Accident Severity Rate)*

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Performance Tables

Number of People Receiving Work Accident Report (Number of Injured People)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	16	15	63	24	61
Women	11	9	39	12	42
Male	5	6	24	12	19

Number of Days of Absence due to Accident	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	67	107	303	264	262
Female	47	81	177	116	146
Male	20	26	126	148	116

Absenteeism Rate (AR)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	-	-	-	-	2.774
Female	-	-	-	-	1.93
Male	-	-	-	-	0.84

Number of Work-Related Deaths	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Fatal Cases	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0	0	1	0	2
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	1	0	2

Number of Accidents	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	162	106	173
Female	84	68	105
Male	78	38	68

Accident Frequency Rate[11]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0.581	0.776	1,368	0.891	1.660
Female	0.305	0.436	0.709	0.571	1.01
Male	0.277	0.340	0.659	0.319	0.65

*[11]Accident Frequency Rate: Number of Work Accidents / Working Hours * 200,000*

Number of People Working in Positions with High Occupational Disease Risk	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Employment	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0

Human Resources Data

Employee Demographics	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Number of Employees	**10,944**	**11,426**	**11,747**	**11,949**	**10,413**
Indefinite or Permanent Contract Employees	10,944	11,426	11,747	11,949	10,413
Male	4,721	4,832	4,834	4,865	4,277
Female	6,223	6,594	6,913	7,084	6,136
Employees with Fixed Term or Temporary Contracts	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Full Time Employees	10,944	11,426	11,745	11,946	10,412
Male	4,714	4,829	4,834	4,864	4,276
Female	6,220	6,587	6,911	7,082	6,136
Part-Time Employees	10	10	2	3	1
Male	7	3	0	1	1
Women	3	7	2	2	0
Employee Distribution					
Number of Male Employees	4,721	4,832	4,834	4,865	4,277
Number of Female Employees	6,223	6,594	6,913	7,084	6,136
Female Employees on the Board of Directors	2	3	3	3	4
C-Suite / Female Employees in Senior Management (General Manager, EVPs and Head of Internal Systems)	4	4	4	4	4
Female Employees in Senior Management (Director and Above)	16	16	19	22	22
Female Employees in Middle Management (All Executive Titles Below "Director")	382	417	430	448	429
Female Employee Ratio (%)	**57**	**58**	**59**	**59**	**59**
Managers					
Board of Directors (Excluding General Manager)	9	10	10	10	10
Ratio of Women in Senior Management (General Manager, EVPs and Head of Internal Systems)	19	17	17	17	16
Senior Management Employees (Director and Above)	59	58	58	62	58
Middle Management Employees (All Executive Titles Below "Director")	853	902	909	934	909
Non-managerial Employees	10,032	10,466	10,780	10,953	9,446
Ratio of Women in Senior Management (%) (General Manager, EVPs and Head of Internal Systems)	21.05	23.53	23.53	23.53	25.00
Employees by Age					
Between 18-30 Years	4,091	4,529	4,752	4,862	3,766
Between 31-50 Years	6,651	6,541	6,538	6,541	6,043
51 Years and Over	202	356	457	546	604

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Performance Tables

Recruitment and Circulation	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Recruitment of New Employees	**2,120**	**3,283**	**3,033**	**2,874**	**2,436**
Between 18-30 Years	1,973	3,030	2,710	2,530	2,146
Between 31-50 Years	147	251	320	340	284
51 Years and Over	0	2	3	4	6
Male	842	1,333	1,195	1,152	982
Female	1,278	1,950	1,838	1,722	1,454
Employee Turnover (Voluntary and Involuntary)	**2,287**	**2,801**	**2,712**	**2,672**	**3,972**
Between 18-30 Years	1,646	2,097	2,036	1,939	2,653
Between 31-50 Years	616	675	639	680	1,233
51 Years and Over	25	29	37	53	86
Male	983	1,218	1,193	1,121	1,570
Female	1,304	1,583	1,519	1,551	2,402
Employee Turnover Rate (%)	**21**	**25**	**23**	**22.6**	**36**
Employee Turnover (Voluntary)	1,575	2,009	2,031	1,880	1,596
Between 18-30 Years	1,264	1,652	1,690	1,527	1,301
Between 31-50 Years	295	344	329	339	292
51 Years and Over	16	13	12	14	3
Male	617	844	868	768	660
Female	958	1,165	1,163	1,112	936
Employee Turnover (Involuntary) (%)	**14**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**14**
Employees by Nationality					
Ratio of Turkish Citizens in Senior Management (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Ratio of Turkish Citizen Employees in Total Labor Force (%)	100	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.7
Total Number of Employees	10,921	11,394	11,705	11,930	10,384
Female	6,211	6,575	6,913	6,894	6,120
Male	4,710	4,819	4,792	5,036	4,264

Employee Development	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Training Hours Provided	579,866	775,917	805,269	833,762	953,950
Senior Management	558	3,625	530	517	382
Middle Management Employees	29,630	46,310	117,411	149,205	191,791
Non-Executive Employees	549,677	725,982	687,328	684,041	761,777
Male	218,130	293,002	304,168	307,014	356,924
Female	361,736	482,914	501,101	526,748	597,026
Average Training Hours Provided per Employee	53	68	69	70	91.6
Senior Management	23	63	25	25	19
Middle Management	33	51	30	36	49
Non-Management Employees	55	69	88	88	117
Male	46	60	63	63	83
Female	58	73	72	74	97
Total Number of e-Learning Hours Provided	30,395	71,273	84,816	40,901	274,208
Total Value Invested in Employee Learning and Development (TL)	26,124,526	44,510,336	107,715,941	206,705,258	257,857,840
Ratio of Employees Receiving Performance and Career Development Evaluations (%)	91	91	93	90	93
Middle Management	96	97	98	99	99
Non-Management Employees	90	90	91	96	92
Male	93	93	94	98	91
Female	89	89	90	95	95

Rights and Opportunities	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Maternity Leave					
Number of Employees entitled to Parental Leave	607	496	429	462	476
Male	187	191	155	148	164
Female	420	305	274	314	312
Number of Employees Taking Parental Leave	607	496	429	462	476
Male	187	191	155	148	164
Female	420	305	274	314	312
Number of Employees Returning to Work after Parental Leave (Return to Work)	602	489	428	457	386
Male	187	191	155	148	123
Female	415	298	273	309	263
Number of Employees Returning from Parental Leave and Still Employed Twelve Months After Returning to Work (Retention)	576	477	415	437	446
Male	173	181	147	134	148
Female	403	296	268	303	296
Return to Work Rate (%)	99.18	98.59	99.77	98.92	81
Retention Rate (%)	94.89	96.17	96.74	94.59	94

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Performance Tables

Customer and Product Data

SME Finance Loan Portfolio by Segment (TL Million)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Micro Enterprises	14,461	29,995	37,615	52,918	62,930
Small Enterprises	13,279	27,019	33,186	46,540	54,017
Medium-sized Enterprises	20,033	33,411	47,866	66,672	149,283
Total SME Loans	47,773	90,425	118,666	166,130	266,230

Number of SME Financing Customers	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Micro Enterprises	211,705	242,866	247,529	244,276	215,349
Small Enterprises	32,455	32,219	30,473	33,882	34,415
Medium-sized Enterprises	8,349	7,466	7,423	9,363	14,072
Total SMEs	252,509	282,551	285,425	287,521	263,836

Sustainable Products (USD)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Green buildings (financing of the contractor or developer of a LEED, BREEAM etc. certified building)	588,021,728	539,949,186	510,956,531	296,029,894	257,577,179
Total Renewable Energy Loans	136,805,191	110,548,671	86,897,730	100,855,469	245,380,760
Hydroelectricity	13,978,771	5,463,678	2,777,408	1,476,106	33,425,000
Wind	31,480,083	23,464,705	18,014,794	22,550,469	59,711,851
Solar Energy	91,346,336	81,620,288	66,105,528	76,828,894	152,243,910
Clean Transport	148,427,540	242,834,015	278,092,824	161,396,332	250,353,687
Healthcare	374,189,965	307,562,515	285,910,158	230,334,391	214,749,212
Circular Economy	-	-	-	29,884,674	33,684,147
Other	0	50,000,000	43,333,333	36,666,666	30,000,000

Financial Inclusion	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Loan-to-Deposit Ratio for Total Corporate Loans (%)	208	188	170	196	193.1
Loan/Deposit Ratio for SMEs (%)	124	126	98	113	134.8
Loan Default Rate for All Corporate Loans (%)	4	3	2	8	1.5
Loan Default Rate for SMEs (%)	12	5	4	8	3.6
Income from Loans and Banking Products Targeting SMEs	374,883	702,287	1,781,771	3,565,463	6,976,925

Number of Transactions by Channel[12]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Internet	71,879,237	70,711,581	108,507,812	128,963,610	177,892,776
Mobile	698,993,068	1,367,821,094	2,207,114,023	2,765,362,211	2,813,753,337
Telephone	187,425,067	190,810,388	258,994,600	265,112,993	249,925,590
ATM	124,490,808	154,748,251	166,099,746	169,901,848	160,810,160
Branch	102,704,239	110,679,473	115,866,106	108,280,378	107,734,771

[12] *Calculated by consolidating retail and commercial customers.*

Sustainable Investment, Loan Allocation, Products, and Services	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of Financed Renewable Energy Projects in Total Energy Projects Portfolio (%)[13] (%)	87	93	100	100	100
Site Visits Conducted within the Scope of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment	0	11	8	8	14

[13] *Project Finance portfolio.*

Other Data

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Local Procurement Expenditure Ratio (%)	95.5	96.0	96.3	95.5	96.7
Total Number of Suppliers Procured	1,599	1,905	1,968	1,501	1,757
Total Hours Allocated to Volunteering Activities	1,881	1,586	1,500[14]	2,700	6,100
Total Social Investments (TL)	940,000	5,730,000	56,750,000	15,500,000	13,097,604

[14] *It decreased due to the impact of the devastating earthquake*

Corporate Governance and Risk Management	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Confirmed Incidents of Bribery or Fraud (Number)	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Directors on the Board of Directors (%)	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	36.36
Ratio of Female Members in the Board of Directors (%) (excluding General Manager)	22	30	30	30	36.36
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (%)	15.9	15.1	16.6	17.3	18.2
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (%)	145.5	166.8	173.7	170.5	136.8

Environmental Data

Environmental Data 1	2024	2025	
		Consolidated[16]	Bank Only
Emissions per Employee (tCO_2e / Number of Employees)	1.05[15]	-	1.09
Emissions by Consolidated Asset Size (tCO_2e / TL million)	0.01	-	0.01
Emissions by Consolidated Asset Size (tCO_2e / USD million)	0.43	-	0.25
Emissions per Consolidated Net Profit (tCO_2e / TL million)	0.42	-	0.24
Emissions per Consolidated Net Profit (tCO_2e / USD million)	13.83	-	10.13
Purchased Water Volume (Bottled Water) (330ml - 15lt) (m^3)	377	-	232.72
Amount of Water Consumed per Employee (lt / day)	40	-	49
Water Consumption (m^3)	146,357	-	127,668
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 - market-based + Scope 3) (tCO_2e)	35,864	-	49,240
Scope 1 (tCO_2e)	15,238	14,684	11,310
Scope 2 (tCO_2e) - location-based	26,118	26,202	21,457
Scope 2 (tCO2e) - market-based	0	0	0
Scope 3 (tCO_2e)	20,446	19,912	16,473
Total Energy and Fuel Consumption (GJ)	484,665	404,938	316,994

[15] *Calculation was performed by taking into account the number of employees, including subsidiaries.*

[16] *According to the 2025 Independent Audit Report, consolidated and non-consolidated Affiliates include QNBEYOND Ventures B.V. and Enpara A.Ş.*

Performance Tables

Environmental Data 2			2024	2025	
				Consolidated	Bank Only
SCOPE 1	Category 1 - Stationary Combustion	Total Natural Gas Consumption (m^3)	1,404,876	1,434,146	1,269,001
		Diesel Consumption (Generator) (lt)	62,241	68,612	61,312
		Coal Consumption (kg)	0	-	3,000
		Biomass (kg)	0	-	0
		Diesel Consumption (Heating) (lt)	14,744	-	14,587
		LPG (Stationary Combustion Gases) (kg)	1,379	-	800
	Category 4 - Fugitive Emissions	Refrigerant Gases - Air Conditioning (kg)	764	723	718
		Fire Extinguisher Agents (kg) (CO2-based)	692	650	595
	Category 2 - Mobile Combustion	Company Vehicle Fuel Consumption (Diesel) (lt)	353,635	257,823	63,507
		Company Vehicle Fuel Consumption (Gasoline) (lt)	4,001,867	3,924,042	2,897,544
SCOPE 2	Category 1 - Purchased Electricity Emissions	Total Electricity Consumption (kWh)	59,143,390	60,410,830	49,440,245
SCOPE 3	Category 7 - Employee Commuting	Employee Shuttle Services (km)	4,257,849	-	2,321,926[17]
	Category 6 - Business Travel	Business Travel (annual data provided by travel agency)	5,949,313	9,656,072	9,395,126
	Category 4 - Category 9 - Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Product Transportation (transport of products to customers via sea, road, and air) (km.ton)	529,581	-	1,783,258
	Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services	Paper Consumption (A4) (tons)	144	-	85.6
		Paper Cup Consumption (tons)	0	-	0
	Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations	Contaminated Packaging Waste (kg)	145	150	108
		Air Filter Waste (kg)	2,350	510	375
		Oil Filter Waste (kg)	45	-	0
		Antifreeze Liquid (kg)	768	4,480	3,636
		Motor/Hydraulic Oils (kg)	1,058	4,705	3,836
		Battery and Accumulator Waste (kg)	224	-	30

[17] *Excluding IBTech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. Including IBTech: 4,482,728 km.*

Environmental Data 2			2024	2025	
				Consolidated	Bank Only
SCOPE 3	Category 5 - Waste Generated in Operations	Fluorescent Waste (kg)	1,160	2,010	1,316
		Electronic Waste (kg)	2,545	-	0
		Scrap Equipment Containing Hazardous Parts (kg)	90	-	0
		Non-edible Liquid and Solid Oils (kg)	300	-	0
		Total Hazardous Waste Amount (kg)	8,685	11,885	9,301
		Plastic Waste (tons)	11	12	9.4
		Paper Waste (tons)	138	260	249.2
		Metal Waste (tons)	3	4.7	3.9
		Glass Waste (tons)	39	42	28.2
		Total Packaging Waste Amount (tons)	191	319	291
		Medical Waste Amount (kg)	18	-	0
		Disposals (Paper) (tons)	78	-	1.9
		Food Waste (tons)	20	-	12.3
	Category 2 - Capital Goods	ATM Procurement (units)	300	-	493
		POS Device Procurement (units)	16,500	-	9,000
		Tablet & Notebook Procurement (units)	4,650	-	1,000
		Server Procurement (units)	270	-	63
		Cash Counting Machine Procurement (units)	760	-	374
		Monitor Procurement (units)	350	-	1,710
	Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services	Slip Procurement (units)	836,390	-	708,502
		Business Card Procurement (units)	1,119,500	-	315,250
		Banking Contract (units)	1,099,000	-	861,000
		Pen Procurement (units)	192,188	-	190,572
		Box Procurement (units)	10,142	-	13,081
		Receipt Procurement (Mio units)	11,065	-	6,766
		Purchased Glass Bottles, 330ml & 15L Water Dispenser (tons)	108,814	-	232.72

Reporting Guide

		Description
Financial Indicators	Share of Financed Renewable Energy Projects in Total Energy Projects Portfolio (%)	It refers to the share of renewable energy projects financed by QNB Bank A.Ş. in the total energy projects portfolio during the reporting period.
	Eligible Portfolio Ratio in Total Portfolio or Project Finance (%)	It refers to the ratio of transactions classified as "eligible" (meeting the specified eligibility criteria) within the scope of QNB Bank A.Ş.'s total portfolio or project finance portfolio during the reporting period.
	Total Project Finance Amount Provided to the Renewable Energy Sector (TL)	It refers to the total amount of project financing provided by QNB Bank A.Ş. to projects operating in the renewable energy sector during the reporting period.
	Amount of Project Loans of TL 353 Million (USD 10 Million) and Above, with a Maturity of 2 Years (USD) in Compliance with the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework (USD)	It refers to the total amount of project loans with a minimum maturity of 2 years, amounting to TL 353 million (USD 10 million) and above, compliant with the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework by QNB during the reporting period.
	Share of Sustainability-Themed Borrowings in Total Foreign Borrowings (%)	It refers to the ratio of sustainability-themed debt instruments in QNB Bank A.Ş.'s total borrowings in the reporting period.
	Amount of Installed Power in the Enterprise Financed by Renewable Energy Project Types (MWm) - In the breakdown of WPP/SPP/HEPP/GPP	It refers to the amount of mechanical installed capacity (in MWm) of each type of renewable energy projects (Wind Power Plant-WPP, Solar Power Plant-SPP, Hydroelectric Power Plant-HEPP, Geothermal Power Plant-GPP) financed by QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
Environmental Indicators	Field Visits Made within the Scope of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment	It refers to the number of field visits carried out by QNB Bank A.Ş. to assess environmental and social risks in loan allocation processes during the reporting period.
	Number of Customers Informed about Environmental and Social Issues ($10 and above)	It refers to the number of customers who were informed by QNB Bank A.Ş. about environmental and social issues and who made transactions of USD 10 or more during the reporting period.
	Emissions Intensity per Employee (tCO_2e/ number of employees)	It refers to the Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of QNB Bank A.Ş. in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted per number of employees during the reporting period.
	Emissions by Consolidated Asset Size (tCO_2e / million TL)	It refers to the Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted per consolidated asset size of QNB Bank A.Ş. in the million Turkish lira unit during the reporting period.
	Emissions by Consolidated Asset Size (tCO_2e/ million USD)	It refers to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted per consolidated asset size of the Bank in USD million during the reporting period. The average exchange rate for 2025 is taken into account.
	Emissions by Consolidated Net Profit (tCO_2e/ million TL)	It refers to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted per consolidated net profit in the Bank's Turkish lira unit during the reporting period. In the calculations, the year-end balance sheet exchange rate for 2025 was based on 1 USD = 42.85 TL.
	Emissions by Consolidated Net Profit (tCO_2e/ million USD)	It refers to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emitted per consolidated net profit of the Bank in USD million units during the reporting period. The average exchange rate for 2025 is taken into account.
	Amount of water purchased (Carboy) (330 ml -15 lt) (m^3)	It refers to the equivalent of 330 ml and 15 liters (carboy) of water purchased by QNB Bank A.Ş. in cubic meters (m^3) during the reporting period.
	Amount of Water Consumed per Employee (lt/ day)	It refers to the ratio of the total amount of water consumed per employee to the number of employees at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Water Consumption	It refers to the total volume of water consumed by QNB Bank A.Ş. in cubic meter volume units during the reporting period.

		Description
Environmental Indicators	Greenhouse Gas Carbon Emissions Total (Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3) (tCO2e)	It refers to the total amount of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 total greenhouse gas emissions arising from the direct and indirect activities of QNB Bank A.Ş. in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) during the reporting period.
	Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	In the reporting period, arising from the direct activities of QNB Bank A.Ş.; natural gas consumption, diesel consumption used for heating purposes, diesel consumption used as generator fuel, gasoline and diesel fuel consumption of institution vehicles, biomass and LPG consumption, and the amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by refrigerant gas leaks caused by air conditioning systems and fire extinguishers refers to the ton carbon dioxide equivalent (in tons CO_2e). As of August 28, 2025, due to the transfer of Enpara.com banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş., Enpara's operating data has been excluded from the reporting scope.
	Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO2e)	In the reporting period, greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes of CO_2e) arising from electricity consumption within the framework of QNB Bank A.Ş.'s indirect energy consumption are expressed. As of August 28, 2025, due to the transfer of Enpara.com banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş., Enpara's operating data has been excluded from the reporting scope.
	Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO_2e)	It refers to the greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes of CO_2e) arising from QNB Bank A.Ş.'s value chain activities, calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol) during the reporting period. As of August 28, 2025, due to the transfer of Enpara.com banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş., Enpara's operating data has been excluded from the reporting scope. Scope 3 emissions consist of the following subcategories: Category 1 - Goods and Services Purchased Category 2 - Capital Assets Category 3 - Energy and Fuel Activities Category 4 - Upstream Shipping and Distribution Category 5 - Waste from Operations Category 6 - Business Trips Category 7 - Employees' Access to Work Category 9 - Downstream Shipping and Distribution Category 11 - Use of Products Sold
	Environmental Protection Investments (TL)	It refers to the investment expenditures related to the operational projects implemented in order to positively reduce the environmental impacts of QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period. These investments are; It covers the areas of waste management, water efficiency, energy conservation and carbon offsetting.
	Renewable Energy Consumption (Purchased) (MWh)	It refers to the total amount of energy provided by renewable energy sources procured via I-REC by QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Total Energy and Fuel Consumption (GJ)	It refers to the total energy consumption consumed by QNB Bank A.Ş. directly and indirectly during the reporting period. Electricity, natural gas, heating fuels (diesel, gasoline, generator fuel, LPG and biomass), energy consumption from purchased heat/steam, electricity (lighting, cooling, etc.) and natural gas consumption from working from home are included in the total energy consumption calculations. Electricity consumption was first calculated in kWh and then converted into gigajoules (GJ) using a conversion factor of 1 kWh = 0.0036 GJ.

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		Description
Social Indicators	Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (%)	It refers to the difference between the average remuneration of male and female employees at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Number of Employees	It refers to the total number of male and female employees who were followed by QNB Bank A.Ş.'s Human Resources data platform and whose employment declaration was made during the reporting period.
	Number of Employees on Maternity Leave	It refers to the number of female and male employees who were entitled to paid or unpaid maternity leave from QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Number of Employees Returning from Maternity Leave	It refers to the number of female and male employees of QNB Bank A.Ş. who returned from paid or unpaid maternity leave during the reporting period.
	Rate of Returning to Work After Maternity Leave and Continuing to Work After Maternity Leave (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of female and male employees who returned from paid or unpaid maternity leave during the reporting period to the total number of female employees whose leave was completed during the reporting period.
	Number of Male Employees Using Paternity Leave	Refers to the number of male employees who took paternity leave at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Number of Disabled Employees	Refers to the number of employees with physical, auditory, visual, etc. disabilities at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Employee Turnover Rate (%)	It refers to the ratio of the total number of employees who left their jobs at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period to the total number of employees at the end of the reporting period at the end of the reporting period.
	Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%)	It refers to the ratio of the total number of employees who voluntarily left their jobs at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period to the total number of employees at the end of the reporting period at the end of the year.
	Distribution of Newly Hired Employees by Gender	It refers to the gender distribution of newly hired employees at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Proportion of Women in Total Labor Force (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of female employees to the total number of employees in the total workforce at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Proportion of Women in Senior Management (CEO, EVPs and Chief Internal Systems Officers) (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of female employees in the senior management staff (General Manager, Assistant General Managers and Head of Internal Systems) to the number of employees in the total senior management team at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Proportion of Women in Senior Management Positions (Director and above) (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of female employees in senior management positions (Director and above) to the number of employees in the total senior management staff at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Ratio of Women in Middle Management (Department Manager and Manager) (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of female employees in middle management positions (with the titles of Department Manager and Manager) to the number of employees in the total middle management staff at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Proportion of Female IT/Engineering Employees (Employees in Engineering Roles such as Information Technology and Programming/ Coding, Research and Development) (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of women working in engineering roles such as information technologies, programming/coding, research and development to the total number of employees in engineering roles such as information technologies, programming/coding, research and development at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.

		Description
Social Indicators	Ratio of Female Employees Promoted During the Year (%)	It refers to the ratio of the number of female employees promoted to the total number of employees promoted at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Number and Rate of Disabled Friendly ATMs (%)	It refers to the ratio of ATMs equipped for the use of disabled individuals to the total number of ATMs during the reporting period.
	Total Social Investment Amount (TL)	It refers to the total amount of investment allocated to social projects by QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Total Number of Children Reached with the Little Hands Big Dreams Platform	It refers to the total number of children reached within the scope of the Tiny Hands Big Dreams Platform during the reporting period.
	Total Number of Projects Carried Out Under the Tiny Hands Big Dreams Platform	It refers to the total number of projects carried out by QNB Bank A.Ş. within the scope of the Tiny Hands Big Dreams Platform during the reporting period.
	Total Number of Suppliers Purchased From	It refers to the total number of suppliers belonging to QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Number of Local Suppliers	It refers to the total number of suppliers located in Turkey in the supplier network of QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Local Procurement Expenditure Ratio	It refers to the ratio of the total amount of payments made by QNB Bank A.Ş. to local suppliers in the total amount of payments made to all suppliers during the reporting period.
	Number of Female Suppliers	It refers to the number of women-owned suppliers in the supplier network of QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Employee EngagementScore (%)	It refers to the average score obtained as a result of measuring the loyalty levels of QNB Bank A.Ş. employees during the reporting period.
	Employee Satisfaction Score (%)	It refers to the average score obtained as a result of measuring the satisfaction levels of QNB Bank A.Ş. employees during the reporting period.
	Number of OHS Committees and Total Number of Members and Representatives in Committees	It refers to the total number of OHS committees with responsibilities in the field of occupational health and safety at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period. It refers to the total number of active employees serving as members of the occupational health and safety committees of QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period. It refers to the total number of employees representing employees in occupational health and safety issues at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Lost Days Rate by Sex (LDR) (%)	It refers to the sum of the lost day rates calculated separately for male and female employees within QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period. The rate of lost days is calculated by proportioning the number of days that cannot be worked due to work accident or occupational disease to the total working hours.
	Number of Accidents by Gender	It refers to the number of incidents that are described as occupational accidents that occur to employees at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period, according to female/male employees.

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		Description
Social Indicators	Number of Fatal Cases by Gender	It refers to the number of incidents that are described as fatal work accidents that occur to employees at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period, according to female/male employees.
	Number of Occupational Diseases by Sex	It expresses the number of disease detections carried out within the scope of activities with occupational disease risk at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period on the basis of male and female employees.
	Number of Days of Absence Due to Accident by Gender	It expresses the total number of days that employees could not come to work due to incidents described as work accidents at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period, on the basis of male and female employees.
	Accident Frequency Rate by Gender (%)	It expresses the frequency rate of total occupational accidents that occurred during the work at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period according to the total working hours during the year, on the basis of male and female employees. The accident frequency rate is calculated with the formula (Number of Work Accidents / Working Hours) × 200,000.
	Occupational Disease Ratio by Sex (ODR) (%)	It refers to the frequency of the number of disease detections carried out for activities with occupational disease risk at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period, according to working hours during the year, and the ratio of female/male employees. The occupational disease rate measures the number of occupational diseases per 1 million working hours in a given period.
	Absenteeism Rate by Gender (AR)	It refers to the ratio of absenteeism caused by incidents described as work accidents that occur to employees during work at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period compared to the total working hours of male and female employees.
	Injury Rate by Gender (IR)	During the reporting period, the rate of incidents resulting in injury among the occupational accidents that occurred during work at QNB Bank A.Ş.; It refers to the basis of male and female employees. The injury rate is calculated with the formula (Number of Injuries / Working Hours) × 200,000.
	Number of People Reported by Work Accident by Gender (Number of Injured People)	During the reporting period, the number of incidents resulting in injury among the occupational accidents that occurred during work at QNB Bank A.Ş.; It refers to the basis of male and female employees.
	Work-Related Deaths by Sex	It expresses the number of employees who lost their lives as a result of fatal work accidents that occurred during the execution of the work or related to work at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period, on the basis of male and female employees.
	Number of people working in positions with a high risk of occupational disease by gender	It expresses the number of personnel working in positions with a high risk of occupational disease specified in the Labor Law during the reporting period, on the basis of male and female employees. Although QNB Bank A.Ş.'s field of activity does not include tasks that pose a high risk of occupational disease, the relevant KPI is monitored within the scope of risk analyses carried out regularly.

		Description
Digitalization And Institutional Capacity Indicators	Digital Bridge Customer Satisfaction Score C-Sat (%)	It refers to the C-Sat (Customer Satisfaction) score, which measures the satisfaction level of customers using QNB Bank A.Ş.'s digital service channels (Digital Bridge) during the reporting period. This KPI is an indicator that evaluates the customer experience provided on digital platforms and presents the customer satisfaction rate as a percentage.
	Number of Digital Solutions Offered to SMEs Over the Digital Bridge	It refers to the number of digital solutions offered to SMEs through QNB Bank A.Ş.'s Digital Bridge platform during the reporting period.
	Number of Startups Invested with QNBEYOND Ventures	It refers to the number of startups in which QNB Bank A.Ş. invested through QNBEYOND Ventures during the reporting period.
	Realization Rate of Financial Transactions Through Individual Digital Channels (%)	It refers to the ratio of financial transactions carried out by retail customers of QNB Bank A.Ş. through digital channels (mobile banking, internet banking, etc.) during the reporting period.
	Proportion of Digital Active Customers Among Individual Active Customers (%)	It refers to the proportion of customers who actively use digital channels (mobile banking, internet banking, etc.) within QNB Bank A.Ş.'s individual active customer portfolio during the reporting period.
	Proportion of Digital Active Customers in Corporate Active Customers (%)	It refers to the proportion of legal customers actively using digital channels (internet banking, mobile banking, etc.) within the corporate active customer portfolio of QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period. This KPI measures the usage rate of digital banking services among corporate customers and the effectiveness of the digital transformation process.
	Number of Customers Creating Average Monthly Sessions in Digital Assistant Q (Q4)	It refers to the average number of customers who created sessions each month through QNB Bank A.Ş.'s Digital Assistant Q platform during the reporting period (4th quarter). This KPI measures the intensity of use and customer engagement of Digital Assistant Q.
	Average Monthly Sessions Interacting (Asking or Answering) with Digital Assistant Q (Q4)	It refers to the average monthly number of sessions during which users asked or answered questions through QNB Bank A.Ş.'s Digital Assistant Q platform during the reporting period (Q4). This KPI shows the frequency of customer interaction on the platform and how actively users communicate with Digital Assistant Q.
Operational Excellence and Business Continuity	Number of Business Continuity Drills	It refers to the number of business continuity exercises carried out by QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.
	Number of employees trained on Business Continuity Procedures	It refers to the number of employees who received training on business continuity procedures at QNB Bank A.Ş. during the reporting period.

QNB Bank A.Ş. 2025 Integrated Annual Report

Independent Assurance Report

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Independent Assurance Report

To General Assembly of QNB BankAnonim Sirketi

Istanbul, Turkiye

This report is intended solely for the management of QNB Bank Anonim Sirketi (hereinafter 'the Bank' or 'QNB Bank') for the purpose of reporting of Selected ESG Information ("Selected Information") listed below in its 2025 Integrated Annual Report (hereinafter '2025 Integrated Annual Report') that has been prepared by the QNB Bank for the period running from January 1, 2025, to 31 December 2025.

Subject Matter Information and Applicable Criteria

In line with the request of the Bank, our responsibility is to provide limited assurance over the Selected Information listed below which has been prepared in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative Standards ('GRI Standards') and the reporting approach set out in the "2025 Integrated Report Reporting Guide" ("Reporting Guide").

The Scope of Our Assurance

The scope of our assurance is limited to the examination of, Social Performance Table and Environmental Performance Table indicators marked with √ listed in the Selected Information shown below, which are reported in pages 544 - 549 of the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

Social Indicators

1. Unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (%)
2. Number of Employees
3. Number of Employees on Maternity Leave
4. Number of Employees Returning from Maternity Leave
5. Rate of Returning to Work After Maternity Leave (%)
6. Number of Male Employees Using Paternity Leave
7. Number of Disabled Employees
8. Employee Turnover Rate (%)
9. Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%)
10. Distribution of Newly Hired Employees by Gender
11. Proportion of Women in Total Labor Force (%)
12. Proportion of Women in Senior Management
13. Proportion of Women in Senior Management Positions
14. Ratio of Women in Middle Management (%)
15. Proportion of Female IT/Engineering Employees (%)
16. Ratio of Female Employees Promoted During the Year (%)
17. Number and Rate of Disabled Friendly ATMs (%)
18. Total Social Investment Amount (TL)
19. Total Number of Children Reached with the Little Hands Big Dreams Platform
20. Total Number of Projects Carried Out Under the Tiny Hands Big Dreams Platform
21. Total Number of Suppliers
22. Number of Local Suppliers
23. Local Procurement Expenditure Ratio
24. Number of Female Suppliers
25. Employee Engagement Score (%)
26. Employee Satisfaction Score (%)
27. Number of OHS Committees and Total Number of Members and Representatives in Committees
28. Lost Days Rate by Sex (LDR) (%)
29. Number of Accidents by Gender
30. Number of Fatal Cases by Gender
31. Number of Occupational Diseases by Sex
32. Number of Days of Absence Due to Accident by Gender
33. Accident Frequency Rate by Gender (%)
34. Occupational Disease Ratio by Sex (ODR) (%)
35. Absenteeism Rate by Gender (AR)
36. Injury Rate by Gender (IR)
37. Number of People Reported by Work Accident by Gender (Number of Injured People)
38. Work-Related Deaths by Sex
39. Number of people working in positions with a high risk of occupational disease by gender

Digitalization & Business Continuity Indicators

40. Digital Bridge Customer Satisfaction Score C-Sat (%)
41. Number of Digital Solutions Offered to SMEs Over the Digital Bridge
42. Number of Startups Invested with QNBEYOND Ventures
43. Realization Rate of Financial Transactions Through Individual Digital Channels (%)
44. Proportion of Digital Active Customers Among Individual Active Customers (%)
45. Proportion of Digital Active Customers in Corporate Active Customers (%)
46. Number of Customers Creating Average Monthly Sessions in Digital Assistant Q (Q4)
47. Average Monthly Sessions Interacting (Asking or Answering) with Digital Assistant Q (Q4)
48. Number of Business Continuity Drills
49. Number of Employees Trained on Business Continuity Procedures

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Enviromental Indicators

50. Field Visits Made within the Scope of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment)
51. Number of Customers Informed about Environmental and Social Issues (S10 and above)
52. Emissions Intensity per Employee (tCO_2e / number of employees)
53. Emissions by Consolidated Asset Size (tCO_2e / million TL)
54. Emissions by Consolidated Asset Size (tCO_2e / million USD)
55. Emissions by Consolidated Net Profit (tCO_2e / million TL)
56. Emissions by Consolidated Net Profit (tCO_2e / million USD)
57. Amount of Water Purchased (Carboy - 330 ml - 15 lt) (m^3)
58. Amount of Water Consumed per Employee (lt/day)
59. Water Withdrawal and Discharge Amount (City Water, Drainage Water, Waste Water) (m^3)
60. Greenhouse Gas Carbon Emissions Total (Scope 1 + Scope 2 + Scope 3) (tCO_2e)
61. Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO_2e)
62. Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO_2e)
63. Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO_2e)
64. Environmental Protection Investments (TL)
65. Renewable Energy Consumption (Purchased) (MWh)
66. Total Energy and Fuel Consumption (GJ)

Financial Indicators

67. Share of Financed Renewable Energy Projects in Total Energy Projects Portfolio (%)
68. Eligible Portfolio Ratio in Total Portfolio or Project Finance (%)
69. Total Project Finance Amount Provided to the Renewable Energy Sector (TL)
70. Amount of Project Loans of TL 353 Million (USD 10 Million) and Above, with a Maturity of 2 Years (USD) in Compliance with the Sustainable Finance and Product Framework
71. Share of Sustainability-Themed Borrowings in Total Foreign Borrowings (%)
72. Amount of Installed Power in the Enterprise Financed by Renewable Energy Project Types (MWm) - WPP / SPP / HEPP / GPP

The Bank's Responsibilities

QNB Bank's management is responsible for the preparation, collection, and presentation of the information for the Selected Information. In addition, the Bank's management is responsible for ensuring that the documentation provided to the practitioner is complete and accurate. The bank management is also responsible for maintaining an internal control system that reasonably assures that the relevant documents do not contain significant misstatements due to errors or fraud.

Our Responsibilities

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the Assurance Engagement Standard (AES) 3000 and 3410 which is a part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). These regulations require that we comply with the ethical standards and plan and perform our assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about the Selected Information.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

Our firm applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

The procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgment. The procedures include inquiry of the personnel responsible for collecting and reporting on the Selected Information and additional procedures aimed at obtaining evidence about the Selected Information.

Procedures Applied

In respect of the Selected Information mentioned above the procedures performed include the following procedures:

1. Interviewed select key senior personnel of the QNB Bank to understand the current processes in place for capturing the Selected Information pertaining to the reporting period;
2. Reviewed Selected Information with online communications covering QNB Bank locations; as well as reviewed pertaining to the Bank's other locations in Turkey, against evidence, on a sample basis;
3. Undertook substantive testing, on a sample basis, of the Selected Information;
4. Used the Bank's internal documentation to evaluate and measure the Selected Information;
5. Evaluated the design and implementation of key processes and controls over the Selected Information;
6. Re-performed, on a sample basis, calculations used to prepare the Selected Information for the reporting period.
7. Evaluated the disclosure and presentation of the Selected Information in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

Our Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that QNB Bank's has not prepared, in all material respects with GRI Standards and Selected Information for the year ended in December 31, 2025, the relevant requirements of the criteria as defined in Reporting Guidelines.

Limitations

We permit this report to be disclosed in addition to QNB Bank's 2025 Integrated Annual Report for the year ended on December 31, 2025; to enable the management of QNB Bank to show they have addressed their governance responsibilities by obtaining an independent assurance report in connection with the Selected Information. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we accept or assume no responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than QNB Bank for our work, for this independent limited assurance report, or for the conclusions we have reached.

Guney Bagimsiz Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Musavirlik Anonim Sirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Partner

03 March 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

Glossary of Terms

Term	Explanation
API (Air Pollution Index)	The index measuring the level of air pollution.
Waste Disposal	The process of separating and eliminating, destroying, and recycling the harmful substances of hazardous wastes.
European Green Deal	The policy package, introduced on 1 December 2019, aiming to achieve Net- Zero greenhouse gas emissions in European Union countries by 2050, ensure that economic growth is independent of natural resources, and guarantee that no region is left behind in this aim.
CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)	An international organization that provides useful information on climate change and the magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions, as a means for companies and investors to reduce emissions and positively support climate change.
Churn	The ratio of customers lost during a specific period to the total number of customers.
Environmental Impact	Positive or negative impact of human activities on the environment caused by the projects that companies will and have carried out.
ECA (European Cooperation Agency) Loans	Loans provided by the European Cooperation Agency to support the financing of transport projects.
Ecosystem	The interaction between living and non-living things in a certain area. In other words, this is the general name given to the interaction between plants, animals, air, soil, and the sun
Emission	In general terms, it refers to gaseous, liquid, or solid substances released from a source into the environment. In the context of sustainability, “emissions” is generally used to refer to the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere.
ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)	A type of software that enables a company to manage all business processes (finance, human resources, production, supply chain, sales, customer service, etc.) by combining them in a single integrated system.
Eurobond	A debt instrument issued by a state or company in foreign currency in international markets outside its own country.
Recovery	The transformation of wastes that are likely to be recycled into a secondary raw material by going through a number of physical and/or chemical processes and thus being incorporated back into the production process.
Hedging	In the financial sector, the term “hedge” or “hedging” basically refers to a method of protection against risk. This is used to reduce the risks to which investors are exposed, especially in certain areas such as foreign exchange, interest rates, or commodities.
I-REC	An international certification system that certifies that the electricity produced and consumed is generated from renewable energy sources and specifies its environmental characteristics.
Secondary Market Loans	Loans that were previously granted by a financial institution and then sold to another investor. In other words, the organization that originally granted the loan sells the loan to another investor instead of retaining it, thereby accelerating cash flow and freeing up capital.
Scope 1	Scope 1 emissions refer to direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by an organization. Under Scope 1, also referred to as direct greenhouse gas emissions, stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions are taken into account.
Scope 2	Scope 2 emissions refer to greenhouse gas emissions generated during the production of energy resources (electricity, steam, heat, etc.) purchased by organizations. Purchased energy is also referred to as indirect emissions.
Scope 3	Scope 3 emissions refer to indirect greenhouse gas emissions that result from the organization's activities but cannot be directly controlled. This covers all “upstream” and “downstream” process emissions. An example of upward emissions is those from the production of goods required by a company in its own manufacturing process. Downstream process emissions are those caused by the goods produced by a company.
Scope 3 Category 15	Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are divided into 15 categories as described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011), and item 15 is Investments.
Carbon Footprint	It refers to the equivalent of greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide that an individual, a country, or an organization releases into the atmosphere as a result of its activities.
Club Loan	A club loan is a type of loan provided by a group of banks to a borrower. They are typically used for medium-sized loans and involve a smaller group of borrowers compared to syndicated loans.
LLM (Large Language Model)	A large language model is a powerful artificial intelligence tool trained on vast amounts of textual data. This model has impressive capabilities to understand, interpret, and produce human language.
Macro Prudential Policies	Macro prudential policies, in general, aim to increase the resilience of the financial system against rapid credit growth and rising leverage ratios and to curb excessive growth in credit and asset prices.

Term	Explanation
Blue Bond	Blue bonds, a green financial method first introduced in 2018, are debt instruments issued by governments, development banks, or others to raise capital to finance marine- and ocean-oriented projects with environmental, economic, and climate benefits.
Net Zero Emission	Net Zero emissions refers to balancing the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere with the amount removed.
NGFS Scenarios	NGFS scenarios refer to climate change scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a global network of central banks and financial supervisors dedicated to advancing green finance. These scenarios are used to assess the potential impacts of climate change and climate policies on economies and financial systems.
NLP (Natural Language Processing)	Natural language processing is an artificial intelligence field that enables computers to understand, interpret, and produce human language. It enables computers to analyze, understand, and interpret text and speech.
OCR (Optical Character Recognition)	OCR, which stands for Optical Character Recognition, is a technology that detects texts in images or scanned documents and converts them into editable and searchable digital text.
Syndication	Syndication is a financing method in which multiple banks come together to provide a large-scale loan to a single borrower.
Zero Waste	It is a goal defined as a waste prevention approach including prevention of waste, using resources more efficiently, reducing the amount of waste generated, establishing an effective collection system, and recycling waste. 3Rs: Reduce, reuse, recycle. 4Rs: Refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle. 5Rs: Refuse, reduce, reuse, redesign, recycle.
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	It is a system that requires importers operating in the EU to purchase carbon certificates based on the carbon content embedded in the products they import, in accordance with the criteria set by the World Trade Organization (WTO). The CBAM is designed to be compatible with the rules set by the WTO. It is aimed to start the adjustment as of 1 October 2023, with a transition period of 3 years with no financial obligation. The implementation period will start in 2026. In the first phase, the iron and steel, cement, aluminum, electricity, and fertilizer sectors are selected to be subjected to the CBAM. The scope of the CBAM is expected to expand in the future.
SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)	The 17 goals set by the United Nations, which aim to strike a balance between environmental protection, social inclusion, and economic growth.
Stress Test	A test used to assess the resilience of a portfolio, financial institution, or financial system in response to adverse events and shocks.
Sustainable Eurobond	A sustainable Eurobond is a type of Eurobond issued to finance environmental and/or social projects. It differs from traditional Eurobonds in that the funds raised are used to achieve specific sustainability goals.
Sustainable Syndication Loan	A sustainable syndicated loan is a type of loan provided by a group of banks to a borrower to finance environmental and/or social projects. It differs from traditional syndicated loans in that it is designed to finance specific sustainability initiatives and offers interest rate discounts or other favorable concessions on loan terms based on the borrower's sustainability performance.
Sustainable Bond	Sustainable bonds are used to finance or refinance both green and social projects. By investing in these bonds, investors finance projects that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.
SWAP (Sustainable Waste Action Plan)	A Sustainable Waste Action Plan is a strategic plan developed by an organization or group to improve waste management practices and achieve sustainability goals.
KPI	A performance indicator or key performance indicator (KPI) is a performance measurement. KPIs provide data on the level of success a company achieves, as well as on the performance of its activities related to its projects, campaigns, products and services, and the like.
Country Risk Premium	The country risk premium is the market's assessment of a country's ability to repay its debts. It often reflects perceptions regarding the economic and financial health of a country. The country risk premium represents the additional interest rate that investors require when purchasing a country's debt.
VIOP (Derivatives Market)	The operational logic of VIOP is based on futures and options contracts. In VIOP, futures contracts are agreements that entail an obligation to buy or sell an asset at a predetermined price on a specific date in the future.
Green Borrowing	It is a type of borrowing used to finance environmental projects. By investing in green bonds or green loans, investors finance eco-friendly projects such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transportation, and sustainable water management.
Green Asset Ratio	The green asset ratio is a performance indicator used to measure a financial institution's contribution to environmental sustainability. It is a ratio that demonstrates how much a bank or financial institution invests in activities that are considered “green.”

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Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) Progress Chart

Principles	Relevant Section of the Report
Principle 1: Providing high-level corporate leadersPrinciple 2: Treating all women and men fairly at work, respecting and promoting human rights and the principle of non-discriminationhip for gender equality	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175 Board of Directors Diversity Matrix, page 204-205
Principle 2: Treating all women and men fairly at work, respecting and promoting human rights and the principle of non-discrimination	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175 Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237
Principle 3: Ensuring the health, safety and welfare of all male and female employees	Talent Management, Planning and Employee Well-being, page 178-182 Occupational Health and Safety, page 187
Principle 4: Supporting women's education, training and professional development opportunities	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175 Talent Management, Planning and Employee Well-being, page 236-237
Principle 5: Applying entrepreneurial development, supply chain and marketing methods for women's empowerment	Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy, page 142-143 Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175
Principle 6: Promoting equality through community initiatives and advocacy endeavors	Corporate Memberships and Supported Initiatives, page 97-99 Social and Community Investments, page 190-197
Principle 7: Measuring and publicly reporting on progress to achieve gender equality	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175 **Gender Equality Guide**

UNGC Index

Issues	Global Principles	Relevant Section of the Report
Human Rights	Principle 1: The business world should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights.	Human Resources Approach and Management, pages 177 Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, pages 236-237
	Principle 2: Business world should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	
Labor Standards	Principle 3: The business world should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, pages 170-171 Gender Equality, pages 172-175 Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, pages 236-237
	Principle 4: Elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor.	
	Principle 5: Elimination of all forms of child labor.	
	Principle 6: Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	
Environment	Principle 7: Business world should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.	Corporate Memberships and Supported Initiatives, pages 97-99 Green Transformation, pages 106-131 Environmental Impact of Operations and Sustainability Initiatives, pages 159-166
	Principle 8: Business world should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.	
	Principle 9: Business world should encourage the development and generalization of environmental-friendly technologies.	
Anti-Corruption	Principle 10: Business world should endeavor against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, pages 236-237

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GRI Content Index

Statement of use	QNB Türkiye has reported the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with GRI Standards.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Organization 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standard(s)	Since the sector standard for the banking sector has not yet been prepared, no sector standard has been used

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission		
			Requirement(S) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1 Organizational details	About the Report, pages 6-7 QNB Group at a Glance, pages 20-21 About QNB Bank A.Ş., pages 22-23			
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	About the Report, pages 8-11			
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Reporting is done on an annual basis. About the Report, pages 6-7 Contact (Back Cover)			
	2-4 Restatements of information	There is no statement that has been re-issued.			
	2-5 External assurance	Independent Assurance Report, pages 622			
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	QNB Group at a Glance, pages 20-21 About QNB Bank A.Ş., pages 22-23 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication, pages 92-93			
	2-7 Employees	Employee Transformation, pages 168-187 Performance Tables, pages 605-613			
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	Employee Transformation, pages 168-187 Performance Tables, pages 605-613			
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	Board Structure, pages 203 Board Diversity Matrix, pages 204-205 Organizational Structure and Changes, pages 206-207			
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	Board Structure, pages 203 Board Diversity Matrix, pages 204-205 Organizational Structure and Changes, pages 206-207			
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	Board, pages 26-29 Board Structure, pages 203 Board Diversity Matrix, pages 204-205 Organizational Structure and Changes, pages 206-207			
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Sustainability Governance, page 86-87 Committees Under the Board, page 209 Other Committees Operating in the Bank, page 210-214			
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Sustainability Governance, page 86-87 Committees Under the Board, page 209 Other Committees Operating in the Bank, page 210-214			
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Sustainability Governance, page 86-87			
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	Conflicts of Interest Policy			
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication with Stakeholders, page 92-93			
	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Board, page 26-29 Senior Management, page 30-33 Board Diversity Matrix, page 204-205			
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Corporate Management, page 202-263			
	2-19 Remuneration policies	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175 Remuneration and Financial Rights, page 208			
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	Transformation of Employee, page 168-187 Remuneration and Financial Rights, page 208			
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Independent Audit Report, page 265 Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Audit Report, page 433			
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	Message of the Chairperson, page 8-11 Message of the CEO, page 12-15 Sustainability Strategy, page 84-85			
	2-23 Policy commitments	Sustainability Policy Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy Employee Code of Conduct Instruction Business Continuity Contingency Plan Gender Equality Guidelines Energy Policy Information Security and Cyber Security Policy Conflicts of Interest Policy Precious Metals Responsible Supply Chain Compliance Policy			
	2-24 Embedding policy commitments	Message of the Chairperson, page 8-11 Message of the CEO, page 12-15 Sustainability Strategy, page 84-85 Sustainability Governance, page 86-87 Corporate Management, page 202-263			
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication with Stakeholders, page 92-93 Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237			
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication with Stakeholders, page 92-93 Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237			
	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237			
	2-28 Membership associations	Corporate Memberships and Supported Initiatives, page 97-99			
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder Engagement and Communication with Stakeholders, page 92-93			
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	There is no collective labor agreement.			

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission		
			Requirement(S) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
Material Topics					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89			
	3-2 List of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89			
Sustainable Financial Performance, Stability and Systematic Risk Management					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 QNB Türkiye in 2025, page 58-79 Green Transformation, page 106-131			
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	Outlook for 2025, page 54-55 Key Financial Indicators, page 56-57 QNB Türkiye in 2025, page 58-79 Value Creation Model, page 82-83			
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Green Transformation, page 106-131			

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GRI Content Index

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission		
			Requirement(S) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
Cybersecurity and Privacy of Customer Information					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Cybersecurity and Confidentiality of Customer Data, page 88-89 Data Protection and Management, page 140 Information Security and Cyber Security Policy page 140-141 ISO 27001 Information Security Management System Standard Certificate			
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Cybersecurity and Confidentiality of Customer Data, page 140 Data Protection and Management, page 140-141			
Customer Experience and Satisfaction					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Customer Experience and Satisfaction, page 134-135			
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-1 Requirements for product and service information and labeling	Responsible Customer Communication and Marketing Activities, page 139			
	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	Responsible Customer Communication and Marketing Activities, page 139			
	417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	Responsible Customer Communication and Marketing Activities, page 139			
Talent Management and Employee Well-being					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Transformation of Employee, page 168-187 Employee Code of Conduct Instruction			
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	Transformation of Employee, page 168-187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	401-3 Parental leave	Transformation of Employee, page 168-187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187			
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187			
	403-3 Occupational health services	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187			
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187			
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187			
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	403-9 Work-related injuries	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	403-10 Work-related ill health	Occupational Health and Safety, page 187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	Transformation of Employee, page 168-187 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Transformation of Employee, page 168-187			
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Transformation of Employee, page 168-187			

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission		
			Requirement(S) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
Climate Action					
GRI 302: Energy 2016	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Energy Policy Zero Waste Certificate (Crystal Tower) LEED Sertifikası			
	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organization	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	302-3 Energy intensity	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166			
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166			
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	303-3 Water withdrawal	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	303-4 Water discharge	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	303-5 Water consumption	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166			
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
	306-3 Waste generated	Environmental Footprint Reduction and Impact Management, page 159-166 Performance Tables, page 605-613			

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GRI Content Index

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission		
			Requirement(S) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
Operational Excellence and Business Continuity					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Operational Excellence and Business Continuity, page 156-158 Business Continuity Contingency Plan			
ESG Impact in Lending and Sustainable Finance					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Environmental and Social Risk Management System, page 88-89 Products and Services Supporting the Sustainable Finance and Transformation Economy, page 122-125 Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy			
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	Products and Services Supporting the Sustainable Finance and Transformation Economy, page 126-131			
Digital Transformation and Innovation					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Digital Transformation and Innovation, page 148-154 Platform Banking: The Digital Bridge, page 155			
Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Gender Equality					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175			
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Board Diversity Matrix, page 204-205			
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Inclusion, page 170-171 Gender Equality, page 172-175 Key Performance Indicators, page 602-604			
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	There were no cases of discrimination at QNB Türkiye during the reporting period.			
Biodiversity					
GRI 101: Biodiversity 2024	101-1 Policies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Management of Biodiversity and Forest Risk, page 120-121			
	101-2 Management of biodiversity impacts	Management of Biodiversity and Forest Risk, page 120-121			
	101-4 Identification of biodiversity impacts	Management of Biodiversity and Forest Risk, page 120-121			
	101-5 Locations with biodiversity impacts	Management of Biodiversity and Forest Risk, page 120-121			
	101-6 Direct drivers of biodiversity loss	Management of Biodiversity and Forest Risk, page 120-121			
	101-8 Ecosystem services	Management of Biodiversity and Forest Risk, page 120-121 Environmental and Social Risk Management System, page 122-125			

GRI Standard/ Other Source	Disclosure	Location	Omission		
			Requirement(S) Omitted	Reason	Explanation
Social and Community Investment					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Sustainable Society for the Future, page 190-201			
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Sustainable Society for the Future, page 190-201			
Responsible Procurement and Supply Chain					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167			
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167 Performance Tables, page 605-613			
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167			
	308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167			
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167			
	414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167			
Legal Compliance, Corporate Governance and Business Ethics					
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Priority Issues and Prioritization Matrix, page 88-89 Corporate Management, page 202-263 Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237 Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy:			
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237			
	205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237			
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, page 236-237			
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	QNB Türkiye does not employ child labor under any circumstances and expects its stakeholders across the value chain, particularly its suppliers, to comply with the age provisions specified in the relevant laws and regulations. Exclusion List, page 122 Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167 Equal Opportunity, Diversity and Gender Equality, page 170-171 Sustainability Policy			
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	QNB Türkiye and all stakeholders in its value chain, particularly its suppliers, do not tolerate forced labor under any circumstances. Exclusion List, page 122 Sustainable Supply Chain Management, page 167			

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Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Index

Focus Areas	Recommendations	References
Governance	a. Describe the Board's oversight of climate related risks and opportunities.	Message of the Chairperson, pages 8-11 Sustainability Governance, pages 86-87 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report
	b. Describe the role of management in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	
Strategy	a. Describe the climate related risks and opportunities in the short, medium and long term identified by the organization.	Managing Risks Related to Climate Change, pages 114-119 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report
	b. Describe the impact of climate related risks and opportunities on the organization's operations, strategy and financial planning.	Sustainability Strategy, pages 84-85 Managing Risks Related to Climate Change, pages 114-119 Products and Services Supporting the Transformation Economy, pages 126-131 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report
	c. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into account different climate related scenarios, including the 2°C or lower scenario.	Managing Risks Related to Climate Change, pages 114-119 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report
Risk Management	a. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate related risks.	Combating Climate Change and Environmental Compliance, pages 112-113 Managing Risks Related to Climate Change, pages 114-119 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report
	b. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate related risks.	
	c. Describe how the processes of identifying, assessing and managing climate related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management process.	
Criteria and Goals	a. State the criteria used by the organization to assess climate related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk process.	Green Transformation (Goals), pages 107 Managing Risks Related to Climate Change, pages 114-119 Operational Transformation (Goals), page 133 Reducing Environmental Footprint and Impact Management, pages 159-167 Key Performance Indicators, pages 602-604 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report
	b. State the Scope 1, Scope 2 and, where applicable, Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and associated risks.	
	c. Describe the objectives set by the organization to manage climate related risks and opportunities, and its performance against the objectives.	

SASB Index

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics

Focus Areas[18]	Recommendations	References
Information Security	FN-CB-230a.1	Cybersecurity and Confidentiality of Customer Data, page 140 Data Protection and Management, page 140-141 GRI Index 418-1 Information Security and Cyber Security Policy
	FN-CB-230a.2	
Financial Inclusion and Capacity Building	FN-CB-240a.1	Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy, pages 142-143
	FN-CB-240a.4	
Incorporating Environmental, Social and Governance Factors in Loan Analysis	FN-CB-410a.2.	Environmental and Social Risk Management System, pages 122-125 Products and Services Supporting the Transformation Economy, pages 126-131 Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy
Funded Emissions	FN-CB-410b.1	Managing Risks Related to Climate Change, pages 114-119 CDP Climate Change, Water Security and Forest - 2025 Report
	FN-CB-410b.2	
	FN-CB-410b.3	
	FN-CB-410b.4	
Business Ethics	FN-CB-510a.2	Transparency, Legal Compliance and Business Ethics, pages 236-237
Systemic Risk Management	FN-CB-550a.2	Assessment of the Audit Committee Regarding the Operation of Internal Control, Internal Audit and Risk Management Systems and its Activities during the Fiscal Year, pages 221-232

[18] Topics not directly related to our banking activities are not included in the tables.

Table 2. Activity Metrics

Activity Metric	SASB Code	Category of Related Disclosures
(1) number and (2) value of loans by segment: (a) personal, (b) small business and (c) corporate	FN-CB-000.B	Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy, pages 142-143 Performance Tables, pages 605-613

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