

QNB BANK ANONİM ŐIRKETİ

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
RELATED DISCLOSURES AS OF MARCH 31, 2026
TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S INTERIM REVIEW REPORT**

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



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

Independent Auditors’ Review Report on Consolidated Interim Financial Information

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

Introduction

We have reviewed the consolidated statement of financial position of QNB Bank A.Ş. (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries (together will be referred as “the Group”) at March 31, 2026 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders’ equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements for the three-months-period then ended. The Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial information in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes “Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents” published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

Basis of Qualified Conclusion

As stated in section 5, Part II 8.5 Explanations and Footnotes Related to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026 include free provision at an amount of thousand TL 4,000,000 which was provided in prior years 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”. In addition, as stated in section 5, Part IV.6 of Explanations and Footnotes Related to the Consolidated Financial Statements, accompanying consolidated statement of profit or loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, which is presented comparatively with the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, includes free provision charge at an amount of thousand TL 1,900,000. We provide a qualified conclusion due to the impact of this matter on the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026.



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Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, except for the effect of the matter referred in the basis of qualified conclusion paragraph on the consolidated financial statements, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not give a true view of the financial position of the Group at March 31, 2026 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three-months-period then ended in all aspects in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation.

Report on other regulatory requirements arising from legislation

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

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM
Partner

April 29, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

**THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF QNB BANK A.Ş.
FOR THE THREE MONTHS PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

The Parent Bank's
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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 three-month period ended designed by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency in line with the Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Publicly Announced and the Related Policies and Disclosures consists of the sections listed below:

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

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

Subsidiaries

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

Structured Entities

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

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended and related disclosures and footnotes that were subject to limited review, are prepared in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and the related statements and guidance and in compliance with the financial records of our Bank. Unless otherwise stated, the accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira (TL)**.

Abdulla Mubarak N Alkhalifa

Chairperson of
the Board of Directors

Saleh Nofal

Member of the Board of
Directors and Chairperson 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

Yeşim Güra

Member of the Board of
Directors and of the
Audit Committee

Najla Ibrahim N. J. Al-Mutawa

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 : Kenan Kahraman / Financial Reporting and Treasury Division Manager
Phone Number : (0 212) 318 57 79
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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK

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

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

II. Information About the Parent Bank's Shareholding Structure, Shareholders who Individually or Jointly Have 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

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 as of December 21, 2015. On April 7, 2016, BRSA permitted to transfer shares at ratios of 82.23%, 7.90%, 9.68% owned by National Bank of Greece S.A., NBGI Holdings B.V. and NBG Finance (Dollar) PLC respectively in the capital of the Parent Bank to Qatar National Bank S.A.Q. in the framework of paragraph 1 of article 18 of Banking Law and dropping direct share of National Bank of Greece S.A. to 0% through the aforementioned share transfer. Necessary permissions related to share transfer have been completed on May 4, 2016 before the Competition Authority while permission transactions regarding direct/indirect share ownership which shall realize in related affiliates of the Parent Bank (QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş., QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. and QNB Sağlık, Hayat, Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.). Before the related official bodies on May 12, 2016 and share transfer of the Parent Bank has been completed on June 15, 2016.

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

99.88% of shares of the Parent Bank are controlled by Qatar National Bank as of March 31, 2026 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 credits and total deposits QNB is the biggest bank of Middle East and North Africa.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK (Continued)

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

Name and Surname	Responsibility	Appointment Date	Education
Abdulla Mubarak N Alkhalifa (*)	Chairperson	March 26, 2026	Graduate
Yousef Mahmoud H. N. Al-Neama	Deputy Chairperson and Executive Member	May 28, 2019	Masters
Saleh Nofal	Board Member and Chairperson of the Audit Committee	March 30, 2023	Graduate
Ramzi T. A. Mari	Board Member	June 16, 2016	Masters
Dr. Fatma Abdulla S.S. Al-Suwaidi	Board Member	June 16, 2016	PhD
Najla Ibrahim N. J. Al Mutawa	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	March 27, 2025	Graduate
Osman Ömür Tan	Board Member and General Manager	January 1, 2022	Masters
Temel Güzeloglu	Board Member	April 16, 2010	Masters
Yeşim Güra	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	March 30, 2023	Masters
Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki	Board Member	May 28, 2019	Graduate
Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi	Board Member	June 22, 2017	Masters
Adnan Menderes Yayla	Executive Vice President	May 20, 2008	Masters
Köksal Çoban	Executive Vice President	August 19, 2008	Masters
Dr. Mehmet Kürşad Demirkol	Executive Vice President	October 8, 2010	PhD
Enis Kurtoğlu	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Murat Koraş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Engin Turhan	Executive Vice President	June 14, 2016	Masters
Cenk Akıncılar	Executive Vice President	January 21, 2019	Graduate
Burçin Dündar Tüzün	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Masters
Zeynep Kulalar	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Graduate
Ali Yılmaz	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2020	Masters
İsmail Işık	Executive Vice President	January 18, 2023	Masters
Sercan Kısas	Head of the Department of Internal Control and Compliance	January 1, 2024	Masters
Ersin Emir	Head of Internal Audit	February 18, 2011	Masters
Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran	Head of Risk Management Department	September 16, 2011	Masters

(*) Appointed to replace Dr. Ömer A. Aras at the General Assembly dated March 26, 2026 and the appointment process is ongoing at the BRSA.

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

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

Name Surname/Trade Name	Amount of Shares	Percentage of Shares	Paid-up Shares	Unpaid Shares
Qatar National Bank Q.P.S.C. ("QNB")	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 March 31, 2026, the Parent Bank operates through 415 domestic (December 31, 2025 – 416), 1 abroad (December 31, 2025 – 1) and 1 Atatürk Airport Free Trade Zone (December 31, 2025 – 1) branches. The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the 'Group' as of March 31, 2026, the Group has 13,197 (December 31, 2025 – 13,256) employees.

VI. The Existing Current or Likely Actual or Legal Barriers to Immediate Transfer of Equity or Repayment of Debts Between the Parent Bank and its Subsidiaries

None.

SECTION TWO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

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

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

		Current Period 31.03.2026			Prior Period 31.12.2025			
ASSETS		Section 5 Part I	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)		306,389,545	303,161,284	609,550,829	291,281,749	237,695,844	528,977,593
1.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents		139,970,636	244,925,415	384,896,051	123,073,619	179,773,620	302,847,239
1.1.1	Cash and Balances with The Central Bank	(1)	128,136,458	212,980,688	341,117,146	101,058,237	154,793,269	255,851,506
1.1.2	Banks	(3)	9,192,375	31,972,835	41,165,210	10,112,419	25,001,508	35,113,927
1.1.3	Money Market Placement	(4)	2,654,137	-	2,654,137	11,913,009	-	11,913,009
1.1.4	Expected Credit Losses (-)		12,334	28,108	40,442	10,046	21,157	31,203
1.2	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(2)	15,859,645	3,690,499	19,550,144	10,648,357	5,883,876	16,532,233
1.2.1	Government Debt Securities		9,142,307	1,977,121	11,119,428	4,434,400	4,074,056	8,508,456
1.2.2	Equity Securities		1,653,863	642,510	2,296,373	1,841,743	610,612	2,452,355
1.2.3	Other Financial Assets		5,063,475	1,070,868	6,134,343	4,372,214	1,199,208	5,571,422
1.3	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(5)	132,894,929	39,913,867	172,808,796	149,783,325	39,231,258	189,014,583
1.3.1	Government Debt Securities		132,893,406	39,890,154	172,783,560	149,781,806	39,207,845	188,989,651
1.3.2	Equity Securities		1,523	23,713	25,236	1,519	23,413	24,932
1.3.3	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	Derivative Financial Assets	(2,13)	17,664,335	14,631,503	32,295,838	7,776,448	12,807,090	20,583,538
1.4.1	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		8,541,766	12,568,076	21,109,842	3,544,923	10,869,383	14,414,306
1.4.2	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		9,122,569	2,063,427	11,185,996	4,231,525	1,937,707	6,169,232
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Net)		882,200,158	465,935,015	1,348,135,173	834,336,988	448,227,079	1,282,564,067
2.1	Loans	(6)	823,328,050	385,356,587	1,208,684,637	751,654,220	368,699,439	1,120,353,659
2.2	Lease Receivables	(12)	11,859,011	38,695,227	50,554,238	10,210,344	36,454,319	46,664,663
2.3	Factoring Receivables	(7)	24,879,616	9,797,763	34,677,379	26,447,475	9,348,345	35,795,820
2.4	Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	(8)	77,329,988	42,048,949	119,378,937	95,154,259	42,857,173	138,011,432
2.4.1	Government Debt Securities		77,329,988	42,048,949	119,378,937	95,154,259	42,857,173	138,011,432
2.4.2	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	Expected Credit Losses (-)		55,196,507	9,963,511	65,160,018	49,129,310	9,132,197	58,261,507
III.	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS(Net)	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	EQUITY INVESTMENTS		567,377	-	567,377	567,377	-	567,377
4.1	Investments in Associates (Net)	(9)	58,531	-	58,531	58,531	-	58,531
4.1.1	Associates Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2	Unconsolidated Associates		58,531	-	58,531	58,531	-	58,531
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)		26,688,901	564	26,689,465	26,358,149	545	26,358,694
VI.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)		8,221,333	-	8,221,333	7,758,738	-	7,758,738
6.1	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Other		8,221,333	-	8,221,333	7,758,738	-	7,758,738
VII.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	CURRENT TAX ASSET		1,070,567	-	1,070,567	500,112	-	500,112
IX.	DEFERRED TAX ASSET	(15)	2,612,457	-	2,612,457	662,719	-	662,719
X.	OTHER ASSETS (Net)	(17)	61,104,989	8,049,099	69,154,088	56,375,497	6,959,168	63,334,665
TOTAL ASSETS			1,288,855,327	777,145,962	2,066,001,289	1,217,841,329	692,882,636	1,910,723,965

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

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

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

LIABILITIES	Section 5 Part II	Current Period 31.03.2026			Prior Period 31.12.2025		
		TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I. DEPOSITS	(1)	631,996,235	411,837,039	1,043,833,274	630,670,674	369,862,841	1,000,533,515
II. FUNDS BORROWED	(3)	16,299,298	276,363,181	292,662,479	19,102,440	272,617,918	291,720,358
III. MONEY MARKETS BORROWINGS	(4)	83,306,064	48,480,184	131,786,248	50,172,007	42,120,432	92,292,439
IV. SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	(5)	19,936,024	158,786,335	178,722,359	26,515,675	121,789,577	148,305,252
4.1 Bills		18,432,988	-	18,432,988	24,196,751	-	24,196,751
4.2 Asset Backed Securities		1,450,000	-	1,450,000	2,318,924	-	2,318,924
4.3 Bonds		53,036	158,786,335	158,839,371	-	121,789,577	121,789,577
V. FUNDS		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Borrowers' Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT or LOSS		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(2)	8,228,531	18,045,845	26,274,376	5,775,508	6,295,676	12,071,184
7.1 Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		7,997,734	17,391,163	25,388,897	5,498,059	5,554,519	11,052,578
7.2 Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		230,797	654,682	885,479	277,449	741,157	1,018,606
VIII. FACTORING LIABILITIES		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. LEASE LIABILITIES (Net)	(7)	3,412,521	836	3,413,357	3,166,935	-	3,166,935
X. PROVISIONS	(8)	17,411,884	6,679,745	24,091,629	17,919,327	5,733,876	23,653,203
10.1 Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Reserve for Employee Benefits		4,563,069	47,601	4,610,670	5,621,521	46,032	5,667,553
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		5,979,973	6,416,808	12,396,781	5,459,165	5,455,639	10,914,804
10.4 Other Provisions		6,868,842	215,336	7,084,178	6,838,641	232,205	7,070,846
XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	(9)	6,398,442	-	6,398,442	4,680,235	-	4,680,235
XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		57,997	-	57,997	183,612	-	183,612
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)	-	37,835,006	37,835,006	-	35,537,984	35,537,984
14.1 Subordinated Loans		-	23,980,749	23,980,749	-	22,508,108	22,508,108
14.2 Other Debt Instruments		-	13,854,257	13,854,257	-	13,029,876	13,029,876
XV. OTHER LIABILITIES		107,032,576	28,424,050	135,456,626	102,256,261	23,406,936	125,663,197
XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		185,716,522	(247,026)	185,469,496	171,300,273	1,615,778	172,916,051
16.1 Paid-in Capital	(12)	5,500,000	-	5,500,000	5,500,000	-	5,500,000
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		12,838,383	-	12,838,383	12,796,009	-	12,796,009
16.4 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		(1,629,686)	(247,026)	(1,876,712)	(252,894)	1,615,778	1,362,884
16.5 Profit Reserves		153,215,343	-	153,215,343	105,400,631	-	105,400,631
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		1,702,954	-	1,702,954	1,015,487	-	1,015,487
16.5.2 Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		151,512,389	-	151,512,389	104,385,144	-	104,385,144
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6 Profit/Loss		15,747,271	-	15,747,271	47,814,712	-	47,814,712
16.6.1 Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2 Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		15,747,271	-	15,747,271	47,814,712	-	47,814,712
16.7 Minority Interest		44,497	-	44,497	41,101	-	41,101
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,079,796,094	986,205,195	2,066,001,289	1,031,742,947	878,981,018	1,910,723,965

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

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

	Section 5 Part III	Current Period 31.03.2026			Prior Period 31.12.2025		
		TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
OFF-BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS							
A. (I+II+III)		2,447,251,686	2,147,117,462	4,594,369,148	2,127,891,507	1,878,230,940	4,006,122,447
I. GUARANTEES	(1), (2), (3), (4)	130,234,493	115,073,846	245,308,339	115,363,380	109,442,980	224,806,360
1.1. Letters of guarantee		113,714,275	67,777,413	181,491,688	101,768,495	67,722,356	169,494,851
1.1.1. Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		1,823,964	602,479	2,426,443	1,769,017	494,295	2,263,312
1.1.2. Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		55,260,182	67,174,934	122,435,116	49,619,351	67,232,061	116,851,412
1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		56,630,129	-	56,630,129	50,380,127	-	50,380,127
1.2. Bank loans		16,473,938	25,386,779	41,860,717	13,543,006	20,407,078	33,950,084
1.2.1. Import letter of acceptance		16,473,938	25,386,779	41,860,717	13,543,006	20,407,078	33,950,084
1.2.2. Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Letters of credit		46,280	21,909,654	21,955,934	51,879	21,309,546	21,361,425
1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		46,280	15,513,713	15,559,993	51,879	16,610,378	16,662,257
1.3.2. Other letters of credit		-	6,395,941	6,395,941	-	4,699,168	4,699,168
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		1,669,360,268	105,122,758	1,774,483,026	1,548,889,821	63,936,698	1,612,826,519
2.1. Irrevocable commitments	(1)	1,577,325,387	88,678,472	1,666,003,859	1,438,221,028	54,923,292	1,493,144,320
2.1.1. Forward asset purchase and sales commitments		17,948,176	71,036,268	88,984,444	20,145,551	37,971,478	58,117,029
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		310,706,108	4,440	310,710,548	300,305,510	4,285	300,309,795
2.1.5. Securities underwriting commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6. Commitments for reserve deposit requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7. Payment commitment for checks		17,009,737	-	17,009,737	13,909,224	-	13,909,224
2.1.8. Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		1,040,319	-	1,040,319	998,545	-	998,545
2.1.9. Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1,212,755,663	-	1,212,755,663	1,088,199,029	-	1,088,199,029
2.1.10. Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities		305,120	-	305,120	251,784	-	251,784
2.1.11. Receivables from short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12. Payables for short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13. Other irrevocable commitments		17,560,264	17,637,764	35,198,028	14,411,385	16,947,529	31,358,914
2.2. Revocable commitments		92,034,881	16,444,286	108,479,167	110,668,793	9,013,406	119,682,199
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		90,012,979	6,732,285	96,745,264	109,601,172	-	109,601,172
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		2,021,902	9,712,001	11,733,903	1,067,621	9,013,406	10,081,027
III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	(5), (6)	647,656,925	1,926,920,858	2,574,577,783	463,638,306	1,704,851,262	2,168,489,568
3.1. Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		87,309,161	345,130,955	432,440,116	89,411,511	303,229,272	392,640,783
3.1.1. Fair value hedge		22,599,849	122,289,803	144,889,652	90,383,274	90,383,274	113,065,923
3.1.2. Cash flow hedge		64,709,312	222,841,152	287,550,464	66,729,312	212,845,548	279,574,860
3.1.3. Hedge of net investment in foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Held for trading transactions		560,347,764	1,581,789,903	2,142,137,667	374,226,795	1,401,621,990	1,775,848,785
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions		107,063,597	119,656,516	226,720,113	62,033,027	86,084,886	148,117,913
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency transactions-buy		4,223,797	103,043,859	107,267,656	847,949	69,044,492	69,892,441
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency transactions-sell		102,839,800	16,612,657	119,452,457	61,185,078	17,040,394	78,225,472
3.2.2. Swap transactions related to foreign currency and interest rates		389,878,360	1,341,903,501	1,731,781,861	260,189,370	1,206,536,244	1,466,725,614
3.2.2.1. Foreign currency swap-buy		3,303,104	523,460,166	526,763,270	12,930	471,161,733	471,174,663
3.2.2.2. Foreign currency swap-sell		85,421,256	450,978,785	536,400,041	59,443,440	412,509,727	471,953,167
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swaps-buy		150,577,000	183,732,275	334,309,275	100,366,500	161,432,392	261,798,892
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swaps-sell		150,577,000	183,732,275	334,309,275	100,366,500	161,432,392	261,798,892
3.2.3. Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options		48,103,847	105,988,309	154,092,156	51,847,207	108,847,772	160,694,979
3.2.3.1. Foreign currency options-buy		11,381,142	63,820,809	75,201,951	20,865,403	58,924,803	79,790,206
3.2.3.2. Foreign currency options-sell		36,722,705	42,167,500	78,890,205	30,981,804	49,922,969	80,904,773
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		15,301,960	14,241,577	29,543,537	157,191	153,088	310,279
3.2.4.1. Foreign currency futures-buy		12,898,422	1,849,098	14,747,520	-	153,088	153,088
3.2.4.2. Foreign currency futures-sell		2,403,538	12,392,479	14,796,017	157,191	-	157,191
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)		9,091,814,304	2,389,891,748	11,481,706,052	8,168,506,986	2,339,956,988	10,508,463,974
IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		2,673,591,889	339,900,234	3,013,492,123	2,334,932,146	341,109,304	2,676,041,450
4.1. Customer Fund and Portfolio Assets		250,741,471	246,796,252	497,537,723	228,430,836	244,436,766	472,867,602
4.2. Investment securities held in custody		1,898,784,375	51,901,359	1,950,685,734	1,601,816,619	57,312,679	1,659,129,298
4.3. Checks received for collection		90,340,166	12,995,844	103,336,010	90,631,513	10,650,332	101,281,845
4.4. Commercial notes received for collection		8,301,562	3,174,486	11,476,048	7,903,637	3,065,798	10,969,435
4.5. Other assets received for collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6. Assets received for public offering		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7. Other items under custody		425,424,315	25,032,293	450,456,608	406,149,541	25,643,729	431,793,270
4.8. Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V. PLEDGED ITEMS		3,556,191,913	1,078,400,517	4,634,592,430	3,256,459,913	1,056,067,329	4,312,527,242
5.1. Marketable securities		54,899,132	86,163,574	141,062,706	52,120,069	88,378,930	140,498,999
5.2. Guarantee notes		2,386,802	992,135	3,378,937	2,009,608	813,522	2,823,130
5.3. Commodity		1,764,684	-	1,764,684	1,826,684	-	1,826,684
5.4. Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5. Properties		821,708,289	468,374,326	1,290,082,615	768,773,800	460,401,695	1,229,175,495
5.6. Other pledged items		2,675,433,006	522,870,482	3,198,303,488	2,431,729,752	506,473,182	2,938,202,934
5.7. Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES		2,862,030,502	971,590,997	3,833,621,499	2,577,114,927	942,780,355	3,519,895,282
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)		11,539,065,990	4,537,009,210	16,076,075,200	10,296,398,493	4,218,187,928	14,514,586,421

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(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 - 31.03.2026	Prior Period 01.01 - 31.03.2025
I.	INTEREST INCOME	(1)	107,386,188	102,715,055
1.1	Interest income on loans		71,068,802	66,880,227
1.2	Interest income on reserve deposits		8,394,176	8,955,600
1.3	Interest income on banks		5,619,886	5,849,072
1.4	Interest income on money market transactions		546,895	90,596
1.5	Interest income on securities portfolio		16,252,633	16,338,601
1.5.1	Financial assets measured at FVTPL		684,156	603,445
1.5.2	Financial assets measured at FVOCI		11,116,662	10,038,073
1.5.3	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		4,451,815	5,697,083
1.6	Financial lease income		1,933,823	1,465,584
1.7	Other interest income		3,569,973	3,135,375
II.	INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	(2)	73,840,925	79,400,729
2.1	Interest on deposits		53,711,023	59,527,569
2.2	Interest on funds borrowed		6,593,687	5,130,726
2.3	Interest on money market transactions		8,438,169	11,591,837
2.4	Interest on securities issued		4,586,679	2,863,034
2.5	Interests on leases		286,516	148,789
2.6	Other interest expenses		224,851	138,774
III.	NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)		33,545,263	23,314,326
IV.	NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES		20,682,235	17,101,875
4.1	Fees and commissions received		29,679,917	22,822,443
4.1.1	Non-cash loans		508,841	413,198
4.1.2	Others		29,171,076	22,409,245
4.2	Fees and commissions paid (-)		8,997,682	5,720,568
4.2.1	Non-cash loans		6,376	3,494
4.2.2	Others		8,991,306	5,717,074
V.	DIVIDEND INCOME	(3)	356,831	2,577
VI.	TRADING INCOME / LOSSES (Net)	(4)	(7,886,201)	(3,855,334)
6.1	Trading income/losses on securities		3,301,765	1,665,871
6.2	Income/losses from derivative transactions		(11,626,827)	(2,094,061)
6.3	Foreign exchange income/losses		438,861	(3,427,144)
VII.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(5)	307,980	151,165
VIII.	TOTAL OPERATING GROSS PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)		47,006,108	36,714,609
IX.	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)	(6)	8,805,433	6,041,068
X.	OTHER PROVISION LOSSES (-)	(6)	16,509	1,923,274
XI.	PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)		8,666,607	6,589,946
XII.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	(7)	9,221,003	6,364,632
XIII.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)		20,296,556	15,795,689
XIV.	EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER		-	-
XV.	INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING		-	-
XVI.	INCOME/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION		-	-
XVII.	OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XII+...+XV)	(8)	20,296,556	15,795,689
XVIII.	PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(9)	4,545,889	4,605,550
18.1	Current tax charge		5,192,015	1,197,335
18.2	Deferred tax charge (+)		1,365,971	3,496,288
18.3	Deferred tax credit (-)		(2,012,097)	(88,073)
XIX.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)	(10)	15,750,667	11,190,139
XX.	INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
20.1	Income from assets held for sale		-	-
20.2	Income from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
20.3	Others		-	-
XXI.	EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)		-	-
21.1	Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-
21.2	Expenses on sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
21.3	Others		-	-
XXII.	PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX±XXI)		-	-
XXIII.	PROVISION FOR TAXES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)		-	-
23.1	Current tax charge		-	-
23.2	Deferred tax charge (+)		-	-
23.3	Deferred tax credit (-)		-	-
XXIV.	NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)		-	-
XXV.	NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)	(11)	15,750,667	11,190,139
25.1	Group's profit/loss		15,747,271	11,187,849
25.2	Minority interest		3,396	2,290
	Earnings per share		0.2863	0.2034

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

(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 – 31.03.2026	Prior Period 01.01 – 31.03.2025
I. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	15,750,667	11,190,139
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(3,197,222)	(2,263,311)
2.1 Other Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	42,374	210
2.1.1 Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	-	-
2.1.2 Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Expense	60,534	321
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	(18,160)	(96)
2.2 Other Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(3,239,596)	(2,263,521)
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2 Income/Expense from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	(7,670,671)	(5,487,771)
2.2.3 Income/Expense from Cash Flow Hedges	3,042,491	2,249,422
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	1,388,579	974,828
III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	12,553,445	8,926,828

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Section 5 Part V	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss							Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss					Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
		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	Other (**)	Profit Reserves						
Prior Period – 01.01 – 31.03.2025																		
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		-	-	-	-	-	225	(15)	-	(3,838,116)	1,574,595	-	-	11,187,849	8,924,538	2,290	8,926,828	
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X. Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174,298	(36,174,298)	-	-	-	-	
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174,298	(36,174,298)	-	-	-	-	
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+X+XI)		3,350,000	714	-	-	11,300,460	(703,627)	1,602	-	(8,062,886)	3,300,372	107,550,631	-	11,187,849	127,925,115	32,359	127,957,474	

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Section 5 Part V	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss							Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss					Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
		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	Other (**)	Profit Reserves						
Current Period- 01.01 – 31.03.2026																		
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		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	
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1 Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2 Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)		5,500,000	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	
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	42,374	-	-	(5,375,888)	2,136,292	-	-	15,747,271	12,550,049	3,396	12,553,445	
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X. Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,814,712	(47,814,712)	-	-	-	-	
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,814,712	(47,814,712)	-	-	-	-	
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+X+XI)		5,500,000	714	-	-	13,604,339	(767,573)	1,617	-	(5,010,535)	3,133,823	153,215,343	-	15,747,271	185,424,999	44,497	185,469,496	

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

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

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

VI. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Current Period 01.01 – 31.03.2026	Prior Period 01.01 – 31.03.2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM / (TO) BANKING OPERATIONS		
1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	16,863,688	(14,367,455)
1.1.1 Interest Received	94,596,322	93,121,853
1.1.2 Interest Paid	(71,568,346)	(76,573,113)
1.1.3 Dividend Received	356,831	2,577
1.1.4 Fees and Commissions Received	29,719,042	22,849,257
1.1.5 Other Income	270,051	151,165
1.1.6 Collections from Previously Written Off Loans	3,434,050	2,497,983
1.1.7 Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers	(9,868,707)	(6,956,694)
1.1.8 Taxes Paid	(7,642,510)	(2,807,852)
1.1.9 Others	(22,433,045)	(46,652,631)
1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(15,922,428)	41,233,619
1.2.1 Net (Increase) Decrease in Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/loss	(2,954,327)	(1,178,034)
1.2.2 Net (Increase) Decrease in Due from Banks	(26,334,238)	(15,079,286)
1.2.3 Net (Increase) Decrease in Loans	(83,616,131)	(60,219,579)
1.2.4 Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	(9,000,906)	3,323,204
1.2.5 Net Increase (Decrease) in Bank Deposits	(13,934,788)	(20,552,022)
1.2.6 Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Deposits	51,187,539	119,748,919
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	11,897,872	718,787
1.2.9 Net Increase (Decrease) in Matured Payables	-	-
1.2.10 Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	56,832,551	14,471,630
I. Net Cash Provided from Banking Operations	941,260	26,866,164
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
II. Net Cash Provided from / (used in) Investing Activities	39,480,942	(3,140,524)
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	(2,598,498)	(1,802,415)
2.4 Fixed Assets Sales	343,588	158,129
2.5 Cash Paid for Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(62,073,865)	(54,937,884)
2.6 Cash Obtained from Sale of financial assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	77,391,130	49,532,235
2.7 Cash Paid for Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	(12,628,972)	(26,339,688)
2.8 Cash Obtained from Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	39,047,559	30,249,099
2.9 Other	-	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
III. Net cash provided from / (used in) financing activities	15,428,487	48,671,687
3.1 Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued	84,239,460	96,285,298
3.2 Cash used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued	(68,566,484)	(47,244,792)
3.3 Issued Equity Instruments	-	-
3.4 Dividends Paid	-	-
3.5 Payments for Finance Leases	(244,489)	(368,819)
3.6 Other	-	-
IV. Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,374	5,592,075
V. Net Increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III+IV)	55,870,063	77,989,402
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	164,601,582	163,342,431
VII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period (V+VI)	220,471,645	241,331,833

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

**SECTION THREE
ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

I. Basis of Presentation

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

The Group prepares the financial statements within the scope of the "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" related with Banking Law published in the Official Gazette no, 26333 dated November 1, 2006 and in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and in case where a specific regulation is not made by BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standards 34 ("TAS 34") Interim Financial Reporting Standard and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("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 June 28, 2012 and numbered 28337, along with their subsequent amendments and supplements.

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

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

The accounting policies and valuation principles followed in the preparation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements prepared for the year ending December 31, 2025. The accounting policies and valuation principles related with current period are explained in Notes II to XXVIII below.

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

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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

2.1. Other

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for High Inflation Economies ("TAS 29"), the economies experiencing high inflation are addressed, specifying the threshold value to be used in determining whether high inflation exists in an economy and providing guidance on how the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a high inflation economy should be adjusted for inflation. In the announcement issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority dated November 23, 2023, regarding the Inflation Adjustment of Financial Statements of Companies Subject to Independent Audits, authorized institutions or organizations responsible for regulation and supervision in their respective fields were granted the discretion to establish different transition dates for the implementation of inflation accounting. In this context, with the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") dated January 11, 2024 and numbered 10825, the transition date for banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies to adopt TAS 29 has been set as January 1, 2025. However, in the decision numbered 11021 dated December 5, 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 December 18, 2025, the BRSA has revoked the Board Decision numbered 10825 dated January 11, 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 consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2026, 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 February 16, 2019 and numbered 30688 and with this announcement, the mandatory effective date of the standard was postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Based on POA's letter dated February 15, 2024 and numbered 22667, the effective date of TFRS 17 has been further postponed to January 1, 2025. With the recent announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows for a wide range of applications. In this regard, the Parent Bank has not applied the relevant standard in its unconsolidated financial statements for its subsidiary, QNB Sigorta.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

1. Strategy for the use of financial instruments

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

Besides customer deposits, the Parent Bank funds its long term fixed interest rate TL loan portfolio with long term (up to 10 years) floating interest rate foreign currency funds obtained from international markets. The Parent Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from 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 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 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 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 March 31, 2026 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 ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(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 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 March 31, 2026, derivative financial transactions loss amounting to TL 11,626,827 (March 31, 2025 – TL 2,094,061 derivative financial transactions loss) and net foreign exchange gain amounting to TL 438,861 (March 31, 2025 – TL 3,427,144 net foreign exchange expense) excluding net interest expense amounting to TL 14,538,043 (March 31, 2025 – TL 8,765,736 net interest expense) arising from derivative financial transactions, the net profit on foreign currency transactions is TL 3,350,077 (March 31, 2025 – TL 3,244,531 net profit on foreign currency transactions).

2.3. Foreign associates

None.

III. Information on Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control

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

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

	Consolidation Method	Place of Establishment	Subject of Operations	Effective Share of the Group (%)	
				March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
1. QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (QNB Invest)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Securities Intermediary Services	100.00	100.00
2. QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (QNB Portföy)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Portfolio Management	100.00	100.00
3. QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. (QNB Finansleasing)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Financial Leasing	99.40	99.40
4. QNB Faktoring A.Ş. (QNB Faktoring)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Factoring Services	100.00	100.00
5. QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Asset Lease	100.00	100.00
6. QNBeyond Ventures B.V.	Full Consolidation	Netherlands	Financial Holding	100.00	100.00
7. QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş. (QNB Sigorta)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Private Pension and Insurance	100.00	100.00

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

Differences between the accounting policies of subsidiaries and entities under common control and those of the Parent Bank are adjusted, if material. The financial statements of the subsidiaries and entities under common control are prepared as of March 31, 2026.

1. Subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

2. Associates and entities under common control

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

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Products

The Group enters into forward currency purchase/sale agreements and swap transactions to reduce the foreign currency risk and interest rate risk and manage foreign currency liquidity risk. The Group also carries out currency and interest options, 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 "IFRS 9" and Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"), respectively. Derivative instruments held for trading and derivative instruments hedging purpose are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Also, the liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative transactions are recorded as off-balance sheet items at their contractual values.

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

Fair values of 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 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.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

(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)

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 creditor loans 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 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.

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

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

In fair value hedge accounting

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting 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 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.

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 which is classified as 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 securities issued by the Parent Bank using interest rate swap transactions as hedging instruments.

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

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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

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.

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

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

As of September 30, 2018, the Parent Bank terminated the hedge accounting for the fair value hedge of the fair value risk arising from the changes in the exchange rates for the real estates purchased in previous periods in foreign currency and the fair value of which is in foreign currency in the market and as of March 31, 2026, fair value exchange difference adjustment amounting to TL 1,052,492 (December 31, 2025 – TL 1,059,318) 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 standard by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. When applying the effective interest rate method, an entity identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognized in profit or loss.

When applying the effective interest method, The Parent Bank amortized any fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the financial instrument. In case an interest was accrued on a security before its acquisition, the collected interest is divided into two parts as interest before and after the acquisition and only the interest of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements. If the expectation for the cash flows from financial asset is revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the change is reflected in the carrying amount of asset and in the related statement of profit or loss line and is amortized over the estimated life of financial asset.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses (Continued)

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

VI. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expenses

Except for fees and commissions that are integral part of the effective interest rates of financial instruments measured at amortized costs, the fees and commissions are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Except for certain fees related with certain banking transactions and recognized when the related service is given, fees and commissions received or paid and other fees and commissions paid to financial institutions are accounted under accrual basis of accounting throughout the service period.

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments

Initial recognition of financial instruments

The 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 within the scope of TFRS 9 whether their “contractual cash-flows solely represent payments of principal and interest” and assessed the asset classification within the business model.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

Assessment of business model

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

The Parent Bank's business models are divided into three categories.

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

This is a model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realize cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at amortized cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Receivables from the Central Bank, Banks, 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 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
- 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 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

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.

"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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

Some portion of the Eurobond portfolio which has been recognized as financial assets at FV through OCI are designated as fair value hedged items, hedged against interest rate fluctuations, starting from March and April 2009, hedged against interest rate fluctuations. Those securities are disclosed under financial assets at FV through OCI in order to be in line with balance sheet presentation. The fair value differences of Eurobond and TL government bond hedged items are accounted for under “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.

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”, 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 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and loans measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts not measured at fair value through profit/loss based on TFRS 9 and the regulation published in the Official Gazette No. 29750 dated June 22, 2016 in connection with “Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans” effective from January 1, 2018. At each reporting date, the Group shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group considers the changes in the default risk of financial instrument, when making the assessment.

The expected credit losses estimate is unbiased, probability-weighted and includes supportable information about estimates of past events, current conditions and forecasts of 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 March 31, 2026, minimum probability of default rate of Basel II is used in the expected credit loss calculation of receivables from public institutions and organizations, such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained below.

Stage 2

As of the reporting date of the financial asset, in the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2. Impairment for credit risk is determined on the basis of the instrument’s lifetime expected credit losses. 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 Parent Bank accounts lifetime expected credit loss. 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
- 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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Calculation of expected credit losses

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

While the expected credit loss is estimated, three scenarios (internal base, internal 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 loss which is unbiased and probability-weighted determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

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 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
- Policy Interest Rate

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

The Parent Bank updates the macroeconomic variables used in 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 March 31, 2026. 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 the year 2026, will be revised in the following reporting periods, taking into account the existing portfolio and future expectations.

Calculating the Expected Credit Loss Period

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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

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

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

The Parent Bank classifies the financial asset as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where any of the following conditions are satisfied as a result of a qualitative assessment:

- Loans overdue more than 30 days as of the reporting date
- Loans classified as watch-list
- 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.

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 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,
- Lifetime expected credit loss provision has been made due to the default of the borrower.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Write-Off Policy (Continued)

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

Within the scope of TFRS 9, the amount written off during the period is TL 164,649 (December 31, 2025 - TL 7,050,445) and the effect of the amount written off on the NPL ratio is 0.01% (December 31, 2025 - 0.25%), While the NPL ratio is calculated as 3.91% (December 31, 2025 - 3.66%) based on the current period non-performing loan figures, the ratio including the total loans written off during the year is calculated 3.92% (December 31, 2025 - 3.91%).

IX. Explanations on Netting of Financial Instruments

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

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

1. Derecognition of financial assets due to change in contractual terms

Based on TFRS 9, the renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset could lead to the derecognition of the existing financial asset. When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered as 'new' financial asset. When the Parent Bank assesses the characteristics of the new contractual terms of the financial asset, it evaluates the contractual cash flows including foreign currency rate changes, conversion to equity, counterparty changes and solely principal and interest on principle.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, it is recalculated the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognized a modification 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 Parent Bank derecognizes the asset, if the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset are expired or the related financial asset and all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party. Except for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the total amount consisting of the 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (Continued)

3. Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4. Reclassification of financial instruments

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

5. Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments

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

Restructuring is 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.

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,
- At least 1 year should pass over the date of restructuring (or if it is later), the date of removal from non-performing loan category, at least 10% (or the ratio specified in the legislation) of the total principal amount at the time restructuring/refinancing shall be paid.

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

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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

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

As of the balance sheet date, securities subject to repo amounting to TL 159,867,820 (December 31, 2025 – TL 110,719,465).

As of March 31, 2026 the Parent Bank has no securities that are subject to lending transactions (December 31, 2025 – 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 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 March 31, 2026, the Group has assets held for sale and discontinued operations explained in footnote 1.16. of Section Five.

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

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

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets

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

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

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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets (Continued)

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

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

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

With the 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 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 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 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions (Continued)

Lease Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

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

XVI. Explanations on Factoring Receivables

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

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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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Obligations of the Group Concerning 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 funds 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 of financial position, insurance technical provisions consist of life insurance mathematical reserves, unexpired risks reserve, equalization reserve and outstanding claims provision.

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. The relevant provision is calculated in accordance with the formulas and principles set out in the approved technical bases of the tariffs.

For insurance contracts other than those for which mathematical reserves are established, companies are required to establish unearned premium reserves. Unearned premium reserves consist of the gross portion of the premiums accrued for insurance contracts in force, without making any deduction for commissions or other discounts, corresponding to the part extending to the following accounting period or accounting periods, calculated on a daily basis.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIX. Explanations on Insurance Technical Provisions (Continued)

Companies are required to set aside an unexpired risks reserve in cases where the expected claims that may arise from insurance contracts in force, for which unearned premium reserves have been recognized, exceed the amount of unearned premium reserves allocated for such contracts.

Companies are required to establish an equalization reserve for earthquake guarantees provided in all branches, including additional guarantees, in order to balance the fluctuations in compensation rates that may occur in future accounting periods and to cover catastrophic risks.

Outstanding claims provision is established for claims and indemnities that have been incurred and accrued but not yet paid, as well as for claims and indemnities that have been incurred but not yet reported together with their estimated amounts.

Written premiums represent the remaining amount after deducting cancellations and taxes from the premiums of policies issued during the period. In life and non-life branches, premium income is recognized together with the issuance of accrued policies. Cash or installment payments are accepted in accordance with the customer's request. The Company does not have any products related to savings life insurance for the relevant period.

XX. Explanations on Taxation

1. Corporate Tax

According to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 published in the Official Gazette No. 26205 dated June 21, 2006, it is stated that; "While corporate tax is calculated at a rate of 20% on corporate profits, Corporate tax is collected at a rate of 25% on the corporate earnings of banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies".

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

With the 75% of the profits arising from the sale of the participation shares held in the Parent Bank's assets for more than two years and the founder's shares, usufruct shares and preference rights held for the same period and 50% of the incomes arising from the sale of immovables that are in the assets of the 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 November 27, 2024, the exemption rate for income on the 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 2026 and subsequent taxation periods, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of October 1, 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

1. Corporate Tax (Continued)

With the publication of Law No. 7566 in the Official Gazette dated December 19, 2025 and numbered 33112, the second article of this Law amended 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, declared and paid based on the quarterly earnings determined for the relevant 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 February 3, 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 December 22, 2021, No. 31697. However, with the Presidential Decree No. 9286 dated December 21, 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 December 25, 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 August 2, 2024 and will apply to the profits earned in the 2025 fiscal year and subsequent taxation periods. With the addition of Article 32/C titled “Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax” to the Corporate Tax Law, it has been stipulated that the corporate tax calculated in accordance with the provisions of Articles 32 and 32/A of the Law cannot be less than 10% of the corporate income before deductions and exemptions. The domestic minimum corporate tax will also apply to the provisional tax periods.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

2. Deferred Tax

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

The Corporate Tax rate for banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies will be applied as 30%, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of October 1, 2023 and will also be applied to the profits earned in 2023 and subsequent taxation periods. As of March 31, 2026, deferred tax calculation has been made for assets and liabilities at a rate of 30%.

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

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

3. Global Minimum Complementary Corporate Income Tax

In September 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 12 that introduce a mandatory exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar 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 August 2, 2024. Although secondary legislation on the subject has not been published, preliminary assessments based on the regulations published by the OECD indicate that these regulations will not have any impact on the financials. However, changes in legislation in Türkiye and other countries where QNB Bank A.Ş. operates are monitored.

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 November 18, 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

4. Transfer Pricing (Continued)

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. Additional Explanations on Borrowings

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

XXII. Explanations on Share Issues

There were no shares issued in 2026 (January 1 – December 31, 2025 – The Bank's share capital was increased by TL 2,150,000 through a bonus issue funded from extraordinary reserves).

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 March 31, 2026, the Group does not have any government incentives or supports (December 31, 2025 – 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

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

Corporate and Commercial Banking serves corporate firms with an annual turnover of TL 10 billion (full TL) or more, multinational companies operating in Türkiye and commercial firms with an annual turnover of TL 1 billion –10 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 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	20,623,405	11,864,984	14,517,719	47,006,108
Dividend Income	-	-	356,831	356,831
Profit Before Taxes	5,304,474	4,529,407	10,462,675	20,296,556
Provision for Taxes(-)	-	-	4,545,889	4,545,889
Net Profit/Loss	5,304,474	4,529,407	5,916,786	15,750,667
Total Assets	513,698,029	715,058,205	708,208,679	2,066,001,289
Segment Assets	513,698,029	715,058,205	708,208,679	1,936,964,913
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	567,377
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	128,468,999
Total Liabilities	673,618,876	334,751,445	702,743,421	2,066,001,289
Segment Liabilities	673,618,876	334,751,445	702,743,421	1,711,113,742
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	169,418,051
Equity	-	-	-	185,469,496

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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	20,291,464	9,510,924	6,912,221	36,714,609
Dividend Income	-	-	2,577	2,577
Profit Before Taxes	9,028,345	4,695,781	2,071,563	15,795,689
Tax Provision (-)	-	-	4,605,550	4,605,550
Net Profit/Loss	9,028,345	4,695,781	(2,533,987)	11,190,139
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

(*) The income statement items represent the balances as of March 31, 2025.

XXVI. Explanations on Profit Reserves and Profit Distribution

The General Assembly Meeting of the Parent Bank was held on March 26, 2026, In the Board of Directors meeting, it was decided that profit from 2025 operations to be distributed as follows.

2025 Profit Distribution Table:

Current Year Profit	47,814,783
A – General Legal Reserve (TCC 519/A) 5%	328,316
B – Real Estate Sales Profit Fund (Corporate Tax Law 5.1/E)	11,150
C – Extraordinary Reserves	47,475,317

XXVII. 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
Group's Net Profit for the Period	15,747,271	11,187,849
Weighted Average Amount of Shares Issued (Thousands)	55,000,000	55,000,000
Earnings per Share	0.2863	0.2034

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 March 31, 2026 , there are no bonus shares issued (Amount of issued bonus shared as of December 31, 2025 is 21,500,000,000).

XXVIII. Explanations on Other Matters

None.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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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 March 31, 2026, Group’s total capital has been calculated as TL 227,328,548 (December 31, 2025 - TL 216,883,361), capital adequacy ratio is 14.70% (December 31, 2025 - 17.21%).

In the calculation of the amount subject to credit risk, pursuant to the Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks (the “Regulation”) published in the Official Gazette dated October 23, 2015 and as stated in the Board Decision dated April 28, 2022 and numbered 9996, with the Board Decision dated December 19, 2024 and numbered 11038 when calculating the valued amounts of monetary assets and non-monetary assets, other than items in foreign currency measured at historical cost, in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards and related specific provisions, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye foreign exchange buying rates as of June 28, 2024 have been used since January 1, 2025. This practice was abolished as of January 1, 2026, following the BRSA decision dated November 13, 2025 and numbered 11286.

In accordance with the BRSA Decision No. 10747 dated December 12, 2023, if the net valuation differences of the securities held by the banks in the “Securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” portfolio are negative as of January 1, 2024, these differences are not taken into consideration in the equity amount to be calculated and used for the capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the Regulation on Equity of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated September 5, 2013 and numbered 28756 and it has been decided to continue to apply the existing provisions of the said Regulation for “Securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” acquired after January 1, 2024. This application was terminated as of January 1, 2026.

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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 March 31, 2026	Prior Period December 31, 2025
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	5,500,000	5,500,000
Share issue premiums	714	714
Reserves	153,215,343	105,400,631
Income recognized in equity as per TAS	15,809,036	18,203,078
Profit	15,747,271	47,814,712
Current Period Profit	15,747,271	47,814,712
Prior Period Profit	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	1,617	1,617
Minorities' Share	44,497	41,101
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	190,318,478	176,961,853
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	7,712,887	1,271,194
Improvement costs for operating leasing	627,832	662,047
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	7,374,505	6,817,421
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Differences are not recognized at the fair value of assets and liabilities subject to hedge of cash flow risk	-	-
Communiqué Related to Principles of the amount credit risk calculated with the Internal Ratings Based Approach, total expected loss amount exceeds the total provision	-	-
Income arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized income and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	15,715,224	8,750,662
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	174,603,254	168,211,191

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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)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

	Current Period March 31, 2026	Prior Period December 31, 2025
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL		
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	23,307,953	22,493,993
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	23,307,953	22,493,993
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	23,307,953	22,493,993
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	197,911,207	190,705,184
TIER II CAPITAL		
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	13,318,830	12,853,710
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)	16,409,673	13,593,126
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	29,728,503	26,446,836
Deductions From Tier II Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest on Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8,	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Additional Tier I Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Tier II Capital	29,728,503	26,446,836
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	227,639,710	217,152,020
Total Capital		
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51st Article of the Law	58,648	67,082
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 (-)	252,514	201,577
In transition from Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (the capital) to Continue to Download Components	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments (the portion which exceeds the 10% of Banks Common Equity) in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences which will not deducted from Common equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-

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

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

	Current Period March 31, 2026	Prior Period December 31, 2025
TOTAL CAPITAL		
Total Capital	227,328,548	216,883,361
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	1,546,153,435	1,260,067,673
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Consolidated Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	11.29	13.35
Consolidated Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12.80	15.14
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14.70	17.21
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 (%)	5.29	7.35
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)	29,482,995	27,417,180
Up to 1,25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	16,409,673	13,593,126
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Excess amount of total provision amount to 0,6% of risk weighted receivables of credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	23,307,953	22,493,993
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	13,318,830	12,853,710
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:

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)	23,981	13,854
Par value of instrument (Currency in million)	23,981	13,854
Accounting classification	Liability – Subordinated Loans- amortized cost	Liability – Subordinated Debt Instruments- amortized cost
Original date of issuance	June 30, 2019	Nov 15, 2023
Perpetual or dated	Undated	Dated
Original maturity date	-	Nov 15, 2033
Issuer call subject to prior BRSA approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	June 29-29, USD 525,000,000	November 15-28, 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	-

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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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 (Continued)

	1	2
Existence of any incentive to redeem (e.g. interest rate step up)	-	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Non-cumulative
	Convertible or non-convertible	-
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-	-
If convertible, full or partial conversion feature	-	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-
If convertible, types of instruments type 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 instruments and additional tier 1 capital instruments	After debt instruments and additional tier 1 capital, ranking pari passu with other additional tier 1 instruments
Incompliance with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	It complies with requirements specified in Article 7 of the regulation on Bank's equity.	It complies with 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.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance sheet total equity	185,469,496	172,916,051
Hedge funds	(3,183,348)	(1,087,356)
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(8,002,338)	(7,479,468)
Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification incomes/losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	319,444	3,861,964
Core Capital	174,603,254	168,211,191
Additional capital	23,307,953	22,493,993
Capital	197,911,207	190,705,184
Expected loss allowance (Stages 1 and 2)	16,409,673	13,593,126
Debt instruments deemed appropriate by the institution	13,318,830	12,853,710
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(311,162)	(268,659)
Total Equity	227,328,548	216,883,361

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management

In accordance with the 'Communiqué on Public Disclosures Regarding Risk Management by Banks,' published in the Official Gazette No, 29511 on October 23, 2015 and effective as of March 31, 2016, the notes and relevant disclosures prepared pursuant to this communiqué are provided in this section, According to the relevant communiqué, the following tables, which need to be provided on a quarterly basis, have not been presented as of March 31 2026, due to the Bank utilizing the standard approach in its capital adequacy calculation:

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

1. GB1 – Overview of Risk Weighted Assets

	Risk Weighted Amount		Minimum Capital Requirement
	31.03.2026	31.12.2025	31.03.2026
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty Credit Risk)	1,296,118,548	1,075,153,008	103,689,484
2 Standardized approach	1,296,118,548	1,075,153,008	103,689,484
3 Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
4 Counterparty credit risk	16,655,234	12,296,982	1,332,419
5 Standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	16,655,234	12,296,982	1,332,419
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	29,876,863	39,082,888	2,390,149
17 Standardized approach	29,876,863	39,082,888	2,390,149
18 Internal model approaches	-	-	-
19 Operational Risk	203,502,790	133,534,795	16,280,223
20 Basic Indicator Approach	203,502,790	133,534,795	16,280,223
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)	1,546,153,435	1,260,067,673	123,692,275

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

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange Rate 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 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 The Parent Bank strategy and updated as deemed necessary.

In measuring the exchange rate exposure of the Parent Bank, the “standard method” used in the legal reports and the internal method are used in the VaR. Measurements made 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 Group hedges foreign currency borrowings with derivative instruments. The Group does not hedge net foreign currency investments with derivative instruments. The extent of the hedging of foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investments by hedging derivative instruments is explained in Note III of Section Five.

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

US Dollar purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet	TL 44.3961
Euro purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet	TL 50.9294

<u>Date</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Euro</u>
March 31, 2026	44.3961	50.9294
March 30, 2026	44.3841	51.0236
March 27, 2026	44.2887	51.0150
March 26, 2026	44.2828	51.1617
March 25, 2026	44.2737	51.3620

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

The arithmetical average of the Parent Bank’s US Dollar and Euro purchase rates for March 2026 are TL 44.1021 and TL 50.9850 respectively.

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

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

5. Information on the consolidated foreign 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⁾	108,043,637	72,978,040	31,959,011	212,980,688
Due From Banks ⁽²⁾	11,995,505	15,915,864	4,033,358	31,944,727
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss ⁽³⁾	2,039,273	4,218,940	270,590	6,528,803
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	23,713	39,890,154	-	39,913,867
Loans ⁽⁴⁾	239,415,606	184,367,024	158,017	423,940,647
Investments in Assoc., Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control (Joint Vent.)	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	-	42,048,949	-	42,048,949
Derivative Financial Assets Hedging Purposes ⁽³⁾	409,018	2,520,827	-	2,929,845
Tangible Assets	-	-	564	564
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets ⁽⁵⁾	2,380,565	3,691,280	29,197	6,101,042
Total Assets	364,307,317	365,631,078	36,450,737	766,389,132
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	3,909,455	19,179,128	534,088	23,622,671
Foreign Currency Deposits ⁽⁶⁾	76,311,548	122,124,374	189,778,446	388,214,368
Money Market Borrowings	-	48,480,184	-	48,480,184
Funds Provided from Other Financial Institutions	55,351,181	244,851,943	140,806	300,343,930
Securities Issued	24,636,692	134,446,045	13,557,855	172,640,592
Sundry Creditors	13,573,949	8,764,410	464,401	22,802,760
Sundry Creditors	53,432	668,596	-	722,028
Derivative Fin. Liabilities for Hedging Purposes ⁽⁸⁾	4,214,899	9,321,206	94,664	13,630,769
Other Liabilities ^{(7) (8)}	178,051,156	587,835,886	204,570,260	970,457,302
Total Liabilities	364,307,317	365,631,078	36,450,737	766,389,132
Net Balance Sheet Position	186,256,161	(222,204,808)	(168,119,523)	(204,068,170)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position				
Financial Derivative Assets	(189,899,388)	231,737,307	168,269,038	210,106,957
Financial Derivative Liabilities	189,626,081	645,073,932	228,400,256	1,063,100,269
Non-Cash Loans ⁽⁹⁾	379,525,469	413,336,625	60,131,218	852,993,312
	65,207,502	45,597,285	4,269,059	115,073,846
Prior Period				
Total Assets	290,498,198	372,477,131	21,456,534	684,431,863
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				
Financial Derivative Assets	(128,917,628)	176,249,426	146,805,674	194,137,472
Financial Derivative Liabilities	168,612,843	586,033,567	186,919,378	941,565,788
Non-Cash Loans ⁽⁹⁾	297,530,471	409,784,141	40,113,704	747,428,316
	58,902,896	46,454,053	4,086,031	109,442,980

(1) Cash and Balances with TR Central Bank; Other FC include TL 31,023,037 (December 31, 2025 – TL 17,127,713) precious metal deposit account.

(2) There are foreign bank guarantees amounting to TL 12,355,563 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,550,265).

(3) Does not include TL 8,863,354 (December 31, 2025 – TL 6,655,580) of foreign exchange income accruals related to derivative financial assets and TL 866,418 (December 31, 2025 – TL 989,497) of foreign exchange income accruals related to items classified as Hedging of Risk.

(4) Includes TL 54,581 (December 31, 2025 – TL 53,128) FC indexed loans.

(5) Does not include FC prepaid expenses amounting to TL 1,948,057 (December 31, 2025 – TL 1,848,321) as per BRSA's Communique published in official Gazette no 26085 on February 19, 2006.

(6) Other foreign currency includes TL 159,607,514 (December 31, 2025 – TL 125,751,791) of precious metal deposit account.

(7) Other liabilities do not include foreign exchange indexed factoring liabilities amounting to TL 20,740 (December 31, 2025 – TL 30,768)

(8) Does not include currency expense accruals of derivative financial assets kept in FC accounts amounting to TL 15,974,179 (December 31, 2025 – TL 3,614,727) nor foreign exchange expense accruals and amounts classified as hedging amounting to TL 67,346.

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

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

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk

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

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items is analyzed by top management in the Asset/Liability Committee meetings held every month by taking the market developments into consideration.

The management of the Parent Bank follows the interest rates in the market on a daily basis and revises interest rates of the Bank when necessary.

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 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.

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items

(Based on repricing dates)

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing ⁽¹⁾	Total
End of Current Period							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank ⁽²⁾	140,276,040	-	-	-	-	200,807,729	341,083,769
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	21,978,448	132,290	-	-	-	19,047,407	41,158,145
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	9,525,649	955,432	1,848,103	876,711	636,223	26,817,868	40,659,986
Money Market Placements ⁽⁵⁾	2,160,447	330,241	163,449	-	-	-	2,654,137
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽⁶⁾	36,479,389	19,340,726	36,034,100	44,765,713	35,662,910	11,711,954	183,994,792
Loans and Receivables	403,018,434	180,353,833	445,997,688	171,073,308	20,254,032	8,075,022	1,228,772,317
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁷⁾	59,406,013	465,517	14,800,428	18,676,070	22,055,622	3,959,206	119,362,856
Other Assets	15,013	112,722	257,316	295,481	-	107,634,755	108,315,287
Total Assets	672,859,433	201,690,761	499,101,084	235,687,283	78,608,787	378,053,941	2,066,001,289
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	18,174,208	10,743,072	5,481,592	-	-	1,064,081	35,462,953
Other Deposits	513,724,962	70,397,451	7,462,405	4,172,972	1,280	412,611,251	1,008,370,321
Money Market Borrowings	91,173,883	1,539,696	21,885,446	16,590,428	-	596,795	131,786,248
Miscellaneous Creditors	21,530,030	-	-	-	-	74,844,017	96,374,047
Securities Issued	7,999,558	28,758,818	65,862,145	75,829,819	13,854,257	272,019	192,576,616
Funds Borrowed	93,048,994	122,436,563	89,117,655	6,612,365	-	5,427,651	316,643,228
Other Liabilities ⁽⁸⁾	1,121,406	9,498	90,571	3,258,925	-	280,307,476	284,787,876
Total Liabilities	746,773,041	233,885,098	189,899,814	106,464,509	13,855,537	775,123,290	2,066,001,289
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	309,201,270	129,222,774	64,753,250	-	503,177,294
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(73,913,608)	(32,194,337)	-	-	-	(397,069,349)	(503,177,294)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	54,498,010	9,986,314	3,906,082	-	-	-	68,390,406
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(14,852,937)	(29,254,619)	(8,265,107)	-	(52,372,663)
Total Position	(19,415,598)	(22,208,023)	298,254,415	99,968,155	56,488,143	(397,069,349)	16,017,743

⁽¹⁾ The Non-Interest-Bearing column includes Expected Credit Loss provisions calculated in accordance with TFRS 9 and Derivative Financial Assets.

⁽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 33,377.

⁽³⁾ Banks include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 7,065.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss include TL 21,109,842 of derivative financial assets.

⁽⁵⁾ No expected credit loss allowances have been recognized for receivables from money markets and no outstanding balances exist.

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 11,185,996 derivative financial assets.

⁽⁷⁾ Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 16,081.

⁽⁸⁾ Other Liabilities include TL 26,274,376 of derivative financial liabilities.

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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 (Continued)

(Based on repricing dates)

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non- Interest Bearing ⁽¹⁾	Total
End of Prior Period							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, 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⁾	15,626,192	50,000	-	-	-	19,432,836	35,109,028
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/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 at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽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 Creditors	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⁾ The Non-Interest-Bearing column includes Expected Credit Loss provisions calculated in accordance with TFRS 9 and derivative financial assets.

⁽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 24,210.

⁽³⁾ Banks include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 4,899.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss also include Derivative Financial Assets amounting to TL 14,414,306.

⁽⁵⁾ Money Market Placements include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance amounting to TL 2,094.

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income also include Derivative Financial Assets amounting to TL 6,169,232.

⁽⁷⁾ Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance TL 18,595.

⁽⁸⁾ Other Liabilities include 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)

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments

	EUR %	USD %	JPY %	TL%
End of Current Period				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheque Purchased) and Balances with the Central Bank	0.88	-	-	28.15
Due from Banks With the T.R. Central Bank (*)	1.96	3.45	-	40.36
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	2.88	5.11	-	40.24
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	40.97
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	-	6.39	-	37.65
Loans and Receivables	6.06	7.21	3.28	44.20
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	-	6.20	-	20.35
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	2.17	4.30	-	36.99
Other Deposits	0.89	2.03	1.67	39.92
Money Market Borrowings	-	4.64	-	39.98
Sundry Creditors	1.88	3.29	-	-
Securities Issued	3.28	5.98	-	37.17
Funds Borrowed	4.06	6.09	-	40.47
	EUR %	USD %	JPY %	TL%
End of Prior Period				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	1.20	-	-	22.87
Due from Banks With the T.R. Central Bank (*)	1.54	3.57	-	38.89
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	3.96	4.90	-	43.86
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	39.05
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	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
Sundry Creditors	1.91	3.27	-	-
Securities Issued	3.67	4.63	-	40.11
Funds Borrowed	4.19	6.21	-	40.23

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

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	694,293	-	694,293
Quoted Securities	694,293	-	694,293
2. Investment in Shares- grade B	-	-	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
3. Investment in Shares- grade C	-	-	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
4. Investment in Shares- grade Other (*)	567,377	-	-

(*) Includes associates, subsidiaries and entities under common control not quoted to ISE and not classified as investment in shares by Capital Market Board.

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

V. Explanations on Position Risk of Equity Securities Stemming from Banking Accounts (Continued)

Portfolio	Income/Loss in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealized Income and Loss		
		Total	Core Capital	Total	Amount under Core Capital	Amount under Supplementary Capital
1. Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Quoted Shares	280,273	-	-	(15,560)	-	(15,560)
3. Other Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total	280,273	-	-	(15,560)	-	(15,560)

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Parent Bank may experience difficulties in raising funds to meet its maturing obligations or may incur unexpected losses. The Liquidity Risk of the Parent Bank is monitored and managed in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Policy. According to this policy, the Board of Directors is responsible for periodically reviewing and approving the risk profile and risk appetite of the Parent Bank. Senior Management takes the necessary measures to monitor this risk and controls liquidity risk in line with accepted strategies and policies. Liquidity risk management under stress conditions is carried out within the framework of the Emergency Action Plan, which includes measures that can be taken against unexpected liquidity shortages. The “Risk Appetite Statement” approved by the Board of Directors in line with the Parent Bank’s strategy and financial strength is reviewed annually and includes limits related to liquidity risk together with other risk limits.

The Treasury Department is responsible for executing the liquidity strategy determined and approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk in accordance with international and local standards. In order to ensure that the Parent Bank’s liquidity risk profile remains within the approved limits, senior management of the Bank is regularly informed about the current level of liquidity risk exposure. Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) meetings, which ensure the necessary monitoring of liquidity risk and at which decisions to be implemented by the relevant units for the management of the Parent Bank’s balance sheet are taken, are held on a monthly basis. At the monthly ALCO meetings attended by senior management, internal and regulatory reports regarding the liquidity position are reviewed and decisions regarding the management of short- and long-term liquidity are taken. In addition, the Risk Committee reviews the liquidity risk of the Bank in its monthly meetings and reports to the Board of Directors.

In addition to the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which is a regulatory requirement for measuring liquidity adequacy, internal metrics such as reserve liquidity and deposit concentration are also monitored daily. Furthermore, the measurement of the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), which is another key Basel and BRSA regulation providing the measurement of medium- and long-term liquidity risk, is also performed. Internal limits and warning levels approved by the Board of Directors are regularly monitored and reported to the relevant parties.

The liquidity management of the Parent Bank is decentralized; for each subsidiary controlled by the Parent Bank, liquidity management is carried out independently from the Parent Bank by the authorities responsible within the respective entity. Each subsidiary subject to consolidation manages its own liquidity position separately from the Parent Bank. The Risk Management Department is responsible for defining and communicating an appropriate risk appetite for a consolidated subsidiary within the adopted risk level. The Parent Bank has established limits regarding the amount of funds it may provide in the event that its subsidiaries experience liquidity difficulties. The cumulative liquidity gap arising under subsidiaries’ liquidity stress scenarios must not exceed the funding limits to be provided by the Bank.

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

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

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

It is essential for the Parent Bank to monitor its liquidity position and funding strategy on a continuous basis. The primary priority is to ensure that the liquidity risk to which the Parent Bank is exposed is in line with the risk capacity determined within the framework of the limits stipulated by the legislation and the risk appetite arising from the Parent Bank's core strategies. In addition, it is essential that the Parent Bank holds a sufficient level of high-quality liquid assets to meet significant potential outflows in liquidity resources, diversifies its funding sources as much as possible and provides funding based on a broad depositor base. Moreover, the main objective of the funding plan is to ensure a reliable balance between assets and liabilities.

The Parent Bank's funding management is conducted in line with ALCO decisions in compliance with legal limits and internal warning levels. The liquidity position is evaluated by taking maturity and customer-based concentration levels into account and the funding strategy is developed accordingly. While developing this strategy, it is aimed to obtain funding from long-term and stable sources as much as possible. Deposits, which constitute the Parent Bank's main source of funding, are obtained from a large number of customers as a natural result of a stable core deposit base.

A significant portion of the Parent Bank's total liabilities consists of TL, USD, EUR and gold. Liquidity gap analysis reports prepared in terms of these currencies are presented at ALCO meetings. Maturity mismatches on a currency basis are managed through currency swaps, long-term cross-currency swaps and forward transactions.

In order to reduce liquidity risk the Parent Bank diversifies its funding sources through customer deposits, borrowings from abroad and bond issuances. Considering periods in which liquidity risk may increase the Parent Bank maintains its liquidity buffer at high levels. Excess liquidity is utilized through placements with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, money market transactions at Takasbank depending on market conditions and money market transactions with local banks. The Parent Bank pays particular attention to reducing customer deposit concentration and monitors the concentration level on a daily basis in line with the warning levels approved by the Board of Directors.

The liquidity life cycle approach has been determined as the liquidity risk stress test methodology for prudent liquidity management against potential financial fluctuations in the market. This approach is a stress test that measures the duration for which the Parent Bank can meet its cumulative cash outflows without obtaining new funding from the market. The liquidity life cycle is calculated based on scenarios developed by taking past financial movements into consideration and through statistical analyses. Simulations are performed in line with possible crisis scenarios and the results are reported to the Risk Committee and the 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 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.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

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

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

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Current Period – March 31, 2026	Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts ^(*)		Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts ^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			458,470,584	213,365,326
1 High Quality Liquid Assets			458,470,584	213,365,326
CASH OUTFLOWS				
2 Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	709,581,345	271,298,194	63,130,064	27,129,819
3 Stable deposits	156,561,419	-	7,828,071	-
4 Less stable deposits	553,019,926	271,298,194	55,301,993	27,129,819
5 Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	432,645,779	161,976,178	269,285,925	102,781,182
6 Operational deposits	10,525,382	2,895,618	2,213,961	723,905
7 Non-Operational Deposits	316,977,722	125,722,912	181,823,649	70,365,584
8 Other Unsecured Funding	105,142,675	33,357,648	85,248,315	31,691,693
9 Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10 Other Cash Outflows	15,074,023	28,681,539	15,074,023	28,681,539
11 Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	15,074,023	28,681,539	15,074,023	28,681,539
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	109,899,990	-	5,494,999	-
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	1,781,046,888	131,733,899	108,019,722	13,194,199
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	461,004,733	171,786,739
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured Lending Transactions	168,473,033	57,378,067	107,255,359	44,460,188
19 Other cash inflows	15,959,526	74,985,977	15,959,526	74,985,977
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	184,432,559	132,364,044	123,214,885	119,446,165
			Upper Limit Applied Values	
21 TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			458,470,584	213,365,326
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			337,789,848	55,852,348
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			135.73	382.02

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

Prior Period – December 31, 2025	Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts ^(*)		Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts ^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	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 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 LIQUIDITY 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.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

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

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

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Consolidated liquidity coverage ratios calculated related to the first three months of 2026 are explained in the table below according to the “Regulation on Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation” published in the Official Gazette No, 28948, dated March 21, 2014.

	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date	Average
TL+FC	148.02	18/03/2026	119.74	01/01/2026	135.87
FC	663.00	16/03/2026	236.18	20/01/2026	411.86

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

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

Funding sources of the Parent Bank mainly consist of deposits which constitute 51% of total liabilities of the Group (December 31, 2025 – 52%) and also include repo, secured loans, syndication, securitization, bond/security issuance and other instruments including subordinated debts.

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

At The Parent Bank, Secured funding consists of bond and repo, A large part of securities which are subjects of aforementioned guaranteed funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by 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.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management (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, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T,R Central Bank ⁽²⁾	200,841,106	140,276,040	-	-	-	-	(33,377)	341,083,769
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	18,936,625	22,096,025	132,560	-	-	-	(7,065)	41,158,145
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL) ⁽⁴⁾	6,538,048	7,987,057	4,683,991	6,803,712	11,013,326	2,002,577	1,631,275	40,659,986
Money Markets Placements ⁽⁵⁾	-	2,160,447	330,241	163,449	-	-	-	2,654,137
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) ⁽⁶⁾	23,713	226,623	358,041	5,973,016	112,831,809	64,558,797	22,793	183,994,792
Loans and Receivables ⁽⁷⁾	360,907	405,721,304	144,429,206	413,394,836	242,887,820	36,589,567	(14,611,323)	1,228,772,317
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁸⁾	-	1,335,091	-	16,547,643	38,725,727	62,770,476	(16,081)	119,362,856
Other Assets	-	54,171,080	975,135	2,831,180	3,561,400	3,090	46,773,402	108,315,287
Total Assets	226,700,399	633,973,667	150,909,174	445,713,836	409,020,082	165,924,507	33,759,624	2,066,001,289
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	702,006	18,328,115	10,893,129	5,539,703	-	-	-	35,462,953
Other Deposits	403,098,992	520,850,834	71,070,862	8,622,934	4,725,290	1,409	-	1,008,370,321
Funds Borrowed	-	16,794,730	62,357,417	78,981,020	149,035,394	9,474,667	-	316,643,228
Money Market Borrowings	-	86,698,044	1,602,139	25,540,410	17,945,655	-	-	131,786,248
Securities Issued	-	7,999,558	28,359,901	59,577,802	82,785,098	13,854,257	-	192,576,616
Miscellaneous Payables	-	93,934,220	-	-	-	-	2,439,827	96,374,047
Other Liabilities ⁽⁹⁾	-	44,718,094	14,652,668	7,772,357	9,298,997	6,074,825	202,270,935	284,787,876
Total Liabilities	403,800,998	789,323,595	188,936,116	186,034,226	263,790,434	29,405,158	204,710,762	2,066,001,289
Liquidity Excess/(Gap)	(177,100,599)	(155,349,928)	(38,026,942)	259,679,610	145,229,648	136,519,349	(170,951,138)	-
Net Off- Balance Sheet Position ⁽¹⁰⁾								
Receivables from Financial Derivative Instruments	-	(5,488,354)	(8,969,535)	(6,525,119)	9,207,541	-	-	(11,775,467)
Liabilities from Derivatives	-	382,962,811	288,333,307	274,552,370	288,404,207	47,148,463	-	1,281,401,158
Non-Cash Loans ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	388,451,165	297,302,842	281,077,489	279,196,666	47,148,463	-	1,293,176,625
Non-Cash Loans ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	14,198,374	26,096,920	102,380,586	32,069,125	3,183,737	67,379,597	245,308,339
Prior period								
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
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⁾								
Receivables from Derivative Instruments	-	650,336	(2,149,819)	(4,255,465)	8,499,588	-	-	2,744,640
Liabilities from Derivative Instruments	-	368,620,016	213,915,133	172,584,195	288,443,615	42,054,145	-	1,085,617,104
Non-Cash Loans ⁽¹¹⁾	-	367,969,680	216,064,952	176,839,660	279,944,027	42,054,145	-	1,082,872,464
Non-Cash Loans ⁽¹¹⁾	-	12,095,001	34,166,483	91,918,764	26,945,139	3,369,716	56,311,257	224,806,360

(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 stationary and prepaid expenses are classified "Unallocated" column, Unallocated other liabilities include shareholders' equity amounting to TL 185,469,496 (December 31, 2025 - TL 172,916,051), current tax liabilities amounting to TL 6,398,442 (December 31, 2025 - TL 4,680,235) and unallocated provisions amounting to TL 24,091,629 (December 31, 2025 - TL 23,653,203)

(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 33,377 (December 31, 2025 - TL 24,210).

(3) Banks include balance of expected credit loss provisions amounting to TL 7,065 (December 31, 2025 - TL 4,889).

(4) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss include TL 21,109,842 (December 31, 2025 - TL 14,414,306) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

(5) There are no expected credit losses for the current period on receivables from money markets (December 31, 2025 - TL 2,094).

(6) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include 11,185,996 (December 31, 2025 - TL 6,169,232) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

(7) Loans and Receivables also include finance lease and factoring receivables.

(8) Financial assets measured at amortized cost include TL 16,081 (December 31, 2025 - TL 18,595) of expected loss provisions.

(9) Other Liabilities include Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 26,274,376 (December 31, 2025 - TL 12,071,184).

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

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

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

2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Parent 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 Parent 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 May 26, 2023, the three-month simple arithmetic average of the consolidated and unconsolidated net stable funding ratio calculated monthly as of the equity calculation periods cannot be less than 100% as of March, June, September and December.

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

Current Period	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount Applied
	Demand	Residual Maturity Less than 6 Months	Residual Maturity of 6 Months and Longer but Less Than 1 Year	Residual Maturity of 1 Year and More	
Available Stable Funding					
1 Capital Instruments	246,304,512	-	-	-	246,304,512
2 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	246,304,512	-	-	-	246,304,512
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	284,897,706	436,544,992	4,766,340	4,761,239	665,863,992
5 Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	43,890,725	115,355,098	318,961	250,059	151,824,101
6 Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	241,006,981	321,189,894	4,447,379	4,511,180	514,039,891
7 Obligations to Other Parties	18,068,450	389,640,834	380,162,199	247,153,755	446,269,080
8 Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	18,068,450	-	-	-	9,034,225
9 Other Obligations	-	389,640,834	380,162,199	247,153,755	437,234,855
10 Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	91,854,649	14,119,357	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities	-	-	14,119,357	-	-
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	91,854,649	-	-	-	-
14 Available Stable Funding					1,358,437,584
Required Stable Funding					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	10,107,283
16 Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	610,290	845,554,295	277,474,052	322,114,434	820,627,901
18 Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	28,981,155	28,981,155
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	53,842,143	92,734,345	1,566,532	56,010,026
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and/or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	791,712,152	184,739,707	285,345,403	730,769,522
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-
22 Residential mortgages	-	-	-	3,630,444	2,359,788
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3,630,444	2,359,788
24 Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	610,290	-	-	2,590,900	2,507,410
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other Assets	156,274,755	-	-	-	175,544,137
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	1,512,343	-	-	-	1,285,492
28 Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty	-	-	172,706	-	146,800
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	16,679,353	-	16,679,353
30 Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin	-	-	2,670,080	-	2,670,080
31 Other Assets not Included Above	154,762,412	-	-	-	154,762,412
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	312,346,022	68,379,015	1,520,988,569	95,085,680
33 Required Stable Funding					1,101,365,001
34 Net Stable Funding Rate (%)					123.34

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

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

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management (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	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	-	-	10,075,765	-	-
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
29	Derivative Assets	-	-	9,387,991	-	9,387,991
30	Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin	-	-	1,262,603	-	1,262,603
31	Other Assets not Included Above	133,049,747	-	-	-	133,049,747
32	Off-balance sheet commitments	-	313,639,789	64,216,566	1,383,722,994	88,078,967
33	Required Stable Funding					971,280,316
34	Net Stable Funding Rate (%)					123.77

The simple arithmetic average of the net stable funding ratio for the last three months including the reporting period is 126.27% (December 31, 2025 – 124.49%).

The Parent Bank's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) decreased from 123.77% to 123.34% on an unconsolidated basis during the December 2025 – March 2026 period and continued to remain 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, the procurement and renewal of long-term debt instruments had a positive impact on available stable funding; however, a limited decline was observed in the NSFR due to the increase in loans granted.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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)

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 4.90% (December 31, 2025 – 5.11%). 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 on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets 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 (*)	2,049,118,258	1,865,332,859
2 Difference between total asset amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS and total asset amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	20,320,274	19,196,387
3 Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	8,747,000	7,695,589
4 Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of investment securities or financial transaction that are commodity collateralized	-	21,518,263
5 Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of off-balance transactions	1,919,455,696	1,690,991,975
6 Other differences between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	(7,787,028)	(14,201,750)
7 Total Risk Amount	3,989,854,200	3,590,533,323

(*) 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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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

VII. Explanations on Consolidated Leverage Ratio (Continued)

3. Leverage ratio public disclosure template

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

	Book Value	
	Current Period (*)	Prior Period (*)
Assets on Balance sheet		
Assets on Balance sheet (except for derivative financial instruments and credit	2,033,668,226	1,865,655,105
Assets deducted from capital stock	7,787,028	14,201,750
Total risk amount related to Assets on Balance sheet	2,025,881,198	1,851,453,355
Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	35,770,306	18,874,141
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	8,747,000	7,695,589
Total risk amount related to derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	44,517,306	26,569,730
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
Total risk amount related to financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	-	21,518,263
Off-Balance sheet Transaction		
Gross nominal amount of off-balance sheet transactions	2,025,572,872	1,794,536,336
(Adjustment amount sourcing from multiplying to credit conversion rates)	106,117,176	103,544,361
Total risk amount related to off-balance sheet transactions	1,919,455,696	1,690,991,975
Capital and Total Risk		
Core Capital	195,545,167	183,585,545
Amount of total risk	3,989,854,200	3,590,533,323
Financial leverage ratio		
Financial leverage ratio (%)	4.90%	5.11%

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

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SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets

Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	2,978,904	15,202,034	3,103,193	16,218,661
Central Bank of Türkiye	124,197,824	196,198,235	97,120,181	137,144,984
Other	959,730	1,580,419	834,863	1,429,624
Total	128,136,458	212,980,688	101,058,237	154,793,269

Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	65,973,592	91,228,196	36,143,114	55,923,948
Unrestricted Time Deposits	-	-	5,000,000	-
Restricted Time Deposits	58,224,232	104,970,039	55,977,067	81,221,036
Total	124,197,824	196,198,235	97,120,181	137,144,984

As of March 31, 2026 amount of TL 33,377 (December 31, 2025 – TL 24,210) provision provided for the account Central Bank of Türkiye.

As of March 31, 2026, 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 measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) which are used in repo transactions and provided as collateral or restricted

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	-	520	-	37,354
Subject to repurchase agreements	289,273	-	93,732	-
Total	289,273	520	93,732	37,354

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	562,440	60,499	416,758	76,419
Swap Transactions	1,355,943	10,396,354	633,977	8,563,649
Futures Transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	20,798	1,244,805	12,163	1,239,818
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	1,939,181	11,701,658	1,062,898	9,879,886

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

3. Information on banks accounts

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	9,192,372	2,999,261	10,112,416	5,394,516
Foreign	3	28,973,574	3	19,606,992
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	9,192,375	31,972,835	10,112,419	25,001,508

As of March 31, 2026, a provision amounting to TL 7,065 has been set aside for the Banks account (December 31, 2025 – TL 4,899).

Information on foreign bank accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount (**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU Countries	6,124,819	3,696,760	5,850,552	726,212
USA and Canada	6,294,727	10,389,585	-	45,416
OECD Countries (*)	3,604,977	2,544,378	6,437,173	1,741,948
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	590,537	424,950	70,792	37,746
Total	16,615,060	17,055,673	12,358,517	2,551,322

(*) 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 March 31, 2026, there is no balance held at Takasbank, while a balance of TL 2,654,137 is held in the Borsa Money Market (December 31, 2025 – TL 11,913,009).

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	20,052,493	5,102,148	5,763,403	8,007,873
Subject to repurchase agreements	58,239,334	14,414,325	48,254,842	10,284,433
Total	78,291,827	19,516,473	54,018,245	18,292,306

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt Securities	180,186,215	193,294,829
Quoted on a stock exchange (*)	180,186,215	193,294,829
Unquoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Stocks	25,343	25,039
Quoted on a stock exchange	1,519	1,519
Unquoted on a stock exchange	23,824	23,520
Provision for Impairment (-) (**)	(7,402,762)	(4,305,285)
Total	172,808,796	189,014,583

(*) The Eurobond Portfolio amounting to TL 9,109,381 (December 31, 2025 – TL 9,441,887) 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 March 31, 2026 amount of TL 24,348 (December 31, 2025 – 25,496) provision provided for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income account.

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	-	2,163,579	-	2,179,722
Corporate Shareholders	-	2,163,579	-	2,179,722
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Loans Granted to Employees (*)	1,530,141	-	1,405,007	-
Total	1,530,141	2,163,579	1,405,007	2,179,722

(*) Includes the advances given to the bank personnel.

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

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.2 Information on standard loans, loans under close monitoring and restructured loans under close monitoring

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized Loans	1,016,982,629	70,119,600	3,652,922	68,781,163
Enterprise Loans	81,462,388	45,233	-	-
Export Loans	138,360,708	1,775,503	-	-
Import Loans	109,380	-	-	-
Loans Given to Financial Sector	12,394,122	204,306	-	-
Retail Loans	160,229,370	14,552,079	3,627,188	13,077,335
Credit Cards	287,397,853	29,932,661	-	28,934,281
Other	337,028,808	23,609,818	25,734	26,769,547
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	1,016,982,629	70,119,600	3,652,922	68,781,163

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
Current Period		
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	8,761,936	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	18,522,814
Prior Period		
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	9,238,757	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	15,917,784

6.3 Distribution of cash loans according to maturity structure

Cash Loans	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Loans with Restructured Loans
Short-term Loans	673,069,675	29,932,661	28,934,281
Medium and Long-term Loans	343,912,954	40,186,939	43,499,804
Total	1,016,982,629	70,119,600	72,434,085

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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)

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

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans-TL	46,015,355	95,588,652	141,604,007
Housing Loans	6,242	6,139,045	6,145,287
Automobile Loans	-	1,206	1,206
Personal Need Loans	46,009,113	89,448,401	135,457,514
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	269,010,494	24,422,845	293,433,339
Installment	67,716,194	20,260,865	87,977,059
Non- Installment	201,294,300	4,161,980	205,456,280
Individual Credit Cards-FC	913,744	1,963	915,707
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	913,744	1,963	915,707
Personnel Loans-TL	306,100	701,437	1,007,537
Housing Loans	-	1,672	1,672
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	306,100	699,765	1,005,865
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	480,845	10,001	490,846
Installment	123,818	2,575	126,393
Non-Installment	357,027	7,426	364,453
Personnel Credit Cards-FC	7,036	15	7,051
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	7,036	15	7,051
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Natural Persons)	46,937,591	1,936,837	48,874,428
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Natural Persons)	-	-	-
Total	363,671,165	122,661,750	486,332,915

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.5 Information on commercial loans with installments and corporate credit cards

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility – TL	11,305,826	96,773,690	108,079,516
Real Estate Loans	230,985	3,207,246	3,438,231
Automobile Loans	125,688	2,732,861	2,858,549
Personal Need Loans	10,949,153	90,833,583	101,782,736
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC Indexed	-	54,368	54,368
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	54,368	54,368
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC	-	-	-
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards –TL	50,060,599	1,304,772	51,365,371
Installment	8,002,371	394,356	8,396,727
Non-Installment	42,058,228	910,416	42,968,644
Corporate Credit Cards –FC	52,369	112	52,481
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	52,369	112	52,481
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Legal Entities)	5,402,648	14,783	5,417,431
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Legal Entities)	-	-	-
Total	66,821,442	98,147,725	164,969,167

6.6 Allocation of loans to customers (*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	6,591,293	7,805,157
Private	1,152,945,021	1,069,762,290
Total	1,159,536,314	1,077,567,447

(*) The table does not include non-performing loan amount.

6.7 Distribution of domestic and foreign loans (*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic Loans	1,151,250,379	1,070,176,018
Foreign Loans	8,285,935	7,391,429
Total	1,159,536,314	1,077,567,447

(*) The table does not include non-performing loan amount.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.8. Loans granted to subsidiaries and associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	23,578	20,771
Indirect Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-
Total	23,578	20,771

6.9. Specific provisions for loans (Stage III/Specific Provision)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisions		
Loans and Receivables with Limited Collectability	6,441,518	8,177,792
Doubtful Loans and Other Receivables	11,735,195	10,845,530
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	19,682,475	14,063,049
Total	37,859,188	33,086,371

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

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

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability and Other Receivables	Loans with Doubtful Collectability and Other Receivables	Uncollectible Loans and Other Receivables
Current Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	37,150	24,654	56,896
Restructured Loans	37,150	24,654	56,896
Prior Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	4,897	6,775	66,268
Restructured Loans	4,897	6,775	66,268

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

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability and Other Receivables	Loans with Doubtful Collectability and Other Receivables	Uncollectible Loans and Other Receivables
Prior Period End Balance	11,155,245	14,906,501	18,001,740
Additions (+)	9,054,125	375,041	638,660
Transfers from Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (+)	-	9,531,041	7,447,816
Transfers to Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (-)	9,531,041	7,447,816	-
Collections (-)	1,458,256	1,090,141	885,653
Write-offs (-)	-	-	164,649
Debt Sales (-)	-	-	-
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	-
Consumer Loans	-	-	-
Credit Cards	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Current Period End Balance	9,220,073	16,274,626	25,037,914
Provision (-)	6,441,518	11,735,195	19,682,475
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	2,778,555	4,539,431	5,355,439

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

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

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.3 Information on foreign currency non-performing loans and other receivables

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

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

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net)	2,778,555	4,539,431	5,355,439
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	9,220,073	16,274,626	23,577,028
Provision (-)	6,441,518	11,735,195	18,221,589
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	2,778,555	4,539,431	5,355,439
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,460,886
Provision (-)	-	-	1,460,886
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-
Prior 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
Specific 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)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,186,479
Specific provision (-)	-	-	1,186,479
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	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net)	422,116	757,199	925,317
Interest accruals and valuation differences	1,377,442	2,534,503	3,928,825
Provision (-)	955,326	1,777,304	3,003,508
Prior Period (Net)	462,046	713,508	665,819
Interest Accruals and Rediscounts and Valuation Differences	1,624,490	2,444,472	2,816,928
Provision (-)	1,162,444	1,730,964	2,151,109

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 Parent Bank prefers to liquidate the risk through negotiations with the debtors. If this can not be possible, then the Parent Bank starts the legal procedures for the liquidation of the risk. Ongoing legal follow up procedures do not prevent negotiations with the debtors. An agreement is made with the debtor at all stage of the negotiations for the liquidation of the risk.

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

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.7 Explanations on write-off policy

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

7. Information on factoring receivables

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short Term	24,879,616	9,797,763	26,447,475	9,348,345
Medium and Long Term	-	-	-	-
Total	24,879,616	9,797,763	26,447,475	9,348,345

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Prior Period End Balance	451,805	269,429
Provided Provision/(reversal), Net	78,193	447,911
Collections	(50,492)	(265,535)
Write-offs	-	-
Provision at the End of Period	479,506	451,805

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	10,625,486	8,678,271	11,269,972	7,040,217
Subject to repurchase agreements	54,390,637	32,534,251	23,690,613	28,395,845
Total	65,016,123	41,212,522	34,960,585	35,436,062

8.2 Information on government debt securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Government Bond	77,329,988	42,048,949	95,154,259	42,857,173
Treasury Bill	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Total	77,329,988	42,048,949	95,154,259	42,857,173

8.3 Information on investment securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Securities	77,329,988	42,048,949	95,154,259	42,857,173
Publicly traded	77,329,988	42,048,949	95,154,259	42,857,173
Non-publicly traded	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses (-)	-	-	-	-
Total	77,329,988	42,048,949	95,154,259	42,857,173

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

8. Information on Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost (Continued)

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	138,011,432	129,293,558
Exchange differences on monetary assets	1,509,768	7,272,606
Acquisitions during the year	12,628,972	30,790,209
Disposals through sales and redemptions	(39,047,559)	(48,536,701)
Impairment provision (-)	-	-
Valuation effect	6,276,324	19,191,760
Balance at the end of the period	119,378,937	138,011,432

As of March 31, 2026, a provision amounting to TL 16,081 (December 31, 2025 – TL 18,595) is provided for the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

9. Information on investments in associates (Net)

9.1. Information on the unconsolidated subsidiaries

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

	Total Assets	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets ^(****)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	12,061,835	9,290,992	1,838,781	3,122,412	-	2,132,692	2,122,994	-
2.	1,458,935	937,338	279,880	191,342	-	368,137	201,969	-
3.	58,789,334	19,714,302	2,392,029	5,140,553	-	45,223	1,712,646	-
4.	11,349,708	7,539,863	171,917	3,230,307	-	3,221,300	953,787	-
5.	233,851	126,660	36,245	25,794	138	5,662	10,201	-

^(*) Current period information is based on December 31, 2025 financials, Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on December 31, 2024 financials.

^(**) Current and prior period information is presented based on financial statements that have been adjusted for inflation accounting.

^(****) Total fixed assets consist of tangible and intangible non-current assets.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

9.2. Movements of investments in associates

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

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

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

9.4. Quoted Associates

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

9.5. Subsidiaries disposed of during the current period

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

10. Information on subsidiaries (Net)

10.1. Information on the Parent Bank's unconsolidated subsidiaries

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

Title	Address (City/Country)	The Parent 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 A.Ş.	Istanbul/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.	5,495,717	340,612	601,703	-	-	33,840	136,458	-
2.	12,267,207	1,027,733	310,453	91,679	-	142,423	79,417	-

10.2. Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

Title	Address (City/Country)	The Parent 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.	Istanbul/Türkiye	100.00	100.00

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

	Total Assets	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	13,326,591	8,881,158	173,500	1,109,519	121,610	958,064	607,384	-
2.	57,943,322	7,078,012	103,743	1,960,871	-	562,601	379,482	7,035,545
3.	4,272,757	2,350,614	6,373	7,226	-	571,800	299,681	-
4.	36,111,388	6,375,879	50,190	2,839,525	-	517,219	467,270	-
5.	1,455,093	3,882	-	-	-	338	448	-
6.	20,340,403	3,409,847	341,396	831,781	118,584	1,231,235	802,966	-

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

10.3. Movement schedule for consolidated subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	29,004,475	19,024,959
Movements during the Period	(402,012)	9,979,516
Purchases (*)	-	1,097,800
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends from Current Year Profit	3,599,950	11,299,293
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation Increase (**)(***)	(4,001,962)	(2,417,577)
Impairment Provision	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	28,602,463	29,004,475
Capital Commitments	-	-
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	-	-

(**) In the previous period, pursuant to the Board of Directors' resolution of QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. dated May 28, 2025, the Company's capital was increased from TL 300,000 to TL 1,400,000 through a paid capital increase.

(**) Includes equity method accounting differences.

(***) It also includes the 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	6,375,880	5,858,662
Leasing Companies	7,035,545	6,415,654
Insurance Companies	4,532,621	6,712,016
Other Subsidiaries	10,658,417	10,018,143
Total	28,602,463	29,004,475

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

10.5. Consolidated subsidiaries quoted on stock exchange

	Current Period	Prior Period
Quoted on Domestic Stock Exchanges	7,035,545	6,415,654
Quoted on International Stock Exchanges	-	-
Total	7,035,545	6,415,654

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

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	693,530	352,017	442,307	831,912	922,898

(*) Current period information is based on the financial statements prepared as of March 31, 2026.

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	27,206,855	20,913,573	25,384,265	20,076,076
Between 1-4 years	32,569,148	26,818,132	28,962,136	24,059,391
Over 4 years	3,080,476	2,822,533	2,741,609	2,529,196
Total	62,856,479	50,554,238	57,088,010	46,664,663

Finance lease receivables include non-performing finance lease receivables amounting to TL 904,785 (December 31, 2025 – TL 825,470) and expected credit loss amounting to TL 545,655 (December 31, 2025 – TL 481,735).

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
End of the prior period	481,735	351,724
Provided provision/(reversal), Net	50,629	360,646
Collections	13,291	(1,322)
Written off	-	(229,313)
Provision at the end of the period	545,655	481,735

12.2. Information on net investments in finance leases

	Current Period	Prior Period
Gross Finance Lease Investments	62,312,489	57,088,011
Unearned Finance Income (-)	11,758,251	10,423,348
Cancelled Leasing Agreements (-)	-	-
Net Investment on Leases	50,554,238	46,664,663

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 (*)	6,602,585	866,418	2,482,025	989,497
Cash Flow Hedge (**)	9,122,569	2,063,427	4,231,525	1,937,707
Net Investment Hedge	-	-	-	-
Total	15,725,154	2,929,845	6,713,550	2,927,204

(*) Derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging consist of swaps. As of March 31 2026, the fair value of the related amount represents the fair value of derivative financial assets used for hedging the fair value risk of loans TL 6,602,585 for loans (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,482,025), TL 403,108 relates securities securities (December 31, 2025 – TL 394,945) and TL 463,310 relates to securities issued (December 31, 2025 – TL 594,552).

(**) Represents the fair value of derivative financial assets designated for cash flow hedging of deposits, floating-rate loans and borrowings.

14. Explanations on investment property

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

15. Information on Deferred Tax Asset

As of March 31, 2026, the Group has a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 2,554,460 calculated in accordance with the relevant regulations (December 31, 2025 – TL 479,107).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected to the consolidated financial statements by netting off according to TAS 12. As of March 31, 2026, the Group has deferred tax assets amounting to TL 15,075,819 and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 17,630,279 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 tax base of the related assets are associated with the equity account group. Deferred tax loss amounting to TL 1,370,419 has been netted under equity (March 31, 2025 – TL 974,732 deferred tax loss).

	Accumulated Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	
	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
Provision for Employee Rights	4,610,670	5,667,553	1,383,200	1,700,266
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	6,109,605	2,502,386	1,832,881	750,716
Difference Between Carrying Value and Tax Value of Tangible Fixed Assets	11,642,330	11,555,255	3,492,699	3,466,576
Other (*)	36,404,996	33,868,598	10,921,499	10,160,579
Deferred Tax Assets			17,630,279	16,078,137
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Basis of Financial Assets	(35,409,263)	(34,852,916)	(10,622,778)	(10,455,874)
Other	(14,843,471)	(17,143,853)	(4,453,041)	(5,143,156)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			(15,075,819)	(15,599,030)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities), Net			2,554,460	479,107

(*) Includes temporary differences amounting to TL 29,392,705 related to expected credit loss provisions (December 31, 2025 – TL 27,312,004).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

16. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

17. Information on other assets

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

As of March 31, 2026, provisions for other assets amount to TL 44,928 (December 31, 2025 – TL 51,415).

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits

Current Period	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulated Deposit Accounts	Total
Saving Deposits	37,866,626	-	75,483,343	296,954,233	5,130,621	853,540	12,109,634	2,006	428,400,003
Foreign Currency Deposits	167,066,857	-	18,956,757	39,036,860	1,852,596	997,976	687,419	8,389	228,606,854
Residents in Türkiye	151,909,653	-	18,323,982	38,514,116	1,838,382	991,241	641,970	8,389	212,227,733
Residents Abroad	15,157,204	-	632,775	522,744	14,214	6,735	45,449	-	16,379,121
Public Sector Deposits	1,461,379	-	9,594	33,376	-	-	-	-	1,504,349
Commercial Deposits	41,004,935	-	79,926,871	60,181,950	399,094	144,447	166,709	-	181,824,006
Other Ins, Deposits	538,366	-	1,392,684	6,494,747	1,666	65	67	-	8,427,595
Precious Metal Deposits	155,160,829	-	-	61,601	357,671	63,556	3,963,857	-	159,607,514
Bank Deposits	702,006	-	18,328,115	10,893,129	4,561,146	978,557	-	-	35,462,953
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	106,520	-	4,287,541	-	-	-	-	-	4,394,061
Foreign Banks	595,486	-	14,040,574	10,893,129	4,561,146	978,557	-	-	31,068,892
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	403,800,998	-	194,097,364	413,655,896	12,302,794	3,038,141	16,927,686	10,395	1,043,833,274

(*) As of March 31, 2026, the balance of saving deposits includes TL 43,688 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	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 Deposits	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 December 31, 2025, the balance of saving deposits includes TL 130,219 CBRT Currency Protected Deposits.

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

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

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits (Continued)

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 Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits	173,318,965	150,881,963	446,836,988	461,559,706
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	83,604,133	67,750,382	304,610,235	271,556,335
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Total	256,923,098	218,632,345	751,447,223	733,116,041

(*) With the amendment of the Regulation on Deposits and Participation Funds Subject to Insurance and Premiums Collected by The Savings Deposit Insurance Fund published in the Official Gazette dated August 27, 2022 and 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 32,410,567 (December 31, 2025 – TL 28,336,909) 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 that are not covered under the guarantee of deposit insurance fund

	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits and accounts in branches abroad	7	7
Deposits of ultimate shareholders and their close family members	-	-
Deposits of chairperson and members of the Board of Directors and their close family members	1,746,448	1,856,137
Deposits obtained through illegal acts defined in the 282 nd Article of the Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237 dated September 26, 2004	-	-
Saving deposits in banks established in Türkiye exclusively for Off-shore banking activities	-	-
Total	1,746,455	1,856,144

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	3,262,215	47,722	2,256,547	160,350
Swaps transactions	4,369,613	16,612,684	2,405,127	4,537,363
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	476	663,411	1,523	833,842
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	7,632,304	17,323,817	4,663,197	5,531,555

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

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

2. Information on trading derivative financial liabilities (Continued)

2.2 Information on derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purposes

	Current Period (***)		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedging ^(*)	365,430	67,346	834,862	22,964
Cash Flow Hedging ^(**)	230,797	654,682	277,449	741,157
Hedge of Net Investment in Foreign Operation	-	-	-	-
Total	596,227	722,028	1,112,311	764,121

^(*) Derivative financial liabilities designated for fair value hedging consist of swaps and as of March 31, 2026, TL 20,645 of their fair value relates to securities (December 31, 2025 – TL 22,964) and TL 365,430 relates to loans (December 31, 2025 – TL 834,862). In the current period, the amounts of derivative financial liabilities used in fair value hedging of borrowings and securities issued amount to TL 24,764 and TL 21,937, respectively (December 31, 2025 – None).

^(**) Represents the fair value of derivative financial liabilities designated for cash flow hedging of deposits, foreign currency-denominated floating-rate loans and floating-rate borrowings.

^(***) Derivative financial liabilities designated for fair value hedging are presented under line item 7.1 in the financial statements, whereas derivative financial liabilities 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	8,612,884	8,723,983	7,343,242	8,992,859
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	7,686,414	267,639,198	11,759,198	263,625,059
Total	16,299,298	276,363,181	19,102,440	272,617,918

3.2 Maturity information on funds borrowed

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term	15,966,347	904,880	18,661,073	259,687
Medium and Long-Term	332,951	275,458,301	441,367	272,358,231
Total	16,299,298	276,363,181	19,102,440	272,617,918

Borrowings mainly consist of funds obtained from various foreign financial institutions with different characteristics and maturity–interest structures, such as syndicated loans, securitization and post-financing facilities.

3.3 Additional information on concentrations of the Group’s liabilities

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. As of March 31, 2026, deposits constitute 51% (December 31, 2025 – 52%), funds borrowed constitute 14% (December 31, 2025 – 15%), securities issued constitute 9% (December 31, 2025 – 9%) and money market borrowings constitute 6% (December 31, 2025 – 5%) of the Group’s liabilities. There is no risk concentration in the Parent Bank’s fund sources.

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

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated 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	82,330,787	-	50,087,953	-
Financial institutions and organizations	82,041,801	-	49,738,350	-
Other institutions and organizations	1,492	-	2,381	-
Natural persons	287,494	-	347,222	-
From foreign transactions	34,110	48,480,184	18,337	42,120,432
Financial institutions and organizations	-	48,480,184	-	42,120,432
Other institutions and organizations	34,110	-	18,337	-
Natural persons	-	-	-	-
Total	82,364,897	48,480,184	50,106,290	42,120,432

5. Information on securities issued (Net)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bonds	18,432,988	-	24,196,750	-
Asset backed securities	1,450,000	-	2,318,925	-
Bills	53,036	158,786,335	-	121,789,577
Total	19,936,024	158,786,335	26,515,675	121,789,577

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. 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 Group are the main criteria which are taken into consideration for the determination of payment plans in the leasing contracts.

7.1 Explanations of changes in agreements and further commitments arising

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

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

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

7.2 Explanations and disclosures related to leasing transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	199,353	18,324	200,014	81,030
Between 1-4 years	4,732,475	3,380,954	4,307,155	3,085,905
More than 4 years	14,079	14,079	-	-
Total	4,945,907	3,413,357	4,507,169	3,166,935

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 (December 31, 2025 – None).

8. Information on provisions

8.1 Provision for currency exchange income/loss on foreign currency indexed loans

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Stage 1	2,053,527	2,126,035
Stage 2	43,501	33,588
Stage 3	81,161	74,659
Total	2,178,189	2,234,282

8.3. Information on employee termination benefits

The Group calculated the provision for employee benefits using the actuarial valuation method specified in the TAS 19 and reflected it in its financial statements. In this context, a discount rate of 4% has been applied in the calculation of the total loan compensation liability (December 31, 2025 – 4%).

As of March 31, 2026, the Group presented the provision for severance pay of TL 1,656,961 (December 31, 2025 – TL 1,635,586) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” item in its financial statements.

As of March 31, 2026, the Group has shown a total vacation liability of TL 855,173 (December 31, 2025 – TL 609,043) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

As of March 31, 2026, TL 2,098,536 (December 31, 2025 – TL 3,422,924) 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.

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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 employee termination benefits (Continued)

8.3.1 Movement of employee termination benefits

	Current Period	Prior Period
	01.01-31.03.2026	01.01-31.03.2025
As of January, 1	1,635,586	1,263,401
Impact of business combinations	-	-
Service Cost	56,725	47,188
Interest Cost	119,022	86,951
Settlement / curtailment / termination loss	81,411	49,854
Actuarial Difference	(60,534)	(321)
Paid during period	(175,249)	(114,679)
Other	-	-
Total	1,656,961	1,332,394

8.4. Information on insurance technical provisions

As of March 31, 2026, the Group has reflected the insurance technical provision amounting to TL 12,396,781 (December 31, 2025 - 10,914,804) in its consolidated financial statements.

8.5. Information on other provisions

Except for those mentioned in Note 8.3 above, other provisions amount to TL 905,989 (December 31, 2025 – TL 836,564) and consist of provisions for lawsuits and tax lawsuits filed against the Group. The Parent Bank has benefited from the relevant articles of Law No, 7326 regarding various ongoing tax lawsuits.

As of March 31, 2026, in the consolidated financial statements, the item “other provisions” includes the effects of free provisions amounting to a total of TL 4,000,000, which were set aside entirely in prior years by the management of the Parent Bank outside the requirements of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation (December 31, 2025 – TL 4,000,000).

9. Explanations on taxation

9.1 Information on current taxes

9.1.1 Information on tax provision

As of March 31, 2026, after deducting the prepaid taxes paid during the period from the corporate income tax, the Bank has a remaining tax liability amounting to TL 6,398,442 (December 31, 2025 – TL 4,680,235).

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

9. Explanations on taxation (Continued)

9.1 Information on current taxes (Continued)

9.1.2. Information on taxes payable

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate taxes payable	6,398,442	4,680,235
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BITT)	3,291,953	3,247,936
Taxation on Securities Income	5,151,323	4,685,000
Taxation on Real Estates Income	58,582	54,281
VAT Payable	2,271	3,710
Other	650,589	663,577
Total	15,553,160	13,334,739

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 premiums

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social Security Premiums - Employee Share	255,171	168,785
Social Security Premiums - Employer Share	409,141	240,516
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions – Employee Share	1,921	413
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions – Employer Share	6,339	1,364
Unemployment Insurance - Employee Share	16,718	11,021
Unemployment Insurance - Employer Share	33,446	22,054
Other	1,639	1,557
Total	724,375	445,710

10. Information on payables related to assets held for sale

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

11. Information on subordinated loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
To be included in the calculation of additional capital	-	23,980,749	-	22,508,108
Subordinated loans	-	23,980,749	-	22,508,108
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	-	13,854,257	-	13,029,876
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt instruments	-	13,854,257	-	13,029,876
Total	-	37,835,006	-	35,537,984

12. Information on shareholder’s equity

12.1. Paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Stock	5,500,000	5,500,000
Preferred Stock	-	-

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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 (Continued)

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 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,150,000).

12.4. Information on share capital increases from revaluation funds

None (December 31, 2025 – 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 Group 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 (December 31, 2025 – None).

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

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

13. Common stock issue premiums

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of Stocks (Thousands)	55,000,000	55,000,000
Preferred Capital Stock	-	-
Common Stock Issue Premiums (*)	714	714
Common Stock Withdrawal Profits	-	-

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

14. Securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control	369,133	-	356,817	-
Valuation Difference	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	369,133	-	356,817	-
Securities Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	(3,593,351)	(1,786,317)	(239,721)	248,257
Valuation Difference	(3,593,351)	(1,786,317)	(239,721)	248,257
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Total	(3,224,218)	(1,786,317)	117,096	248,257

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated 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	1,212,755,663	1,088,199,029
Commitment For Use Guaranteed Credit Allocation	310,710,548	300,309,795
Forward, Asset Purchase Commitments	88,984,444	58,117,029
Other Irrevocable Commitments	35,198,028	31,358,914
Payment Commitments for Cheques	17,009,737	13,909,224
Commitments for Promotions Related with Credit Cards and Banking Activities	305,120	251,784
Tax and Fund Liabilities due to Export Commitments	1,040,319	998,545
Total	1,666,003,859	1,493,144,320

1.2 Type and amount of possible losses and commitments from off-balance sheet items

A provision of TL 2,178,189 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,234,282) 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	41,860,717	33,950,084
Letters of Credit	21,955,934	21,361,425
Total	63,816,651	55,311,509

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Final Letters of Guarantee	74,010,757	67,204,834
Advance Letters of Guarantee	31,735,029	31,931,760
Provisional Letters of Guarantee	6,807,705	7,350,248
Letters of Guarantee Given to Customs Offices	2,426,443	2,263,312
Other Letters of Guarantee	66,511,754	60,744,697
Total	181,491,688	169,494,851

2. Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-Cash Loans granted for Obtaining Cash Loans	23,260,302	21,089,201
Less Than or Equal to One Year with Original Maturity	3,132,083	2,791,675
More Than One Year with Original Maturity	20,128,219	18,297,526
Other Non-Cash Loans	222,048,037	203,717,159
Total	245,308,339	224,806,360

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	(%)	TL	(%)	TL	(%)	TL	(%)
Agricultural	598,735	0.46	75,073	0.07	502,615	0.44	169,239	0.15
Farming and Raising Livestock	443,123	0.34	75,073	0.07	356,405	0.31	169,239	0.15
Forestry	9,703	0.01	-	-	10,413	0.01	-	-
Fishing	145,909	0.11	-	-	135,797	0.12	-	-
Manufacturing	43,007,140	33.01	61,017,018	53.02	36,221,373	31.39	55,487,095	50.65
Mining and Quarrying	969,409	0.74	8,007	0.01	849,874	0.74	57,167	0.05
Production	37,109,339	28.49	60,298,291	52.39	31,624,534	27.40	54,849,294	50.07
Electricity, gas and water	4,928,392	3.78	710,720	0.62	3,746,965	3.25	580,634	0.53
Construction	29,418,784	22.59	23,394,806	20.33	28,215,225	24.46	23,868,664	21.79
Services	55,510,913	42.62	26,678,540	23.18	48,865,109	42.36	26,230,232	24.03
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35,732,274	27.44	10,663,717	9.26	32,029,865	27.77	9,787,147	8.93
Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	2,866,872	2.20	312,603	0.27	2,808,024	2.43	419,893	0.38
Transportation & Communication	2,813,538	2.16	2,314,886	2.01	2,277,866	1.97	2,251,714	2.06
Financial Institutions	7,190,578	5.52	9,699,725	8.43	5,936,555	5.15	10,328,367	9.52
Real Estate and Renting Services	438,974	0.34	637,412	0.55	276,992	0.24	615,152	0.56
Self-Employment Services	3,885,044	2.98	1,859,850	1.62	3,121,192	2.71	1,719,301	1.57
Educational Services	108,401	0.08	44,147	0.04	82,202	0.07	20,010	0.02
Health and Social Services	2,475,232	1.90	1,146,200	1.00	2,332,413	2.02	1,088,648	0.99
Other	1,698,921	1.32	3,908,409	3.40	1,559,058	1.35	3,687,750	3.38
Total	130,234,493	100.00	115,073,846	100.00	115,363,380	100.00	109,442,980	100.00

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

Current Period ^(*)	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	112,834,019	67,020,144	799,095	757,269
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	16,473,938	24,616,135	-	770,644
Letters of Credit	46,280	21,896,950	-	12,704
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Total	129,354,237	113,533,229	799,095	1,540,617

^(*) The amount of TL 81,161 excluded for non-cash loans and ECL provision of non-cash loans which are under off-balance accounts and not indemnified and unliquidated but provisioned.

Prior Period ^(*)	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	100,851,400	67,019,003	842,436	707,353
Bills 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.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign Currency Related Derivative Transactions (I)	1,562,503,561	1,310,368,030
Forward transactions ^(*)	315,704,557	206,234,942
Swap transactions	1,063,163,311	943,127,830
Futures transactions	29,543,537	310,279
Option transactions	154,092,156	160,694,979
Interest Related Derivative Transactions (II)	668,618,550	523,597,784
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	668,618,550	523,597,784
Interest option transactions	-	-
Futures interest transactions	-	-
Security option transactions	-	-
Other trading derivative transactions (III)	-	-
A. Total Trading Derivative Transactions (I+II+III)	2,231,122,111	1,833,965,814
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	144,889,652	113,065,923
Cash flow hedges	287,550,464	279,574,860
Net investment hedges	-	-
B. Total Hedging Related Derivatives	432,440,116	392,640,783
Total Derivative Transactions (A + B)	2,663,562,227	2,226,606,597

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

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

	Forward Buy ^(*)	Forward Sell ^(*)	Swap Buy ^(**)	Swap Sell ^(**)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
Current Period									
TL	16,878,617	108,133,156	173,041,810	304,145,711	11,381,142	36,722,705	12,898,422	2,403,538	-
USD	77,912,682	34,917,778	560,296,666	352,999,238	41,423,535	21,211,504	1,849,098	12,327,509	-
Euro	53,348,039	12,117,548	127,155,127	375,335,250	19,184,311	13,580,782	-	-	-
Other	3,607,539	8,789,198	223,690,427	47,557,748	3,212,963	7,375,214	-	64,970	-
Total	151,746,877	163,957,680	1,084,184,030	1,080,037,947	75,201,951	78,890,205	14,747,520	14,796,017	-

^(*) This column also includes forward asset purchase commitments and accounted for under Commitments.

^(**) This column also includes derivative financial instruments designated for hedging purposes.

	Forward Buy ^(*)	Forward Sell ^(*)	Swap Buy ^(**)	Swap Sell ^(**)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
Prior Period									
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 forward asset purchase commitments and accounted for under Commitments.

^(**) This column also includes derivative financial instruments designated for hedging purposes.

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

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.1. Fair value hedge accounting

5.1.1 Loans

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting within the framework of TAS 39 by performing swap transactions in order to protect itself against changes that may occur in the fair value of a certain portion of its long-term fixed-rate loans resulting from changes in market interest rates. As of March 31, 2026, installment loans amounting to TL 23,115,079 (December 31, 2025 – TL 38,979,874) were subject to hedge accounting through swaps with a nominal amount of TL 22,599,849 (December 31, 2025 – TL 22,682,199). As of March 31, 2026, an expense of TL 2,164,834 arising from the hedged loans (March 31, 2025 – TL 1,687,706 expense) and an income of TL 2,189,971 arising from swaps (March 31, 2025 – TL 1,364,927 income) resulted in a net market valuation difference income of TL 25,137, which has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” account (March 31, 2025 – TL 322,779 expense).

According to TAS 39 fair value hedge accounting definitions, some fair value hedge accounting applications are discontinued. The valuation effects arising from fair value hedge accounting applied to hedged loans are recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the remaining maturities of the hedged loans. During the current period, the Bank recognized a valuation expense of TL 101,684 related to loans whose hedge effectiveness has deteriorated (March 31, 2025 – TL 6,062 expense) under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” account in the statement of profit or loss.

The Subsidiary, QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş., has no valuation effect recognized in the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” account in the current period with respect to financial leasing transactions whose hedge accounting effectiveness has deteriorated. (December 31, 2025 – None).

5.1.2 Financial assets measured at value through other comprehensive income

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting through swaps in order to hedge long term fixed coupon foreign currency Eurobonds in its portfolio against interest rate fluctuations. As of the balance sheet date, Eurobonds with a nominal value of USD 212,671 million (December 31, 2025 – USD 212,671 million) were subject to hedge accounting by interest rate swaps of the same nominal value. As of March 31, 2026, there was an expense of TL 2,178 arising from the aforementioned Eurobonds (March 31, 2025 – TL 109,846 income) and an income of TL 26,843 arising from swaps (March 31, 2025 – TL 87,516 expense), resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 24,664, which has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” account (March 31, 2025 – TL 22,329 income).

The Parent Bank does not have a TL denominated government bond portfolio subject to fair value hedge accounting in the current period (December 31, 2025 – None).

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

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.1. Fair value hedge accounting (Continued)

5.1.3 Securities issued

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates related to foreign currency-denominated fixed-rate securities it has issued. As of the balance sheet date, bonds with a nominal amount of USD 750 million (December 31, 2025 – USD 500 million) were designated as hedged items under hedge accounting with swaps having the same nominal amount. As of March 31, 2026, income arising from the issued securities amounted to TL 181,867 (March 31, 2025 – TL 221,578 expense), while expense arising from the swaps amounted to TL 164,270 (March 31, 2025 – TL 246,786 income), resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 17,597, which was recognized under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” line item in the accompanying financial statements (March 31, 2025 – TL 25,207 income).

The Subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies fair value hedge accounting using swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates related to TL-denominated fixed-rate securities it has issued; however, there are no such positions as of the balance sheet date (December 31, 2025 – None).

5.1.4 Borrowings

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates related to the foreign currency-denominated fixed-rate loan it has utilized. As of the balance sheet date, a loan amounting to USD 80 million (December 31, 2025 – None) was designated as a hedged item under hedge accounting with a swap of the same nominal amount. As of March 31, 2026, income arising from the loan amounted to TL 67,468 (March 31, 2025 – None), while expense arising from the swaps amounted to TL 67,080 (March 31, 2025 – None), resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 388, which was recognized under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” line item in the accompanying financial statements (March 31, 2025 – None).

The subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies fair value hedge accounting using currency swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates and exchange rates related to fixed interest rate TL loans. As of the balance sheet date, there are no such hedges in place. (December 31, 2025 – None).

5.2 Cash flow hedge accounting

5.2.1 Floating Rate Loans

The Parent Bank subjects a certain portion of its floating-rate TL and foreign currency loans to cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in market interest rates. In this context, effectiveness tests for hedge accounting are performed at each balance sheet date; the effective portion is accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Reserves” account in the financial statements in accordance with TAS 39, while the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Within this scope, as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 665 million (December 31, 2025 – USD 665 million) related to the floating-rate foreign currency loans extended by the Bank have been designated as hedging instruments and subject to hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, a fair value loss before tax amounting to TL 178,449 (March 31, 2025 – TL 273,674 expense) has been recognized under equity in the current period. The income amounting to TL 889 arising from the ineffective portion has been associated with the statement of profit or loss (March 31, 2025 – TL 5,734 income).

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

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2. Cash flow hedge accounting (Continued)

5.2.1 Floating Rate Loans (Continued)

On the other hand, as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 3,760 million (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,770 million) related to the floating-rate TL loans extended by the Parent Bank have been designated as hedging instruments and subject to hedge accounting. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, a fair value loss before tax amounting to TL 246,430 (March 31, 2025 – TL 122,894 income) has been recognized under equity in the current period. There is no income or expense related to the ineffective portion of this hedge accounting transaction (March 31, 2025 – TL 607 expense).

5.2.2 Deposit

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to hedge against interest rate changes of deposits with an average maturity of up to three months. The Bank performs effectiveness tests for hedge accounting at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Funds” account line in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, while the amounts related to the ineffective portions are associated with the statement of profit or loss. As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 16,031,000 (December 31, 2025 – TL 18,031,000) were designated as hedging instruments and subject to hedge accounting. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, fair value income before tax amounting to TL 806,712 (March 31, 2025 – TL 342,193 income) has been recognized under equity during the current period. Income amounting to TL 629 relating to the ineffective portion has been recognized in the income statement (March 31, 2025 – None).

As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 1,726 million (December 31, 2025 – USD 1,726 million) designated as hedging instruments for USD deposits and swaps with a nominal amount of EUR 331 million (December 31, 2025 – EUR 331 million) designated as hedging instruments for Euro deposits, were subject to hedge accounting. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, fair value income before tax amounting to TL 2,554,806 (March 31, 2025 – TL 1,621,098 income) has been recognized under equity during the current period. Income amounting to TL 108,809 relating to the ineffective portion has been associated with the statement of profit or loss (March 31, 2025 – TL 689 income).

5.2.3 Floating Rate Liabilities

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate swaps in order to hedge its subordinated loans with variable interest payments against changes in interest rates. Within this scope, performs effectiveness tests for hedge accounting at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Funds” account in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, while the amounts related to the ineffective portion are associated with the statement of profit or loss. As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 62 million (December 31, 2025 – USD 70 million) were designated as hedging instruments and subject to hedge accounting. As a result of the aforementioned hedge accounting, fair value income before tax amounting to TL 22,120 (March 31, 2025 – TL 39,158 expense) has been recognized under equity during the current period. Income amounting to TL 691 relating to the ineffective portion has been recognized in the income statement (March 31, 2025 – TL 1,796 income).

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

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2 Floating Rate Liabilities (Continued)

5.2.3 Floating Rate Liabilities (Continued)

On the other hand, hedge accounting is discontinued when cash flow hedge accounting cannot be effectively maintained as defined in TAS 39. Accordingly, the valuation effects classified under equity due to hedge accounting are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss over the life of the hedged item, In this context, related to the hedge accounting practices discontinued by the Parent Bank, a valuation expense amounting to TL 33,711 (March 31, 2025 – TL 26,789 expense) has been recognized under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” line item in the statement of profit or loss during the current period.

In this context, in the current period, the Bank has transferred a loss amounting to TL 767,571 from equity to the statement of profit or loss related to terminated hedge accounting practices (March 31, 2025 – TL 385,494 loss).

The subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate and currency swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates related to floating-rate foreign currency loans and floating-rate securities it has utilized. The Company performs hedge effectiveness tests at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Funds” line item as defined in TAS 39, while the amounts related to the ineffective portion are associated with the statement of profit or loss. As of the balance sheet date, swaps amounting to TL 6,986,080 were designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, a pre-tax net market valuation difference expense amounting to TL 32,557 was recognized under equity in the “Hedging Funds” line item in the consolidated financial statements (March 31, 2025 – TL 2,237).

In the measurements made As of March 31, 2026, 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 March 31, 2026, the Bank has no commitments “Credit Linked Notes” (December 31, 2025 – None).

As of March 31, 2026, the Parent Bank has no commitments as “Other Derivative Financial Assets” (December 31, 2025 – None) which would be included in Bank’s “Credit Default Swap.”

7. Information on contingent liabilities and assets

The Group has recorded a provision of TL 114,889 (December 31, 2025 – TL 113,221) 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.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Consolidated 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	44,245,115	3,120,599	43,028,884	2,771,056
Medium and Long-Term Loans	18,552,120	3,442,441	17,219,308	2,992,865
Non-Performing Loans	1,708,527	-	868,114	-
Resource Utilization Support Fund Premiums	-	-	-	-
Total (*)	64,505,762	6,563,040	61,116,306	5,763,921

(*) 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	4,667,327	-	5,035,724	-
Domestic Banks	807,251	3,032	611,164	2,792
Foreign Banks	1,801	140,475	-	199,392
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	5,476,379	143,507	5,646,888	202,184

1.3. Information on interest income from securities portfolio

	Current Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	641,261	42,895
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	10,469,996	646,666
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	3,798,552	653,263
Total	14,909,809	1,342,824

	Prior Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	563,299	40,146
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	9,580,559	457,514
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5,136,376	560,707
Total	15,280,234	1,058,367

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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 from securities portfolio (Continued)

As stated in Section Three Note VII.2. the Bank has inflation indexed (CPI linked) 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 the Inflation Indexed Bonds Investor Guide published by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the reference indices used in the calculation of the actual coupon payment amounts of these securities are determined based on the CPI figures of two months prior. In parallel with this approach, the Bank determines the estimated inflation rate used in the valuation of the related securities accordingly. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when deemed necessary. As of March 31, 2026, an annual rate of 23% has been taken into account as the estimated inflation rate used in the valuation of these securities. If the valuation of these CPI indexed securities had been made according to the reference index valid for March 31, 2026, the Bank's securities valuation differences under shareholders' equity would have decreased by TL 231,491 after tax, while the net profit for the period would have increased by TL 796,047 to TL 16,546,714.

1.4 Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

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

2. Information on Interest Expense

2.1 Information on interest expense related to funds borrowed (*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	1,495,304	5,098,383	1,187,989	3,942,737
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	463,501	355,155	684,508	238,687
Foreign Banks	1,031,803	4,743,228	503,481	3,704,050
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-	-	-
Total	1,495,304	5,098,383	1,187,989	3,942,737

(*) Includes fee and commission expenses related to the cash loans.

2.2 Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest paid to associates and subsidiaries	105,678	73,495

2.3 Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on securities issued	2,258,656	2,328,023	1,240,095	1,622,939

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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)

2.4 Information on interest paid on deposits by maturity structure

Current Period

Account	Time Deposits						Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year		
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	1,346,763	163,206	-	392	-	-	1,510,361
Saving Deposits	-	7,014,476	27,065,127	383,723	97,700	886,050	-	35,447,076
Public Sector Deposits	-	661	5,981	-	-	-	-	6,642
Commercial Deposits	-	9,813,523	5,528,515	29,391	23,268	56,057	-	15,450,754
Other Deposits	-	140,736	574,117	100	8	11	-	714,972
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	18,316,159	33,336,946	413,214	121,368	942,118	-	53,129,805
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	58,056	125,905	6,108	2,984	1,003	-	194,056
Bank Deposits	206	132,978	160,656	76,408	16,311	-	-	386,559
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	603	-	-	-	-	-	603
Total	206	191,637	286,561	82,516	19,295	1,003	-	581,218
Grand Total	206	18,507,796	33,623,507	495,730	140,663	943,121	-	53,711,023

Prior Period

Account	Time Deposits						Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year		
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	978,026	512,208	-	-	-	-	1,490,234
Saving Deposits	-	8,010,115	25,360,495	4,610,807	1,002,022	721,591	-	39,705,030
Public Sector Deposits	-	1,842	26,733	-	-	-	-	28,575
Commercial Deposits	-	8,085,419	7,123,578	964,804	290,495	210,933	-	16,675,229
Other Deposits	-	124,006	881,146	76,810	29,842	10	-	1,111,814
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	17,199,408	33,904,160	5,652,421	1,322,359	932,534	-	59,010,882
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	11,447	15,972	194	31	587	-	28,231
Bank Deposits	99	289,186	150,638	46,740	1,740	-	-	488,403
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	53
Grand Total	99	300,686	166,610	46,934	1,771	587	-	516,687
Total	99	17,500,094	34,070,770	5,699,355	1,324,130	933,121	-	59,527,569

2.5 Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest expense on money market transactions	7,936,372	501,797	10,907,021	684,816

2.6 Information on lease interest expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Leasing Expenses	286,516	148,789

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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)

2.7 Information on interest expense on factoring payables

None (March 31, 2025 – None).

3. Information on dividend income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial Derivative Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	6,831	2,577
From Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Other	350,000	-
Total	356,831	2,577

4. Information on trading income/loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
Trading Income	59,342,037	49,586,711
Income on Capital Market Transactions	4,192,114	2,386,903
From Derivative Financial Instruments	28,895,732	25,817,111
Foreign Exchange Income	26,254,191	21,382,697
Trading Loss (-)	67,228,238	53,442,045
Losses on Capital Market Transactions	890,349	721,032
From Derivative Financial Instruments	40,522,559	27,911,172
Foreign Exchange Losses	25,815,330	24,809,841
Net Trading Income/(Loss)	(7,886,201)	(3,855,334)

5. Information on other operating income

The Group 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.

6. Provision for losses and other provision expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Expected Credit Loss	8,806,776	6,039,643
12 Month Expected Credit Loss (stage 1)	(447,504)	(589,444)
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (stage 2)	2,607,196	(273,273)
Non-performing loans (stage 3)	6,647,084	6,902,360
Marketable Securities Impairment Expense	(1,343)	1,425
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	(1,343)	1,425
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Held-to-maturity Securities Value Decrease	-	-
Investments in Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other (*)	16,509	1,923,274
Total	8,821,942	7,964,342

(*) Includes free provision expense for possible risks amounting to TL 1,900,000 allocated in the previous period.

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

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

7. Information on other operating expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits ^(*)	257,045	182,309
Depreciation Expenses of Fixed Assets	847,975	613,371
Amortization Expenses of Intangible Assets	620,395	428,339
Other Operating Expenses	4,773,205	2,981,582
<i>Leasing Expenses Related to TFRS 16 Exemptions</i>	9,854	8,357
<i>Maintenance Expenses</i>	867,451	587,451
<i>Advertisement Expenses</i>	384,406	213,881
<i>Other Expenses</i>	3,511,494	2,171,893
Loss on Sales of Assets	13	-
Other ^(**)	2,979,415	2,341,340
Total	9,478,048	6,546,941

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

^(**) An amount of TL 533,000 consists of Savings Deposit Insurance Fund expense (TL 601,000 as of March 31, 2025) and TL 1,620,993 consists of tax, duties, fees and fund expenses (TL 1,349,295 as of March 31, 2025).

8. Information on profit/loss from continued and discontinued operations before taxes

As of March 31, 2026, net interest income amounting to TL 33,545,263 (March 31, 2025 – TL 23,314,326), net fee and commission income amounting to TL 20,682,235 (March 31, 2025 – TL 17,101,875) and other operating revenues amounting to TL 307,980 (March 31, 2025 – TL 151,165) have an important place among income items related to continuing operations.

9. Explanations on tax provision for continued and discontinued operations

As of March 31, 2026, the Parent Bank has a current tax expense amounting to TL 5,192,015 (March 31, 2025 – TL 1,197,335), The Parent Bank has also recognized deferred tax expense of TL 1,365,971 (March 31, 2025 – TL 3,496,288) and deferred tax income of TL 2,012,097 (December 31, 2025 – TL 88,073).

10. Explanations on net profit/(loss) from continued and discontinued operations

Net profit of the Group from continued operations is TL 15,750,667 (March 31, 2025 – TL 11,190,139).

11. Explanations on net income/(loss) for the period

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

None (March 31, 2025 - None).

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

None (March 31, 2025 - None).

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

11. Explanations on net income/(loss) for the period (Continued)

11.3. Profit/(loss) attributable to minority rights in the accompanying consolidated financial statements

	Current Period	Prior Period
Profit/(loss) Attributable to Minority Shares	3,396	2,290

11.4. 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

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

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

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

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

1.1 As of March 31, 2026, the Parent Bank's risk group has deposits amounting to TL 4,619,109 (December 31, 2025 – TL 9,836,598), cash loans amounting to TL 23,578 (December 31, 2025 – TL 20,771) and non-cash loans amounting to TL 2,387,183 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,394,528).

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	418	1,227	-	2,179,722	20,353	213,579
Balance at the End of the Period	578	1,467	-	2,163,579	23,000	222,137
Interest and Commission Income	-	-	-	-	18,110	-

Prior Period

Parent Bank's Risk Group ^(*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Natural Persons in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-	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 ^(**)	-	-	-	843	13,163	184

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

^(**) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of 31 March 2025.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

1.2. Information on deposits held by the Parent Bank's risk group (Continued)

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	1,353,491	786,675	-	-	8,483,107	3,129,756
Balance at the End of the Period	1,136,754	1,353,491	-	-	3,482,355	8,483,107
Interest on deposits ^(**)	105,678	73,495	-	-	279,108	332,431

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

^(**) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of March 31, 2025.

1.3. Information on forward and option agreements and similar agreements made with the Parent 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	-	-	-	-	54,382,160	-
End of the Period	-	-	-	-	61,193,592	54,382,160
Total Income/Loss ^(***)	-	-	-	-	4,154,060	-
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.

^(**) Also includes derivative transactions conducted with the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

^(***) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of 31 March 2025.

1.4. Information on benefits provided to top management

As of March 31, 2026, the total amount of remuneration and bonuses paid to key management of the Group is TL 784,044 (March 31, 2025 – TL 583,776).

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

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

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

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

As of March 31, 2026, the rate of cash loans of the risk group divided by to total loans is 0.0%; (December 31, 2025 – 0.0%); the deposits represented 0.4% (December 31, 2025 – 1.0%), the ratio of total derivative transactions with derivatives risk is 2.4% (December 31, 2025 – 2.5%).

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(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 the Parent Bank's Risk Group (Continued)

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

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

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

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

The Parent Bank has signed an agreement with Ibtch 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.

VI. Notes and Disclosures on Events After the Reporting Period

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

The Parent Bank's bond issuances realized subsequent to the balance sheet date are as follows:

Issue Date	Currency	Nominal Amount	Days to Maturity
07.04.2026	TRY	2,500,000,000	182
08.04.2026	TRY	500,000,000	371
08.04.2026	EUR	50,000,000	372
08.04.2026	TRY	300,000,000	372
08.04.2026	USD	50,000,000	456
08.04.2026	EUR	20,000,000	372
09.04.2026	USD	20,000,000	370
10.04.2026	USD	20,000,000	376
10.04.2026	USD	30,000,000	374
10.04.2026	EUR	30,000,000	374
10.04.2026	USD	50,000,000	458
13.04.2026	USD	100,000,000	456
14.04.2026	USD	35,000,000	372
17.04.2026	GBP	10,000,000	369
17.04.2026	USD	25,000,000	369
22.04.2026	GBP	29,200,000	370

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VII. Other Explanations Related to the Parent Bank' Operations

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

	MOODY's July 2025		FITCH April 2026	
Outlook		Stable	Long-term FC Issuer Default Rating	BB- (Stable)
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- (Stable)
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	bb-
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+

2. Other Explanations

None.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

SECTION SIX

INTERIM REVIEW REPORT

I. Explanations on the Interim Review Report

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026 have been reviewed by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) and the review report dated April 29, 2026 has been presented before the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditors

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

SECTION SEVEN

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT

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

Message by the Chairperson

Dear Shareholders,

2026 has started with heightened effects from geopolitical developments and uncertainties impacting the global economic outlook. The ongoing conflict in the Middle East has contributed to increased global uncertainty. Additionally, the rise in energy prices, interruptions in international trade, and tighter financial conditions have posed significant challenges to both global growth and inflation. Reflecting these dynamics, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected a slowdown in global economic growth, with an expected decrease from 3.4% in 2025 to 3.1% in 2026.

Throughout 2025, Türkiye continued its disinflation efforts, resulting in consumer inflation declining to 30.9% by year-end. Economic activity showed moderate growth, with GDP growth at 3.6% in 2025. However, in the first half of 2026, the downward trend in inflation has temporarily halted, mainly due to increased global energy and input prices, and growth is expected to moderate. Should geopolitical tensions ease, the disinflation process is projected to resume, which would support a recovery in economic activity. To manage increasing risks, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye has implemented several measures since March. While stabilizing the exchange rate, the Bank has paused rate cuts and continued to tighten its monetary stance using liquidity tools. These actions, coordinated with fiscal policy measures, have helped contain inflationary risks.

Against this macroeconomic environment, QNB Türkiye maintained a stable performance in the first quarter of 2026, supported by its strong balance sheet, effective risk management, and diversified funding structure. The Bank remained committed to sustainability, continued investments in digitalization and financing provided to the real sector remained key elements of its long-term value creation approach.

As of March 31, 2026, the Group's total assets increased by 8% compared to year-end 2025, reaching TL 2,066 billion. Over the same period, net loans grew by 7% to TL 1,228.8 billion, while customer deposits rose by 6% to TL 1,008.4 billion. The Group reported a net profit of TL 15.7 billion for the first quarter of 2026.

QNB Türkiye continues to operate in line with its strategic priorities, maintaining its strong focus on sustainable growth.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all employees, management and stakeholders who contributed to the QNB Türkiye's performance during this period.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Message by the General Manager

Dear Shareholders,

We are going through a period marked by escalating geopolitical risks globally, with the ongoing conflict in the Middle East continuing to exert a decisive impact, particularly on energy markets and trade balances. Disruptions in global supply chains and the sharp increase in energy prices are weighing on the global growth outlook while keeping inflationary pressures elevated. Amid persistent inflation risks, expectations for interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve (Fed) have been postponed, while expectations for potential rate hikes by the European Central Bank (ECB) have increased. In March, rising uncertainty led to lowering of risk appetite among financial market participants, leading to capital outflows from emerging markets. In April, however, this trend moderated, with a partial reversal of capital outflows observed.

In Türkiye, the macroeconomic rebalancing process continues within the framework of the economic model implemented to combat inflation. In response to developments in global markets, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) tightened its monetary policy stance through proactive measures, while supporting economic stability through steps targeting foreign exchange markets and liquidity conditions. In this context, the CBRT kept the policy rate unchanged at its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting in April. Meanwhile, the potential domestic impact of rising global energy prices has been mitigated through fiscal policy measures. Looking ahead, a decline in energy prices in parallel with geopolitical developments, coupled with a normalization in global markets, is expected to support a downward trend in inflation and interest rates, along with a recovery in economic activity.

We continued to deliver balanced and profitable growth amid increasingly volatile global conditions. Our strong balance sheet, diversified funding strategy, and disciplined risk management remained key pillars of our resilience during this period. As of March 31, 2026, our total assets increased by 8% compared to year-end 2025, reaching TL 2,066,001 million. During the same period, net loans rose by 7% to TL 1,228,772 million, while customer deposits increased by 6% to TL 1,008,370 million. Our net income for the period amounted to TL 15,751 million.

In line with our sustainability strategy and our 2050 Net Zero commitment, we continued to take decisive steps during this period. Since 2021, we have sourced 100% of our electricity consumption from I-REC certified renewable energy. In December 2025, we advanced this approach further by incorporating a 5 MW solar power plant (SPP) in Yozgat into our operations. With this investment, we aim to meet approximately 80% of our Head Office's electricity needs while achieving an annual reduction of around 5,000 tons of carbon emissions.

Our strong position in international markets was once again reaffirmed through our transactions. Our USD 500 million eurobond issuance attracted strong demand from a broad and diversified investor base. This transaction not only reflects confidence in our strong credit profile and disciplined balance sheet management, but also reinforces our positioning among international investors.

In addition, in line with our objectives to strengthen our balance sheet and diversify our funding sources, we successfully completed a long-term securitization transaction totaling USD 380 million. Structuring USD 230 million of this transaction as sustainable financing represents another important step underscoring our commitment in this area.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Our strategic initiatives in digitalization and financial technologies also continued during this period. Through our subsidiary QNB eSolutions, we brought together e-document solutions and payment technologies under a single structure by investing in payment and collection technologies. This step enhances the services we offer to our customers through a more integrated approach while strengthening our position in the digital financial ecosystem.

At the same time, we continue to enrich customer experience through innovative collaborations. Following the GSPara digital banking application developed in partnership with Galatasaray Sports Club, the Fenerpara digital banking model launched in collaboration with Fenerbahçe Sports Club enables us to deliver financial services through next-generation platforms while enhancing user experience. Such collaborations strengthen our innovative approach and support our customer-centric growth strategy.

In the coming period, we will continue to closely monitor evolving dynamics and create value for all our stakeholders through our strong financial structure and sustainability-driven approach.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to our valued employees, business partners, customers and investors who contributed to these achievements.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Financial Summary for the Period Ended March 31, 2026

Principal Financial Indicators (TL Million)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Net Loans	1,228,772	1,144,571
Securities	311,722	343,540
Total Assets	2,066,001	1,910,724
Customer Deposits	1,008,370	951,748
Shareholders' Equity	185,469	172,916
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net interest income	33,545	23,314
Net fees and commission income	20,682	17,102
Expected Credit Losses and Other Provisions	8,822	7,964
Profit before tax	20,297	15,796
Tax Provision	(4,546)	(4,606)
Net profit for the period	15,751	11,190

As of March 31, 2026, the Group's total assets increased by 8% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 2 trillion 66 billion 1 million. In the same period, net loans increased by 7% to TL 1 trillion 228 billion 772 million, while customer deposits increased by 6% to TL 1 trillion 8 billion 370 million.

In the first quarter of 2026, the Group's net interest income reached TL 33 billion 545 million, while net fee and commission income was TL 20 billion 682 million. The Group's profit before tax was TL 20 billion 297 million and net profit for the period was TL 15 billion 751 million.

As of March 31, 2026, the Group's total shareholders' equity increased by 7% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 185 billion 469 million; the capital adequacy ratio was 14.70%.

As of March 31, 2026 the Group has 13,197 personnel and 417 branches.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Financial Summary for the Period Ended March 31, 2026 (Continued)

Information on the Bank's Financial Position, Profitability and Solvency

Assets

The Group, which is continuing its customer-oriented activities in 2026, sustained to grow especially in corporate and commercial loans. As of March 31, 2026, net loans increased by 7% and reached TL 1 trillion 228 billion 772 million, while total consolidated assets increased by 8% and reached TL 2 trillion 66 billion 1 million compared to the end of the prior year.

Liabilities

As of March 31, 2026, the Group's total customer deposits increased by 6% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 1 trillion 8 billion 370 million, while its shareholders' equity increased by 7% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 185 billion 469 million.

Profitability

In the first three months of 2026, the Group's net interest income reached TL 33 billion 545 million, while its net fee and commission income was TL 20 billion 682 million. Net profit for the period was TL 15 billion 751 million.

Solvency

Due to its strong capital structure and high shareholders' equity profitability, the Parent Bank has a sound financial structure. Parent Bank has been utilizing its capital efficiently for its banking activities and it maintains its profitability of shareholders' equity. When taking into consideration of its funding structure; Parent Bank is funding its credit facilities both by its large basis of deposits as well as by utilization of long-term external sources. Parent Bank has a quite great cost advantage due to benefiting from such various funding resources and at the same time it is minimizing the risks probable to occur due to differences in the maturity dates. As having a significant place in the Turkish financial markets, QNB Bank with its strong financial structure also proves its credibility by the high ratings it received from the independent rating firms.

General Grants realized during the Period

General grants realized as of March 31, 2026 was TL 557 thousand.

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