

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES AS OF JUNE 30, 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 June 30, 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 six-months-period then ended. The Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial information in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

Basis of Qualified Conclusion

As stated in section 5, Part II 8.5 and IV.6 of Explanations and Footnotes Related to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026, include free provision at an amount of million TL 3,500, of which million TL 4,000 was provided in prior years and million TL 500 was reversed in the current period 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 six-months period ended June 30, 2025, which is presented comparatively with the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the six-months period ended June 30, 2026, includes free provision charge at an amount of million TL 1,300. We provide a qualified conclusion due to the impact of this matter on the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 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 June 30, 2026 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the six-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

July 30, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

**THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF QNB BANK A.Ş.
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

The Parent Bank's

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The consolidated financial report for the six-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.
8. QNBpay Ödeme Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi

Structured Entities

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

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the six-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 **Millions 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 Gura
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 JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 June 30, 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 JUNE 30, 2026

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 Güzelöğlu	Board Member	April 16, 2010	Masters
Yeşim Gura	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 Kurtuluş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Murat Koraş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Engin Turhan	Executive Vice President	June 14, 2016	Masters
Cenk Akıncılar	Executive Vice President	January 21, 2019	Graduate
Burçin Dündar Tüzün	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Masters
Zeynep Kulalar	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Graduate
Ali Yılmaz	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2020	Masters
İsmail Işık	Executive Vice President	January 18, 2023	Masters
Alp Baydar (**)	Executive Vice President	June 16, 2026	Masters
Sercan Kıras	Head of the Department of Internal Control and Compliance	January 1, 2024	Masters
Cem Uslu (**)	Head of Internal Audit	May 11, 2026	Masters
Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran	Head of Risk Management Department	September 16, 2011	Masters

(*) Appointed in place of Dr. Ömer A. Aras at the General Assembly held on March 26, 2026.

(**) As of 1 May 2026, Cem Uslu was appointed as Head of the Inspection Board, and as of 16 June 2026, Alp Baydar was appointed as Executive Vice President.

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	99.88%	5,493	-
Other	7	0.12%	7	-

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 June 30, 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 June 30, 2026, the Group has 11,827 (December 31, 2025 – 11,789) 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 JUNE 30, 2026 (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

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

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

		Current Period 30.06.2026			Prior Period 31.12.2025			
		Section 5						
ASSETS		Part I	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)		353,840	288,141	641,981	291,282	237,697	528,979
1.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents		153,710	230,502	384,212	123,073	179,775	302,848
1.1.1	Cash and Balances with The Central Bank	(1)	135,721	182,805	318,526	101,058	154,794	255,852
1.1.2	Banks	(3)	11,722	47,724	59,446	10,112	25,002	35,114
1.1.3	Money Market Placement	(4)	6,280	-	6,280	11,913	-	11,913
1.1.4	Expected Credit Losses (-)		13	27	40	10	21	31
1.2	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(2)	10,582	3,858	14,440	10,648	5,884	16,532
1.2.1	Government Debt Securities		4,037	1,902	5,939	4,434	4,074	8,508
1.2.2	Equity Securities		2,121	679	2,800	1,842	611	2,453
1.2.3	Other Financial Assets		4,424	1,277	5,701	4,372	1,199	5,571
1.3	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(5)	173,778	42,115	215,893	149,784	39,231	189,015
1.3.1	Government Debt Securities		173,776	42,090	215,866	149,782	39,208	188,990
1.3.2	Equity Securities		2	25	27	2	23	25
1.3.3	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	Derivative Financial Assets	(2,13)	15,770	11,666	27,436	7,777	12,807	20,584
1.4.1	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		7,250	9,669	16,919	3,545	10,869	14,414
1.4.2	Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		8,520	1,997	10,517	4,232	1,938	6,170
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Net)		965,847	493,964	1,459,811	834,336	448,226	1,282,562
2.1	Loans	(6)	901,178	404,026	1,305,204	751,654	368,699	1,120,353
2.2	Lease Receivables	(12)	12,570	42,771	55,341	10,210	36,454	46,664
2.3	Factoring Receivables	(7)	27,068	11,564	38,632	26,447	9,348	35,795
2.4	Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	(8)	83,798	42,828	126,626	95,154	42,857	138,011
2.4.1	Government Debt Securities		83,798	42,828	126,626	95,154	42,857	138,011
2.4.2	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	Expected Credit Losses (-)		58,767	7,225	65,992	49,129	9,132	58,261
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		569	-	569	568	-	568
4.1	Investments in Associates (Net)	(9)	59	-	59	59	-	59
4.1.1	Associates Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2	Unconsolidated Associates		59	-	59	59	-	59
4.2	Subsidiaries (Net)	(10)	507	-	507	506	-	506
4.2.1	Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2	Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		507	-	507	506	-	506
4.3	Joint Ventures (Net)	(11)	3	-	3	3	-	3
4.3.1	Joint Ventures Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Joint Ventures		3	-	3	3	-	3
V.	PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)		26,633	1	26,634	26,358	1	26,359
VI.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)		8,754	-	8,754	7,759	-	7,759
6.1	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Other		8,754	-	8,754	7,759	-	7,759
VII.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	CURRENT TAX ASSET		1,025	-	1,025	500	-	500
IX.	DEFERRED TAX ASSET	(15)	4,156	-	4,156	663	-	663
X.	OTHER ASSETS (Net)	(17)	79,482	8,088	87,570	56,375	6,959	63,334
TOTAL ASSETS			1,440,306	790,194	2,230,500	1,217,841	692,883	1,910,724

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

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

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

		Current Period 30.06.2026			Prior Period 31.12.2025			
		Section 5 Part II	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
LIABILITIES								
I.	DEPOSITS	(1)	700,829	415,259	1,116,088	630,671	369,863	1,000,534
II.	FUNDS BORROWED	(3)	15,652	313,580	329,232	19,102	272,618	291,720
III.	MONEY MARKETS BORROWINGS	(4)	50,941	50,837	101,778	50,172	42,120	92,292
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	(5)	28,266	188,089	216,355	26,516	121,790	148,306
4.1	Bills		26,212	-	26,212	24,197	-	24,197
4.2	Asset Backed Securities		1,201	-	1,201	2,319	-	2,319
4.3	Bonds		853	188,089	188,942	-	121,790	121,790
V.	FUNDS		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	Funds From Credit Customers		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT or LOSS		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(2)	9,104	21,555	30,659	5,775	6,296	12,071
7.1	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		8,926	20,747	29,673	5,498	5,555	11,053
7.2	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		178	808	986	277	741	1,018
VIII.	FACTORING LIABILITIES		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	LEASE LIABILITIES (Net)	(7)	3,441	3	3,444	3,167	-	3,167
X.	PROVISIONS	(8)	19,391	7,979	27,370	17,920	5,734	23,654
10.1	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2	Reserve for Employee Benefits		5,504	50	5,554	5,622	46	5,668
10.3	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		6,334	7,674	14,008	5,459	5,456	10,915
10.4	Other Provisions		7,553	255	7,808	6,839	232	7,071
XI.	CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	(9)	4,935	-	4,935	4,680	-	4,680
XII.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		147	-	147	184	-	184
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)	-	38,621	38,621	-	35,538	35,538
14.1	Subordinated Loans		-	24,459	24,459	-	22,508	22,508
14.2	Other Debt Instruments		-	14,162	14,162	-	13,030	13,030
XV.	OTHER LIABILITIES		130,856	30,517	161,373	102,255	23,407	125,662
XVI.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		199,632	866	200,498	171,300	1,616	172,916
16.1	Paid-in Capital	(12)	5,500	-	5,500	5,500	-	5,500
16.2	Capital Reserves		1	-	1	1	-	1
16.2.1	Share Premium	(13)	1	-	1	1	-	1
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	-	12,838	12,796	-	12,796
16.4	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		(1,268)	866	(402)	(253)	1,616	1,363
16.5	Profit Reserves		153,215	-	153,215	105,400	-	105,400
16.5.1	Legal Reserves		1,703	-	1,703	1,015	-	1,015
16.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		151,512	-	151,512	104,385	-	104,385
16.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6	Profit/Loss		29,298	-	29,298	47,815	-	47,815
16.6.1	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		29,298	-	29,298	47,815	-	47,815
16.7	Minority Interest		48	-	48	41	-	41
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			1,163,194	1,067,306	2,230,500	1,031,742	878,982	1,910,724

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 JUNE 30, 2026

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

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

		Current Period 30.06.2026			Prior Period 31.12.2025		
	Section 5 Part III	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
OFF-BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS							
A. (I+II+III)		2,531,689	2,207,528	4,739,217	2,127,891	1,878,231	4,006,122
I. GUARANTEES	(1), (2), (3), (4)	146,143	128,922	275,065	115,363	109,442	224,805
1.1. Letters of guarantee		127,890	71,327	199,217	101,768	67,726	169,494
1.1.1. Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		1,867	615	2,482	1,769	494	2,263
1.1.2. Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		63,594	70,712	134,306	49,619	67,232	116,851
1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		62,429	-	62,429	50,380	-	50,380
1.2. Bank loans		18,239	29,260	47,499	13,543	20,407	33,950
1.2.1. Import letter of acceptance		18,239	29,260	47,499	13,543	20,407	33,950
1.2.2. Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Letters of credit		14	28,335	28,349	52	21,309	21,361
1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		14	21,444	21,458	52	16,610	16,662
1.3.2. Other letters of credit		-	6,891	6,891	-	4,699	4,699
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		1,643,756	85,700	1,729,456	1,548,891	63,936	1,612,827
2.1. Irrevocable commitments	(1)	1,557,750	65,651	1,623,401	1,438,222	54,923	1,493,145
2.1.1. Forward asset purchase and sales commitments		9,745	47,752	57,497	20,147	37,971	58,118
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		318,869	4	318,873	300,305	4	300,309
2.1.5. Securities underwriting commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6. Commitments for reserve deposit requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7. Payment commitment for checks		16,603	-	16,603	13,909	-	13,909
2.1.8. Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		1,059	-	1,059	999	-	999
2.1.9. Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1,191,748	-	1,191,748	1,088,199	-	1,088,199
2.1.10. Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities		288	-	288	252	-	252
2.1.11. Receivables from short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12. Payables for short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13. Other irrevocable commitments		19,438	17,895	37,333	14,411	16,948	31,359
2.2. Revocable commitments		86,006	20,049	106,055	110,669	9,013	119,682
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		82,385	7,214	89,599	109,601	-	109,601
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		3,621	12,835	16,456	1,068	9,013	10,081
III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	(5), (6)	741,790	1,992,906	2,734,696	463,637	1,704,853	2,168,490
3.1. Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		99,511	357,423	456,934	89,412	303,230	392,642
3.1.1. Fair value hedge		26,338	131,661	157,999	22,682	90,384	113,066
3.1.2. Cash flow hedge		73,173	225,762	298,935	66,730	212,846	279,576
3.1.3. Hedge of net investment in foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Held for trading transactions		642,279	1,635,483	2,277,762	374,225	1,401,623	1,775,848
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions		112,060	121,207	233,267	62,033	86,084	148,117
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency transactions-buy		3,023	107,809	110,832	848	69,044	69,892
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency transactions-sell		109,037	13,398	122,435	61,185	17,040	78,225
3.2.2. Swap transactions related to foreign currency and interest rates		414,856	1,354,454	1,769,310	260,188	1,206,538	1,466,726
3.2.2.1. Foreign currency swap-buy		3,674	453,189	456,863	13	471,162	471,175
3.2.2.2. Foreign currency swap-sell		95,804	375,819	471,623	59,443	412,510	471,953
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swaps-buy		157,689	262,723	420,412	100,366	161,433	261,799
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swaps-sell		157,689	262,723	420,412	100,366	161,433	261,799
3.2.3. Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options		91,042	136,369	227,411	51,847	108,848	160,695
3.2.3.1. Foreign currency options-buy		36,829	75,547	112,376	20,865	58,925	79,790
3.2.3.2. Foreign currency options-sell		54,213	60,822	115,035	30,982	49,923	80,905
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		24,321	23,453	47,774	157	153	310
3.2.4.1. Foreign currency futures-buy		-	23,453	23,453	-	153	153
3.2.4.2. Foreign currency futures-sell		24,321	-	24,321	157	-	157
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)		10,159,813	2,457,982	12,617,795	8,168,509	2,339,957	10,508,466
IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		3,114,102	361,128	3,475,230	2,334,934	341,110	2,676,044
4.1. Customer Fund and Portfolio Assets		288,104	259,457	547,561	228,431	244,437	472,868
4.2. Investment securities held in custody		2,249,061	51,936	2,300,997	1,601,817	57,313	1,659,130
4.3. Checks received for collection		94,553	13,862	108,415	90,632	10,650	101,282
4.4. Commercial notes received for collection		8,659	3,120	11,779	7,904	3,066	10,970
4.5. Other assets received for collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6. Assets received for public offering		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7. Other items under custody		473,725	32,753	506,478	406,150	25,644	431,794
4.8. Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V. PLEDGED ITEMS		3,869,224	1,076,100	4,945,324	3,256,460	1,056,067	4,312,527
5.1. Marketable securities		55,100	86,974	142,074	52,120	88,379	140,499
5.2. Guarantee notes		2,655	1,220	3,875	2,009	814	2,823
5.3. Commodity		1,807	-	1,807	1,827	-	1,827
5.4. Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5. Properties		879,385	440,212	1,319,597	768,773	460,402	1,229,175
5.6. Other pledged items		2,930,277	547,694	3,477,971	2,431,731	506,472	2,938,203
5.7. Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES		3,176,487	1,020,754	4,197,241	2,577,115	942,780	3,519,895
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)		12,691,502	4,665,510	17,357,012	10,296,400	4,218,188	14,514,588

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 JUNE 30, 2026

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

III. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

		Section 5	Current Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Prior Period
		Part IV	01.01 -	3 Month Period	01.01 -	3 Month Period
			30.06.2026	01.04 - 30.06.2026	30.06.2025	01.04 - 30.06.2025
INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS						
I.	INTEREST INCOME	(1)	225,134	117,747	214,137	111,422
1.1	Interest income on loans		150,549	79,480	141,468	74,588
1.2	Interest income on reserve deposits		17,450	9,056	19,010	10,054
1.3	Interest income on banks		7,589	1,969	6,807	958
1.4	Interest income on money market transactions		1,557	1,010	358	267
1.5	Interest income on securities portfolio		36,730	20,477	36,952	20,613
1.5.1	Financial assets measured at FVTPL		1,408	724	1,372	769
1.5.2	Financial assets measured at FVOCI		25,768	14,651	23,033	12,995
1.5.3	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		9,554	5,102	12,547	6,849
1.6	Financial lease income		4,114	2,180	3,158	1,692
1.7	Other interest income		7,145	3,575	6,384	3,250
II.	INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	(2)	153,660	79,818	164,519	85,118
2.1	Interest on deposits		112,809	59,098	123,197	63,669
2.2	Interest on funds borrowed		13,206	6,612	10,768	5,637
2.3	Interest on money market transactions		16,845	8,407	23,405	11,813
2.4	Interest on securities issued		9,826	5,239	6,591	3,728
2.5	Interests on leases		588	301	307	158
2.6	Other interest expenses		386	161	251	113
III.	NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)		71,474	37,929	49,618	26,304
IV.	NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES		44,643	23,960	36,976	19,874
4.1	Fees and commissions received		62,980	33,300	49,481	26,659
4.1.1	Non-cash loans		1,038	529	842	429
4.1.2	Others		61,942	32,771	48,639	26,230
4.2	Fees and commissions paid (-)		18,337	9,340	12,505	6,785
4.2.1	Non-cash loans		12	6	7	4
4.2.2	Others		18,325	9,334	12,498	6,781
V.	DIVIDEND INCOME	(3)	377	20	21	18
VI.	TRADING INCOME / LOSSES (Net)	(4)	(26,719)	(18,833)	(11,820)	(7,965)
6.1	Trading income/losses on securities		4,770	1,468	3,019	1,353
6.2	Income/losses from derivative transactions		(29,365)	(17,738)	(8,498)	(6,404)
6.3	Foreign exchange income/losses		(2,124)	(2,563)	(6,341)	(2,914)
VII.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(5)	1,489	1,181	1,319	1,168
VIII.	TOTAL OPERATING GROSS PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)		91,264	44,257	76,114	39,399
IX.	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)	(6)	16,533	7,728	16,744	10,703
X.	OTHER PROVISION LOSSES (-)	(6)	684	667	1,767	(156)
XI.	PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)		17,151	8,484	12,941	6,351
XII.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	(7)	18,533	9,312	14,188	7,823
XIII.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)		38,363	18,066	30,474	14,678
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)	38,363	18,066	30,474	14,678
XVIII.	PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(9)	9,058	4,511	8,547	3,941
18.1	Current tax charge		11,685	6,493	8,298	7,101
18.2	Deferred tax charge (+)		1,079	(287)	556	(2,940)
18.3	Deferred tax credit (-)		(3,706)	(1,695)	(307)	(220)
XIX.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)	(10)	29,305	13,555	21,927	10,737
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)	29,305	13,555	21,927	10,737
25.1	Group's profit/loss		29,298	13,551	21,922	10,734
25.2	Minority interest		7	4	5	3
	Earnings per share		0.5327	0.2464	0.3986	0.1952

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 JUNE 30, 2026**

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

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

	Current Period 01.01 – 30.06.2026	Prior Period 01.01 – 30.06.2025
I. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	29,305	21,927
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(1,723)	(1,645)
2.1 Other Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	42	(3)
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	(5)
2.1.4 Other Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	-	-
2.1.5 Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(18)	2
2.2 Other Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(1,765)	(1,642)
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2 Income/Expense from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	(4,089)	(1,902)
2.2.3 Income/Expense from Cash Flow Hedges	1,556	(458)
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	768	718
III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	27,582	20,282

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 JUNE 30, 2026

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

V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss										Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss																				
										Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets																				
										Translation Differences	Measured at FVOCI	Other (**)	Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders ' Equity												
CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY										Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other (*)													
Prior Period – 01.01 – 30.06.2025																														
I.	Balances at Beginning of Period											3,350	1	-	-		11,300	(704)	2	-	(4,225)	1,726	71,376	36,174	-	119,000	30	119,030		
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	1	-	-		11,300	(704)	2	-	(4,225)	1,726	71,376	36,174	-	119,000	30	119,030		
IV.	Total Comprehensive Income											-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(1,321)	(321)	-	-	21,922	20,277	5	20,282		
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	(36,174)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.1	Dividends											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.2	Transfers to Reserves											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174	(36,174)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3	Other											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+X+XI)											3,350	1	-	-		11,300	(707)	2	-	(5,546)	1,405	107,550	-	21,922	139,277	35	139,312			

Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss										Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss													
										Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets													
										Translation Differences	Measured at FVOCI	Other (**)	Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders ' Equity					
CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY										Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other (*)						
Current Period- 01.01 – 30.06.2026																							
I.	Balances at Beginning of Period		5,500	1	-	-		13,604	(810)	2	-		365	998	105,400	47,815	-	172,875	41	172,916			
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	1	-	-		13,604	(810)	2	-		365	998	105,400	47,815	-	172,875	41	172,916			
IV.	Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-		(2,862)	1,097	-	-	29,298	27,575	7	27,582			
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,815	(47,815)	-	-	-	-			
11.1	Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
11.2	Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,815	(47,815)	-	-	-	-			
11.3	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+X+XI)			5,500	1	-	-		13,604	(768)	2	-		(2,497)	2,095	153,215	-	29,298	200,450	48	200,498			

(*) 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 JUNE 30, 2026

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

VI. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Current Period 01.01 – 30.06.2026	Prior Period 01.01 – 30.06.2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM / (TO) BANKING OPERATIONS		
1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	53,876	17,358
1.1.1 Interest Received	203,550	195,432
1.1.2 Interest Paid	(141,412)	(157,754)
1.1.3 Dividend Received	377	21
1.1.4 Fees and Commissions Received	63,051	49,546
1.1.5 Other Income	432	1,294
1.1.6 Collections from Previously Written Off Loans	8,528	5,520
1.1.7 Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers	(17,763)	(12,621)
1.1.8 Taxes Paid	(17,970)	(9,345)
1.1.9 Others	(44,917)	(54,735)
1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(48,752)	(76,509)
1.2.1 Net (Increase) Decrease in Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/loss	2,143	221
1.2.2 Net (Increase) Decrease in Due from Banks	(6,937)	(42,508)
1.2.3 Net (Increase) Decrease in Loans	(173,313)	(151,399)
1.2.4 Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	(22,572)	(12,590)
1.2.5 Net Increase (Decrease) in Bank Deposits	(7,767)	(18,319)
1.2.6 Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Deposits	107,224	110,099
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	5,546	5,318
1.2.9 Net Increase (Decrease) in Matured Payables	-	-
1.2.10 Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	46,924	32,669
I. Net Cash Provided from Banking Operations	5,124	(59,151)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
II. Net Cash Provided from / (used in) Investing Activities	2,055	(27,433)
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	(4,718)	(3,725)
2.4 Fixed Assets Sales	423	319
2.5 Cash Paid for Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(134,779)	(110,604)
2.6 Cash Obtained from Sale of financial assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	116,478	74,265
2.7 Cash Paid for Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	(15,777)	(26,340)
2.8 Cash Obtained from Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	40,428	38,652
2.9 Other	-	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
III. Net cash provided from / (used in) financing activities	65,771	79,981
3.1 Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued	225,819	191,281
3.2 Cash used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued	(158,766)	(110,514)
3.3 Issued Equity Instruments	-	-
3.4 Dividends Paid	-	-
3.5 Payments for Finance Leases	(1,282)	(786)
3.6 Other	-	-
IV. Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,376	4,485
V. Net Increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III+IV)	75,326	(2,118)
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	164,602	163,342
VII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period (V+VI)	239,928	161,224

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 Millions 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 JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 June 30, 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 Sağlık Hayat Sigorta and Emeklilik A.Ş..

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 June 30, 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.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 June 30, 2026, derivative financial transactions loss amounting to TL 29,365 (June 30, 2025 – TL 8,498 derivative financial transactions loss) and net foreign exchange loss amounting to TL 2,124 (June 30, 2025 – TL 6,341 net foreign exchange expense) excluding net interest expense amounting to TL 35,578 (June 30, 2025 – TL 19,853 net interest expense) arising from derivative financial transactions, the net profit on foreign currency transactions is TL 4,089 (June 30, 2025 – TL 5,014 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 (%)	
				June 30, 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
8. QNBpay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. (QNBpay)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Ödeme Hizmetleri	100.00	100.00

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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”).

QNBpay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş., operating under QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., an unconsolidated subsidiary of QNB Bank A.Ş., obtained an “Operating License for Payment Services and Open Banking Activities” under Law No. 6493 in 2024. Pursuant to the transfer agreement signed on May 20, 2026, the Company was transferred to the Parent Bank and has been consolidated as of June 2026.

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 June 30, 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 JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 JUNE 30, 2026**

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

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

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 June 30, 2026, fair value exchange difference adjustment amounting to TL 1,046 (December 31, 2025 – TL 1,059) 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 June 30, 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 June 30, 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 191 (December 31, 2025 - TL 7,051) and the effect of the amount written off on the NPL ratio is 0.01% (December 31, 2025 - 0.56%), While the NPL ratio is calculated as 3.88% (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 3.90% (December 31, 2025 - 4.22%).

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 129,915 (December 31, 2025 – TL 110,720).

As of June 30, 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 June 30, 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.

Group, 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 TAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" ("TAS 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.

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:

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions (Continued)

- Fixed payments,
- Variable lease payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement made using an index or rate on the actual date of the lease,
- Amounts expected to be paid by the 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 June 30, 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 Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by way of Transfer Pricing” published on November 18, 2007 explains the application related issues in detail. According to this Communiqué, if the taxpayers conduct transactions like purchase and sale of goods or services with the related parties where the prices are not determined according to the arm's length principle, then it will be concluded that there is a disguised profit distribution by way of transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions will not be deducted from the corporate tax base for tax purposes.

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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 Parent Bank's share capital was increased by TL 2,150 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 June 30, 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	43,662	25,381	22,221	91,264
Dividend Income	-	-	377	377
Profit Before Taxes	8,791	15,185	14,387	38,363
Provision for Taxes(-)	-	-	9,058	9,058
Net Profit/Loss	8,791	15,185	5,329	29,305
Total Assets	586,506	746,678	751,974	2,230,500
Segment Assets	586,506	746,678	751,405	2,084,589
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	569	569
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	145,342
Total Liabilities	700,818	372,180	759,738	2,230,500
Segment Liabilities	700,818	372,180	759,738	1,832,736
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	197,266
Equity	-	-	-	200,498

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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	47,206	19,793	9,115	76,114
Dividend Income	-	-	21	21
Profit Before Taxes	19,715	9,607	1,152	30,474
Tax Provision (-)	-	-	8,547	8,547
Net Profit/Loss	19,715	9,607	(7,395)	21,927
Total Assets	495,674	648,879	645,971	1,910,724
Segment Assets	495,674	648,879	645,403	1,789,956
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	568	568
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	120,200
Total Liabilities	606,228	345,521	628,712	1,910,724
Segment Liabilities	606,228	345,521	628,712	1,580,461
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	157,347
Equity	-	-	-	172,916

(*) The income statement items represent the balances as of June 30, 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	47,815
A – General Legal Reserve (TCC 519/A) 5%	329
B – Real Estate Sales Profit Fund (Corporate Tax Law 5.1/E)	11
C – Extraordinary Reserves	47,475

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	29,298	21,922
Weighted Average Amount of Shares Issued (Million)	55,000	55,000
Earnings per Share	0.5327	0.3986

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 June 30, 2026, there are no bonus shares issued (21,500,000,000 bonus shares were issued during 2025).

XXVIII. Explanations on Other Matters

None.

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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 June 30, 2026, Group’s total capital has been calculated as TL 246,090 (December 31, 2025 - TL 216,883), capital adequacy ratio is 14.68% (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 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 extended until January 1, 2026, pursuant to the BRSA Decision No. 11286 dated November 13, 2025 and was terminated as of January 1, 2026.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 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 June 30, 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	5,500
Share issue premiums	1	1
Reserves	153,215	105,400
Income recognized in equity as per TAS	16,301	18,203
Profit	29,298	47,815
Current Period Profit	29,298	47,815
Prior Period Profit	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	2	1
Minorities' Share	48	41
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	204,365	176,961
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	5,701	1,271
Improvement costs for operating leasing	691	662
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	7,984	6,817
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	14,376	8,750
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	189,989	168,211

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

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

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

	Current Period June 30, 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	24,452	22,494
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	24,452	22,494
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	24,452	22,494
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	214,441	190,705
TIER II CAPITAL		
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	13,972	12,854
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)	17,977	13,593
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	31,949	26,447
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	31,949	26,447
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	246,390	217,152
Total Capital		
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51st Article of the Law	60	67
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 (-)	240	202
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 June 30, 2026	Prior Period December 31, 2025
TOTAL CAPITAL		
Total Capital	246,090	216,883
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	1,676,462	1,260,068
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS		
Consolidated Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	11.33	13.35
Consolidated Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12.79	15.14
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14.68	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 (%)	5.33	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	3	3
Amount arising from mortgage-servicing rights	-	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation		
General provisions for standard based receivables (before ten thousand twenty-five limitation)	27,652	27,417
Up to 1,25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	17,977	13,593
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	24,452	22,494
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	13,972	12,854
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

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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)	24,459	14,162
Par value of instrument (Currency in million)	24,459	14,162
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.

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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	200,498	172,916
Hedge funds	(2,233)	(1,088)
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(8,674)	(7,478)
Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification incomes/losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	398	3,861
Core Capital	189,989	168,211
Additional capital	24,452	22,494
Capital	214,441	190,705
Expected loss allowance (Stages 1 and 2)	17,977	13,593
Debt instruments deemed appropriate by the institution	13,972	12,854
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(300)	(269)
Total Equity	246,090	216,883

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 June 30 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
		30.06.2026	31.12.2025	30.06.2026
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty Credit Risk)	1,424,055	1,075,153	113,924
2	Standardized approach	1,424,055	1,075,153	113,924
3	Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	14,093	12,297	1,127
5	Standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	14,093	12,297	1,127
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	34,810	39,083	2,785
17	Standardized approach	34,810	39,083	2,785
18	Internal model approaches	-	-	-
19	Operational Risk	203,504	133,535	16,280
20	Basic Indicator Approach	203,504	133,535	16,280
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)	1,676,462	1,260,068	134,116

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)
II. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)
2. Credit Risk Disclosures
2.1. CR1 – Credit Quality of Assets

Gross amount in the financial statements prepared in accordance with the statutory consolidation as valued in accordance with TAS				
Current Period	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/impairments	Net value
1 Loans	54,343	1,344,834	65,975	1,333,202
2 Debt Securities	-	342,492	17	342,475
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	846	1,840,123	2,535	1838,434
4 Total	55,189	3,527,449	68,527	3,514,111

Gross amount in the financial statements prepared in accordance with the statutory consolidation as valued in accordance with TAS				
Prior Period	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/impairments	Net value
1 Loans	44,063	1,158,749	58,242	1,144,570
2 Debt Securities	-	327,001	19	326,982
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	905	1,658,927	2,234	1,657,598
4 Total	44,968	3,144,677	60,495	3,129,150

2.2. CR2 – Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

	Current Period	Prior Period
1 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	44,063	25,360
2 Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	23,018	45,968
3 Returned to non-defaulted status	-	-
4 Amounts written-off	5,197	14,261
5 Other changes ^(*)	7,541	13,004
6 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)	54,343	44,063

(*) Includes collections from credits in default.

2.3. CR3 - Credit risk mitigation techniques – Overview

Current Period	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1 Loans	1,290,662	42,540	26,029	-	-	-	-
2 Debt securities	342,475	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total	1,633,137	42,540	26,029	-	-	-	-
4 Of which defaulted	13,469	27	2	-	-	-	-
Prior Period	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1 Loans	1,111,918	32,652	18,892	-	-	-	-
2 Debt securities	326,982	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total	1,438,900	32,652	18,892	-	-	-	-
4 Of which defaulted	10,962	15	1	-	-	-	-

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)
II. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)
2. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)
2.4. CR4 – Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

Current Period		Exposures before CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density		
Exposure Categories		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted average density
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	654,968	-	666,575	-	-
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	187	5	186	2	94
3	Exposures to public sector entities	684	136	684	17	701
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to institutions	89,169	78,207	89,168	12,057	26,919
7	Exposures to corporates	542,153	385,621	523,943	162,946	646,998
8	Retail exposures	729,847	1,516,385	710,422	58,260	576,511
9	Exposures secured by residential property	10,383	1,376	10,383	676	3,871
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	38,376	6,162	38,375	3,175	23,464
11	Past-due loans	13,473	-	13,471	-	7,342
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	7,411	46	7,411	8	35,874
13	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-
14	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other assets	118,527	-	118,527	-	101,530
17	Investments in equities	751	-	751	-	751
18	Total	2,205,929	1,987,938	2,179,896	237,141	1,424,055

Prior Period		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Exposure Categories		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted average	Risk weighted average density
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	507,262	-	512,821	-	-	-
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	150	3	150	1	76	50%
3	Exposures to public sector entities	663	169	662	30	692	100%
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to institutions	47,302	58,643	47,274	6,797	14,497	27%
7	Exposures to corporates	360,865	333,964	348,953	125,309	442,605	93%
8	Retail exposures	617,162	1,394,017	604,624	29,868	475,869	75%
9	Exposures secured by residential property	8,279	1,179	8,279	565	3,096	35%
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	46,812	5,078	46,812	2,594	27,352	55%
11	Past-due loans	10,920	-	10,919	-	6,174	57%
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	3,666	62	3,667	26	17,430	472%
13	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other assets	102,676	-	102,676	-	86,083	84%
17	Investments in equities	1,279	-	1,279	-	1,279	100%
18	Total	1,707,036	1,793,115	1,688,116	165,190	1,075,153	58%

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

2. Credit Risk Disclosures (Continued)

2.5. CR5 – Standard approach – exposures by asset classes and risk

Current Period												Total Credit Risk Exposure Amount
Exposure Categories/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks	666,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	666,575
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	188
3 Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	-	-	-	701
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Exposures to institutions	-	-	79,538	-	-	21,351	-	336	-	-	-	101,225
7 Exposures to corporates	-	-	26,392	-	-	37,554	-	622,943	-	-	-	686,889
8 Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	768,682	-	-	-	-	768,682
9 Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	11,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,059
10 Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	36,173	-	5,377	-	-	-	41,550
11 Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	12,436	-	858	177	-	-	13,471
12 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	-	7,071	7,419
13 Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751	-	-	-	751
17 Other Asset	16,176	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	101,326	-	-	-	118,527
18 Total	682,751	-	106,955	-	11,059	107,702	768,682	732,292	525	-	7,071	2,417,037

Prior Period												Total Credit Risk Exposure Amount
Exposure Categories/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks	512,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,821
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	151
3 Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692	-	-	-	692
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Exposures to institutions	-	-	41,898	-	-	12,112	-	61	-	-	-	54,071
7 Exposures to corporates	-	-	21,894	-	-	28,284	-	424,084	-	-	-	474,262
8 Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	634,492	-	-	-	-	634,492
9 Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	8,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,844
10 Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	44,107	-	5,299	-	-	-	49,406
11 Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	9,672	-	1,066	181	-	-	10,919
12 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	3,398	3,693
13 Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279	-	-	-	1,279
17 Other Asset	15,895	-	872	-	-	-	-	85,909	-	-	-	102,676
18 Total	528,716	-	64,664	-	8,844	94,326	634,492	518,390	476	-	3,398	1,853,306

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

3.1. CCR1 – Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

Current Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	Alpha	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1 Standard approach - CCR (for derivatives)	3,017	7,250	-	1.4	14,374	6,042
2 Internal Model Method (for derivative financial instruments, repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 The simple method used to mitigate credit risk - repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions,	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Comprehensive method for reducing credit risk - (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	21,994	5,943
5 Repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long-term transactions with risk exposure value for credit securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Total	-	-	-	-	-	11,985

Prior Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	Alpha	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
Standard approach - CCR (for derivatives)	4,327	5,471	-	1.4	13,717	6,095
Internal Model Method (for derivative financial instruments, repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
The simple method used to mitigate credit risk - repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive method for reducing credit risk - (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long transactions and credit securities transactions)	-	-	-	-	16,653	4,517
Repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long-term transactions with risk exposure value for credit securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	10,612

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

3.2. CCR2 – Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)		Risk Weighted Amounts	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy	-	-	-	-
(i) Value at risk component (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
Total portfolio value with simplified approach				
CVA capital adequacy	14,374	13,717	2,107	1,684
Total amount of CVA capital adequacy	14,374	13,717	2,107	1,684

3.3. CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Current Period									
Exposure Categories/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total Credit Risk
1 Exposures from central governments or central banks	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
2 Exposures from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Exposures from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Exposures from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Exposures from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	24,146	6,166	-	-	-	1,532	31,844
7 Exposures from corporates	-	-	1	125	-	3,661	-	-	3,787
8 Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	424
9 Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Short term credit rated banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Collective investment undertaking investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Total	312	-	24,147	6,291	424	3,661	-	1,532	36,367

Prior Period									
Exposure Categories/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total Credit Risk
1 Exposures from central governments or central banks	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
2 Exposures from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Exposures from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Exposures from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Exposures from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	18,741	6,907	-	-	-	1,013	26,661
7 Exposures from corporates	-	-	35	64	-	3,186	-	-	3,285
8 Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	220
9 Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Mortgage backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Short term credit rated banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Collective investment undertaking investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Total	204	-	18,776	6,971	220	3,186	-	1,013	30,370

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Disclosures Regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

3.4. CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

Current Period	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals of Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-Local Currency	-	112	-	2,632	50,837	-
Cash - Foreign Currency	-	17,858	-	19,734	51,631	-
Government bond-domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bond-other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institution bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	17,970	-	22,366	102,468	-

Prior Period	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals of Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-Local Currency	-	14	-	1,629	32,271	-
Cash - Foreign Currency	-	11,231	-	2,550	49,768	-
Government bond-domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bond-other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institution bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	11,245	-	4,179	82,039	-

3.5. CCR6 – Credit derivatives

Related table is not presented due to the Parent Bank has no risk arrived from derivative credit received or sold (December 31, 2025 None).

3.6. CCR8 – Exposures to central counterparties

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA
1 Exposure to Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCPs)(total)	733	12	416	6
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	201	1	168	1
3 (i) OTC Derivatives	532	11	248	5
4 (ii) Other derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
5 (iii) Repo-reverse repo transactions, overdraft transactions, and lending or borrowing of securities or commodities	-	-	-	-
6 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
7 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
8 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
9 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
10 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
11 Exposures ton on-QCCPs (total)	-	-	-	-
12 Exposures for trades at non- QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
13 (i) OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-
14 (ii) Other derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
15 (iii) Repo-reverse repo transactions, overdraft transactions, and lending or borrowing of securities or commodities	-	-	-	-
16 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
17 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

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

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Securitization Disclosures

The Parent Bank has no securitization transactions (December 31, 2025 None).

5. Disclosures regarding Market Risk

PR1 - Standart approach:

		RWA ^(**)	
		Current Period	Current Period
	Outright products ^(*)	33,808	38,514
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	4,007	7,975
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	4,463	4,723
3	Foreign exchange risk	14,132	18,974
4	Commodity risk	11,206	6,842
	Options	1,002	569
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	1,002	569
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitization	-	-
9	Total	34,810	39,083

^(*) Outright products refer to position in products that are not optional.

^(**) The market Risk represents the capital requirement multiplied by 12.5 times Risk Weighted Amount.

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange Risk

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

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

Board of Directors 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.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)**III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)****2. The magnitude of hedging foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investments by using derivatives**

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

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

US Dollars purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet 46.5747 TL

Euro purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet 53.0866 TL

<u>Date</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Euro</u>
June 30, 2026	46.5747	53.0866
June 29, 2026	46.5551	53.0950
June 26, 2026	46.4482	52.9289
June 25, 2026	46.4302	52.7177
June 24, 2026	46.4099	52.6683

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 June 2026 are TL 46.2027 and TL 53.2078 respectively.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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⁾	79,560	74,408	28,837	182,805
Due From Banks ⁽²⁾	23,501	19,828	4,368	47,697
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss ⁽³⁾	2,088	4,822	138	7,048
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	25	42,090	-	42,115
Loans ⁽⁴⁾	259,497	191,526	113	451,136
Investments in Assoc., Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control (Joint Vent.)	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	-	42,828	-	42,828
Derivative Financial Assets Hedging Purposes ⁽³⁾	223	2,446	-	2,669
Tangible Assets	-	-	1	1
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets ⁽⁵⁾	2,490	3,697	42	6,229
Total Assets	367,384	381,645	33,499	782,528
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	4,275	24,932	944	30,151
Foreign Currency Deposits ⁽⁶⁾	81,148	119,861	184,099	385,108
Money Market Borrowings	-	50,837	-	50,837
Funds Provided from Other Financial Institutions	67,982	269,967	90	338,039
Securities Issued	34,434	153,463	14,354	202,251
Sundry Creditors	14,268	11,314	438	26,020
Derivative Fin. Liabilities for Hedging Purposes ⁽⁸⁾	69	978	-	1,047
Other Liabilities ^{(7) (8)}	4,230	9,787	192	14,209
Total Liabilities	206,406	641,139	200,117	1,047,662
Net Balance Sheet Position	160,978	(259,494)	(166,618)	(265,134)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(163,525)	271,573	166,763	274,811
Financial Derivative Assets	196,028	689,219	228,842	1,114,089
Financial Derivative Liabilities	359,553	417,646	62,079	839,278
Non-Cash Loans ⁽⁹⁾	73,334	50,967	4,621	128,922
Prior Period				
Total Assets	290,498	372,476	21,458	684,432
Total Liabilities	170,130	535,476	168,114	873,720
Net Balance Sheet Position	120,368	(163,000)	(146,656)	(189,288)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(128,918)	176,249	146,806	194,137
Financial Derivative Assets	168,612	586,033	186,919	941,564
Financial Derivative Liabilities	297,530	409,784	40,113	747,427
Non-Cash Loans ⁽⁹⁾	58,902	46,454	4,086	109,442

(1) Cash and Balances with TR Central Bank; Other FC include TL 28,028 (December 31, 2025 – TL 17,128) precious metal deposit account.

(2) There are foreign bank guarantees amounting to TL 19,734 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,550).

(3) Does not include TL 5,807 (December 31, 2025 – TL 6,656) of foreign exchange income accruals related to derivative financial assets and TL 672 (December 31, 2025 – TL 989) of foreign exchange income accruals related to items classified as Hedging of Risk.

(4) Includes no foreign currency-indexed loans monitored in TL as of the balance sheet date (December 31, 2025 – TL 53).

(5) Does not include FC prepaid expenses amounting to TL 1,859 (December 31, 2025 – TL 1,848) as per BRSA's Communique published in official Gazette no 26085 on February 19, 2006.

(6) Other foreign currency includes TL 151,132 (December 31, 2025 – TL 125,751) of precious metal deposit account.

(7) Other liabilities do not include foreign exchange indexed factoring liabilities amounting to TL 5 (December 31, 2025 – TL 30).

(8) Does not include currency expense accruals of derivative financial liabilities kept in FC accounts amounting to TL 18,773 (December 31, 2025 – TL 3,615) nor foreign exchange expense accruals and amounts classified as hedging amounting to TL 239.

(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⁾	142,743	-	-	-	-	175,750	318,493
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	32,063	-	-	-	-	27,377	59,440
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	3,459	675	2,246	1,278	689	23,012	31,359
Money Market Placements ⁽⁵⁾	3,858	2,171	251	-	-	(1)	6,279
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽⁶⁾	68,124	26,291	21,654	54,881	37,151	18,309	226,410
Loans and Receivables	439,294	171,440	503,382	187,672	20,557	10,857	1,333,202
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁷⁾	59,504	402	18,693	20,058	21,931	6,021	126,609
Other Assets	14	83	253	370	-	127,988	128,708
Total Assets	749,059	201,062	546,479	264,259	80,328	389,313	2,230,500
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	28,837	7,219	3,803	796	-	2,434	43,089
Other Deposits	528,966	94,735	17,780	11,414	1	420,103	1,072,999
Money Market Borrowings	50,887	3,950	45,210	973	-	758	101,778
Miscellaneous Creditors	24,423	-	-	-	-	76,422	100,845
Securities Issued	7,126	24,450	108,407	75,933	14,162	439	230,517
Funds Borrowed	58,450	118,890	161,080	11,193	-	4,078	353,691
Other Liabilities ⁽⁸⁾	989	3	93	3,340	-	323,156	327,581
Total Liabilities	699,678	249,247	336,373	103,649	14,163	827,390	2,230,500
On Balance Sheet Long Position	49,381	-	210,106	160,610	66,165	-	486,262
On Balance Sheet Short Position	-	(48,185)	-	-	-	(438,077)	(486,262)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	61,575	19,885	3,761	14,498	-	-	99,719
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(57,627)	(7,045)	(16,137)	-	(80,809)
Total Position	110,956	(28,300)	156,240	168,063	50,028	(438,077)	18,910

⁽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.

⁽³⁾ Banks include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 6.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss include TL 16,919 of derivative financial assets.

⁽⁵⁾ Receivables from money markets include expected credit loss allowances amounting to TL 1.

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 10,517 derivative financial assets.

⁽⁷⁾ Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 17.

⁽⁸⁾ Other Liabilities include TL 30,660 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⁾	142,199	-	-	-	-	113,629	255,828
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	15,626	50	-	-	-	19,433	35,109
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	5,074	393	1,238	3,273	771	20,197	30,946
Money Market Placements ⁽⁵⁾	11,913	-	-	-	-	(2)	11,911
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽⁶⁾	20,497	37,300	34,339	56,236	30,035	16,778	195,185
Loans and Receivables	392,160	175,565	390,559	158,851	20,002	7,433	1,144,570
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁷⁾	64,084	2,362	14,941	25,606	21,382	9,617	137,992
Other Assets	9	13	22	10	-	99,129	99,183
Total Assets	651,562	215,683	441,099	243,976	72,190	286,214	1,910,724
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	27,374	13,619	6,507	-	-	1,285	48,785
Other Deposits	488,073	75,890	7,098	3,182	1	377,505	951,749
Money Market Borrowings	53,963	21,259	15,653	-	-	1,417	92,292
Miscellaneous Creditors	17,862	-	-	-	-	73,130	90,992
Securities Issued	5,704	34,139	59,740	48,723	13,030	-	161,336
Funds Borrowed	96,643	93,758	109,853	8,575	-	5,399	314,228
Other Liabilities ⁽⁸⁾	20	19	217	2,947	595	247,544	251,342
Total Liabilities	689,639	238,684	199,068	63,427	13,626	706,280	1,910,724
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	242,031	180,549	58,564	-	481,144
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(38,077)	(23,001)	-	-	-	(420,066)	(481,144)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	58,597	40,864	-	-	-	-	99,461
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(15,307)	(56,967)	(13,203)	-	(85,477)
Total Position	20,520	17,863	226,724	123,582	45,361	(420,066)	13,984

⁽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.⁽³⁾ Banks include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance of TL 5.⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss also include Derivative Financial Assets amounting to TL 14,414.⁽⁵⁾ Money Market Placements include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance amounting to TL 2.⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income also include Derivative Financial Assets amounting to TL 6,169.⁽⁷⁾ Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include an Expected Credit Loss provision balance TL 19.⁽⁸⁾ Other Liabilities include Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 12,071.

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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, Cheques Purchased and Balances with the Central Bank	0.75	-	-	29.28
Due from Banks With the T.R. Central Bank ^(*)	2.17	3.49	-	41.13
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	3.05	5.97	-	39.61
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	41.64
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	-	6.35	-	37.74
Loans and Receivables	6.04	6.93	3.28	44.95
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	-	6.23	-	22.12
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	2.73	4.32	-	38.24
Other Deposits	0.76	1.40	1.57	41.50
Money Market Borrowings	-	4.62	-	39.14
Sundry Creditors	2.06	3.31	-	-
Securities Issued	3.49	6.22	-	40.82
Funds Borrowed	4.23	5.94	-	41.09
	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

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

V. Explanations on Position Risk of Equity Securities Stemming from Banking Accounts
Current Period

Equity Securities (shares)	Comparison		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
1. Investment in Shares- grade A	1,538	1,538	1,538
Quoted Securities	1,538	1,538	1,538
2. Investment in Shares- grade B	1,263	1,263	1,263
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
3. Investment in Shares- grade C	26	26	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
4. Investment in Shares- grade Other ^(*)	569	569	-

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

Prior Period

Equity Securities (shares)	Comparison		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
1. Investment in Shares- grade A	1,272	1,272	1,272
Quoted Securities	1,272	1,272	1,272
2. Investment in Shares- grade B	1,180	1,180	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
3. Investment in Shares- grade C	25	25	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
4. Investment in Shares- grade Other ^(*)	569	569	-

(*) 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	Amount under Core Capital	Total	Amount under Core Capital	Amount under Supplementary Capital
1. Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Quoted Shares	326	-	-	(31)	-	(31)
3. Other Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total	326	-	-	(31)	-	(31)

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.

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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)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

		Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts ^(*)		Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts ^(*)	
		TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
Current Period – June 30, 2026					
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				457,028	201,756
1	High Quality Liquid Assets			457,028	201,756
CASH OUTFLOWS					
2	Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	749,514	276,829	66,317	27,683
3	Stable deposits	172,697	-	8,635	-
4	Less stable deposits	576,817	276,829	57,682	27,683
5	Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	435,906	175,404	273,024	112,447
6	Operational deposits	12,041	3,667	2,575	917
7	Non-Operational Deposits	303,721	127,216	173,673	69,024
8	Other Unsecured Funding	120,144	44,521	96,776	42,506
9	Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10	Other Cash Outflows	22,908	35,779	22,908	35,779
11	Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	22,908	35,779	22,908	35,779
12	Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13	Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
14	Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	100,280	-	5,014	-
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	1,833,118	144,810	112,578	13,977
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	479,841	189,886
CASH INFLOWS					
17	Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18	Unsecured Lending Transactions	201,594	53,141	124,140	41,146
19	Other cash inflows	5,905	105,982	5,905	105,982
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	207,499	159,123	130,045	147,128
				Upper Limit Applied Values	
21	TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			457,028	201,756
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			349,796	49,647
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			130.66	406.38

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

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	153.74	10/04/2026	113.38	11/06/2026	130.66
FC	520.69	07/04/2026	242.54	11/06/2026	406.38

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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)

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	156,982
1 High Quality Liquid Assets			411,142	156,982
CASH OUTFLOWS				
2 Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	634,202	220,327	56,593	22,033
3 Stable deposits	136,546	-	6,827	-
4 Less stable deposits	497,656	220,327	49,766	22,033
5 Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	390,520	135,448	236,706	86,806
6 Operational deposits	10,627	2,604	2,230	651
7 Non-Operational Deposits	289,878	110,258	164,538	65,148
8 Other Unsecured Funding	90,015	22,586	69,938	21,007
9 Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10 Other Cash Outflows	11,465	33,114	11,465	33,114
11 Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	11,465	33,114	11,465	33,114
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	104,789	-	5,240	-
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	1,567,278	126,107	96,734	12,515
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	-	-	406,738	154,468
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured Lending Transactions	201,594	53,141	124,140	41,146
19 Other cash inflows	5,905	105,982	5,905	105,982
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	207,499	159,123	130,045	147,128
			Upper Limit Applied Values	
21 TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			411,142	156,982
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			308,171	50,630
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.

Consolidated liquidity coverage ratios calculated related to the first three months of 2025 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	147.15	21/10/2025	117.42	11/12/2025	133.41
FC	428.85	23/10/2025	231.21	20/11/2025	310.06

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 50% 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.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(Amounts expressed in Millions 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)

The Parent Bank effectively uses derivative transactions to manage interest and liquidity risk. Impact of derivative cash flows in terms of total liquidity coverage ratio is limited. However, FX swaps used in short-term foreign currency liquidity management cause foreign currency 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.

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⁾	175,783	142,743	-	-	-	-	(33)	318,493
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	27,243	32,203	-	-	-	-	(6)	59,440
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL) ⁽⁴⁾	6,520	3,148	3,790	5,332	8,782	2,090	1,697	31,359
Money Markets Placements ⁽⁵⁾	-	3,858	2,171	251	-	-	(1)	6,279
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) ⁽⁶⁾	25	326	1	7,698	166,220	52,113	27	226,410
Loans and Receivables ⁽⁷⁾	379	440,085	158,939	450,253	256,157	39,018	(11,629)	1,333,202
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁸⁾	-	-	420	16,922	56,603	52,681	(17)	126,609
Other Assets	-	60,596	11,844	2,899	3,926	13	49,430	128,708
Total Assets	209,950	682,959	177,165	483,355	491,688	145,915	39,468	2,230,500
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	2,086	29,084	7,280	3,842	797	-	-	43,089
Other Deposits	409,485	536,022	96,076	19,111	12,304	1	-	1,072,999
Funds Borrowed	-	22,802	23,637	134,304	152,071	20,877	-	353,691
Money Market Borrowings	-	50,941	-	48,466	2,371	-	-	101,778
Securities Issued	-	7,127	17,340	99,242	92,646	14,162	-	230,517
Miscellaneous Payables	-	98,022	-	-	-	-	2,823	100,845
Other Liabilities ⁽⁹⁾	-	62,112	10,294	7,517	9,321	7,239	231,098	327,581
Total Liabilities	411,571	806,110	154,627	312,482	269,510	42,279	233,921	2,230,500
Liquidity Excess/(Gap)	(201,621)	(123,151)	22,538	170,873	222,178	103,636	(194,453)	-
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position ⁽¹⁰⁾								
Receivables from Financial Derivative Instruments	-	(10,530)	(10,816)	(3,337)	10,473	-	-	(14,210)
Liabilities from Derivatives	-	420,581	302,330	251,312	325,321	60,699	-	1,360,243
Non-Cash Loans ⁽¹¹⁾	-	18,690	30,753	117,183	36,935	3,490	68,014	275,065
Prior period								
Total Assets	139,173	639,839	157,712	380,474	394,665	168,040	30,821	1,910,724
Total Liabilities	371,326	737,455	177,952	208,608	207,852	18,838	188,693	1,910,724
Liquidity Excess/(Gap)	(232,153)	(97,616)	(20,240)	171,866	186,813	149,202	(157,872)	-
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position ⁽¹⁰⁾								
Receivables from Derivative Instruments	-	650	(2,151)	(4,255)	8,500	-	-	2,744
Liabilities from Derivative Instruments	-	368,620	213,915	172,584	288,444	42,054	-	1,085,617
Non-Cash Loans ⁽¹¹⁾	-	12,095	34,167	91,917	26,945	3,370	56,311	224,805

⁽¹⁾ The assets which are necessary to provide banking services and could not be liquidated in the short-term, such as fixed assets, investments in subsidiaries and associates, office stationery and prepaid expenses are classified "Unallocated" column, Unallocated other liabilities include shareholders' equity amounting to TL 200,498 (December 31, 2025 – TL 172,916), current tax liabilities amounting to TL 27,370 (December 31, 2025 – TL 23,653) and unallocated provisions amounting to TL 4,935 (December 31, 2025 – TL 4,680)

⁽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 (December 31, 2025 – TL 24).

⁽³⁾ Banks include balance of expected credit loss provisions amounting to TL 6 (December 31, 2025 – TL 5).

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss include TL 16,919 (December 31, 2025 – TL 14,414) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

⁽⁵⁾ Expected credit loss allowances amounting to TL 1 have been recognized for receivables from money markets as of the current period (December 31, 2025 – TL 2).

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include 10,517 (December 31, 2025 – TL 6,169) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

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

⁽⁸⁾ Financial assets measured at amortized cost include TL 17 (December 31, 2025 – TL 18) of expected loss provisions.

⁽⁹⁾ Other Liabilities include Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 30,660 (December 31, 2025 – TL 12,071).

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

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

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)
VI. Explanations on Remarks Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)
2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Parent Bank's Net Stable Funding Ratio (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	249,006	-	-	13,972	262,978
2 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	249,006	-	-	13,972	262,978
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	281,564	460,424	7,066	6,690	689,083
5 Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	45,364	131,939	639	328	169,357
6 Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	236,200	328,485	6,427	6,362	519,726
7 Obligations to Other Parties	25,514	379,055	490,014	272,303	530,067
8 Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	25,514	-	-	-	12,757
9 Other Obligations	-	379,055	490,014	272,303	517,310
10 Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	91,336	11,257	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities	-	-	11,257	-	-
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	91,336	-	-	-	-
14 Available Stable Funding					1,482,128
Required Stable Funding					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	13,039
16 Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	630	905,078	299,592	316,462	847,937
18 Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	9,808	9,807
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	69,783	95,644	1,612	59,901
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	835,295	203,948	297,195	772,237
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-
22 Residential mortgages	-	-	-	4,970	3,231
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	4,970	3,231
24 Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	630	-	-	2,877	2,761
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other Assets	164,205	-	-	-	176,912
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	766	-	-	-	651
28 Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty	-	-	190	-	162
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	9,552	-	9,552
30 Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin	-	-	3,108	-	3,108
31 Other Assets not Included Above	163,439	-	-	-	163,439
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	308,492	92,277	1,512,208	95,649
33 Required Stable Funding					1,133,537
34 Net Stable Funding Rate (%)					130.75

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (Continued)

The simple arithmetic average of the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for the last three months, including the reporting period, was 128.30% (December 31, 2025 – 124.49%).

As of June 30, 2026, the Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) on a consolidated basis was 130.75% (December 31, 2025: 123.77%) and remained above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%. The ratio was mainly supported by long-term wholesale funding sources, particularly syndicated loans obtained during the second quarter of the year, funds raised through securitization transactions and securities issued. Although the required stable funding amount increased during the period due to loan growth, the growth in available stable funding exceeded this increase and contributed to the improvement in the ratio.

The development of the NSFR during the second quarter of 2026 is presented in the table below:

Current Period %	April 2026	May 2026	June 2026	Three-Month Average
NSFR	126.58	127.56	130.75	128.30

Prior Period %	October 2025	November 2025	December 2025	Three-Month Average
NSFR	124.92	124.76	123.77	124.49

Prior Period	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount Applied Demand
	Demand	Residual Maturity Less than 6 Months	Residual Maturity of 6 Months and Longer but Less Than 1 Year	Residual Maturity of 1 Year and More	
Available Stable Funding					
1 Capital Instruments	214,598	-	-	12,854	227,452
2 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	214,598	-	-	12,854	227,452
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	251,613	398,378	4,589	3,537	599,264
5 Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	43,387	95,328	260	153	132,172
6 Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	208,226	303,050	4,329	3,384	467,092
7 Obligations to Other Parties	22,093	433,764	354,618	187,080	375,435
8 Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	22,093	-	-	-	11,046
9 Other Obligations	-	433,764	354,618	187,080	364,389
10 Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets					
11 Other Liabilities	86,144	10,076	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities			10,076		
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	86,144	-	-	-	-
14 Available Stable Funding					1,202,151
Required Stable Funding					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					14,711
16 Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	625	800,769	189,105	288,864	723,483
18 Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	15,978	15,978
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	55,654	43,002	3,240	33,089
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	745,115	146,103	263,259	669,379
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-
22 Residential mortgages	-	-	-	3,521	2,289
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3,521	2,289
24 Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	625	-	-	2,866	2,748
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	134,429	-	-	-	145,007
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	1,379				1,172
28 Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty			158		134
29 Derivative Assets			9,388		9,388
30 Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin			1,263		1,263
31 Other Assets not Included Above	133,050	-	-	-	133,050
32 Off-balance sheet commitments		313,640	64,217	1,383,723	88,079
33 Required Stable Funding					971,280
34 Net Stable Funding Rate (%)					123.77

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

VII. Explanations on Consolidated Leverage Ratio

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

The Group's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Leverage Levels" is 5.10% (December 31, 2025 – 5.10%). 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 (*)	2,140,874	1,865,332
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 Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	22,722	19,197
3	Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	7,828	7,696
4	Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of investment securities or financial transaction that are commodity collateralized	4	21,518
5	Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of off-balance transactions	1,933,086	1,690,992
6	Other differences between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	(8,435)	(7,627)
7	Total Risk Amount	4,096,079	3,597,108

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

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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		
Assets deducted from capital stock	2,137,373	1,865,655
Total risk amount related to Assets on Balance sheet	8,435	7,627
Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	2,128,938	1,858,028
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives		
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	26,223	18,874
Total risk amount related to derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	7,828	7,696
Financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	34,051	26,570
Risk amount of financial transactions having security or commodity collateral		
Risk amount sourcing from transactions mediated	-	-
Total risk amount related to financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	4	21,518
Off-Balance sheet Transaction	4	21,518
Gross nominal amount of off-balance sheet transactions		
(Adjustment amount sourcing from multiplying to credit conversion rates)	2,036,802	1,794,536
Total risk amount related to off-balance sheet transactions	103,716	103,544
Capital and Total Risk	1,933,086	1,690,992
Core Capital		
Amount of total risk	208,772	183,586
Financial leverage ratio	4,096,079	3,597,108
Financial leverage ratio (%)	5.10%	5.10%

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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	3,477	11,933	3,103	16,219
Central Bank of Türkiye	131,308	170,017	97,120	137,145
Other	936	855	835	1,430
Total	135,721	182,805	101,058	154,794

Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	70,708	87,874	36,143	55,924
Unrestricted Time Deposits	-	-	5,000	-
Restricted Time Deposits	60,600	82,143	55,977	81,221
Total	131,308	170,017	97,120	137,145

As of June 30, 2026 amount of TL 33 (December 31, 2025 – TL 24) provision provided for the account Central Bank of Türkiye.

Banks maintain required reserves in Turkish Lira, USD, EUR and standard gold with the CBRT for Turkish currency and foreign currency liabilities specified in the Communiqué No. 2013/15 on Required Reserves issued by the CBRT.

As of 30 June 2026, the required reserve ratios for Turkish Lira deposit liabilities range between 10% and 17%, depending on the maturity structure, excluding accounts supported by the CBRT's exchange rate/price protection scheme (31 December 2025: between 10% and 17%). For accounts supported by the CBRT's exchange rate/price protection scheme, the ratios range between 22% and 40% (31 December 2025: between 22% and 40%). For non-deposit liabilities, the required reserve ratios range between 3% and 8% (31 December 2025: between 3% and 8%).

For foreign currency deposit liabilities, the required reserve ratios range between 26% and 30%, depending on the maturity structure (31 December 2025: between 22% and 32%), while for non-deposit foreign currency liabilities the ratios range between 3% and 21% (31 December 2025: between 5% and 21%). In addition, an extra Turkish Lira required reserve at a rate of 2.5% is maintained for foreign currency deposits (excluding deposits of banks abroad and precious metal deposit accounts).

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	-	1	-	37
Subject to repurchase agreements	261	-	94	-
Total	261	1	94	37

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

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

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	274	49	417	76
Swap Transactions	1,036	7,993	634	8,564
Futures Transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	16	955	12	1,240
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	1,326	8,997	1,063	9,880

3. Information on banks accounts

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	11,722	3,698	10,112	5,395
Foreign	-	44,026	-	19,607
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	11,722	47,724	10,112	25,002

As of June 30, 2026, a provision amounting to TL 6 has been set aside for the Banks account (December 31, 2025 – TL 5).

Information on foreign bank accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount ^(**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU Countries	6,183	3,697	6,470	726
USA and Canada	13,634	10,390	-	45
OECD Countries ^(*)	3,575	2,544	13,204	1,742
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	896	425	64	38
Total	24,288	17,056	19,738	2,551

^(*) 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 June 30, 2026, balances amounting to TL 3,816 and TL 2,464 are held at Takasbank and in the Borsa Money Market, respectively (December 31, 2025 – TL 11,913).

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

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

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

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	9,194	5,295	5,763	8,008
Subject to repurchase agreements	24,662	20,717	48,255	10,284
Total	33,856	26,012	54,018	18,292

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt Securities	220,882	193,295
Quoted on a stock exchange (*)	220,882	193,295
Unquoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Stocks	27	25
Quoted on a stock exchange	3	2
Unquoted on a stock exchange	24	23
Provision for Impairment (-)	(5,016)	(4,305)
Total	215,893	189,015

(*) The Eurobond Portfolio amounting to TL 9,739 (December 31, 2025 – TL 9,442) 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 June 30, 2026 amount of TL 30 (December 31, 2025 – 25) 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	-	2,791	-	2,180
Corporate Shareholders	-	2,791	-	2,180
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Loans Granted to Employees (*)	1,671	-	1,405	-
Total	1,671	2,791	1,405	2,180

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

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

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

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

Current Period

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized Loans	1,117,141	72,274	731	62,296
Enterprise Loans	93,816	67	-	-
Export Loans	160,640	1,776	-	-
Import Loans	292	-	-	-
Loans Given to Financial Sector	13,113	146	-	-
Retail Loans	179,806	14,932	725	14,141
Credit Cards	321,085	29,778	-	28,992
Other	348,389	25,575	6	19,163
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	1,117,141	72,274	731	62,296

Prior Period

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized Loans	962,817	56,456	1,888	56,407
Enterprise Loans	63,109	72	-	-
Export Loans	133,912	1,577	-	-
Import Loans	99	-	-	-
Loans Given to Financial Sector	10,804	11	-	-
Retail Loans	148,758	11,225	1,670	11,488
Credit Cards	283,092	23,530	-	19,490
Other	323,043	20,041	218	25,429
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	962,817	56,456	1,888	56,407

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026**

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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 (Continued)

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
Current Period		
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	9,173	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	15,955
Prior Period		
Provision for 12 Month Expected Credit Losses	9,238	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	15,918

6.3 Distribution of cash loans according to maturity structure

Current Period

		Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Loans with Restructured Loans
Cash Loans	Standard Loans		
Short-term Loans	736,624	29,778	28,992
Medium and Long-term Loans	380,517	42,496	34,035
Total	1,117,141	72,274	63,027

Prior Period

		Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Loans with Restructured Loans
Cash Loans	Standard Loans		
Short-term Loans	643,927	23,530	19,490
Medium and Long-term Loans	318,890	32,926	38,805
Total	962,817	56,456	58,295

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

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

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

Current Period	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans-TL	42,247	110,378	152,625
Housing Loans	3	8,057	8,060
Automobile Loans	-	1	1
Personal Need Loans	42,244	102,320	144,564
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	293,576	26,032	319,608
Installment	75,780	21,391	97,171
Non- Installment	217,796	4,641	222,437
Individual Credit Cards-FC	1,111	3	1,114
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	1,111	3	1,114
Personnel Loans-TL	350	712	1,062
Housing Loans	-	2	2
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	350	710	1,060
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	558	12	570
Installment	136	3	139
Non-Installment	422	9	431
Personnel Credit Cards-FC	7	-	7
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	7	-	7
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Natural Persons)	53,753	2,164	55,917
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Natural Persons)	-	-	-
Total	391,602	139,301	530,903

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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 (Continued)

Prior Period	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans-TL	44,271	83,581	127,852
Housing Loans	9	6,320	6,329
Automobile Loans	-	2	2
Personal Need Loans	44,262	77,259	121,521
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans-FC Indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans-FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Individual Credit Cards-TL	255,969	18,747	274,716
Installment	65,146	14,869	80,015
Non- Installment	190,823	3,878	194,701
Individual Credit Cards-FC	853	2	855
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	853	2	855
Personnel Loans-TL	251	636	887
Housing Loans	-	1	1
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	251	635	886
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans-FC Indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans-FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Credit Cards-TL	472	10	482
Installment	125	3	128
Non-Installment	347	7	354
Personnel Credit Cards-FC	5	-	5
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	5	-	5
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Natural Persons)	42,540	1,862	44,402
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Natural Persons)	-	-	-
Total	344,361	104,838	449,199

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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

Current Period	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility – TL	12,091	106,570	118,661
Real Estate Loans	224	3,753	3,977
Automobile Loans	166	2,838	3,004
Personal Need Loans	11,701	99,979	111,680
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC Indexed	-	-	-
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC	-	-	-
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards –TL	57,017	1,487	58,504
Installment	9,151	491	9,642
Non-Installment	47,866	996	48,862
Corporate Credit Cards –FC	52	-	52
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	52	-	52
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Legal Entities)	6,377	17	6,394
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Legal Entities)	-	-	-
Total	75,537	108,074	183,611

Prior Period	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility – TL	9,129	86,755	95,884
Real Estate Loans	40	2,219	2,259
Automobile Loans	113	2,569	2,682
Personal Need Loans	8,976	81,967	90,943
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC Indexed	-	53	53
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	53	53
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC	-	-	-
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards –TL	48,904	1,109	50,013
Installment	7,694	270	7,964
Non-Installment	41,210	839	42,049
Corporate Credit Cards –FC	41	-	41
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	41	-	41
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Legal Entities)	4,492	16	4,508
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Legal Entities)	-	-	-
Total	62,566	87,933	150,499

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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)

6.6. Allocation of loans to customers (*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	9,684	7,805
Private	1,242,758	1,069,763
Total	1,252,442	1,077,568

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

6.7. Distribution of domestic and foreign loans (*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic Loans	1,244,178	1,070,176
Foreign Loans	8,264	7,392
Total	1,252,442	1,077,568

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

6.8. Loans granted to subsidiaries and associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	20	21
Indirect Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-
Total	20	21

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisions		
Loans and Receivables with Limited Collectability	7,816	8,178
Doubtful Loans and Other Receivables	12,821	10,845
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	20,210	14,063
Total	40,847	33,086

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	1	134	75
Restructured Loans	1	134	75
Prior Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	5	7	66
Restructured Loans	5	7	66

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

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	14,906	18,002
Additions (+)	20,983	634	1,401
Transfers from Other Categories of Non- Performing Loans (+)	-	18,097	13,717
Transfers to Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (-)	18,097	13,717	-
Collections (-)	2,821	2,160	2,560
Write-offs (-)	-	-	191
Debt Sales (-) (**)	-	-	5,006
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	-
Consumer Loans	-	-	2,008
Credit Cards	-	-	2,998
Others	-	-	-
Current Period End Balance	11,220	17,760	25,363
Provision (-)	7,816	12,821	20,210
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	3,404	4,939	5,153

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

(**) The Parent Bank transferred a portion of its non-performing loan portfolio amounting to TL 5,006 to asset management companies for a consideration of TL 987.

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 and Other Receivables	Loans with Doubtful Collectability and Other Receivables	Uncollectible Loans and Other Receivables
Current Period (Net)	3,404	4,939	5,153
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	11,220	17,760	23,816
Provision (-)	7,816	12,821	18,663
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	3,404	4,939	5,153
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,547
Provision (-)	-	-	1,547
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net)	2,977	4,061	3,939
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	11,155	14,906	16,816
Specific provision (-)	8,178	10,845	12,877
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	2,977	4,061	3,939
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Specific provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,186
Specific provision (-)	-	-	1,186
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-

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

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

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.5. Information on interest accruals, rediscounts and valuation differences calculated for non-performing loans and the related provisions

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net)	529	810	725
Interest accruals and valuation differences	1,649	2,723	3,706
Provision (-)	1,120	1,913	2,981
Prior Period (Net)	462	714	666
Interest Accruals and Rediscounts and Valuation Differences	1,624	2,444	2,817
Provision (-)	1,162	1,731	2,151

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.

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	27,068	11,564	26,447	9,348
Medium and Long Term	-	-	-	-
Total	27,068	11,564	26,447	9,348

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Prior Period End Balance	452	270
Provided Provision/(reversal), Net	162	448
Collections	(54)	(266)
Write-offs	-	-
Provision at the End of Period	560	452

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

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

8. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	16,390	5,389	11,270	7,040
Subject to repurchase agreements	50,136	34,139	23,691	28,396
Total	66,526	39,528	34,961	35,436

8.2. Information on government debt securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Government Bond	83,798	42,828	95,154	42,857
Treasury Bill	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Total	83,798	42,828	95,154	42,857

8.3. Information on investment securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Securities	83,798	42,828	95,154	42,857
Publicly traded	83,798	42,828	95,154	42,857
Non-publicly traded	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses (-)	-	-	-	-
Total	83,798	42,828	95,154	42,857

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	129,294
Exchange differences on monetary assets	3,479	7,273
Acquisitions during the year	15,777	30,790
Disposals through sales and redemptions	(40,428)	(48,537)
Impairment provision (-)	-	-
Valuation effect	9,787	19,191
Balance at the end of the period	126,626	138,011

As of June 30, 2026, a provision amounting to TL 17 (December 31, 2025 – TL 19) is provided for the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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)

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.	11,771	9,849	2,042	795	-	(375)	847	-
2.	1,459	937	280	191	-	368	202	-
3.	58,789	19,714	2,392	5,141	-	45	1,713	-
4.	11,350	7,540	172	3,230	-	3,221	954	-
5.	249	166	31	5	-	40	32	-

(*) Current period information is based on the financial statements prepared as of March 31, 2026, while prior period profit and loss amounts are based on the financial statements prepared as of March 31, 2025.

(**) Current period information is based on the financial statements prepared as of December 31, 2025, while prior period profit and loss amounts are based on the financial statements prepared as of December 31, 2024.

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

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

9.2. Movements of investments in associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of Period	59	58
Movements During the Period	-	1
Purchases	-	1
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends From Current Year Profit	-	-
Sales	-	-
Revaluation Increase	-	-
Impairment Provision	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	59	59
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	59	59
Total	59	59

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

9. Information on investments in associates (Net)

9.4. Quoted Associates

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

9.5. Subsidiaries disposed of during the current period

None (December 31, 2025 – None).

10. Information on subsidiaries (Net)

10.1. Information on the Parent Bank's unconsolidated subsidiaries

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

Title	Address (City/Country)	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	100.00	100.00
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. 4,287	363	574	-	-	57	129	-
2. 1,550	1,198	289	181	-	312	210	-

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
7. QNBpay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Istanbul/ Türkiye	100.00	100.00

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

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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) (Continued)

10.2. Information on the consolidated subsidiaries (Continued)

	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.	14,678	9,805	279	2,285	167	1,871	1,232	-
2.	64,889	8,156	107	4,229	-	1,152	857	8,092
3.	3,966	2,931	6	20	-	1,108	624	-
4.	39,443	6,898	126	5,641	-	1,039	999	-
5.	1,206	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
6.	20,842	5,031	335	1,595	269	2,586	1,668	-
7.	14,266	383	43	-	-	146	-	-

10.3. Movement schedule for consolidated subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	29,005	19,025
Movements during the Period	4,471	9,980
Purchases (*)	767	1,098
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends from Current Year Profit	7,486	11,299
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation Increase (**)(***)	(3,782)	(2,417)
Impairment Provision	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	33,476	29,005
Capital Commitments	-	-
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	-	-

(*) In the current period, with the registration dated June 25, 2026, the capital of QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. was increased by TL 500 through a paid capital increase, resulting in an increase of TL 497 in the carrying value recorded by the Bank. In addition, QNBpay Ödeme Hizmetleri A.Ş. was recognized at a cost of TL 270. 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 by TL 1,400 through a paid capital increase, resulting in an increase of TL 1,098 in the carrying value recorded by the Bank.

(**) 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	6,898	5,859
Leasing Companies	8,092	6,416
Insurance Companies	5,955	6,712
Other Subsidiaries	12,531	10,018
Total	33,476	29,005

The balances of 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)

10. Information on subsidiaries (Net) (Continued)

10.5. Consolidated subsidiaries quoted on stock exchange

	Current Period	Prior Period
Quoted on Domestic Stock Exchanges	8,092	6,416
Quoted on International Stock Exchanges	-	-
Total	8,092	6,416

10.6. Information on shareholders' equity of the significant subsidiaries

The Parent Bank does not have any significant sized subsidiaries.

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	785	349	394	1,614	1,606

(*) Current period information is based on the financial statements prepared as of June 30, 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	28,679	22,601	25,384	20,076
Between 1-4 years	35,987	29,644	28,962	24,059
Over 4 years	3,371	3,096	2,742	2,529
Total	68,037	55,341	57,088	46,664

Finance lease receivables include non-performing finance lease receivables amounting to TL 1,012 (December 31, 2025 – TL 825) and expected credit loss amounting to TL 609 (December 31, 2025 – TL 482).

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
End of the prior period	482	352
Provided provision/(reversal), Net	142	361
Collections	(15)	(1)
Written off	-	(230)
Provision at the end of the period	609	482

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

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

12. Information on lease receivables (Net) (Continued)

12.2. Information on net investments in finance leases

	Current Period	Prior Period
Gross Finance Lease Investments	68,037	57,087
Unearned Finance Income (-)	12,696	10,423
Cancelled Leasing Agreements (-)	-	-
Net Investment on Leases	55,341	46,664

12.3. Information of finance lease contracts of the Parent Bank

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

13. Information on the hedging derivative financial assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge (*)	5,924	672	2,482	989
Cash Flow Hedge (**)	8,520	1,997	4,232	1,938
Net Investment Hedge	-	-	-	-
Total	14,444	2,669	6,714	2,927

(*) Derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging consist of swaps. As of June 30 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 5,924 for loans (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,482), TL 465 relates securities securities (December 31, 2025 – TL 395) and TL 207 relates to securities issued (December 31, 2025 – TL 594).

(**) 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 June 30, 2026, the Group has a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 4,009 calculated in accordance with the relevant regulations (December 31, 2025 – TL 479).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected to the consolidated financial statements by netting off according to TAS 12. As of June 30, 2026, the Group has deferred tax assets amounting to TL 16,326 and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 12,317 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 750 has been netted under equity (June 30, 2025 – TL 719 deferred tax loss).

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**EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**
I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)
15. Information on Deferred Tax Asset (Continued)

	Accumulated Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Provision for Employee Rights	5,554	5,668	1,666	1,700
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	4,409	2,502	1,323	751
Difference Between Carrying Value and Tax Value of Tangible Fixed Assets	11,923	11,555	3,577	3,467
Other (*)	32,532	33,869	9,760	10,161
Deferred Tax Assets			16,326	16,079
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Basis of Financial Assets	(26,756)	(34,853)	(8,027)	(10,456)
Other	(14,298)	(17,144)	(4,290)	(5,144)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			(12,317)	(15,600)
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities), Net			4,009	479

(*) Includes temporary differences amounting to TL 27,482 related to expected credit loss provisions (December 31, 2025 – TL 27,312).

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 June 30, 2026, provisions for other assets amount to TL 51 (December 31, 2025 – TL 51).

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	40,044	-	78,772	314,332	14,153	2,426	17,270	2	466,999
Foreign Currency Deposits	174,082	-	22,840	34,058	1,777	504	707	8	233,976
Residents in Türkiye	157,499	-	22,185	33,484	1,762	497	665	8	216,100
Residents Abroad	16,583	-	655	574	15	7	42	-	17,876
Public Sector Deposits	10,561	-	19	44	-	-	-	-	10,624
Commercial Deposits	37,448	-	116,105	36,250	6,820	1,743	6,708	-	205,074
Other Ins. Deposits	536	-	1,124	3,193	339	2	-	-	5,194
Precious Metal Deposits	146,814	-	-	460	-	59	3,799	-	151,132
Bank Deposits	2,086	-	29,084	7,280	1,549	2,293	797	-	43,089
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	43	-	2,132	-	-	-	-	-	2,175
Foreign Banks	2,043	-	26,952	7,280	1,549	2,293	797	-	40,914
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	411,571	-	247,944	395,617	24,638	7,027	29,281	10	1,116,088

(*) As of June 30, 2026, the balance of saving deposits includes TL 41 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)

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	-	69,834	270,637	4,734	1,616	12,150	2	397,262
Foreign Currency Deposits	163,554	-	20,100	26,328	2,049	983	531	9	213,554
Residents in Türkiye	148,160	-	19,719	25,859	2,035	976	487	9	197,245
Residents Abroad	15,394	-	381	469	14	7	44	-	16,309
Public Sector Deposits	8,931	-	5	126	-	-	-	-	9,062
Commercial Deposits	35,646	-	100,573	58,973	247	546	994	-	196,979
Other Ins. Deposits	436	-	781	7,895	26	1	-	-	9,139
Precious Metal Deposits	121,362	-	-	511	524	138	3,218	-	125,753
Bank Deposits	701	-	27,786	13,702	5,400	1,196	-	-	48,785
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	155	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,555
Foreign Banks	546	-	26,386	13,702	5,400	1,196	-	-	47,230
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (*)	368,919	-	219,079	378,172	12,980	4,480	16,893	11	1,000,534

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

1.1. Information on savings deposits insured by saving deposits insurance fund and the total amount of the deposits exceeding the insurance coverage limit

Saving Deposits	Covered by Deposit Insurance Fund		Exceeding Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits	166,596	128,275	300,805	269,273
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	73,425	62,020	182,026	170,115
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Total	240,021	190,295	482,831	439,388

Commercial Deposits (*)	Covered by Deposit Insurance Fund		Exceeding Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits	24,597	22,607	126,636	150,118
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	6,841	5,730	109,363	94,429
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Total	31,438	28,337	235,999	244,547

(*) Commercial deposits have been covered by deposit insurance pursuant to the Regulation published in the Official Gazette No. 31936 dated August 27, 2022.

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

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

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	-	-
Deposits of ultimate shareholders and their close family members	-	-
Deposits of chairperson and members of the Board of Directors and their close family members	406	1,856
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	406	1,856

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	5,046	59	2,256	161
Swaps transactions	3,738	19,670	2,405	4,537
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	1	779	2	834
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	8,785	20,508	4,663	5,532

2.2 Information on derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purposes

	Current Period ^(***)		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedging ^(*)	141	239	835	23
Cash Flow Hedging ^(**)	178	808	277	741
Hedge of Net Investment in Foreign Operation	-	-	-	-
Total	319	1,047	1,112	764

^(*) Consists of forward transactions and swaps and as of June 30, 2026, TL 8 of their fair value relates to securities (December 31, 2025 – TL 23) and TL 141 relates to loans (December 31, 2025 – TL 835). In the current period, the amounts of derivative financial liabilities used in fair value hedging of borrowings and securities issued amount to TL 68 and TL 163, 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.

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

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

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	5,318	9,611	7,343	8,993
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	10,334	303,969	11,759	263,625
Total	15,652	313,580	19,102	272,618

3.2 Maturity information on funds borrowed

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term	15,412	56	18,661	260
Medium and Long-Term	240	313,524	441	272,358
Total	15,652	313,580	19,102	272,618

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. Deposits are the most significant funding source of the Parent Bank and, due to their stable structure spread across a broad customer base, do not present any risk concentration. As of June 30, 2026, deposits constitute 50% (December 31, 2025 - 52%), funds borrowed constitute 15% (December 31, 2025 - 15%), securities issued constitute 10% (December 31, 2025 - 8%) and money market borrowings constitute 5% (December 31, 2025 - 5%) of the Group’s liabilities. There is no concentration risk in the Parent Bank’s funding sources.

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	46,548	-	50,088	-
Financial institutions and organizations	46,228	-	49,739	-
Other institutions and organizations	1	-	2	-
Natural persons	319	-	347	-
From foreign transactions	4,393	50,837	18	42,120
Financial institutions and organizations	4,364	50,837	-	42,120
Other institutions and organizations	29	-	18	-
Natural persons	-	-	-	-
Total	50,941	50,837	50,106	42,120

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

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

5. Information on securities issued (Net)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bonds	26,212	-	24,197	-
Asset backed securities	1,201	-	2,319	-
Bills	853	188,089	-	121,790
Total	28,266	188,089	26,516	121,790

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.

7.2 Explanations and disclosures related to leasing transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	210	141	200	81
Between 1-4 years	4,926	3,303	4,307	3,086
More than 4 years	-	-	-	-
Total	5,136	3,444	4,507	3,167

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.

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

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

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

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	2,344	2,126
Stage 2	71	33
Stage 3	120	75
Total	2,535	2,234

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 June 30, 2026, the Group presented the provision for severance pay of TL 1,769 (December 31, 2025 – TL 1,636) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” item in its financial statements.

As of June 30, 2026, the Group has shown a total vacation liability of TL 916 (December 31, 2025 – TL 609) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

As of June 30, 2026, TL 2,869 (December 31, 2025 – TL 3,423) provision for salaries, bonuses and premiums to be paid to the personnel has been presented under the “Reserve for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

8.3.1 Movement of employee termination benefits

	Current Period 01.01-30.06.2026	Prior Period 01.01-30.06.2025
As of January, 1	1,636	1,263
Impact of business combinations	-	-
Service Cost	107	89
Interest Cost	224	166
Settlement / curtailment / termination loss	136	84
Actuarial Difference	(60)	5
Paid during period	(274)	(192)
Other	-	-
Total	1,769	1,415

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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)

8.4. Information on insurance technical provisions

As of June 30, 2026, the Group has reflected the insurance technical provision amounting to TL 14,008 (December 31, 2025 - 10,915) in its consolidated financial statements.

8.5. Information on other provisions

Except for those mentioned, other provisions amount to TL 1,773 (December 31, 2025 – TL 837) 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 June 30, 2026, in the consolidated financial statements, the item “other provisions” includes the effects of free provisions amounting to a total of TL 3,500, which were set aside by the management of the Parent Bank outside the requirements of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation, of which TL 4,000 had been provided in prior years and TL 500 was reversed in the current period (December 31, 2025 – TL 4,000).

9. Explanations on taxation

9.1 Information on current taxes

9.1.1 Information on tax provision

As of June 30, 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 4,935 (December 31, 2025 – TL 4,680).

9.1.2. Information on taxes payable

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate taxes payable	4,935	4,680
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BITT)	3,732	3,248
Taxation on Securities Income	5,040	4,685
Taxation on Real Estates Income	65	54
Other	836	668
Total	14,608	13,335

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	218	169
Social Security Premiums - Employer Share	352	241
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions – Employee Share	-	-
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions – Employer Share	-	-
Unemployment Insurance - Employee Share	14	11
Unemployment Insurance - Employer Share	28	22
Other	5	3
Total	617	446

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

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

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	-	24,459	-	22,508
Subordinated loans	-	24,459	-	22,508
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	-	14,162	-	13,030
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt instruments	-	14,162	-	13,030
Total	-	38,621	-	35,538

12. Information on shareholder's equity

12.1. Paid-in capital

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

12.2. Paid-in capital amount, explanation as to whether the registered share capital system is applicable at bank; if so the amount of registered share capital

Capital System	Paid-in Capital	Ceiling
Registered Capital System	5,500	20,000

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).

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).

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

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

13. Common stock issue premiums

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of Stocks (Millions)	55,000	55,000
Preferred Capital Stock	-	-
Common Stock Issue Premiums (*)	1	1
Common Stock Withdrawal Profits	-	-

(*) Due to the Parent Bank's capital increase at the prior periods, common stock issue premium accounted amounting to TL 1.

14. Securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control	-	-	-	-
Valuation Difference	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Securities Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	(1,939)	(558)	191	174
Valuation Difference	(1,939)	(558)	191	174
Foreign Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
Total	(1,939)	(558)	191	174

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	1,191,748	1,088,199
Commitment For Use Guaranteed Credit Allocation	318,873	300,309
Forward, Asset Purchase Commitments	57,497	58,118
Other Irrevocable Commitments	37,333	31,359
Payment Commitments for Cheques	16,603	13,909
Commitments for Promotions Related with Credit Cards and Banking Activities	288	252
Tax and Fund Liabilities due to Export Commitments	1,059	999
Total	1,623,401	1,493,145

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

A provision of TL 2,535 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,234) has been made for non-compensated and non-cash loans or expected loan losses on off-balance sheet loans.

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

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

1. Information related to off-balance sheet contingencies (Continued)

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bank Loans	47,499	33,950
Letters of Credit	28,349	21,361
Total	75,848	55,311

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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Final Letters of Guarantee	84,543	67,205
Advance Letters of Guarantee	31,057	31,932
Provisional Letters of Guarantee	7,598	7,350
Letters of Guarantee Given to Customs Offices	2,482	2,263
Other Letters of Guarantee	73,537	60,744
Total	199,217	169,494

2. Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-Cash Loans granted for Obtaining Cash Loans	23,949	21,088
Less Than or Equal to One Year with Original Maturity	2,920	2,790
More Than One Year with Original Maturity	21,029	18,298
Other Non-Cash Loans	251,116	203,717
Total	275,065	224,805

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

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	(%)	TL	(%)	TL	(%)	TL	(%)
Agricultural	990	0.68	-	-	502	0.44	169	0.15
Farming and Raising Livestock	704	0.48	-	-	356	0.31	169	0.15
Forestry	7	0.01	-	-	10	0.01	-	-
Fishing	279	0.19	-	-	136	0.12	-	-
Manufacturing	48,031	32.86	64,006	49.63	36,222	31.39	55,487	50.70
Mining and Quarrying	966	0.66	272	0.21	850	0.74	57	0.05
Production	41,117	28.13	63,083	48.92	31,625	27.41	54,849	50.12
Electricity, gas and water	5,948	4.07	651	0.50	3,747	3.24	581	0.53
Construction	32,652	22.34	24,609	19.08	28,215	24.46	23,869	21.81
Services	62,638	42.86	36,238	28.13	48,864	42.35	26,229	23.97
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39,099	26.75	15,013	11.64	32,030	27.76	9,787	8.94
Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	3,467	2.37	437	0.34	2,808	2.43	420	0.38
Transportation & Communication	3,158	2.16	3,116	2.42	2,278	1.97	2,252	2.06
Financial Institutions	9,472	6.48	13,236	10.29	5,936	5.15	10,327	9.44
Real Estate and Renting Services	423	0.29	669	0.52	277	0.24	615	0.56
Self-Employment Services	4,350	2.98	1,845	1.43	3,121	2.71	1,719	1.57
Educational Services	114	0.08	75	0.06	82	0.07	20	0.02
Health and Social Services	2,555	1.75	1,847	1.43	2,332	2.02	1,089	1.00
Other	1,832	1.26	4,069	3.16	1,560	1.36	3,688	3.37
Total	146,143	100.00	128,922	100.00	115,363	100.00	109,442	100.00

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

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

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

Current Period (*)	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	126,820	70,527	950	800
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	18,229	28,504	10	756
Letters of Credit	14	28,310	-	25
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Total	145,063	127,341	960	1,581

(*) The amount of TL 120 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	100,850	67,019	842	708
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	13,543	19,704	-	703
Letters of Credit	52	21,286	-	23
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Total	114,445	108,009	842	1,434

(*) The amount of TL 75 excluded for non-cash loans and ECL provision of non-cash loans which are under off-balance accounts and not indemnified and unliquidated but provisioned.

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

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

5. Information on derivative financial instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign Currency Related Derivative Transactions (I)	1,494,435	1,310,368
Forward transactions (*)	290,764	206,235
Swap transactions	928,486	943,128
Futures transactions	47,774	310
Option transactions	227,411	160,695
Interest Related Derivative Transactions (II)	840,824	523,598
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	840,824	523,598
Interest option transactions	-	-
Futures interest transactions	-	-
Security option transactions	-	-
Other trading derivative transactions (III)	-	-
A. Total Trading Derivative Transactions (I+II+III)	2,335,259	1,833,966
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	157,999	113,066
Cash flow hedges	298,935	279,576
Net investment hedges	-	-
B. Total Hedging Related Derivatives	456,934	392,642
Total Derivative Transactions (A + B)	2,792,193	2,226,608

(*) 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	5,908	115,896	185,203	329,163	36,829	54,213	-	24,321	-
USD	77,072	16,755	575,467	380,059	51,165	43,637	23,453	-	-
Euro	51,877	7,057	138,452	364,421	21,222	12,001	-	-	-
Other	4,714	11,485	214,457	39,022	3,161	5,183	-	-	-
Total	139,571	151,193	1,113,579	1,112,665	112,377	115,034	23,453	24,321	-

(*) 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	80,218	121,180	228,420	20,865	30,982	-	157	-
USD	53,263	20,269	522,548	371,237	34,517	31,376	153	-	-
Euro	40,909	2,014	109,677	291,254	21,521	12,863	-	-	-
Other	2,784	4,818	182,378	32,674	2,886	5,685	-	-	-
Total	98,916	107,319	935,783	923,585	79,789	80,906	153	157	-

(*) 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 June 30, 2026, installment loans amounting to TL 39,217 (December 31, 2025 – TL 38,980) were subject to hedge accounting through swaps with a nominal amount of TL 26,338 (December 31, 2025 – TL 22,682). As of June 30, 2026, an expense of TL 744 arising from the hedged loans (June 30, 2025 – TL 367 income) and an income of TL 1,214 arising from swaps (June 30, 2025 – TL 176 expense) resulted in a net market valuation difference income of TL 470, which has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” account (June 30, 2025 – TL 191 income).

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 114 related to loans whose hedge effectiveness has deteriorated (June 30, 2025 – TL 35 income) 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 207,078 Million (December 31, 2025 – USD 212,671 Million) were subject to hedge accounting by interest rate swaps of the same nominal value. As of June 30, 2026, there was an expense of TL 107 arising from the aforementioned Eurobonds (June 30, 2025 – TL 147 income) and an income of TL 105 arising from swaps (June 30, 2025 – TL 129 expense), resulting in a net market valuation difference expense of TL 2 which has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” account (June 30, 2025 – TL 18 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 June 30, 2026, income arising from the issued securities amounted to TL 575 (June 30, 2025 – TL 434 expense), while expense arising from the swaps amounted to TL 537 (June 30, 2025 – TL 474 income), resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 38 which was recognized under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” line item in the accompanying financial statements (June 30, 2025 – TL 40 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 June 30, 2026, income arising from the loan amounted to TL 109 (June 30, 2025 – None), while expense arising from the swaps amounted to TL 111 (June 30, 2025 – None), resulting in a net market valuation difference expense of TL 2, which was recognized under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Transactions” line item in the accompanying financial statements (June 30, 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) 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 460 (June 30, 2025 – TL 527 income) has been recognized under equity in the current period. There is no income or expense arising from the ineffective portion of this hedge accounting transaction (June 30, 2025 – TL 1 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 7,910 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,770) 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 150 (June 30, 2025 – TL 55 expense) has been recognized under equity in the current period. An expense amounting to TL 3 related to the ineffective portion has been associated with the statement of profit or loss (June 30, 2025 – None).

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 16,931 (December 31, 2025 – TL 18,031) 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 360 (June 30, 2025 – TL 113 expense) has been recognized under equity during the current period. There is no income or expense related to the ineffective portion of this hedge accounting transaction (June 30, 2025 – None).

As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 1,675 million (December 31, 2025 – USD 1,726 million) designated as hedging instruments for USD deposits and swaps with a nominal amount of EUR 312 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 1,696 (June 30, 2025 – TL 780 expense) has been recognized under equity during the current period. Income amounting to TL 144 relating to the ineffective portion has been associated with the statement of profit or loss (June 30, 2025 – TL 33 expense).

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 54 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 41 (June 30, 2025 – TL 54 expense) has been recognized under equity during the current period. Income amounting to TL 3 relating to the ineffective portion has been recognized in the income statement (June 30, 2025 – TL 3 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)

5.2.3 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 71 (June 30, 2025 – TL 54 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.

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 9,040 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 35 was recognized under equity in the “Hedging Funds” line item in the consolidated financial statements (June 30, 2025 – TL 6).

In the measurements made as of June 30, 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 June 30, 2026, the Bank has no commitments “Credit Linked Notes” (December 31, 2025 – None).

As of June 30, 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 105 (December 31, 2025 – TL 113) 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	93,662	5,874	90,166	6,216
Medium and Long-Term Loans	40,046	7,000	36,962	6,157
Non-Performing Loans	3,967	-	1,967	-
Resource Utilization Support Fund Premiums	-	-	-	-
Total (*)	137,675	12,874	129,095	12,373

(*) 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	5,634	-	5,231	-
Domestic Banks	1,619	8	1,160	8
Foreign Banks	16	312	1	407
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	7,269	320	6,392	415

1.3. Information on interest income from securities portfolio

	Current Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	1,346	62
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	24,439	1,329
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	8,246	1,308
Total	34,031	2,699
	Prior Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	1,295	77
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	22,067	966
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	11,433	1,114
Total	34,795	2,157

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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 June 30, 2026, an annual rate of 25% 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 June 30, 2026, the Bank's securities valuation differences under shareholders' equity would have decreased by TL 876 after tax, while the net profit for the period would have increased by TL 2,706 to TL 32,011.

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	2,704	10,502	2,453	8,315
T.R. Central Bank	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	733	734	1,337	516
Foreign Banks	1,971	9,768	1,116	7,799
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-	-	-
Total	2,704	10,502	2,453	8,315

(*) 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	214	168

2.3 Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on securities issued	4,491	5,335	3,104	3,487

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits					Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
		Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year		
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	2,584	321	1	-	-	-	2,906
Saving Deposits	-	14,881	58,240	948	202	1,760	-	76,031
Public Sector Deposits	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	11
Commercial Deposits	-	20,405	10,505	230	94	141	-	31,375
Other Deposits	-	252	1,140	10	-	-	-	1,402
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	38,124	70,215	1,189	296	1,901	-	111,725
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	116	235	11	6	2	-	370
Bank Deposits	-	462	152	40	59	-	-	713
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	579	387	51	65	2	-	1,084
Grand Total	-	38,703	70,602	1,240	361	1,903	-	112,809

Prior Period

Account	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits					Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
		Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year		
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	2,200	298	-	-	-	-	2,498
Saving Deposits	-	18,928	55,533	8,389	1,757	1,456	-	86,063
Public Sector Deposits	-	5	53	-	-	-	-	58
Commercial Deposits	-	14,824	14,035	1,644	531	366	-	31,400
Other Deposits	-	197	1,649	191	30	-	-	2,067
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	36,154	71,568	10,224	2,318	1,822	-	122,086
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	58	71	3	-	1	-	133
Bank Deposits	-	461	418	43	56	-	-	978
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	519	489	46	56	1	-	1,111
Grand Total	-	36,673	72,057	10,270	2,374	1,823	-	123,197

2.5 Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest expense on money market transactions	104	-	1,564	-
Interest expense on repo transactions	15,653	1,088	20,580	1,261

2.6 Information on lease interest expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Leasing Expenses	588	307

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Amounts expressed in Millions of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

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

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

2.7 Information on interest expense on factoring payables

None (June 30, 2025 – None).

3. Information on dividend income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial Derivative Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)	24	19
From Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Other	353	2
Total	377	21

4. Information on trading income/loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
Trading Income	110,089	86,221
Income on Capital Market Transactions	6,253	4,132
From Derivative Financial Instruments	52,876	47,358
Foreign Exchange Income	50,960	34,731
Trading Loss (-)	136,808	98,041
Losses on Capital Market Transactions	1,483	1,113
From Derivative Financial Instruments	82,241	55,856
Foreign Exchange Losses	53,084	41,072
Net Trading Income/(Loss)	(26,719)	(11,820)

5. Information on other operating income

Other operating income mainly consists of collections from loans previously written off, gains from the sale of fixed assets and operating lease income.

6. Provision for losses and other provision expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Expected Credit Loss	16,529	16,738
12 Month Expected Credit Loss (stage 1)	36	650
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (stage 2)	39	1,645
Non-performing loans (stage 3)	16,454	14,443
Marketable Securities Impairment Expense	4	6
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	4	6
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Held-to-maturity Securities Value Decrease	-	-
Investments in Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other (*)	684	1,767
Total	17,217	18,511

(*) Includes income arising from the reversal of free provisions amounting to TL 500 allocated for possible risks during the current period (June 30, 2025 – TL 1,300 free provision expense).

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 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)

7. Information on other operating expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits (*)	463	336
Depreciation Expenses of Fixed Assets	1,747	1,258
Amortization Expenses of Intangible Assets	1,337	912
Other Operating Expenses	10,311	6,743
<i>Leasing Expenses Related to TFRS 16 Exemptions</i>	21	16
<i>Maintenance Expenses</i>	1,862	1,313
<i>Advertisement Expenses</i>	767	478
<i>Other Expenses</i>	7,661	4,936
Loss on Sales of Assets	9	9
Other (**)	5,129	5,266
Total	18,996	14,524

(*) Includes the severance pay provision expense under the Personnel Expenses item in the financial statements.

(**) An amount of TL 1,108 consists of Savings Deposit Insurance Fund expense (TL 1,365 as of June 30, 2025) and TL 3,290 consists of tax, duties, fees and fund expenses (TL 2,763 as of June 30, 2025).

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

As of June 30, 2026, net interest income amounting to TL 71,474 (June 30, 2025 – TL 49,618), net fee and commission income amounting to TL 44,643 (June 30, 2025 – TL 36,976) and other operating revenues amounting to TL 1,489 (June 30, 2025 – TL 1,319) have an important place among income items related to continuing operations.

9. Explanations on tax provision for continued and discontinued operations

As of June 30, 2026, the Parent Bank has a current tax expense amounting to TL 11,685 (June 30, 2025 – TL 8,298), The Parent Bank has also recognized deferred tax expense of TL 1,079 (June 30, 2025 – TL 556) and deferred tax income of TL 3,706 (June 30, 2025 – TL 307).

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

Net profit of the Group from continued operations is TL 29,305 (June 30, 2025 – TL 21,927).

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 (June 30, 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 (June 30, 2025 - None).

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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	7	5

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 June 30, 2026, the Parent Bank’s risk group has deposits amounting to TL 5,123 (December 31, 2025 – TL 9,837), cash loans amounting to TL 20 (December 31, 2025 – TL 21) and non-cash loans amounting to TL 3,027 (December 31, 2025 – TL 2,394).

Current Period

Parent Bank’s Risk Group ^(*)	Associates and Subsidiaries (Partnerships)		Bank’s Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Natural Persons in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non- Cash	Cash	Non- Cash	Cash	Non- Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-	1	-	2,180	20	214
Balance at the End of the Period	-	1	-	2,791	20	235
Interest and Commission Income	-	-	-	-	2	-

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	-	2,271	2	135
Balance at the End of the Period	-	1	-	2,180	20	214
Interest and Commission Income ^(**)	-	-	-	1	25	1

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

^(**) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of 30 June 2025.

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

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

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

1.2. 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	787	-	-	8,483	3,130
Balance at the End of the Period	1,334	1,353	-	-	3,789	8,483
Interest on deposits ^(**)	214	168	-	-	454	595

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

^(**) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of June 30, 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	-
End of the Period	-	-	-	-	95,155	54,382
Total Income/Loss ^(***)	-	-	-	-	5,495	-
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 30 June 2025.

1.4. Information on benefits provided to top management

As of June 30, 2026, the total amount of remuneration and bonuses paid to key management of the Group is TL 997 (June 30, 2025 – TL 738).

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 June 30, 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 0.5% (December 31, 2025 – 1.0%), the ratio of total derivative transactions with derivatives risk is 3.5% (December 31, 2025 – 2.5%).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information in regard to subordinate loans the Parent Bank received from Parent's Bank is explained in Section 5, Note II. 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
01.07.2026	USD	40,000,000	376
01.07.2026	TRY	2,818,000,000	187
02.07.2026	USD	40,000,000	403
03.07.2026	EUR	30,000,000	550
06.07.2026	TRY	2,898,000,000	214
07.07.2026	EUR	50,000,000	405
07.07.2026	USD	100,000,000	412
24.07.2026	GBP	11,000,000	374

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

VII. Other Explanations Related to the Parent Bank's Operations

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

MOODY's July 2026		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 JUNE 30, 2026**

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SECTION SIX

INTERIM REVIEW REPORT

I. Explanations on the Interim Review Report

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended June 30, 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 July 30, 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
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**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,

In the first half of 2026, the global economy continued to face a challenging environment, shaped by ongoing geopolitical developments in the Middle East and the increasing protectionist stance in international trade policies. Although energy prices declined significantly following the sharp increases observed earlier in the year, uncertainties surrounding the global economic outlook remained elevated. As inflationary risks persisted, the European Central Bank (ECB) raised its policy rate in June, while expectations of a potential interest rate increase by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) later this year strengthened. Meanwhile, investment demand supported by artificial intelligence investments in the technology sector partially offset the effects of the slowdown in global growth. Reflecting these developments, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) revised its global growth forecast for 2026 downward from 3.1% to 3.0% in July.

In Türkiye, economic growth moderated to 2.5% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2026, while rising production costs and tight financial conditions continued to weigh on economic activity. After declining to 30.9% at the end of 2025, annual consumer inflation increased to 32.1% as of June, partly reflecting the impact of global developments. While monetary and fiscal policies, together with macroprudential measures, contributed to containing risks to the inflation outlook, we expect inflation to resume its downward trend in the second half of the year.

Against this macroeconomic environment, QNB Türkiye maintained its stable performance in the second quarter of 2026, supported by its strong balance sheet, effective risk management, and diversified funding structure. The Bank continued its efforts to diversify its international funding sources while maintaining its investments in digitalization and its activities in sustainable finance. Through the financing it provides to the real sector, the Bank remained committed to its long-term value creation approach.

As of June 30, 2026, the Group's total assets increased by 17% compared to year-end 2025, reaching TL 2,230.5 billion. Over the same period, net loans grew by 16% to TL 1,333.2 billion, while customer deposits rose by 13% to TL 1,072.9 billion. The Group reported a net profit of TL 29.3 billion for the first six months of 2026.

QNB Türkiye will continue to create value for its customers, investors, and all stakeholders through its strong institutional foundation, sustainable growth strategy, and long-term perspective. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all employees, management, and stakeholders who contributed to the Bank's success during this period.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

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

Message by the General Manager

Dear Shareholders,

During the second quarter of 2026, geopolitical developments, shifting expectations regarding monetary policies, and uncertainties surrounding tariff policies continued to shape the global economic outlook. Rising energy, commodity, and logistics costs adversely affected the inflation outlook while continuing to put pressure on economic growth. During this period, the European Central Bank (ECB) increased its policy rate in June, while expectations that the Federal Reserve (Fed) may implement further rate hikes in the period ahead strengthened. Heightened uncertainties continued to constrain risk appetite in financial markets, leading to volatile capital flows toward emerging markets.

In Türkiye, the disinflation process continued with determination, supported by the monetary and fiscal policies implemented. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) maintained its tight monetary policy stance by introducing various measures targeting the foreign exchange market and Turkish lira liquidity in order to limit the impact of global market volatility on domestic markets. In addition to expenditure discipline and revenue-enhancing measures implemented under fiscal policy, the tax adjustment on fuel prices also supported price stability. Looking ahead, we expect the gradual easing of the tight monetary policy stance as global uncertainties diminish and the improvement in inflation continues.

As QNB Türkiye, we continued to achieve steady growth in a volatile market environment, supported by our strong balance sheet and disciplined risk management approach. As of June 30, 2026, our total assets increased by 17% compared to year-end 2025, reaching TL 2,230,500 million. During the same period, net loans rose by 16% to TL 1,333,202 million, while customer deposits increased by 13% to TL 1,072,999 million. Our net income for the first six months of 2026 amounted to TL 29,305 million.

We continued our efforts to strengthen our access to international funding during the second quarter of the year. With the participation of banks based in Japan and Europe, as well as international development finance institutions, we successfully completed a new securitization transaction totaling USD 320 million. As a result, our total securitization volume since the beginning of the year reached USD 700 million.

We also successfully renewed our sustainability-linked syndicated loan facility in the amount of USD 400 million. The proceeds, to be utilized within the scope of the QNB Group Sustainable Finance and Product Framework, will primarily support SME financing. The strong investor demand for the transaction once again demonstrated the international confidence in our Bank.

In addition, through the collaboration between the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and our subsidiary QNB Leasing under the Türkiye Green Economy Financing Facility III (GEFF III), financing of up to EUR 50 million has been made available to support green investments and contribute to the economic recovery of the earthquake-affected region.

Our initiatives aimed at creating social value also continued at full pace during the second quarter. Under the umbrella of our Little Hands, Big Dreams platform, the Scratch Cup, organized in collaboration with Habitat Association, brought together 870 teams from 53 cities this year. Furthermore, through the Scratch Cup, we have contributed to providing more than 450,000 hours of training to over 55,000 children to date.

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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 (Continued)

Within the scope of the Nature Pioneers Program, which we carry out in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and WWF-Türkiye, we have reached more than 35,000 students to date. We believe that these initiatives, which contribute to the development of environmental awareness, technological literacy, and innovative thinking skills among children, play a significant role in building a more sustainable future.

We also continued to establish long-term collaborations in various fields that contribute to social development. Through our partnership with the Turkish Tennis Federation, we have become the main sponsor of padel in Türkiye. With this collaboration, we aim to contribute to the development of a comprehensive ecosystem for the sport, ranging from tournaments and athlete development to coach and referee education, as well as international competitions.

In the second half of the year, we will continue to closely monitor both global and domestic economic developments and create added value for our customers, investors, and all our stakeholders through strategies that support our strong financial structure and sustainable growth approach.

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Amounts expressed in Millions 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 June 30, 2026

Principal Financial Indicators (TL Million)	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Net Loans	1,333,202	1,144,570
Securities	356,942	343,540
Total Assets	2,230,500	1,910,724
Customer Deposits	1,072,999	951,749
Shareholders' Equity	200,498	172,916
	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Net interest income	71,474	49,618
Net fees and commission income	44,643	36,976
Expected Credit Losses and Other Provisions	17,217	18,511
Profit before tax	38,363	30,474
Tax Provision	9,058	8,547
Net profit for the period	29,305	21,927

As of June 30, 2026, the Group's total assets increased by 17% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 2 trillion 230 billion 500 million. In the same period, net loans increased by 16% to TL 1 trillion 333 billion 202 million, while customer deposits increased by 13% to TL 1 trillion 72 billion 999 million.

In the first half of 2026, the Group's net interest income reached TL 71 billion 474 million, while net fee and commission income was TL 44 billion 643 million. The Group's profit before tax was TL 38 billion 363 million and net profit for the period was TL 29 billion 305 million.

As of June 30, 2026, the Group's total shareholders' equity increased by 16% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 200 billion 498 million; the capital adequacy ratio was 14.68%.

As of June 30, 2026 the Group has 11,827 personnel and 417 branches.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

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

Financial Summary for the Period Ended June 30, 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 June 30, 2026, net loans increased by 16% and reached TL 1 trillion 333 billion 202 million, while total consolidated assets increased by 17% and reached TL 2 trillion 230 billion 500 million compared to the end of the prior year.

Liabilities

As of June 30, 2026, the Group's total customer deposits increased by 13% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 1 trillion 72 billion 999 million, while its shareholders' equity increased by 16% compared to the end of 2025 and reached TL 200 billion 498 million.

Profitability

In the first half of 2026, the Group's net interest income reached TL 71 billion 474 million, while its net fee and commission income was TL 44 billion 643 million. Net profit for the period was TL 29 billion 305 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 June 30, 2026 was TL 8 million.

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