

2025 Yapı Kredi  
Integrated Annual Report

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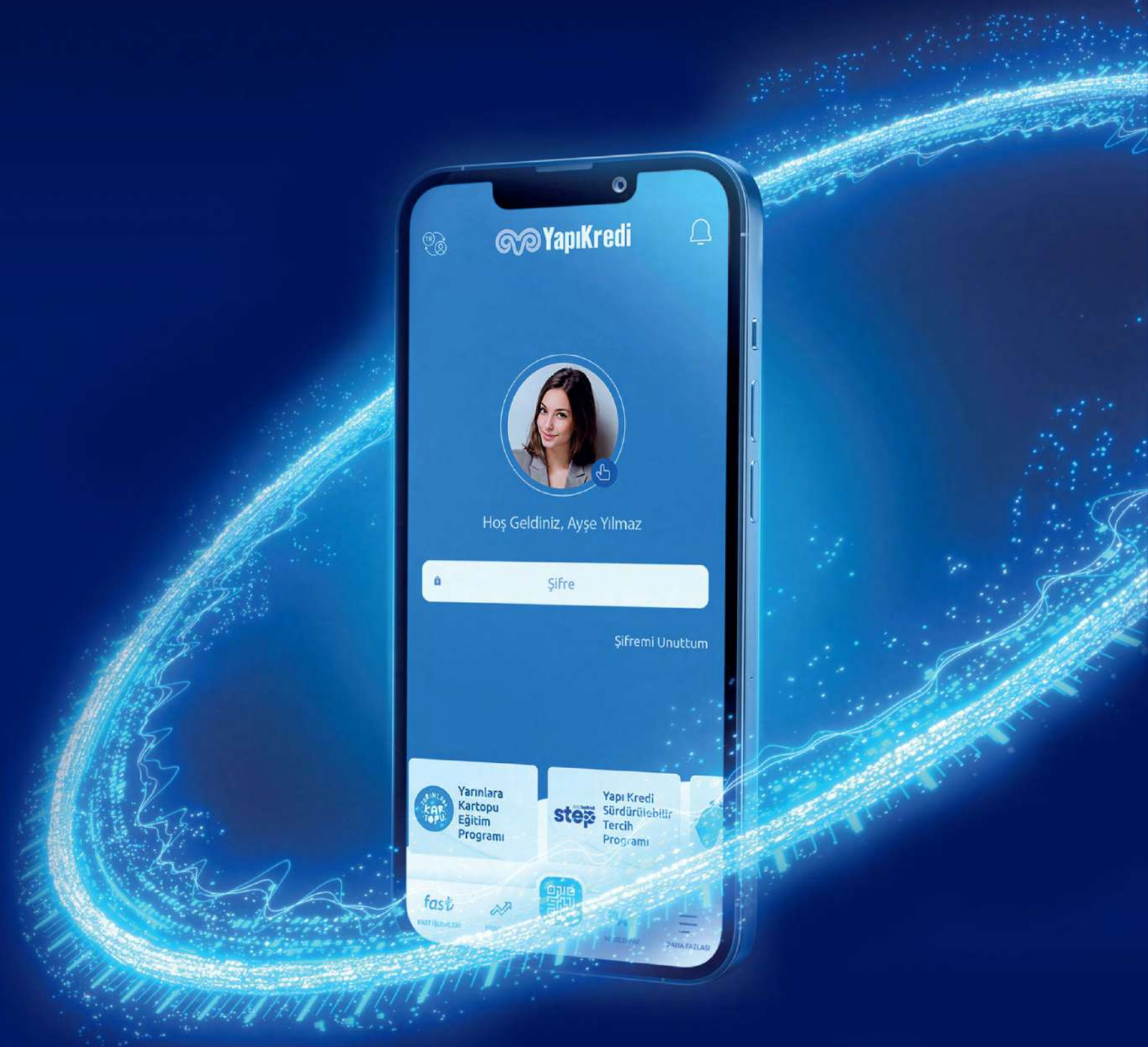
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### PRESENTATION

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# About the Report

## NATURE, PERIOD AND SCOPE

This report is the Integrated Annual Report of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. and its domestic and overseas affiliated subsidiaries ("Yapı Kredi" or "Bank"), covering 12-month activity period of Yapı Kredi starting on 1 January 2025 and ending on 31 December 2025.

The Report will be presented to the 2025 Ordinary General Meeting of Yapı Kredi as an Integrated Annual Report.

## CONTENT AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Report covers the integrated business model of Yapı Kredi that creates long-term value for all of its stakeholders, risk and opportunity management practices, future strategies, stakeholder communication, and ESG performance indicators and objectives. The Report also provides detailed information on the Bank's material issues identified with the broad involvement of stakeholders, approach to governance based on sectoral and global trends.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards and The Integrated Reporting Framework. The report presents the disclosures of United Nations (UN) Global Compact and the UN Women's Empowerment Principles, as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, to the stakeholders. Moreover, the reporting of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking, founded with the participation of Yapı Kredi as a founding signatory is presented for the stakeholders.

## AUDIT APPROACH

The financial information included in the report has been audited by EY, an independent auditing company. The Independent Auditor's Statements are available on pages 282-283.

Moreover, the same independent auditor also granted a limited assurance statement in line with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and ISAE 3410 standards for the selected environmental, social and governance indicators included in the report. The list and scope of indicators assured are given in the Independent Assurance Statement on page 570 of the Report.

Our company's report, which will be prepared in accordance with KGK regulations to include the necessary data and disclosures within the scope of TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 and will be subject to a sustainability assurance audit by an independent auditor, will also be disclosed to the public within the legal period.

Please send all your questions, comments, and suggestions related to the Report to

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of [Yapı Kredi 2025 Integrated Annual Report](#).

# Outlook 2025

## CHANGES IN THE SECTOR

The year 2025 concluded on a more balanced ground where progress was made in efforts to curb inflation, despite the continuation of global geopolitical risks and political uncertainties. Throughout the year, global growth dynamics were driven mainly by the US and the Asia Pacific region, while Europe's subdued growth trend continued. The global economy ended 2025 with growth rate of 3.2%.

In Türkiye, 2025 was a year in which the effects of policies aimed at re-establishing price stability became more pronounced. Growth in 2025 shifted away from a consumption-oriented structure and was shaped by exports, post-earthquake reconstruction activities, and sustainability focused investments. Despite tightened monetary policies, growth exceeded forecasts and reached 3.7% by the end of the third quarter, above the IMF's forecast of 3.5%. Improvements in the current account balance and the reserve accumulation were among the key factors supporting financial stability.

With improved reliability in financial markets, a slight decline in interest rates and a partial normalization in credit conditions were observed. However, due to fluctuations in global financial conditions and ongoing geopolitical developments, exchange rate and interest rate movements remained on the agenda throughout the year.

From a sectoral perspective, the construction sector was one of the key contributors to economic growth in Türkiye in 2025 (closing Q3 2025 with a growth rate of 13.9%, an increase of approximately 5 points compared to the same period of the previous year), driven by ongoing reconstruction activities in earthquake-affected regions and urban transformation projects. (Source: TÜİK)

In the retail and service sectors, a normalization in line with inflation was observed, while consumer spending became more selective and rational. The retail sales volume index increased by 14,2% year on year in November 2025. (Source: TÜİK)

The banking sector became one of the key actors supporting the transmission of implemented economic policies.

In 2025, the financial sector played a critical role in maintaining economic stability through strong capital adequacy ratios, effective liquidity management, and prudent credit policies. The banking sector became one of the key actors supporting the transmission of implemented economic policies. However, due to ongoing macroeconomic uncertainties, non-performing loans increased by over 100% in the last year, reaching 588 billion TL. In light of rising NPLs, maintaining asset quality has become even more vital for banks.

## CONSUMER BEHAVIORS

In 2025, the transformation observed in consumer behavior in recent years became more permanent. Throughout the year, consumers adjusted their spending to a more planned and needs-oriented approach, driven by increased price sensitivity and cautious income expectations. Consequently, delivering a consistent level of service across all customer channels became a necessity for product and service providers in order to support the overall purchasing experience.

With the impact of digitalization, the relationship between consumers and brands evolved into a more value driven structure, where data security plays an important role. While expectations regarding data security and privacy have become increasingly critical, AI driven recommendation systems and personalized

digital solutions have become inseparable components of the customer experience.

Consumers continued to make decisions considering sustainability and social impact throughout the year. Brands that managed their environmental and social impacts in a transparent manner strengthened customer loyalty in line with the trust they established. Digital platforms and social media continued to increase their influence on purchasing decisions.

### FINANCE SECTOR EXPECTATIONS IN 2026

Expectations for the financial sector in 2026 point to the continuation of macroeconomic rebalancing alongside further normalization of financial conditions. As maintaining financial stability remains a key priority, prudent interest rate policies are expected to be maintained. However, a gradual relaxation of other regulatory measures in the banking sector is expected.

As the declining trend in inflation is expected to continue, interest rate cuts are projected to be spread throughout the year, with a limited but supportive impact on banks' net interest margins. Following the partial deterioration in asset quality observed in 2025 due to tight monetary policy and financial conditions, an improvement is expected as of 2026, supported by strengthening macroeconomic stability. On a global scale, continued monetary easing in advanced economies is expected to reduce pressure on financial conditions, contributing to a more predictable and balanced environment.

As the banking sector advances its digital transformation in recent years with a focus on AI, Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS) and embedded finance solutions are expected to remain at the forefront, in line with rising customer expectations for speed and convenience. Banks aim to provide seamless services wherever customers need them in their daily lives by integrating into experiences offered by different industries. Accordingly, banks are expected to play a more active role in ecosystem-based solutions, supported by increasing partnerships with non-financial sectors.

Generative AI and advanced analytics have strengthened decision-making processes in many areas, including credit allocation, risk management, marketing, and customer services. These

technological investments enhance operational efficiency and support cost optimization, while enabling more effective responses to the growing demand for personalized experiences. It is now possible to generate financial insights that provide a better understanding of customer behavior and support decision-making processes.

Digital assets and tokenization technologies are expected to remain a key part of the digital transformation agendas of banks' in the medium and long term.

Meanwhile, green financing instruments are expected to maintain their prominence. Global developments such as carbon taxation and carbon border adjustments will continue to drive banks' transformation journey as they restructure their credit portfolios in line with "green transformation" criteria.

### YAPI KREDİ

At Yapı Kredi, we continued our operations in 2025 supported by our strong capital structure, prudent risk management approach and high adaptability. In line with our strategic priorities centered on digitalization, AI and sustainability, we implemented investments that jointly supported efficiency and profitability. While increasing the share of personalized products and services through our customer centric approach, we further enhanced the customer experience by integrating human interaction with technological solutions.

In 2026, we aim to maintain a mindset focused on resilience, agility, and customer and target oriented values as we continue to pursue sustainable growth and strategic transformation objectives. Sustaining the value created through strategic partnerships and ecosystem-based solutions will remain a key component of our long-term growth strategy.

By further deepening the trust-based relationships we have established with our stakeholders, we will continue to consistently uphold our principles of innovation, sustainability and inclusiveness in the coming period, guided by our core value "Being Together".

## ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

### OUTLOOK

As the global financial system enters 2026, the ESG agenda points to transformation process shaped by recalibration, selectivity and differentiation rather than a new phase of growth or acceleration. Therefore, the ESG approach, which has expanded rapidly in recent years, is evolving-amid heightened geopolitical uncertainty, a high interest rate environment, tighter financial conditions and regulatory simplification trends-towards a more disciplined, measurable framework that is more directly embedded in financial decision-making processes. This transformation indicates that ESG is being redefined not as a normative value set or a communications domain, but through its links to implementation capacity, risk management and economic outcomes.

This general context is also reshaping the nature of global regulatory debates. The current discussions do not reflect a retreat from the ESG agenda; rather, they represent an effort to establish clearer reference frameworks in terms of measurability, comparability and integration into decision-making. In this context, financial markets are increasingly focusing on ESG indicators that can be directly linked to credit risk, sectoral exposures, balance sheet resilience and long-term profitability, rather than broad and abstract sustainability narratives. This approach is being further reinforced as climate- and environment-related risks increasingly shift from abstract threats to concrete risks with tangible financial consequences.

Accordingly, the transformation of climate change-related physical risks into financial risks is becoming a more visible factor in portfolio performance and risk management processes. Drought, water stress, extreme weather events and supply chain vulnerabilities have the potential to directly affect the continuity of economic activity in sectors such as agriculture, energy, industry and infrastructure. As the impacts of these factors on credit repayment capacity, collateral quality and cash flow stability become more pronounced, climate-related risks are expected to be given greater weight in credit risk assessment approaches.

As climate risks move to the center of the financial system in this manner, the scope and substance of sustainable finance are also being reshaped. Sustainable finance is evolving beyond a

In the new phase, the central question in financial decision making is no longer whether high-emission sectors should be excluded from financing, but under what conditions, along which transition pathways and within which monitoring frameworks they should be supported.

narrow framework focused solely on financing activities deemed environmentally "good," towards a more comprehensive structure that supports transformation processes, risk mitigation and long-term economic resilience. Within this context, the visibility of transition-oriented capital market instruments is increasing, and interim solutions that make transformation financially viable-particularly in carbon-intensive sectors-are gaining prominence. This trend reflects a shift in sustainable finance from a static classification to a dynamic set of instruments designed to finance transformation over time.

In this new phase, the central question in financial decision-making is no longer whether high-emission sectors should be excluded from financing, but under what conditions, along which transition pathways and within which monitoring frameworks they should be supported. In the financing of companies with transition plans, investment timelines, technology transformation steps, interim targets and monitoring obligations are treated as integral components of credit architecture. This approach elevates transition finance from a discretionary preference to a structural element of credit risk management. Consequently, how transition targets are embedded in business plans and investments-and how these linkages are verified-will become increasingly decisive in the period ahead.

Within this holistic transition, adaptation financing is also becoming increasingly central. Rather than delivering short-term visibility or rapid returns, adaptation finance functions to reduce economic losses over the medium to long term, enhance portfolio

resilience and safeguard credit repayment capacity. Infrastructure resilience, water management, agricultural adaptation, coastal protection and urban climate resilience are emerging as quiet yet critical investment themes for banks. In the specific case of Türkiye, water stress, declining agricultural productivity and urbanisation-related vulnerabilities, adaptation finance is expected to play a strategic role in supporting the continuity of economic activity.

At this point, the universe of sustainable finance products is also expected to evolve towards a more refined structure. Alongside traditional green and social themes, increased visibility of thematic areas such as nature-based solutions, climate adaptation and resilience, social inclusion, gender equality and blue finance is broadening the scope of sustainable finance. These thematic frameworks enhance signalling capacity in capital markets, enabling investors to more clearly assess areas of impact. For banks, this development points to a period in which qualitative differentiation, rather than quantitative growth, comes to the fore. At the same time, sustainable finance is increasingly being addressed not as a standalone product set, but in a more integrated manner alongside credit allocation processes, risk appetite frameworks and portfolio management. There is a clear trend towards the more systematic inclusion of environmental and social performance indicators in loan agreements, the strengthening of monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and the evaluation of credit relationships through a longer-term perspective. In parallel, credit pricing and collateral approaches are expected to evolve towards more nuanced and risk-sensitive structures.

The sectoral composition of the Turkish economy makes the effects of this transformation more visible. Carbon-intensive sectors such as iron and steel, cement, petrochemicals, logistics and energy are experiencing heightened transition pressure due to their export profiles and energy dependencies. As the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism progresses to a phase with tangible financial implications as of 2026, carbon costs are expected to become a variable more directly linked to competitiveness, pricing behaviour and cash flows. This is anticipated to have more pronounced effects on companies' access to finance and on banks' credit assessment processes.

With the introduction of the Türkiye Green Taxonomy, the definition of green assets will gain a clearer, more measurable and more comparable framework.

In this context, Türkiye's sustainable finance and transition finance agenda extends beyond alignment with global regulations alone. With the introduction of the Türkiye Green Taxonomy, the definition of green assets will gain a clearer, more measurable and more comparable framework. This development will require banks to classify their credit portfolios in greater detail on an activity basis and to make a clearer distinction between investments with high environmental performance and activities undergoing transition. Over time, credit strategies, product designs and capital allocation decisions are expected to become more closely aligned with this framework.

With the implementation of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), a more structured infrastructure for the measurement and management of climate risk will be established for banks. Physical and transition risk scenarios developed under TSRS will be used more widely to test the long-term resilience of credit portfolios. Scenario analyses and stress tests will become integral not only to regulatory compliance, but also to strategic decision-making, capital planning and portfolio steering processes. The critical inflection point here is the transition to a period in which banks will be required not merely to articulate climate risk, but to measure it and reflect those measurements in management decisions.

As banks' climate risk modelling capabilities mature during this process, differentiation among institutions is expected to become more pronounced in 2026 and beyond. Banks will enhance their capacity to collect client-level data and conduct portfolio-level risk mapping, systematically integrating parameters such as emissions data, energy intensity, exposure to water stress, supply chain dependencies and adaptation investment needs into credit assessments. This approach will increase the weight

of climate risk within internal rating models and make climate parameters more visible in early warning systems and risk-based pricing practices. One of the key components supporting this framework in Türkiye will be the BRSA's guidance and roadmap-type initiatives on climate risk. Regulatory expectations will more clearly define how climate risk should be integrated, starting from corporate governance through to credit policies, risk appetite, modelling infrastructure and reporting processes. From an auditing perspective, increasing importance will be placed not only on whether banks identify climate risk, but on how they use it within processes and which decisions are derived from these analyses. With the entry into force of the Climate Law, the impacts of climate policies on the financial system will be felt more tangibly. The establishment of emission reduction, adaptation and reporting obligations on a legal footing will transform climate risk for banks from a voluntary assessment area into a structural regulatory risk category. This will necessitate a reassessment of credit policies, sector-based risk appetite and long-term portfolio strategies.

This expanding risk perspective will also drive the stronger integration of nature and biodiversity considerations into financial assessments. The increased emphasis on biodiversity loss, land use and ecosystem restoration during COP30 processes has made the economic impacts of natural capital loss more visible beyond climate risks alone. The financial resilience of companies operating in sectors with high dependence on natural capital—such as agriculture, food, energy, mining, construction and tourism—will be more directly linked to ecosystem dependencies and supply chain vulnerabilities. Banks will increasingly address not only carbon emissions, but also natural capital risks, particularly vulnerabilities related to water and land use, in their credit assessment processes.

In addition, nature-based solutions and ecosystem restoration investments are expected to gain greater prominence among financing priorities in the period ahead. These investments will be viewed less through the lens of short-term return expectations and more as areas that deliver long-term risk mitigation and economic resilience. This approach will lead to greater weighting of long-term sustainability and resilience criteria alongside short-term performance indicators in financial decision-making.

Investor behaviour is also expected to be reshaped in parallel with this transformation. From 2026 onwards, investors are likely to assess sustainability not through narratives or labels, but through risk-return balance, cash flow predictability and balance sheet resilience. Sustainability performance will be treated not as a separate value domain, but as an integral component of financial performance. Banks' sustainability approaches will be evaluated less on the existence of targets and more on how those targets are reflected in credit policies, risk appetite and portfolio structure. In this process, digitalisation and artificial intelligence applications will further deepen the operational dimension of sustainability within the banking sector. Artificial intelligence will enable more sophisticated analyses in credit assessment, risk monitoring and portfolio management processes. However, this development will also heighten the criticality of data quality, algorithmic transparency and governance. In this context, technology will be viewed not only as an efficiency tool within the sustainability agenda, but also as a differentiating factor in institutional trust and governance capacity.

Taken together, these developments indicate that from 2026 onwards, the ESG agenda will be positioned for banks not as a separate reporting domain, but as a structural component of credit risk, portfolio resilience and long-term financial stability. Differentiation will be driven by institutions that are able to measure sustainability, manage it and integrate it into decision-making processes, rather than merely articulate it at a narrative level. Within this framework, ESG will evolve from a normative side topic of the financial system into a defining paradigm at the centre of economic decision-making.

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## FROM THE MANAGEMENT

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# Chairman of the Board Message



Dear Stakeholders,

2025 stood out as a year defined by protectionist policies and the challenges they created came to the forefront of global economic and trade dynamics.

In the United States, inflation remained significantly above the Federal Reserve (Fed)'s 2% target throughout the year. Although the Fed kept its policy rate corridor unchanged for an extended period due to strong economic activity and inflationary risks stemming from tariffs and other fiscal policies, it began cutting rates as of September. The European Central Bank completed its rate cuts in the first half of the year, supported by a moderate inflation outlook. Meanwhile, the Bank of England reduced its policy rate cautiously over the course of the year.

Despite rising global uncertainties and volatility in financial markets, the global economy recorded notable growth in 2025, while global inflation continued to decline. According to its January 2026 report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates global growth at 3.3% in 2025 and projects the same 3.3% growth rate for 2026. The IMF expects global inflation to decline from 4% in 2025 to 3.5% in 2026.

In 2025, artificial intelligence-driven technology investments proved their effectiveness in boosting productivity. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is redefining traditional business models, delivering significant improvements in cost control and transaction speed. In the green transition, however, we observe divergences globally. Under the leadership of Donald Trump, the United States has stepped back from the green transition, while the European Union continues to uphold its vision and targets in this area.

Regarding domestic developments, the primary priority of economic management in 2025 was to sustain the disinflation process. Inflation, which stood at 44.4% in 2024, declined to 30.9% by the end of 2025. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) conducted monetary policy with a prudent approach throughout 2025 and successfully maintained financial stability despite volatility in local markets. In such an environment, the CBRT's ability to continue rate cuts and reduce the policy rate to 38% by year-end was a positive development.

The Turkish banking sector continued its operations uninterruptedly, maintaining its support for our country's economy. The sector's total cash loan volume grew by 44% to reach TL 21,450 billion, while the deposit base increased by 40% to TL 24,048 billion over the same period.

As one of the leading institutions in the sector, Yapı Kredi continued to support companies and stand by its retail customers in 2025 by increasing its total cash and non-cash loans by 43% year-on-year to TL 2,601 billion, and its cash loans by 45% to TL 1,827 billion. During the same period, customer deposits rose by 44% year-on-year to TL 1,939 billion.

Within the scope of diversifying its funding sources, our Bank secured USD 6.5 billion through instruments such as syndicated loans, subordinated bonds, Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instrument and bond issuance. The syndicated loan completed in the second half of the year reached USD 1.274 billion—the highest amount since 2018—and was structured with a three-year tranche for the first time. In September, our USD 600 million Additional Tier 1 issuance attracted demand exceeding three times the issue size from international investors, followed by similar strong demand—also more than three times the issue size—for our USD 500 million Tier 2 subordinated bond issuance in December.

Sustainability is an integral component of Yapı Kredi's business model and lies at the core of our strategic growth. Combining its innovative service approach with a human-oriented perspective, our Bank has identified combating climate change, financial inclusion, and gender equality as its priority impact areas. As a member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), Yapı Kredi became the first large-scale private bank in Türkiye to have its emission reduction targets verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), a concrete demonstration of the global recognition of this vision.

As of 2025, under the guidance of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), our efforts to integrate climate-related risks into stress testing and to adopt reporting standards aligned with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) further reinforce our Bank's leading role in transparency and risk management. Yapı Kredi achieved the distinction of being the only bank from Türkiye included in the "World's Most Sustainable Companies 2025" list published by TIME and Statista. Yapı Kredi continues to set an example for all stakeholders in Türkiye in the transition to a low-carbon economy by expanding its green financing categories and withdrawing from coal projects.

Yapı Kredi achieved the distinction of being the only bank from Türkiye included in the "World's Most Sustainable Companies 2025" list published by TIME and Statista. Yapı Kredi continues to set an example for all stakeholders in Türkiye in the transition to a low-carbon economy by expanding its green.

With its human-oriented service model, Yapı Kredi will continue to stand firmly by its customers in the future. As the architect of numerous innovations that have shaped the sector, our Bank remains committed to removing boundaries in the world of banking through its innovative strength.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all our customers for their continued support and trust, to our valued shareholders, and to all our employees—whose dedication adds value to our Bank—and their esteemed families.

**Ali Y. Koç**  
Chair

# CEO Message



## Dear Stakeholders,

The year 2025 was a period in which the global economy was tested by geopolitical tensions and protectionist trade policies. The tariff policies of U.S. President Donald Trump and the responses of other countries were expected to slow global economic activity and create inflationary pressures, particularly in the United States. Despite these risks, global growth did not experience a slowdown, while global inflation declined. Major central banks implemented policy rate cuts at different times and at varying paces. Although global macroeconomic developments followed a favourable course in 2025, geopolitical tensions and U.S. tariff policies led to significant volatility in financial markets.

In our country, as a result of economic policies implemented with determination, inflation continued its downward trend and stood

at 30.9% at the end of 2025. During this period, the balance of payments was supported by strong service revenues, our country's CDS (Credit Default Swap) improved significantly in the last quarter of the year, and the Central Bank's reserves increased.

Throughout 2025, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) adopted a prudent and measured approach, delivering a total of 950 basis points in rate cuts and lowering the policy rate to 38% by year-end. In addition to its tight monetary stance, macroprudential measures—such as loan growth limits and high reserve requirements—remained in place throughout the year. Within the scope of the “liraization” strategy, the discontinuation of the FX-Protected Deposit (KKM) scheme marked an important step toward simplifying the financial system and enhancing the effectiveness of market mechanisms. Furthermore, amid tight financial conditions and potential asset quality deterioration in individual loans, credit cards and SME loans; restructuring regulations on loans helped alleviate pressure on asset quality. Despite the controlled slowdown in economic activity and the impact of post-earthquake expenditures on fiscal discipline, the banking sector demonstrated its financial resilience in 2025 and maintained its strong fundamentals.

Yapı Kredi increased its contribution to the Turkish economy through cash and non-cash loans by 43% year-on-year, reaching TL 2,601 billion. Our Bank recorded 42% annual growth in TL cash loans and 23% annual growth in FC cash loans by meeting customer demand in both TL and FC denominated loans. Total assets rose to TL 3,523 billion through timely and effective actions. Gross operating profit reached TL 94 billion, while net income stood at TL 47 billion.

While continuing to support the Turkish economy, Yapı Kredi further strengthened its position in the sector. In line with its strategic priorities, our Bank maintained its focus on reducing

concentration in loans and deposits, achieving small-ticket and broad-based growth, and emphasizing transaction banking in fee generation. At the same time, it preserved a robust balance sheet structure supported by a healthy capital base and strong liquidity. The consolidated capital adequacy ratio stood at 14.8%, while the Tier-1 ratio was 11.8% (excluding the regulatory forbearances).

In line with our strategy, we further strengthened our focus on payroll and pension banking this year and continued to grow our customer base. Since year-end 2024, our total number of customers has increased by more than 1 million, surpassing 17.5 million. In addition, we took steps to deepen relationships within our existing customer base, supporting sustainable income generation and volume growth in strategic products. As a result, customer deposits grew by 44% year-on-year to TL 1,939 billion, driven by small-ticket and transaction-focused expansion. Demand deposits, which increased their share within total deposits, continued to support our funding costs.

While customer deposits still constitute the majority of our funding, we continue to diversify our funding sources. In 2025, we secured approximately USD 6.5 billion in international funding through syndicated loan, subordinated bond, Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instrument, bond issuance, bilateral loan, and DPR transaction. In the first half of the year, we obtained a USD 1.165 billion sustainability syndicated loan under our Sustainable Finance Framework, with participation from 55 banks across 28 countries. In the second half, we secured a USD 1.274 billion syndicated loan—the highest level since 2018—with participation from 54 banks across 24 countries. Thus, for the first time in our history, we successfully completed a syndicated loan transaction with a three-year tranche structure. In addition to syndicated loans, we successfully completed a USD 600 million Additional Tier 1 (AT1) issuance in September and a USD 500 million Tier 2 (subordinated bond) issuance in December. Both transactions attracted demand exceeding three times the issue size from international investors.

These transactions once again demonstrated Yapı Kredi's strong and reputable position within the Turkish banking sector, as well as investors' positive outlook toward our country and Turkish financial institutions.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to maintain its leading position in the sector, strategic balance sheet structure, successful asset-liability management, and strong liquidity position, while preserving its solid capital base.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to maintain its leading position in the sector, strategic balance sheet structure, successful asset-liability management, and strong liquidity position, while preserving its solid capital base. Our balance sheet, structured to be resilient and aligned with existing macroprudential measures, will continue to provide an advantage in the period ahead. We maintain our objective of broad-based growth in loans and deposits. We will further expand our customer base—our greatest strength—and continue to strengthen our efficient customer franchise. Over the medium term, supported by our solid balance sheet and customer-focused service model, we will continue to deliver best-in-class value creation within our sector.

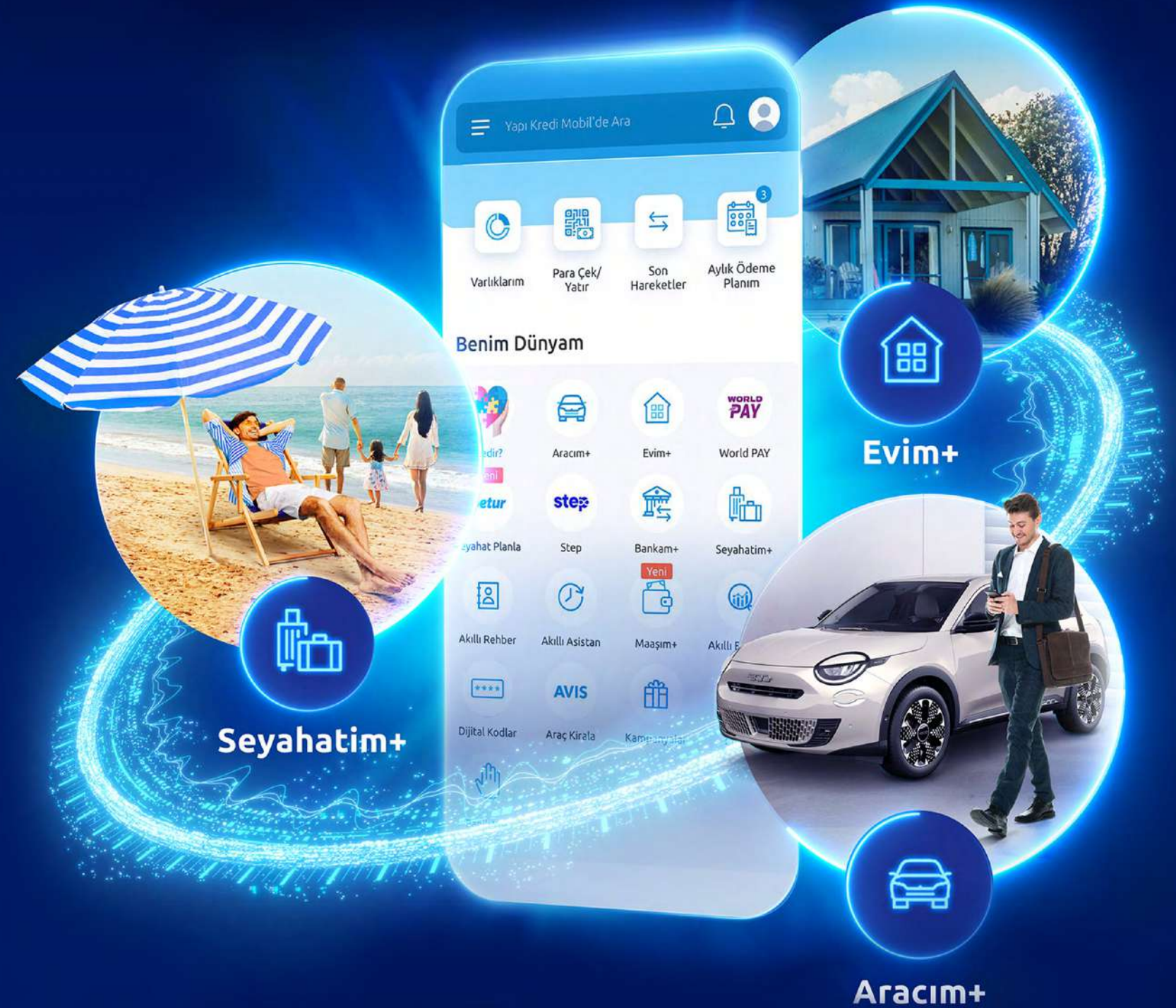
As we share our 2025 Integrated Report, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all our stakeholders—particularly our customers who carry our Bank into the future, our shareholders for their continued trust and support, and our employees for their valuable efforts.

**Gökhan Erün**  
CEO

# Yapı Kredi Mobile, the app of your life is one step ahead

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# About Yapı Kredi

Established in 1944, Yapı Kredi has always played a pioneering role in the banking sector. In 2006, legal merger of Yapı Kredi and Koçbank (together with the two banks' core subsidiaries operating in the same sectors) was completed. In 2007, the segment based service model was completed and branch expansion started. In 2008, innovative product, service and distribution channels were developed and the branch network was rapidly expanded.

In 2013, capital base was strengthened and the Bank continued effective liquidity management via balanced growth in loans and deposits. In 2015, Yapı Kredi focused on digital banking. While fields and products creating added value gained the foreground in 2017, productivity increase was maintained.

With the strategy developed in 2018, priority was given to the areas of strengthening and optimizing the capital position, creating sustainable income by balancing the business volumes, a wellmanaged cost structure with efficiency gains, and optimizing the asset quality.

The Bank has been focusing on fragmented and broad-based growth in both loans and deposits, rebalancing the loan portfolio through diversification of product distribution with a risk-based return approach, and transaction banking for fee generation. Moreover, the Bank focuses on the development of advanced and differentiated customer experience, service channel optimization and integration and improvement of operational processes thanks to continuous investments in digital transformation.

Holding a strict human-focus, Yapı Kredi continued to implement extraordinary measures in 2022 for protecting the health and safety of its employees while offering uninterrupted service to its clients.

Yapı Kredi maintained its pioneering and leading position in the sector in 2023 and continued to manage its operating environment in the most effective way thanks to its proactive and dynamic asset and liability management.

In 2024, the Bank continued to expand its customer base and maintained its focus on fragmented transactions in loans and deposits. Additionally, a transaction banking centered approach led to a significant increase in the number of transactions. In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to actively manage its balance sheet without compromising its strategy of profitable growth. Thus, the Bank successfully completed the year by maintaining its strong balance sheet structure, effective asset-liability management and prudent stance. The Bank, continues to preserve and further improve its robust balance sheet structure through its healthy capital composition and liquidity.

Moreover, Yapı Kredi provides service to its customers with 15 thousand employees and 740 branches covering all regions of Türkiye. Yapı Kredi delivers its products and services via its advanced alternative distribution channels including 6,011 ATMs, innovative internet banking, leading mobile banking, call center and 1.3 million POS terminals.

On a consolidated basis, total cash and non-cash loans of the Bank recorded an annual growth of 43%, reaching TL 2.6 billion in 2025, while its total assets amounted to TL 3.5 trillion.

Yapı Kredi is active in retail banking (including payment systems, business banking, private banking and wealth management), as well as commercial and SME banking and corporate banking. The Bank's operations are supported by domestic subsidiaries engaged in asset management, brokerage, leasing and factoring as well as international banking subsidiaries in the Nederland, Germany and Azerbaijan.



# Vision, Mission, Strategy

## VISION

To be the undisputed leader in the finance sector

## MISSION

To ensure long-term sustainable growth and value creation for all stakeholders, and become the first choice of customers and employees

## STRATEGY

A customer centric commercial bank driven by cutting edge technology and committed workforce, delivering responsible growth.

Best-in-class profitability, backed by a strong balance sheet, resulting in enhanced and sustainable shareholder returns

# Values

## BEING A PIONEER

We value innovative ideas; we create a working environment where extraordinary and creative ideas can be expressed freely. We are the leader of change and innovation. We lead the sector as the trendsetters and decision makers.

## GOAL ORIENTATION

We put high goals in all aspects, work with all our strength without losing our focus in order to accomplish them.

## CUSTOMER FOCUS

Our customers is at the heart of our unique service perception. We focus on win-win relationships, mutual development and value creation with our “Dedicated to Deliver” philosophy since the day of our foundation.

## SUSTAINABILITY

We work to create long-term value to all our stakeholders. Seeing social development as the primary goal we continue our understanding of sustainability-oriented service. We focus on long-term effects of our decisions, harmonize sustainability in all processes of our business while adopting in all economic, social and environmental aspects.

## COMPETITIVENESS

We work while aiming at leadership in all fields of our business. Foreseeing both the present and the future we always work for the best, challenge our goals with high energy and enthusiasm.

## AGILITY

We make the fast and right decisions against market changes, respond to our customers' needs at the same speed and flexibility. Without compromising on quality we manage change both outside and inside it in the most effective way.

## BEING ONE, TOGETHER, WE ARE ONE

As Yapı Kredi Family, we work as a team, as one body. Team spirit and common mind are among our strongest properties. Communication, collaboration and solidarity keep supporting this understanding.

## INNOVATION

Our ability to create innovation, it is the most important part of our competitive strength. We believe in continuous improvement. We implement new ideas use our resources efficiently, constantly revive and develop ourselves, our business, our business processes.

## EFFICIENCY

We believe not in limitless work, but in working to overcome the boundaries. What we chresih is the added value we have created for our customers. Technologies, operating systems and processes that will increase our productivity are what matters to us.

## RESILIENCE

In uncertain and turbulent times, we focus on continuity and uninterrupted service, remain always prepared for the most difficult situations and strong even in the face of circumstances.

# Shareholding Structure

Yapı Kredi has a strong shareholding structure which ensures sustainable and profitable growth. Koç Group owns 61.17% of Yapı Kredi shares. The remaining 38.83% is publicly traded on Borsa Istanbul.

## CHANGES IN THE SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE

### 25 July 2023 - Koç Group sold 6.81% of the stakes to the market through ABB

- Koç Holding A.Ş. has announced at Public Disclosure Platform that their Yapı Kredi shares representing 6.81% of the Bank's share capital were sold to institutional investors through accelerated book building.
- Consequently, Koç Groups share in the Bank came down to 61.17%.
- Free Float increased to 38.83%.

### 1 April 2022 - Finalisation of the 18% share transfer

- The transfer of 18% shares has been finalized and Koç Group's direct and indirect share in Yapı Kredi increased to 67.99%.
- UniCredit S.p.A. had no remaining shares in the Bank.
- As Koç Holding's direct and indirect stake in Yapı Kredi exceeded 50% threshold defined in the Capital Markets Board's (CMB) Communiqué on Takeover Bids, a mandatory tender offer was triggered for Koç Holding for the shares of other Yapı Kredi shareholders. Accordingly, Koç Holding applied to the CMB for conducting a mandatory tender offer.

### 19 November 2021 - UniCredit sold 2% of the stakes to the market through ABB

- UniCredit S.P.A. has notified the Bank that it has sold its 2% Yapı Kredi shares in Borsa Istanbul as of 19 November 2021.
- As a result of this sale, UniCredit S.p.A.'s ownership at Yapı Kredi has reduced to 18% from 20%.
- As a result the free float increased to 32.03% from 30.03%

### 9 November 2021 - Koç Holding acquired 18% of Yapı Kredi's shares from UniCredit

- Koç Holding had an official announcement regarding the purchase of shares corresponding to 18% of Yapı Kredi's share capital, which are held by UniCredit. (finalization: 1 April 2022)

### 6 February 2020 - UniCredit sold 12% of the stakes to the market through ABB

- UniCredit S.P.A. has announced at Public Disclosure Platform that they completed sale of Yapı Kredi shares in their ownership representing c.12% of the Bank's share capital through accelerated bookbuilding to qualified institutional investors.
- As a result of this sales transaction, UniCredit S.P.A.'s ownership at Yapı Kredi has reduced to 20% and the Bank's free float increased to 30.03%.

### 5 February 2020 - Koç Group finalized the acquisition of 9.02% of UniCredit stakes

- The transfer of 9.02% shares has been finalized and Koç Group's direct and indirect share in Yapı Kredi increased to 49.99%.
- UniCredit's stake came down to 31.93%

### 30 November 2019 - Koç Group acquired 9.02% of UniCredit stakes

- Koç Group and UniCredit announced that they reached an agreement regarding the transfer of 9.02% of UniCredit shares in the Bank to Koç Group.

### 2 October 2006 - Finalisation of Yapı Kredi's acquisition via Koç Bank

- Koç Bank's acquisition of Yapı Kredi has been finalised, after the merger of Koç Bank, the share of Koç Group and UniCredit reached to 81.9%, 40.95% of the stakes owned by each.

## KOÇ GROUP

With roots dating back to 1926, Koç Group is the largest industrial and service company conglomerate in Türkiye, notable for its combined revenues, exports, share in Borsa Istanbul, and employment creation. The Group's combined revenues account for 7% of Türkiye's national income, while its exports constitute approximately 7% of the country's total exports. Koç Holding is the only Turkish company included in the Fortune Global 500 list.

## SHAREHOLDER

### KOÇ FİNANSAL HİZMETLER A.Ş.

AMOUNT OF ORDINARY SHARES (IN TURKISH LIRA)

**3,459,065,642.23**

PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP (%)

**40.95%**

## SHAREHOLDER

### FREE FLOAT

AMOUNT OF ORDINARY SHARES (IN TURKISH LIRA)

**3,280,319,067.77**

PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP (%)

**38.83%**

## SHAREHOLDER

### KOÇ HOLDİNG A.Ş.

AMOUNT OF ORDINARY SHARES (IN TURKISH LIRA)

**1,707,666,574.00**

PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP (%)

**20.22%**

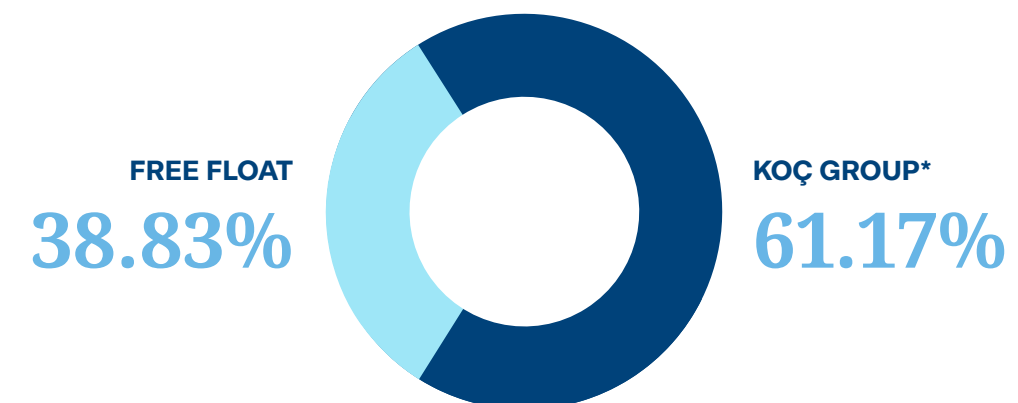
## TOTAL

SHARE AMOUNT (TL)

**8,447,051,284.00**

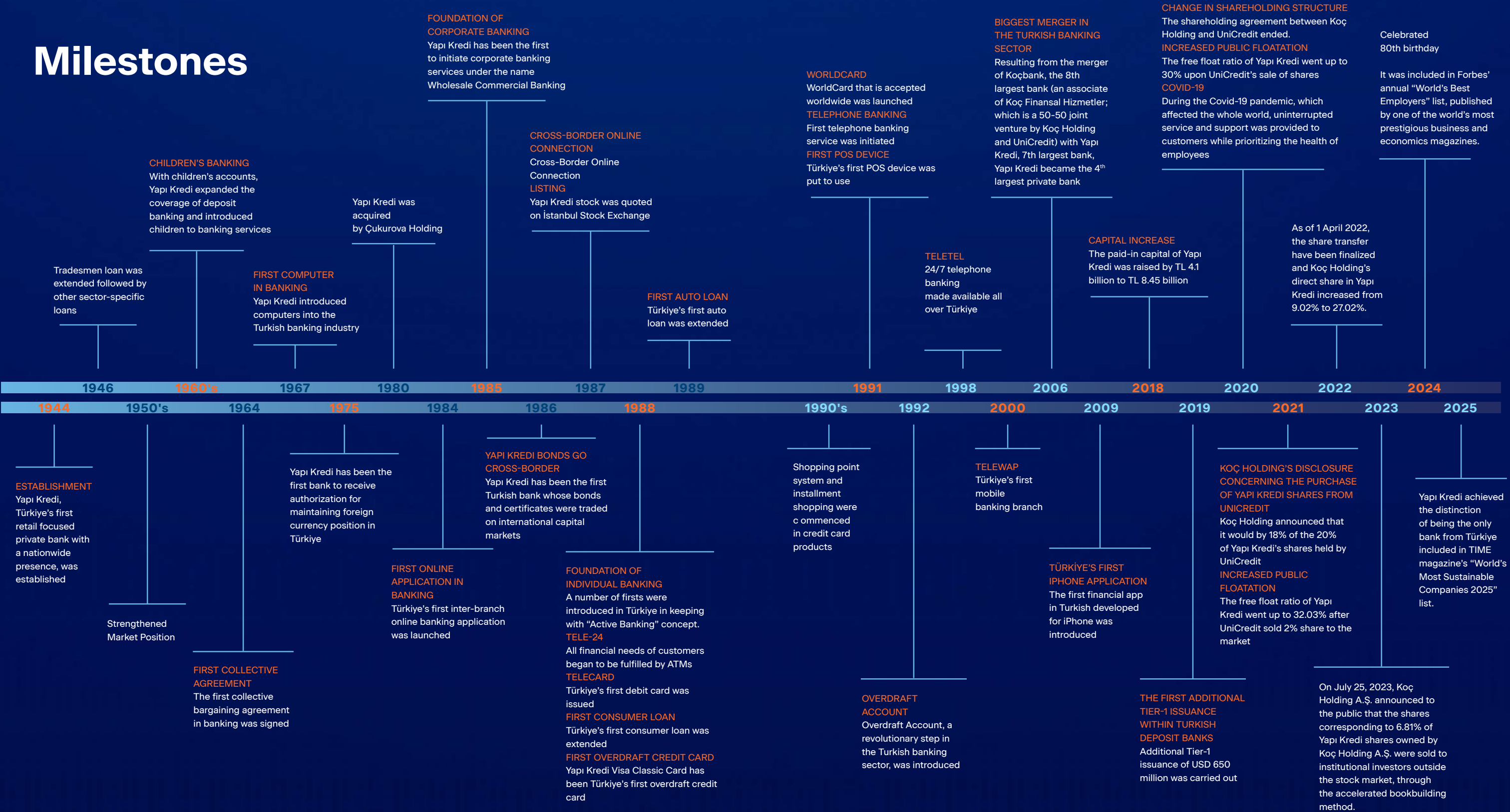
PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP (%)

**100%**



(\* ) Represents the total shares of Koç Holding A.Ş. and Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş. in the Bank.

# Milestones



# Yapı Kredi's Banking Activities

## HISTORIC LEADERSHIP IN THE SECTOR

Yapı Kredi has been the leader of the credit cards business line for 34 years in a row.

## CUSTOMER CENTERED SERVICE APPROACH

Yapı Kredi's retail banking products add value to people's lives and plays a role in building the financial future.

### PAYMENT SYSTEMS

Worldcard, World Gold, World Platinum, Play, Taksitçi, World Eko, Opet Worldcard, KoçAilem Worldcard, Adios, Adios Premium, Crystal, Crystal (Metal), Fenerbahçe Worldcard, Fenerclubive credit card, Hepsiburada Premium Worldcard, World Business, World Business Eko, Trio Cards, Debit Cards (TLcard, Play TLcard, Platinum TLcard, KoçAilem TLcard, Fenerclubive TLcard, Business TLcard), Desktop POS, Mobil POS, Contactless POS, Cash Register POS, Virtual POS, Mail Order, World Mobil, Prepaid Cards (World Cash, Play Cash, World Cash Digital), Mobile Payment, Payment with QR Code, In-Car Payment, Payment from the Account, E-Commerce Payments, World Pay Shopping Loan

- A broad network of merchants enhanced by a diverse range of products, resulting from strong collaborations and innovative investments
  - Bonus point, discount and installment possibilities at a wide network of merchants
  - Monthly campaign offers in all sectors to all Worldcard customers thanks to partnerships with major brands
  - License agreements with three banks boosting the awareness of the World brand
  - Market leadership in QR and NFC payments thanks to the completed and ongoing infrastructure developments to adopt to digital payment (QR and NFC) options
  - End-to-end digital and personalized shopping experience for cardholders via World Mobile, and fast, reliable mobile payment solutions integrated with World Mobile

### RETAIL BANKING

**Deposits:** Time Deposits, Demand Deposits, Flexible Time Deposits, Fund Deposits, Gold Deposits, 5D Deposits, FC-Conversion FC-Indexed TL Time Deposit,

**Limitless Account Loans:** Loans General Purpose Loans, Individual Flexible Accounts, Mortgage Loan, Personal Finance Mortgage Loan, Home Improvement Loans, Workplace Loans, Auto Loans, FordFinans Auto Loans, Installment Payment System for Schools, School Payments, Nature Friendly Mortgage, Nature-Friendly Auto Loan, Caravan Loan

**Individual Payments:** Bill Payments, Regular Payments, Rent Payments, Installment Payment System for Schools (TEST), Credit Regular Payment System (CRPS),

**My Rent in My Account Insurance:** Health Insurance, Life Insurance, Non-Life Insurance, Private Pension Investment Products: Funds, Stocks, Bills, Snowballs, My First Money,

Cumulative Products, Gold Saving, FX Saving, Order Tracking, My Smart Broker, Investment Packages, Safe Deposit Box, Gold Days (Scrap Gold), Findeks Package, Product Bundles

- Expert and experienced workforce
- Priority services and privileges focused on customer satisfaction on all channels
- Remote service model based on a strong digital infrastructure for customers who prefer to carry out their transactions without visiting a branch
- Customer relationship management based on a long-term perspective
- A wide range of investment products tailored to customer profiles

## STRATEGIC BUSINESS PARTNER OF COMPANIES OF ALL SIZES

Offering various products and services, Yapı Kredi is an important member of the production and commercial cycle of a broad range of companies from major companies to SMEs operating in Türkiye.

## DISCIPLINED SERVICES BASED ON COMPETENCE, INSIGHT, TRUST, AND TECHNOLOGY

The bank creates value by offering innovative financial solutions and customers-focused applications, supported by strong technological infrastructure and disciplined management.

### COMMERCIAL AND SME BANKING

Working Capital Loans, Long-Term Loans, Letters of Guarantee, Money Transfers, Project Finance, Direct Debit System, BANKOTM-OHES, Payment Products, Collection Products, Supplier Financing, Inventory Financing, Commercial Credit Cards, POS, Public Payments, Derivatives, Export and Import Payment Transactions (Letter of Credit, Cash on Delivery, Cash in Advance, Cash against Goods) External Guarantee, Counter Guarantee, Policy/Bond Aval, Forfaiting, Country Loans, Import and Export Credits, T.Eximbank SÖİK and Letters of Guarantee, CBRT Export and Foreign Exchange Earning Services Rediscount Credits, Rediscount Credits Originated from CBRT Currency Swap Agreements, Corporate Finance Consulting, Financial Advisory, Mergers and Acquisitions Financing, Capital Management Consultancy





- Service model designed to offer high-quality service to commercial customers
- Service concept prioritizing digitalization in products, services, and processes
- Focus on cash flow needs of companies through cash management and foreign trade activities
- Supporting the Bank's overall performance through dealer and supply chain and private banking customer acquisition
- Strong and comprehensive finance support to SMEs through special loan agreements with foreign financial institutions as well as strategic collaborations established under the programs run by the Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF), and Small and Medium Industry Development Organization, and Export Development Programs, where Yapı Kredi plays a pioneering role among private sector banks.




### LIMITLESS BANKING

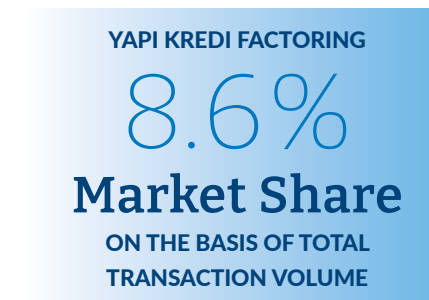
Yapı Kredi aims to provide customers with a seamless and innovative experience in every moment of their lives through digital services.

- New-generation banking services via digital platforms
- Expanding digital customer base
- Deepening customer data analytics
- Strengthening the open banking ecosystem
- Removing barriers between bank and customer
- Making financial solutions accessible to all users

# Subsidiaries of Yapı Kredi

DOMESTIC	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	AREAS OF DIFFERENTIATION AND STRENGTH
	Provides financial leasing solutions for machinery and equipment to a broad array of companies with a particular focus on construction, printing, automotive, tourism, agriculture, medical and real estate sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sector's first mobile application, first online transactions, and second-hand sales module on mobile.</li> <li>World Lease product allowing leasing using a credit card.</li> <li>It has been awarded the "Best Equipment Leasing Company" by Global Banking &amp; Finance Review magazine in 2025</li> <li>It has been awarded the "Best Green Finance Initiative in Leasing" by Global Economics Awards.</li> </ul>
	Offers sustainable quality in domestic and overseas factoring services, and produces unique strategic solutions for the customer portfolio.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solidly positioned in the sector with robust shareholding and financial structure coupled with a high market share.</li> <li>Yapı Kredi Faktoring was recognized as Türkiye's Best Factoring Company by the Global Banking and Finance Review magazine in 2025.</li> <li>It was ranked among the leading companies in Factors Chain International's (FCI) global "Best Export Factoring Companies" ranking.</li> </ul>
	Offers Private Pension Funds Management and Discretionary Portfolio Management, and Investment Advisory services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pioneering the sector with advanced product management expertise</li> <li>Broad range of deep-seated client management services and sales support functions</li> <li>Market leader in mutual funds.</li> <li>It has been awarded the "Best Portfolio Management Company Türkiye 2025" by Global Business and Finance Magazine Awards and Global Excellence Chronicle Magazine</li> </ul>
	Provides a wide range of services from domestic and overseas equity transactions to derivatives and advisory services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranks first in terms of market share in equities and derivatives</li> <li>High quality sales and execution service to domestic and foreign institutional investors for different products</li> <li>It has been awarded the "Best Brokerage Firm 2025" in the Brokerage category of the Global Business Magazine Awards.</li> </ul>

FOREIGN	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	AREAS OF DIFFERENTIATION AND STRENGTH
	Offers a broad range of products, services and solutions in retail, corporate and private banking segments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deep-seated market knowledge and strong transaction capabilities in foreign trade and structured commodity finance</li> <li>Offering services to Yapı Kredi customers residing abroad</li> </ul>
	Offers a broad range of products and services in retail, corporate and commercial banking segments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investments in digital products and channels</li> <li>High quality services in economic relations between Türkiye and Azerbaijan and in foreign trade</li> </ul>
	The company's main focus is corporate banking, providing trade finance, cash management, and treasury products to large and medium-sized Turkish enterprises and Germany-based multinational firms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing innovative solutions by serving companies that trade between Europe and Türkiye.</li> <li>Enhancing customer satisfaction through expertise in trade finance and corporate banking solutions</li> </ul>



# 2025 Sector Positioning

BANKING ACTIVITIES	SECTOR		PRIVATE BANKS	
	MARKET SHARE 2025	RANKING 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>	MARKET SHARE 2025	RANKING 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Total Assets</b>	7.4%	6	14.7%	3
<b>Total Loans (Cash + Non-Cash)</b>	8.2%	6	16.1%	3
<b>Cash Loans</b>	7.8%	6	15.1%	3
Cash Loans- TL	8.4%	7	15.4%	4
<b>Consumer Loans</b>	11.2%	6	15.9%	4
<b>General Purpose Loans</b>	12.6%	3	16.7%	3
<b>Credit Card Outstanding</b>	13.7%	3	18.3%	3
<b>Customer Deposits</b>	7.2%	7	13.8%	4
Customer Deposits-TL	6.7%	7	13.3%	4
<b>Demand Deposit</b>	8.9%	5	15.4%	3
TL Demand Deposit	9.1%	3	17.2%	1
<b>SUBSIDIARIES</b>				
Leasing Receivables	15.9%	-	-	-
Factoring Turnover	8.6%	-	-	-
Mutual Funds	9.5%	-	-	-
Equity Transaction Volume	12.5%	-	-	-
<b>DISTRIBUTION NETWORK</b>				
Personnel <sup>(1)</sup>	7.7%	6	12.7%	3
Branch <sup>(1)</sup>	8.1%	6	14.2%	3
ATM	11.1%	5	11.1%	4

<sup>(1)</sup> Group employee number: 14.637; Group branch number: 740

Sectoral market shares are calculated based on BRSa monthly data as of December 2025 and BRSa weekly data as of 2 January 2025.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ranking as of Sep'25

# Summary Financials

	2024	2025	CHANGE
<b>GROWTH</b>			
Assets (billion TL)	2,554	3,523	38%
Cash + Non-Cash Loans (billion TL)	1,813	2,601	43%
Loans (billion TL)	1,264	1,827	45%
TL Loans (billion TL) <sup>(1)</sup>	835	1,187	42%
Customer Deposits (billion TL)	1,348	1,939	44%
TL Customer Deposits (billion TL)	786	1,047	33%
<b>PROFITABILITY</b>			
Revenues (million TL)	151,510	240,467	59%
Operating Expenses (million TL)	81,323	124,061	53%
Net Income (million TL)	29,019	47,093	62%
Return on Average Tangible Equity	15.8%	21.4%	558
Return on Assets	1.3%	1.5%	24
Cost/Income Ratio	96%	94%	-187
<b>LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL</b>			
Capital Adequacy Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	15.2%	14.8%	-42
Tier-1 Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	12.6%	11.8%	-78
Bank Loans / (Deposits + TL Bills)	91.3%	91.9%	66
<b>ASSET QUALITY</b>			
Non-Performing Loans Ratio	3.0%	3.6%	58
Total Coverage <sup>(3)</sup>	4.2%	4.3%	12
Cost of Risks <sup>(4)</sup>	58	167	109

#### Notes

All data based on consolidated financials unless otherwise stated

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding FX-indexed loans

<sup>(2)</sup> Based on IRB model calculations.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based on unconsolidated financials. Reported 2025: 3.9% 2024:3.8%

<sup>(4)</sup> The ratio of total loan impairment provisions to total gross loans excluding collections. Adjusted for FX hedge on ECL.

# Board of Directors

## ALİ Y. KOÇ

### CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ali Y. Koç received his bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Business at Rice University (USA), followed by an MBA from Harvard University (USA). He began his professional career in 1990 at American Express Bank through a Management Trainee Program and worked as an Analyst at Morgan Stanley Investment Bank between 1992 and 1994. In 1997, he joined Koç Holding's Strategic Planning Group as New Business Development Coordinator. Until 2010, he held several senior positions including President of the Information Group and Corporate Communications. From 2010 to 2016, Ali Y. Koç served as a Member of the Board of Directors at Koç Holding and has been Vice Chairman of the Board since February 2016. As of 1 April 2016, he also assumed the role of Chairman of the Board at Koç Financial Services and Yapı Kredi Bank. Ali Y. Koç is also Chairman of the Board at Ark İnşaat, Bilkom, Ford Otosan, Koçtaş, Otokar, and Setur. In addition to these roles, he contributes to the economic and social development of our country as a Board Member at URAK (International Competition Research Institute) and Endeavor Association. Furthermore, Ali Y. Koç serves as a Global Advisory Board Member at Harvard University, Bank of America, and CFR, acts as an Advisor at Chatham House, and represents Turkey at CBI – the Confederation of British Industry.

## LEVENT ÇAKIROĞLU

### VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Levent Çakıroğlu graduated from Ankara University - Faculty of Political Sciences, Business Administration Department and received his master's degree from University of Illinois. He started his professional career at the Ministry of Finance in 1988. Between 1997-1998, he taught as part time instructor at Bilkent University and served as Vice President of Financial Crimes Investigation Board at the Ministry of Finance. Çakıroğlu joined Koç Group in 1998 as Koç Holding Financial Group Coordinator. He was the General Manager of Koçtaş between 2002-2007, CEO of Migros between 2007-2008, CEO of Arçelik between 2008-2015 and the President of the Durable Goods Group of Koç Holding A.Ş. between 2010-2015. Çakıroğlu was appointed as the Deputy CEO of Koç Holding in February 2015 and he took over the CEO position in April 2015. As of April 2016, Çakıroğlu is also a Board Member at Koç Holding. Çakıroğlu became a Board Member at Yapı Kredi and Koç Financial Services in April 2015. In February 2020, he was appointed as Vice Chairman of Yapı Kredi Board. Çakıroğlu is also a Board Member in various Koç Group Companies.

## GÖKHAN ERÜN

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

After graduating from İstanbul High school (İstanbul Erkek Lisesi), Gökhan Erün earned his undergraduate degree from İstanbul Technical University - Department of Electronics and Communications and his graduate degree from Yeditepe University - Business Administration. Erün began his career at Garanti Bank Treasury Department in 1994. Between 1999-2004, Erün served as the Senior Vice President of Commercial Marketing and Sales Department. After becoming the CEO of Garanti Pension and Life in 2004, he was appointed as Executive Vice President of Garanti Bank in September 2005. Erün began to serve as the Deputy CEO of Garanti Bank in September 2015, also in charge of Corporate Banking, Treasury, Treasury Marketing and Financial Solutions, Derivatives, Cash Management and Transaction Banking and Financial Institutions. At the same time, he was Board Chairman and Board Member in various local and international subsidiaries of Garanti Bank. In January 2018, Gökhan Erün became the Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Yapı Kredi and in April 2021, the President of Koç Holding's Banking Group. In addition, Erün is the CEO of Koç Financial Services. Erün also holds positions in the Boards of various Yapı Kredi Group subsidiaries, Koç Finansman A.Ş., Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş. and Banque de Commerce et de Placements (BCP).

## AHMET F. ASHABOĞLU

### MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ahmet F. Ashaboğlu holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Tufts University and a Master of Science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Mechanical Engineering. In 1994, he began his career as a Research Assistant at MIT. Between 1996-1999, Ashaboğlu held various positions in capital markets within UBS Warburg, New York. Between 1999-2003, he worked as a Consultant at McKinsey & Company, New York. In 2003, Ashaboğlu joined Koç Holding as Finance Group Coordinator. He served as the CFO of Koç Holding from 2006 to April 2022. In addition to being a Board Member at Yapı Kredi and Koç Financial Services since September 2005, Ashaboğlu is also a Board Member at various other public and non-public companies.

**A. ÜMİT TAFTALI****MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

A. Ümit Taftalı earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from Ball State University (Indiana) and his MBA degree from University of South Carolina. He also participated in senior executive programs at Harvard University. Taftalı is an investment banker and wealth manager with nearly 40 years of international experience. He has worked in executive positions in Atlanta, New York and London for Merrill Lynch & Company, Bankers Trust Company and Goldman Sachs International. Taftalı represented and advised Mrs. Suna (Koç) Kiraç between 2001-2020 as a Member of Koç Holding Executive Committee until April 2021. He currently manages the Koç family's private investment office and is Chairman of Kare Portföy. Taftalı is or has been Board/ Founding Member of various philanthropic and professional organizations such as Suna-İnan Kiraç Foundation, Educational Volunteers Foundation of Turkey (TESEV), Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen Association (TÜSİAD), Saint Joseph Highschool Educational Foundation, Educational Volunteers Foundation of Turkey (TEGV), Galatasaray Sport Club, American Finance Association (USA), Financial Management Association (USA), Museum of American Financial History (USA), Ball State University Foundation (USA), Turkish Bankers Association (UK), University of South Carolina Foundation (USA). Taftalı has been a Board Member of Yapı Kredi and Koç Financial Services since April 2016.

**DR. AHMET ÇİMENOĞLU****MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
(INDEPENDENT')**

Ahmet Çimenoğlu graduated from Department of Economics at Boğaziçi University in 1992. After completing his MA in Economics at Boğaziçi University, Çimenoğlu started his professional life as an economist at Yapı Kredi in 1995. He received his PhD degree in economics at Istanbul Technical University in 2002. He worked as the Chief Economist, and Head of Strategic Planning and Research at Yapı Kredi, respectively, between July 2004 and February 2009. In March 2009, he joined Koç Holding as the Head of Economic Research. He worked as the Chief Economist of Koç Holding until his retirement in January 2025. He started teaching at Koç University in October 2025. Çimenoğlu has been serving as a Board member at Koç Financial Services and Yapı Kredi since March 2019.

**VİRMA SÖKMEN****MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
(INDEPENDENT)**

Virma Sökmen has a Bachelor degree in Finance from LaSalle University. Sökmen began her professional career at research and investment banking departments of Körfezbank and Çarşı Menkul Degerler. Between 1993-2001, Sökmen worked at Midland Bank A.S. as a Credit Analyst. Between 2001-2010, she served as Corporate Banking Group President and an Executive Vice President of Corporate and Commercial Banking at HSBC. Sökmen managed corporate banking, commercial banking foreign trade and provision management, factoring, corporate and commercial insurance, corporate marketing and cash management units since 2010. Sökmen also served as the Assistant General Manager, responsible from Corporate and Commercial Banking, at HSBC. Sökmen is an Independent Board Member at Sarkuysan Elektrolit Bakır Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., Ecogreen Enerji Holding AŞ, Mogan Enerji Yatırım Holding AŞ and Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbeycan. In addition, she is a Board Advisor for Hedef Araç Kiralama ve Servis AŞ. Virma Sökmen has been a Board Member of Yapı Kredi and Koç Financial Services since March 2019.

**NEVİN İMAMOĞLU İPEK****MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
(INDEPENDENT')**

Nevin İpek graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Business Administration in 1993. She received an MBA degree from the same university in 1997. İpek also earned a Master of Accounting degree from the University of Michigan in 2001. İpek began her career at the Capital Markets Board (CMB) of Turkey. At the CMB, she worked as Assistant to Expert between 1994-1997, Expert between 1997-2005, Deputy Head of Corporate Finance Department between 2005-2006 and Head of Institutional Investors Department between 2006-2007. She joined Koç Group in 2007 and worked as Finance Coordinator responsible from Compliance to Securities Regulation until April 2025 and she is still working for Koç Holding as Advisor. She is also heading the Capital Markets Working Group in TÜSİAD from 2013. Nevin İpek has been a Board Member of Yapı Kredi, Yapı Kredi Yatırım and Koç Financial Services since February 2020.

# Senior Management

## POLAT ŞEN

### MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Polat Şen received his bachelor's degree from Marmara University, Department of Economics (in English) in 1998 and his master's degree in international accounting and finance from the University of Bradford, School of Management in 1999. He completed the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program in 2016. Having started his career in the Internal Audit Department of Koç Holding in 2000, he was appointed as Internal Audit Manager at Arçelik A.Ş. in 2005, and Group Director of Finance and Accounting at Grundig Electronics / Grundig Multimedia B.V. in 2008. He worked as Finance and Accounting Director at Arçelik A.Ş. / Grundig Multimedia B.V. in 2009 and 2010, and as Purchasing Director from 2010 until 2015. Polat Şen served as the CFO of Arçelik A.Ş. between 2015 and 2022, in tandem with which he held the position of Assistant General Manager responsible for Sub-Saharan Operations of Arçelik Group. Şen was appointed the CFO of Koç Holding at 2022. Polat Şen has been a Board Member of Yapı Kredi and Koç Financial Services since April 2022. Şen is also a board member in various Koç Group Companies.

## GÖKHAN ERÜN

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

After graduating from İstanbul High school (İstanbul Erkek Lisesi), Gökhan Erün earned his undergraduate degree from İstanbul Technical University - Department of Electronics and Communications and his graduate degree from Yeditepe University - Business Administration. Erün began his career at Garanti Bank Treasury Department in 1994. Between 1999-2004, Erün served as the Senior Vice President of Commercial Marketing and Sales Department. After becoming the CEO of Garanti Pension and Life in 2004, he was appointed as Executive Vice President of Garanti Bank in September 2005. Erün began to serve as the Deputy CEO of Garanti Bank in September 2015, also in charge of Corporate Banking, Treasury, Treasury Marketing and Financial Solutions, Derivatives, Cash Management and Transaction Banking and Financial Institutions. At the same time, he was Board Chairman and Board Member in various local and international subsidiaries of Garanti Bank. In January 2018, Gökhan Erün became the Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Yapı Kredi and in April 2021, the President of Koç Holding's Banking Group. In addition, Erün is the CEO of Koç Financial Services. Erün also holds positions in the Boards of various Yapı Kredi Group subsidiaries, Koç Finansman A.Ş., Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş. and Banque de Commerce et de Placements (BCP).

## MEHMET ERKAN AKBULUT

### ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER - CORPORATE BANKING

Mehmet Erkan Akbulut graduated from Business Administration Department of Faculty of Political Science at Ankara University in 1989. He started his career in Yapı Kredi Bankası as an Assistant Internal Auditor, then worked as Department Manager in Credits Management, then as Directors in Corporate Banking Management and Commercial Banking Management. He had been expatriated to Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan and worked as Assistant General Manager, Credits and Risk Management between 2009 and 2013. Returning to Yapı Kredi, he worked as Director and then Group Director in Monitoring and Workout in Corporate and Commercial Credits between 2013 and 2018. Between 2018 and 2020 he worked as the Group Director of Corporate and Commercial Credits Underwriting. He worked as a Head of Collection and Workout Management between the dates of 2020 August - 2021 August. Between 2021 and 2024, he worked as Assistant General Manager - Credits. As of July 2024, he was appointed as Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking. He has been Yapı Kredi Bank Executive Committee Member since 2021. Akbulut is also a member of the Board of Directors of Yapı Kredi Faktoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing and Yapı Kredi Deutschland.

(1) Based on Capital Markets Board's Item 6(3)a of the Communiqué Serial II-17.1 on Corporate Governance, Ahmet Çimenoglu and Nevin İpek, Members of the Audit Committee are deemed as Independent Board Members. Board of Directors (yapikrediinvestorrelations.com)

**Notes:** The members of the Board of Directors each have a one-year term of duty. Appointments of members are set out annually at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Ali Y. Koç and Levent Çakiroğlu, who are members of the Board of Directors, are also members of Board of Directors at other Koç Group companies due to their positions in Koç Holding.

**YAKUP DOĞAN****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
LIMITLESS BANKING**

After graduating from the Faculty of Business Administration at Çukurova University, Yakup Doğan started his career at İşbank as an Assistant Specialist in 1992. Between 1996 and 2001, he worked at Ottoman Bank in Senior Management positions responsible for the development of Retail Banking, Credit Cards and Alternative Delivery Channels. In 2001, Doğan joined Koçbank as Alternative Delivery Channels Manager. With the merger of Yapı Kredi and Koçbank in 2006, Doğan held the position of Alternative Delivery Channels Executive Vice President in Yapı Kredi. Doğan has been Assistant General Manager in charge of Alternative Delivery Channels (Limitless Banking) at Yapı Kredi since May 2009. Doğan has been a Member of the Executive Board at Yapı Kredi since October 2020, and he is a Member of the Board of Directors at Yapı Kredi Teknoloji A.Ş., Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş., Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Mensupları Yardım ve Emekli Sandığı Vakfı and Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.

**CAHİT ERDOĞAN****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
COMMERCIAL AND SME BANKING MANAGEMENT**

Following graduation from Istanbul Technical University / Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Cahit Erdoğan completed his MBA degree from Rochester Institute of Technology. Erdoğan started his professional career at Xerox Corporation (Rochester, NY) as a Business Analyst. In 2000, Erdoğan started his Management Consultancy career by joining Accenture Turkey. Until 2019, he worked in Accenture as Consultant, Manager and Senior Manager and in February 2008, he was appointed as Turkey Country Lead of the Management Consulting. Erdoğan joined Yapı Kredi in 2009 as Chief Information Officer (CIO). Since July 2013, he assumed the position of Assistant General Manager in charge of Information Technologies and Operations at the Bank. Between May 2020 and August 2021, he was the Chief Operations Officer (COO), responsible of Information Technologies, Operations and Analytics. As of August 2021, he appointed as Assistant General Manager of Commercial and SME Banking in Yapı Kredi. Mr. Erdoğan is also a member of the Executive Committee in Yapı Kredi since July 2013, the Chairman of the Board of Directors in Yapı Kredi Technology A.Ş. between May 2015- August 2021, he was the member of the Board in Yapı Kredi Investment & Securities A.Ş. between March 2020- September 2021, member of the Board in Yapı Kredi Factoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing, Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan since August 2021, Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland since October 2021, Tanı Marketing and Communication Services since December 2021, Yapı Kredi Financial Technologies since February 2022, Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland since September 2024.

**ABDULLAH GEÇER****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
INTERNAL AUDIT**

After graduating from the Department of Economics at Middle East Technical University in 1996, Abdullah Geçer began his professional career at the Undersecretariat of Treasury as an Assistant Sworn Bank Auditor. Having served in this position between 1996 and 2000, Abdullah Geçer assumed Sworn Bank Auditor and Senior Sworn Bank Auditor positions in Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey between 2000 and 2007, and completed the MBA in Finance program at University of Nottingham in 2006. Serving as a coordinator in Koç Holding Audit Group in 2007 - 2020, Abdullah Geçer was appointed as the Assistant General Manager for Internal Audit in Yapı Kredi on 20 April 2020.

**DEMİR KARAASLAN****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER - FINANCIAL  
PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (CFO)**

Mr Karaaslan graduated from Marmara University, Business Administration department in 1999. Between September 1999 and December 2004, he worked at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) where he joined as an Assistant Auditor and promoted to Audit Manager. He continued his career at Koçbank between 2005 and 2006 as Head of Budget & Planning. In 2006, following the merger of Koçbank and Yapı Kredi Bank, he was appointed as Vice President responsible from Planning & Control. He has been the Head of Planning & Control since 2010 and promoted as Executive Vice President in 2011. Starting from January 2016, he was appointed as Assistant General Manager in charge of Retail Credits. Currently, he continues to serve as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) starting from March 2020. Mr Karaaslan also assumes the positions of member of Board in several subsidiaries of Yapı Kredi Bank. He was also a board member of Credit Bureau and a member of The Banks Association of Turkey Risk Center.

**HAKAN KAYA****GENERAL COUNSEL**

Hakan Kaya graduated from Istanbul University Faculty of Law in 2003, and completed his EMBA program at Koç University. Following the legal internship and starting his career in private law firms, Hakan Kaya advanced into Banking and Finance sector in 2008, as a lawyer in Turkland Bank. He joined Yapı Kredi in 2013, serving as a legal counsel until 2015, Criminal Law Affairs Manager until 2016, Head of Litigation until 2019 and Legal Follow-up Director until October 2023 respectively. He continues to serve as the Chief Legal Officer of Yapı Kredi since October 2023. Hakan Kaya also acts as the General Secretary of Yapı Kredi Sports Club and is also a member of the Disciplinary and Ethics Committees of Yapı Kredi.

**E. KÜRŞAD KETECİ****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER - STRATEGY (CSO)**

Kürşad Keteci earned his undergraduate degree from Marmara University Business Administration. Keteci began his career at Andersen Audit and Consultancy in 2001. Between 2001 and 2003 he worked in audit work of several banks and financial institutions. Between 2003 and 2006 he worked in Transaction Services Department for M&A activities as well as consultancy projects in financial sector. He worked as Deputy CFO in Bankpozitif Investment Bank between 2006 and 2012. He joined Yapı Kredi in 2012 and served as Head of Financial Reporting, Head of Budget and Planning and Head of Corporate Strategy and Investor Relations. Between March 2020 to June 2024, Keteci was responsible for Strategic Planning, investor relations and strategic investments as Chief Strategy Officer (CSO). Since June 2024, he became a member of Executive Committee and appointed as Assistant General Manager of Strategy. He is currently responsible for strategic planning, Advanced Analytics Artificial Intelligence & Business Intelligence, capacity planning, strategic investments as well as investor relations.

**NURSEZİL KÜÇÜK KOÇAK****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER – CREDITS**

Nursezil Küçük Koçak graduated from the Department of Economics (English) at Istanbul University in 2002 and completed her Master's degree in Business Administration at Koç University. She began her professional career at Yapı Kredi in 2003 and served as a Credit Allocation Specialist until 2012. Between 2012 and 2014, she worked as Corporate Credits Manager and Region Manager. Following this role, she held various Director-level positions within the Credit Management function. Since August 2020, she has been serving as Executive Vice President of Corporate and Commercial Loans Group. On 24 July 2024, Nursezil Küçük Koçak was appointed as Deputy General Manager in charge of Loans and as Executive Committee Member of the Bank.

She has also been serving as Chair of the Board of Directors of the Credit Bureau (KKB) since February 2025.

**KORKUT OKAY****BANKING OPERATIONS, EVP**

Korkut Okay earned his undergraduate degree from Middle East Technical University, Department of Management and his MBA degree from Marmara University. He is currently continuing his PhD program in Banking and Finance at Başkent University. He started his career at Yapı Kredi Audit as a Management Trainee in 1994. Between 1999 and 2005, Okay worked in Dışbank as a director in Audit, Branch Operations and Organization Management. He worked in Fortisbank as a managing director in Operations and Retail Banking between 2006 and 2011. He returned to Yapı Kredi and served as the director of Branch Operations between 2011 and 2021. Since August 2021, he has been working as Banking Operations Executive Vice President. Okay is also teaching at Başkent University in the department of Banking and Finance.

**ÖZDEN ÖNALDI****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER - HUMAN  
RESOURCES ORGANIZATION AND  
INTERNAL SERVICES**

Özden Önalı graduated from Istanbul Technical University's Department of Management Engineering and earned her Executive MBA degree from Koç University. She began her professional career as a Project Consultant at SAP Company in 1999. Önalı, later continued her banking career at Osmanlı Bank in the Alternative Distribution Channels department. In 2002, she started working at Garanti Bank, where she led several strategic projects in CRM & Marketing, Strategic Planning, IT, and Human Resources at various management levels. Özden Önalı joined Koç Holding in 2016 and worked in Human Resources & Industrial Relations Group in digital transformation, agile transformation, and leadership programs areas. As of February 2022, Önalı has been appointed as the Assistant General Manager of Human Resources Organization & Internal Services and a member of the Executive Committee in Yapı Kredi. Önalı is also a member of the Board of Yapı Kredi Technology, Yapı Kredi Invest, Yapı Kredi Factoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing and Yapı Kredi Financial Technologies.

**MEHMET ERKAN ÖZDEMİR****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
COMPLIANCE, INTERNAL CONTROL AND  
RISK MANAGEMENT**

After graduating from Middle East Technical University, Department of Economics in 1989, Mehmet Erkan Özdemir worked in the private sector for a while. Between April 1994 and August 2001, he worked as a Sworn-in Bank Auditor on the Sworn-in Bank Audit Board of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency. He joined Koç Holding in September 2001 as Audit Coordinator in the Koçbank Audit Group, responsible for the financial companies of the Group. In addition to this role, he served as a Statutory Auditor at Koçbank since 2002. In addition, following the merger of Koçbank and Yapı Kredi, he served as a Statutory Auditor at Yapı Kredi and other financial companies within the Group. Özdemir was assigned as Compliance Officer and Assistant General Manager in charge of the Compliance Office in April 2008. Özdemir has been served as Assistant General Manager in charge of Compliance and Internal Control between October 2013 and October 2020. He has been serving as Assistant General Manager in charge of Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management since October 2020.

**GÖKHAN ÖZDİNÇ****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
TECHNOLOGY, DATA AND PROCESS MANAGEMENT**

Gökhan Özdiñ earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Engineering (1997), MBA (1999) and Ph.D. (in Management) (2006) degrees from Boğaziçi University. Özdiñ started his career as a software engineer in Finansbank Information Technologies. He managed Card Payment Systems Applications Development, Software Architecture, Business Analysis, Project & Program Management, Digital Channels Applications Development, Data-warehouse & Business Intelligence teams till 2012. He worked as the member of the Management Board responsible from Digital Banking and Data Management teams in Finansbank's Information Technologies company, IBTECH, between 2012 and 2014. Özdiñ was appointed as the COO, responsible from Information Technologies and Banking Operations departments in Aktifbank between 2014 and 2019. At the same time he also assumed the positions of the member of Board in E-kent, NKolay and Çalık Digital, the subsidiaries of Aktifbank.

Özdiñ joined Yapı Kredi in 2020 and worked as the Subsidiaries' Application Development & IT Governance Director and the CIO of Yapı Kredi Invest. As of August 2021, he was appointed as the Assistant General Manager of Yapı Kredi in charge of Technology, Data & Analytics and Process Management, and a member of the Executive Committee. At the same time, Özdiñ has been giving lectures in the Department of Management Information Systems and the Department of Management at Boğaziçi University since 2007.

**SERKAN ÜLGEN****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
RETAIL BANKING**

Serkan Ülgen received his B.S. degree in Industrial Engineering from Bilkent University, Ankara in 1998. Following his graduation, he started his professional career at BENKAR Consumer Financing and Credit Card Services within Boyner Group. In 2001, he joined Yapı Kredi Bank and since then, held different positions in Retail Banking and Card Payment Systems at Yapı Kredi. In this time period he got his MBA degree from Boğaziçi University, Istanbul in 2005.

Serkan Ülgen, has been working as Yapı Kredi's Assistant General Manager responsible for Retail Banking and a member of the Executive Committee since January 1, 2018. Ülgen is also a Member of the Board of Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan, Yapı Kredi Invest and Yapı Kredi Financial Technologies and also Yapı Kredi Pension Fund Foundation. In addition to his responsibilities in the Bank, Ülgen is also a board member of Allianz Life and Pension, Tanı Marketing and Communication Services and UK-based 441 Trust Company companies. Also, Ülgen has been serving as the Head of the Supreme Council of Turkey within Visa Turkey and continuing his duty as the Advisory Board Member within MasterCard Europe.

**SERDAR YERLİ****COLLECTION AND WORKOUT,  
EVP**

Serdar Yerli has undergraduate degree from Middle East Technical University (METU), Department of Economics (2000) and completed Koc University Executive MBA program (2022). He started his career in HSBC and worked as assistant portfolio manager between 2000-2003 years in Bursa corporate branch. In 2004, he joined Kocbank as credit analyst in corporate credit underwriting department. In Yapı Kredi, he worked as manager position in corporate & specialized credits monitoring unit and commercial credit underwriting region office between 2008 - 2013 years. In 2014, he was appointed as vice president at head office and worked in commercial credit underwriting, corporate & subsidiaries & specialized credits underwriting unit and finally in commercial monitoring and workout unit. In 2021, he was appointed as Executive Vice President in Collection and Workout Management and he is responsible from restructuring, collection and workout activities of Yapı Kredi's Stage 2 and Stage 3 clients.

**SARUHAN YÜCEL****ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER -  
TREASURY AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

Saruhan Yücel earned his undergraduate degree from Istanbul University Department of Business Administration and his graduate degree from University of Illinois in Business Administration. Yücel started his career at Koçbank in fund Management Department in 2000. Following his role as Securities Portfolio Manager, between 2002 and 2003, in Yapı Kredi Portfolio in Investment Funds Management Fixed Income department, between 2003 and 2018, he worked as FX and Money Markets Senior Dealer, FX Markets Vice President, Fixed Income Securities Vice President and Balance Sheet Management and Fixed Income Securities Executive Vice President in Yapı Kredi Bank. Following June 2018, he continued his career as Treasury Management Assistant General Manager. He is also Member of the Executive Committee at Yapı Kredi Bank.

# Board of Directors

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Members	10	12	12	10	10	9
Average of Women Members (%)	20	20	17	20	20	20
Average of Independent Members (%)	30	40	33	30	30	30
Average Age	51	52	53	55	56	57
Average Tenure	4	4	5	6	7	8
Education	10 member	12 member	12 member	10 member	10 member	10 member
Bachelor's	10 member	12 member	12 member	10 member	10 member	10 member
Master's	8 member	10 member	11 member	9 member	9 member	10 member
Doctorate	1 member	1 member	1 member	1 member	1 member	1 member

**EDUCATION****AVERAGE TENURE****MEMBERS AVERAGE****EXPERIENCE**

# Board of Directors and Committees

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors convenes upon the request of the Chairman when necessitated by the Bank's business. The Board of Directors reviews and decides on the corporate agenda, as authorised by the Articles of Association of the Bank, laws and regulations.

In 2025, the Board of Directors convened 7 times with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee is the decision making body of the Group, established to collectively decide upon priority topics, facilitate information sharing among senior management and support strong team spirit. The Committee holds regular weekly meetings or according to the needs of the bank (at least once a month). All decisions are taken unanimously by the members.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS		
Chair	Gökhan Erün	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Member	Cahit Erdoğan	Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking Management
Member	Serkan Ülgen	Assistant General Manager - Retail Banking
Member	Saruhan Yücel	Assistant General Manager - Treasury and Financial Institutions
Member	Demir Karaaslan	Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration (CFO)
Member	Yakup Doğan	Assistant General Manager - Limitless Banking
Member	Mehmet Erkan Akbulut	Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking
Member	Gökhan Özdiñ	Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management
Member	Özden Önalđı	Assistant General Manager - Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services
Member	Kürşad Keteci	Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)
Member	Nursezil Küçük Koçak	Assistant General Manager - Credits
ATTENDEES OF THE COMMITTEE WITHOUT VOTING RIGHTS		
Member	Mehmet Erkan Özdemir	Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

In 2025, the Executive Committee convened 41 times with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

The Committee's major responsibilities include:

- Defining Group strategies and the Bank's structural risk management
- Managing asset-liability guidelines including pricing and interest rates
- Evaluating existing products and approving new products
- Assessing credit, operational, market and liquidity risks
- Ensuring coherence of the Bank's commercial policies and principles with budget objectives
- Improving customer satisfaction and marketing activities
- Internal and external communication plans
- Approving the Bank's annual project plan and major organisational changes
- Optimising market risk strategies within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee administers the Bank in terms of compliance with local laws and internal regulations. The Committee convenes quarterly or more, according to the needs of the Bank. The Committee reports at least once every six months to the Board of Directors.

In 2025, the Audit Committee convened 4 times with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

The Committee's major responsibilities include:

- Monitoring the performance of Internal Audit as well as Internal Control, Compliance and Risk Management
- Fulfilling the relevant tasks as determined by Banking and Capital Market regulations
- Approving and monitoring the Annual Audit Plan and the charter of the internal audit function
- Verifying adequacy of internal control systems
- Monitoring audit projects and evaluating significant findings
- Appointing, compensating and overseeing external auditors, rating, valuation and support service institutions
- Monitoring the financial reporting process
- Reviewing procurement policies and practices

## AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chair	Ahmet Çimenođlu	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Nevin İmamođlu İpek	Member of the Board of Directors

## RISK COMMITTEE

Risk Committee is responsible for determining the risk management strategies and risk appetite of the Bank and to prepare the policies, to make the necessary changes in accordance with the economic conjuncture and submit them to the approval of the Board of Directors.

In 2025, the Risk Committee convened 6 times with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

The Committee's responsibilities include:

- Determining the risk strategy, policies and risk appetite of the Bank regarding the risks that may arise and to ensure that these are regularly monitored
- Evaluating issues raised by the Risk Management and ensuring that necessary measures are taken regarding these issues
- Making sure that there is necessary communication between the relevant departments throughout the Bank in order to ensure efficient risk management
- Ensuring timely and reliable reporting to the Committee regarding significant risks
- Monitoring the compliance of the Bank's strategy with determined risk management strategies and risk appetite and making suggestions to remedy in case of a contradiction
- Determining the limits on the risks that the Bank is exposed to/may remain and monitoring the determined limits, taking actions in case of exceeding the limits and making studies to eliminate them and make suggestions the Board of Directors
- Monitoring the accuracy and reliability of risk measurements, methods and results, evaluating the functionality and adequacy of the Bank's risk control systems, following that the Bank takes the necessary measures to find the necessary systems, employees and resources for risk management
- Observing the preparation processes of internal capital adequacy and prevention plan measures of the Bank and evaluating the results
- Ensuring the establishment and development of risk culture in the Bank and its subsidiaries
- Monitoring the regulatory requirements regarding risk management, encouraging the development of an advanced risk management model and risk management practices

**RISK COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Chair	Levent Çakıroğlu	Vice Chair of the Board of Directors
Member	Gökhan Erün	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Member	Ahmet Çimenoglu	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Polat Şen	Member of the Board of Directors

**CREDIT MONITORING COMMITTEE**

Within the scope of the Credit Risk Policy, Credit Monitoring Committee reviews and evaluates the commercial loan portfolio, especially the risk groups/companies under the authority of the Board of Directors and the Credit Committee and determines the issues to be taken into account in the following periods regarding the mentioned companies. The Committee once a year or more

according to the needs of the Bank. Documents to be submitted to the Committee are prepared by the Credits Management, when necessary, other relevant managements work on the requested subjects and submit them to the Committee.

In 2025, the Credit Monitoring Committee convened 1 time with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

**CREDIT MONITORING COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Chair	Levent Çakıroğlu	Vice Chair of the Board of Directors
Member	Ahmet F. Ashaboğlu	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Ahmet Çimenoglu	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Virma Sökmen	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Polat Şen	Member of the Board of Directors

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE**

The Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board of Directors on compliance to Corporate Governance Principles, investor relations activities and public disclosures.

In 2025, the Corporate Governance Committee convened 2 times with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

The Committee's responsibilities include:

- Identifying and providing guidance for any conflicts of interest that may arise
- Confirming that proper flow of information is ensured by the Koç Financial Services, Subsidiaries and Shareholder Relations Unit to shareholders and investors
- Conducting studies in the scope of evaluating and determining independent candidates suitable for Board of Directors and presenting the nominated candidates to the Board of Directors for approval

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Chair	Virma Sökmen	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Nevin İmamoğlu İpek	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	M. Erkan Özdemir	Assistant General Manager – Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

**REMUNERATION COMMITTEE**

The Remuneration Committee monitors and audits compliance of the Bank's compensation principles and remuneration practices with its structure, strategies, long-term targets and risk approach on behalf of the Board of Directors. The Committee convenes at least twice a year or according to the needs of the Bank.

In 2025, Remuneration Committee convened 2 times with the required majority and quorum satisfied.

**REMUNERATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Member	Y. Ali Koç	Chair of the Board of Directors
Member	Levent Çakıroğlu	Vice Chair of the Board of Directors

**CREDIT COMMITTEE**

The Credit Committee is an advisory and deliberative body whose purpose is to provide guidelines for the Bank's lending activity in coherence with the credit policy, economic objectives and the Bank's overall risk profile. As of 31.12.2025, the Credit Committee convened 83 times with the required majority and quorum

satisfied in 2025. The Committee reviews loan applications and restructuring requests within its authorised delegated limit or advises the Board of Directors for those that are not. The Credit Committee also outlines parameters for credit scoring, lending and monitoring systems.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Chair	Gökhan Erün	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Member	Ahmet Çimenoglu	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Virma Sökmen	Member of the Board of Directors

**ALTERNATE MEMBERS**

Member	A. Ümit Taftalı	Member of the Board of Directors
Member	Levent Çakıroğlu	Vice Chair of the Board of Directors

**DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE**

The Disciplinary Committee has the purpose of determining the disciplinary actions/penalties according to the cases and to the Disciplinary Regulations. The Disciplinary Committee's duties,

authorities and responsibilities as well as working principles and procedures are set by the Board of Directors.

**ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER - HUMAN RESOURCES, ORGANIZATION AND INTERNAL SERVICES (CHAIR)**

Chief Legal Officer
Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management
Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration
Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking Management
Assistant General Manager - Retail Banking
Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking
A represent from Bank Assistant General Managers with the Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services Department's advice and the approval of CEO for 1 calendar year

**ETHICS COMMITTEE**

The aim of the Ethics Committee is to develop Yapı Kredi's ethical practices and culture, and to evaluate, decide on, and make recommendations on reports containing practices/issues in violation with the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct to be submitted to the Committee.

To this end, the Committee (i) encourages and monitors efforts to create a common ethical culture, (ii) evaluates and decides on the reports submitted to the Ethics Committee and the recommendations/sanctions included in the report, and submits the relevant information to the Human Resources Organization

and Internal Services Management and/or its units to ensure that the necessary actions are taken, and follows up the results, (iii) in line with the findings on the issues evaluated in the Committee, makes the necessary guidance to update relevant documents such as policies, procedures, regulations, etc. and accordingly create structured actions in order to prevent the repetition of practices contrary to the Code of Ethics, (iv) refers the ethical issues deemed necessary to be evaluated to the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with the Disciplinary Regulation, and (v) prepares documents such as processes, procedures, etc. regarding the functioning of the Committee and updates the same as required.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management (Chair)

Assistant General Manager - Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services

Chief Legal Officer

Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration (Alternate member)

**INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IS) STRATEGY COMMITTEE**

The IS Strategy Committee is responsible for, on behalf of the Board of Directors, overseeing the appropriate use of IS investments in line with the IS strategy plan and the alignment of the Bank's business objectives with IS objectives; reporting directly

and regularly to the Board of Directors on these matters; reviewing the IS strategy plan at least once a year, revising the plan when necessary and submitting the revised plan to the approval of the Board of Directors; and overseeing the activities of the IS Steering Committee.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (Chair)

Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management (Vice Chair)

Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration

Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking

Assistant General Manager - Retail Banking

Assistant General Manager - Treasury and Financial Institutions

Assistant General Manager - Human Resources Organization and Internal Services

Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)

Corporate Security Management Director

Assistant General Manager- Credits

Assistant General Manager - Limitless Banking

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

Banking Operations Executive Vice President

Other relevant managers

**COST MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE**

The Cost Management and Efficiency Committee is responsible of central cost and purchase management. Within this scope, the Committee (i) monitors monthly evolution of main cost items compared with the budget targets, (ii) reviews the status of planned cost-saving measures and project-related requests, (iii) evaluates and controls the alignment of actual expenditures with the budget on a quarterly basis. (iv) Ensures that appropriate budget items are made available for use in quarterly periods, taking into account spending plans and contractual obligations. (v) In cases deemed necessary, halts budget usage and ensures that all expense requests are submitted to the cost management teams and the Cost Management and Efficiency Committee. (vi) Discusses budget reduction and revision decisions. (vii) Discusses unbudgeted and high-value expense requests (requiring requesters to explain how they will compensate for the expense under their

control, the Cost Management team must state its opinion on the request and ensure that the request is met within the budget through additional cost management measures or adjustments between cost items), and (viii) determines new cost savings/cost management methods.

The Committee evaluates and decides on (i) requests within its own limits and (ii) the purchase of goods and services and/or purchase conditions in cases of disagreement regarding purchase or purchase conditions. The Committee reviews expenditure requests above its own limit.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration (Chair)

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking

Assistant General Manager - Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services

**ATTENDEES OF THE COMMITTEE WITHOUT VOTING RIGHTS**

Purchasing and Insurance Director

Technology Purchasing Manager

Cost Management Director

Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)

Demand and Cost Assessment Manager

**CREDIT RISK STAGING AND PROVISIONING COMMITTEE**

Credit Risk Staging and Provisioning Committee is formed to evaluate and make necessary decisions regarding credit staging, credit provisioning and credit rating activities in compliance with IFRS9 and reporting the results to top management and other committees. Credit Risk Staging and Provisioning Committee, conducts monitoring and evaluation of staging/provisioning risky clients, makes decisions

regarding stage overrides of necessary clients, evaluates LLP impact of client rating upgrade or downgrade, evaluates for approval of parameter and methodology changes regarding LLP calculations. In addition, the Committee examines and approves the staging/provisioning effect of the realization of identified risks, examines year-end and month-end LLP forecasts.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration

Assistant General Manager- Credits

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking Management

Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking

Collection and Workout Executive Vice President

Credit Risk Strategy, Modelling and Reporting Executive Vice President

If deemed necessary, officials from other relevant administrations may also attend committee meetings. Committee decisions are made by unanimous vote of the members.

**INFORMATION SYSTEMS STEERING COMMITTEE**

The Information Systems (IS) Steering Committee shall: (i) Provide support to the Information Systems Strategy Committee and senior management in the Executive Board, (ii) Determine the priority order of IT investments and projects, evaluate changes required in the plan, and make necessary guidance, (iii) Evaluate capacity

distributions and review the roadmap, (iv) Monitor the status of ongoing IT programs and projects, (v) Resolve resource conflicts between projects, (vi) Provide necessary guidance to ensure compliance of IT architecture and IT projects with regulations, (vii) Monitor IT service levels and review improvements, (viii) Provide support to senior management regarding IT risks (ix) monitor the status of actions taken to mitigate risks (x) be responsible for evaluating problems encountered in system continuity, backup, and recovery, root cause analyses, and preventive activities.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Process and Project Management Director (Chair)

Cost Management Director

Yapı Kredi Directors

Strategic Planning and Efficiency Management Director

Project Management Office Director

IT Governance Manager (Committee Coordinator)

A representative from Human Resources, Organization, and Internal Services Management

A representative from Compliance, Internal Control, and Risk Management

A representative from Legal Management

Other relevant business unit representatives who will be possibly affected by the development (to be invited in accordance with the agenda when necessary and not permanent)

**INFORMATION SECURITY COMMITTEE**

The Information Security Committee, (i) on behalf of the Bank's Board of Directors, carries out activities related to the creation, updating, and implementation of information security policies, (ii) reviews information security policies, procedures, and processes at least once a year, and additionally reviews them after major security incidents, new security vulnerabilities, or significant changes in the technical infrastructure, (iii) Ensures the establishment of an information security management system that it is obliged to observe its implementation throughout the Bank, (iv) On behalf of the Board of Directors, ensures the oversight of the alignment of the Information Security Strategic Plan and Information Security objectives with the

Bank's business objectives, (v) Provides its opinion and approval on the Bank's information security policy before it is submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, (vi) Approves the asset classification guide prepared for the classification of information assets, (vii) Approves the information security awareness training program, (viii) Is responsible for ensuring that effective controls are established on information systems to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets and for conducting effective oversight to manage security risks arising from the use of information systems, (ix) Ensures the establishment of working groups in different areas of information security when necessary.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (Chair)

Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management (Vice Chair)

Information Security Officer (Cordinator)

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking Management

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

Assistant General Manager - Human Resources Organization and Internal Services

Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)

Assistant General Manager - Treasury and Financial Institutions

Chief Legal Officer

Banking Operations Executive Vice President

Process and Project Management Director

**BUSINESS CONTINUITY COMMITTEE**

Roles of the Business Continuity Committee are, to plan what needs to be done in case of any Emergency and Crisis in order to take effective measures in case of disaster, crisis or interruption, By giving opinions to Business Continuity and IS Continuity plans, Considering all the factors related to the events that occur, declaring that there is a crisis situation, Deciding on the implementation of plans to protect reputation, brand value, value-

creating activities and the interests of stakeholders, To propose actions to ensure the continuity of critical operations / ensure that they can be saved within the targeted timeframe and to return to the pre-crisis state, To fulfill the function of the IS Continuity Committee described in the regulations, Coordinating with other rescue, continuity and response teams, It is responsible for informing the Crisis Management Team.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management

Assistant General Manager - Human Resources Organization and Internal Services

Assistant General Manager - Limitless Banking

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

Chief Legal Officer

Credit Risk Strategy, Modelling and Reporting Group Director

Credit Risk Strategies and Operational Risk Director

Operational, Reputational Risk and BCM Management Manager

Corporate Communications Director

Process and Project Management Director

Banking Operations Executive Vice President

Technology Infrastructure, Network and Operations Management Director

Corporate Security Management Director

Construction Real Estate and Internal Services Management Director

Human Resources Business Partnership Director

In addition to the permanent members listed above, participants from the Bank's business units attend meetings according to the meeting agenda of the Committee.

### SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee was established to create Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy and policies in economic, social and environmental areas, integrate this strategy and these policies into Bank operations, and monitor its sustainability performance. Sustainability Working Groups were formed with the participation of relevant departments of the Bank in order to implement the strategy determined by the Sustainability Committee and coordinate relevant

efforts. Operating under Corporate Communications Management, the Sustainability Unit is responsible for;

- Coordinating the Sustainability Working Groups,
- Monitoring goal progress and performance performance on sustainability,
- Performing sustainability data consolidation,
- Evaluating activities in line with sustainability goals,
- Conducting Yapı Kredi's internal and external communications with regards to sustainability.

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Independent Board Member

Assistant General Manager - Credits

Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management

Assi Assistant General Manager - Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services

Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration

Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking

Corporate Communications Director

Assistant General Manager - Retail Banking

Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)

Assistant General Manager - Compliance Internal Control and Risk Management

Process and Project Management Director

Banking Operations Executive Vice President

### CUSTOMER AND SERVICE EXECUTION COMMITTEE

Customer and Service Execution Committee is responsible for (i) deciding if a new development/improvement should be considered as a "change" or "new product", (ii) guiding Project teams in order to reduce compliance risk about subjects that might cause audit findings or reputational damages; (iii) monitoring and leading of

preventive actions about possible defects or malfunctions, about quality assurance and compliance topics, in existing products/ services. Committee can also decide if it is necessary to follow up ongoing developments in committee level or circulate updates to executive committee or other related committees.

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management

Chief Legal Officer

Assistant General Manager - Limitless Banking

Assistant General Manager - Retail Banking

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking Management

Assistant General Manager - Corporate Banking

Assistant General Manager - Financial Planning and Administration

Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)

Process and Project Management Director and Process Management Representative (also responsible for coordination and committee secretariat duties)

Banking Operations Executive Vice President

Business unit/channel representative who has requested the development of product/service (to be invited in accordance with the agenda when necessary and not permanent)

Other relevant business unit representatives who will be possibly affected by the development (to be invited in accordance with the agenda when necessary and not permanent)

### MODEL RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Model Risk Management Committee is responsible for managing the MRM (Model Risk Management) cycle in line with the Bank's strategic objectives.

In this context, the Committee is responsible for (i) ensuring that the Model Risk Management (MRM) policy is implemented and that the relevant teams within the Bank operate in accordance with the policy, (ii) monitoring the overall risk level of the models at the Bank, (iii) ensuring that the roles and responsibilities outlined in the MRM policy; model definition and model risk classification; model lifecycle governance and model risk mitigation methods

are implemented, (iv) Ensuring effective controls and oversight of MRM compliance, (v) Ensuring independent validation is performed for the model classes defined in the MRM policy, (vi) Tracking model results and model changes/updates through the Bank's model risk management platform, (vii) Ensuring the effective use of the Bank's MRM platform by all stakeholders in the model lifecycle (model developers, model owners, model validators) as the primary owner of the platform, (viii) Providing information to model owners by model developers regarding the current status of models when necessary.

### COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Assistant General Manager - Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management (Chair)

Assistant General Manager - Technology, Data and Process Management

Assistant General Manager - Strategy (CSO)

Assistant General Manager - Retail Banking

Assistant General Manager - Limitless Banking

Assistant General Manager - Commercial and SME Banking Management

Assistant General Manager - Internal Audit

Credit Risk Strategies, Modeling and Reporting Executive Vice President

Model Risk Management and Validation Director

Internal Validation Officer (participant in line with the relevant agenda)

# one step ahead

## with its support for education

### BUSINESS MODEL AND STAKEHOLDERS

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# Sustainability Management

## SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

The financial instruments and services offered by the banking sector have a direct and/or indirect impact on the lives of a large part of the society. Stakeholder groups, especially customers, investors, employees and non-governmental organizations demand from banks to create value in the fields of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

In its sustainability management, Yapı Kredi considers the expectations of all of its internal and external stakeholders. Accordingly, Yapı Kredi addresses its environmental, social and economic impacts it creates across the entire value chain in an integrated manner and monitors them regularly using the defined key performance indicators. Yapı Kredi shares these indicators transparently in the integrated annual reports, receiving limited assurance statements for the indicators determined as material.

## SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

The Sustainability Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability in business processes and monitoring sustainability performance. Founded in 2014, the Committee is chaired by a Board Member.

The Committee annually reports its activities to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition, Human and Society, Climate Related Risk Management, Net Zero, Sustainable Finance and Sustainable Operations working groups operating in various fields of sustainability are responsible for the management of sustainability projects within the Bank.

Reporting to the Corporate Communications Management, the Sustainability Unit ensures coordination across the Bank for the implementation of Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategies and

Yapı Kredi addresses its environmental, social and economic impacts it creates across the entire value chain in an integrated manner.

policies. The Sustainability Unit is responsible for monitoring the Bank's sustainability goals and performances, coordinating the working groups under the Sustainability Committee, making suggestions to the Committee and working groups on sustainability trends and agenda, ensuring data consolidation in sustainability at the Bank, and managing sustainability communication. The Unit directly reports the progress and performance in sustainability as well as the current developments to the Sustainability Committee.

## SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

**Ahmet Çimenoğlu**  
Independent Board  
Member  
*Chair*

**Cahit Erdoğan**  
Assistant General  
Manager - Commercial  
and SME Banking  
*Member*

**Mehmet Erkan Akbulut**  
Assistant General  
Manager - Corporate  
Banking  
*Member*

**Serkan Ülgen**  
*Assistant General  
Manager - Retail Banking  
Member*

**Demir Karaaslan**  
Assistant General  
Manager - Financial  
Planning and  
Administration  
*Member*

**Mehmet Erkan Özdemir**  
Assistant General  
Manager - Compliance,  
Internal Control  
and Risk Management  
*Member*

**Nursezil Küçük Koçak**  
*Assistant General  
Manager - Loans  
Member*

**Özden Önalı**  
*Assistant General  
Manager - Human  
Resources, Organization  
and Internal Services  
Member*

**Gökhan Özdiç**  
Assistant General  
Manager - Technology,  
Data and Process  
Management  
*Member*

**E. Kürşad Keteci**  
CSO - Strategy  
& Analytics and  
Investor Relations  
*Member*

**Ahmet Ersoy**  
*Process and  
Project Management  
Director  
Member*

**Korkut Okay**  
Assistant General  
Manager - Banking  
Operations  
*Member*

**Arda Öztaşkın**  
Corporate  
Communications  
Director  
*Member*

### SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT

### SUSTAINABILITY WORKING GROUPS

CLIMATE RELATED  
RISK MANAGEMENT

HUMAN AND  
SOCIETY

NET  
ZERO

SUSTAINABLE  
FINANCE

SUSTAINABLE  
OPERATIONS

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN SUSTAINABILITY**

In line with the sustainability strategy defined by the Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee, Yapı Kredi addresses sustainability under four main pillars. The Bank determines its strategic priorities by taking into account the expectations of internal and external stakeholders, national and international initiatives and trends, and environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) indexes and ratings.

- CLIMATE CRISIS AND ENVIRONMENT
- SUSTAINABLE FINANCE
- RISK MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
- HUMAN AND SOCIETY

**SUSTAINABILITY INDICES AND RATINGS**

Yapı Kredi works to be listed in national and international ESG indexes and ratings, to consolidate its position and to continuously improve its performance.

Yapı Kredi has been listed in Borsa Istanbul (BIST) Sustainability Index since its launch in 2014, and in BIST Corporate Governance Index since 2008. In addition, the Bank has been selected for the FSTSE4Good Emerging Markets Index of the London Stock Exchange in 2017, and since then, has continued to carry its activities in the field of responsible banking to international platforms.

Yapı Kredi reports to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Climate Change Program, the largest environmental reporting platform in the world, since 2016, and to the Water Security Program since 2018. In 2025, Bank has achieved the success of being included in the Global A List in both Climate Change and Water Security programs.

In 2025, Bank has achieved the success of being included in the Global A List in both CDP Climate Change and Water Security Programs.

The Bank maintained its AA (Leader) rating in MSCI ESG rating in 2025. Yapı Kredi has been reporting as part of S&P Global's Corporate Sustainability Assessment since 2021. In the 2025 ESG Risk Rating report of Sustainalytics, the international sustainability rating company, the Bank was evaluated as having a "Strong" ESG risk management.

Yapı Kredi was listed above the global industry average in each of the environmental, social and governance headings in Moody's ESG rating with its reporting.

**ESG Indices and Ratings**

				
<b>17.1</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>C-</b>
The lowest risk category in the banking sector.	Leader category		Best score among Tier-1 banks in Türkiye	The highest "SDG Positive Impact" score in the Turkish banking sector.

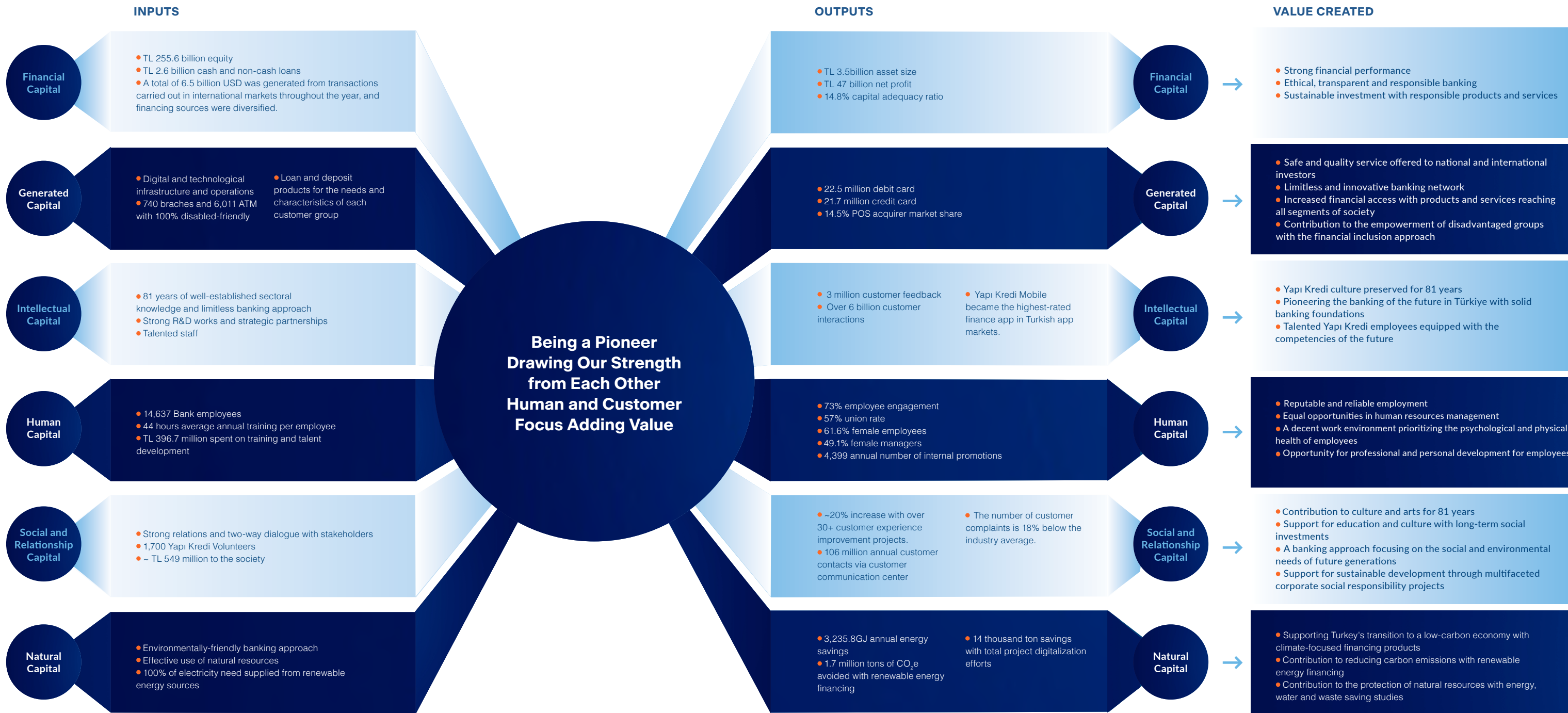
			
<b>A</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>+</b>
Ranked Global A-list in Climate Change and Water Security programs.	In the BIST Sustainability Index	Since 2014	Since 2017

**Supported Initiatives and Organizations**

	In support of 		
<b>2016</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021</b>

			
<b>2021</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>

# Business Model and Strategy



# Business Model and Strategy

## APPROACH

### Customer-Centric Banking Approach that Creates Value for All Stakeholders

Yapı Kredi is active in retail banking (including card payment systems, business banking, private banking and wealth management) as well as corporate, commercial and SME banking.

### Responsible Growth

Yapı Kredi adopts a corporate governance approach based on transparency, responsibility and accountability in its banking activities. The Bank continues to operate with the vision of responsible growth that creates value for all segments by considering its impact on all its stakeholders.

The Bank manages the environmental and social impacts arising from the loans it finances and its operational activities, and continues to develop new initiatives in line with its sustainability policies. Yapı Kredi contributes to the sustainability of the economy by growing with effective risk management. Yapı Kredi contributes to the sustainability of the economy by growing with effective risk management.

### People-Focused and Innovative Banking

Yapı Kredi designs its initiatives with a people-focused approach by considering its customers, employees and all stakeholders.

The Bank adopts and implements a customer-focused banking approach that is developed and improved based on their feedback. To this end, Yapı Kredi increases its investments to collect more customer feedback and to develop systems and processes to analyze this information and convert it into improvement actions. On the other hand, the Bank develops innovative services by closely following trends and the developments in legal regulations.

Yapı Kredi launched projects to join various ecosystems to meet all the needs of customers and make their lives easier in all areas. In this context, the Bank aims to increase the experience offered through third party partnerships. Yapı Kredi has established a separate fintech company by obtaining a digital bank license to provide easier access to financial products and services for customers from all walks of life. Thus, the Bank aims to provide services to the masses who cannot reach banking services to establish long-term relationships with more customers and to continuously improve their experience and satisfaction.

Yapı Kredi attaches great importance to the satisfaction and loyalty of its employees, its most important asset for realizing all of its strategic goals. The Bank continuously invests in its talents to carry the Bank forward with the strength of its competent employees and experienced management.

### Agility and Competitiveness

Yapı Kredi defines one of its strategic priorities as effectively responding to the rapid change in market conditions and consolidating its leading position in the competition. To this end, the Bank digitalizes the processes and products offered to all customer groups to meet the changing customer needs and behaviors in the best manner possible. The primary focus areas are digital customer acquisition, digitalization actions for corporate customers, and enabling existing customers to use digital channels more effectively.

Moreover, the Bank makes significant investments in its technical infrastructure to adopt a more flexible (cloud-based) structure. This structure is expected to shorten product development times and to provide a more efficient working environment.

## Productivity and Target-Oriented Activities

Increasing competition environment and shrinking profit margins force banks to increase their efficiency and to employ a more efficient workforce. In order to minimize these pressures, Yapı Kredi focuses on increasing efficiency in all areas. The studies carried out in this context focus on three main areas:

- Introducing remote working models and shifting existing resources to more value-added works through the changes to be made in the sales and service model,
- Developing decision mechanisms with a leaner and more controlled organizational structure, and
- Taking actions to increase job creation productivity and collection efficiency.

In order to achieve the high targets set in all areas of operation, Yapı Kredi supports all channels with analytical systems, improves channels with a mentoring approach, and monitors them with a simple and plain financial tracking system.

## Sustainability

In line with its vision of adding value to society, Yapı Kredi adopts as one of its strategic priorities maintaining its solid position among the banks that shape the sector in environmental, social and corporate governance areas. To this end, the Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee, responsible for the integration of sustainability into business processes and monitoring its performance, and the working groups under this Committee, carry out studies in the following areas:

- Climate Crisis and Environment,
- Risk Management and Corporate Governance,
- Sustainable Finance, and
- Human and Society

Yapı Kredi monitors national and international initiatives and best practices supporting its Sustainability strategy that comprises four main components and achieves alignment therewith. Under the Sustainability Management System, launched to regularly monitor and improve its sustainability performance, the Bank handles all its activities holistically and monitors them within the framework of relevant policies and procedures.

Yapı Kredi designs its initiatives with a people-focused approach by considering its customers, employees and all stakeholders.

Yapı Kredi embraces the United Nations Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement as guidelines for its sustainability strategy. Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy is also guided by national development plans and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution Statement within the scope of Türkiye's sustainability priorities.

Aware of the importance of multistakeholder communication and cooperation, Yapı Kredi actively engages in sectoral initiatives and non-governmental organizations. The Bank aims to join and contribute to international standards and initiatives on sustainability.

In order to embrace a responsible and sustainable banking approach across the organization, Yapı Kredi organizes a training program for its employees covering all environmental, social and governance factors, including sustainability, environmental management system, environmental and social risk assessment, occupational health and safety, code of ethics and business conduct, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, and protection of personal data.

# Trends, Their Impact on the Sector and Yapı Kredi's Response 2025

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Controlled Disinflation, Cautious Monetary Policy, and Persisting Geopolitical Risks Under the Shadow of Uncertainties

### SIGNS OF EASING IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AMID ONGOING RISKS

2025 has been marked by the continued progress in the global efforts to curb inflation showing its positive signals, while the negative impacts of geopolitical risks and uncertainties in trade policies sustained. Economic growth has shown limited recovery signals in developed country economies, whereas divergences across developing country economies have become increasingly evident.

The positive impacts of macro-economic policies implemented globally since 2022 to curb inflation became evident in 2025. Taking into account the volatilities caused by the persistent geopolitical risks and protectionist tendencies in international trade, developed countries' central banks have cautiously continued the interest rate cut cycle that began in the second half of 2024, maintaining their strong commitment in price stability. Gradual improvements in global growth expectations have been supported by limited and selective rate cuts. That being said, weak global demand and ongoing geopolitical risks continued to put pressure on economic growth through volatility in energy and food prices as well as disruptions in supply chains. In this context, according to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) January 2026 report, global economic growth is projected to decline to 3.2% in 2025 and further to 3.3% in 2026. In 2025, ongoing interest

In 2026, inflation and thus monetary policies, geopolitical risks and trade policies are expected to remain among the key issues shaping the global agenda.

rate cuts and forward-looking monetary policy expectations led capital flows being directed predominantly toward developed markets. On the other hand, developing countries' economies experienced relatively limited capital inflows given the heightened uncertainty and negative impacts of the trade wars. In 2026, inflation and thus monetary policies, geopolitical risks and trade policies are expected to remain among the key issues shaping the global agenda. In the period ahead, it is anticipated that central banks in both developed and developing economies will calibrate their monetary policy decisions in a manner that supports the continuation of the disinflation process.

### DISINFLATION AND MACROECONOMIC REBALANCING IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY AMID CONTINUED TIGHTED MONETARY POLICY

In 2025, continuation of the disinflation process in the Turkish economy remained the top priority for the financial system. The coordination between monetary and fiscal policies has been preserved while the macroprudential framework was implemented in a manner supporting the financial stability, with the aim of ensuring the persistency of price stability.

Within this framework, inflation which peaked at 75% in May 2024, continued its improvement throughout 2025. A marked

In 2026, alongside geopolitical risks and broader economic uncertainties, it is expected that the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye will continue to focus on the disinflationary process and accordingly will maintain its tight monetary stance.

improvement was observed particularly in goods inflation, while services inflation remained relatively sticky. As domestic demand rebalanced, declining energy prices provided additional support to the inflation. However, uncertainties in global trade policies and rising gold demand limited the improvement in the foreign trade balance. At the same time, the strong performance of services revenues continued to support the current account balance.

The continuation of a tight monetary policy stance strengthened reserve accumulation, while improvements in the risk premium persisted, despite heightened global uncertainty and geopolitical risks. Accordingly, a gradual recovery was observed in capital inflows to Türkiye. Meanwhile, labor market conditions followed a broadly stable trend in line with the previous year. On the other hand, the slowdown in economic activity, ongoing earthquake-related expenditures, and tight global financial conditions continued to pressure the fiscal balance.

In 2026, alongside geopolitical risks and broader economic uncertainties, it is expected that the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) will continue to focus on the disinflationary process and accordingly will maintain its tight monetary stance.

### RATE CUT CYCLE PARALLEL TO THE DISINFLATIONARY TREND, HIGH LEVEL OF REAL INTEREST RATES SUSTAIN

CBRT adopted a prudent approach based on the inflation outlook in its monetary policy for 2025. Throughout the year, the tight monetary policy stance was shaped in line with the main trend of inflation, domestic demand conditions, and financial stability indicators. While there was room for limited and controlled rate cuts with the continued decline in inflation, the tight stance was maintained through high real interest rates. In this context, the CBRT continued the interest rate cut cycle which began in

December 2024 into the first two meetings of 2025, lowering the policy rate to 42.5%. That being said, to prevent the political volatility experienced in March, the Bank increased the average funding cost through an interim meeting and, subsequently raised the official policy rate to 46% in April meeting. Considering the underlying trend of inflation, easing in the volatility and improving demand conditions in the following period, the CBRT restarted its rate cut cycle with measured steps in the third quarter of the year. In light of all these developments, despite a 13-point improvement in inflation, the CBRT reduced the policy rate by a total of 9.5 points throughout 2025, bringing it down to the 38%. At the first meeting in January 2026, it was stated that although support for the disinflation process from demand conditions in the last quarter had decreased, it was still ongoing and the policy rate was reduced by 100 bps to 37%. In the upcoming period, monetary policy stance will continue to be determined by financial market conditions, inflation, and growth.

Within the scope of economic policies based on price stability and disinflation, the "Liraization" strategy through macroprudential measures sustained in 2025. While the CBRT continued macroprudential measures such as quantitative tightening, strengthening the monetary transmission mechanism, limits on growth for Turkish Lira and foreign currency loans to prevent fluctuations in credit demand, and increasing the share of TL deposits, the opening and renewing currency-protected deposit accounts was terminated. Furthermore, due to the deterioration in asset quality of individuals caused by tightness in financial conditions, a loan restructuring schema has been introduced for individual customers experiencing payment difficulties. In addition to these, within the scope of simplifying the micro and macroprudential framework, certain targets in practice were either changed or removed.

In 2026, it is envisaged that policies will be produced to make the decline in inflation permanent, support reserve accumulation, and ensure sustainable growth targets, while financial stability will be solidified and macroprudential policies will be maintained in harmony with changing conditions. These practices implemented under the Liraization strategy have increased the share of Turkish Lira in the banking sector balance sheets. In 2025, the sector's TL loans increased by 43% while the growth was boosted mainly by retail loans and credit cards. TL loans of public banks and private

banks were up by 41% and 43%, respectively. Moreover, foreign currency loans increased 19% in USD terms given the positive expectations regarding foreign currency loans interest rates. With the effect of Liraization strategy, TL deposits increased by 30%, while foreign currency deposits were up by 29% in USD terms. The sector's non-performing loan ratio deteriorated by 72 basis points compared to the end of 2024, reaching 2.5% in 2025 due to the tightening in financial conditions, the slowdown in economic activity, and the deterioration in retail loans, credit cards, and SME loans. Despite tight financial conditions, banking sector's strong balance sheet position and high levels of liquidity and strong capital ratios were maintained. In 2025, the sector's liquidity coverage ratio was 145.4%, while the capital adequacy ratio (including regulatory forbearances) stood at 19%. The sector's net profit improved 46% annually in 2025, reaching TL 855 billion, while the return on equity stood at 26.2%. Moreover, the profit of private banks rose by 34% to TRY 468 billion, while public banks' profit went up 66% annually to TRY 259 billion.

### HOW WE MANAGE

Since its foundation, Yapı Kredi has been more than a financial institution, always aiming to create value for society.

In 2025, the Bank continued to support the Turkish economy, providing funds amounting to TL 2.6 trillion to the economy. Yapı Kredi maintained its successful and strong performance in key indicators thanks to its solid balance sheet, strong capital structure, high liquidity levels, and prudent management approach capable of foreseeing developments.

In 2025, the Bank's total cash loan volume increased by 45% compared to the end of the previous year, to TL 1.8 trillion, while its total assets reached TL 3.5 trillion with a 38% increase. The total customer deposit volume reached TL 1.9 trillion, a 44% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. The share of demand deposits within total deposits was further increased, continuing to support funding costs. The Bank's customer deposit market share among private banks stood at 13.8%. The Bank continued to maintain its healthy capital structure, liquidity, and robust balance sheet above legal requirements.

In 2026, it is envisaged that policies will be produced to make the decline in inflation permanent, support reserve accumulation, and ensure sustainable growth targets, while financial stability will be solidified and macroprudential policies will be maintained in harmony with changing conditions.

The Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio (without taking into account the temporary regulatory forbearances of the BRSA) remained 281 basis points above legal limits, standing at 14.8%.

In 2025, the Bank continued to strengthen its provisions by maintaining a prudent approach to asset quality. The Bank's total provision ratio increased compared to the previous year, rising to 3.9% (excluding non-performing loan sales: 4.3%). The Bank sustained its prudent provisioning strategy, and the cost of credit risk (excluding currency effects) stood at 167 basis points. The Bank's net profit for 2025 was TL 47.1 billion, with a return on tangible equity (RoTE) of 21.4%. Supported particularly by the improvement in funding costs during the second half of the year, Yapı Kredi's swap-adjusted net interest margin increased by 151 basis points to 2.24%.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to diversify its funding sources in international markets, securing funds through products such as syndications, Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments, subordinated bonds, and Eurobond issuances. Backed by its strong international relations and reputable partnership structure, the Bank raised approximately USD 6.5 billion from international markets in 2025, including syndications. Throughout the year, the Bank met the foreign trade financing needs of its customers supported by a network of around 1,600 international banks.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to maintain its pioneering position in the sector, strategic balance sheet structure, successful asset-liability management, and strong liquidity position, while preserving its

robust capital base. The balance sheet structure, which has been made resilient and compliant with current macro-prudential measures, will continue to provide the Bank with an advantage in the upcoming period."

### AMENDMENTS IN THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Being a critical component of the financial system and affecting a wider sphere beyond the financial system, the banking sector is strictly regulated, which keeps its activities under control. The activities of the banks that deliver a variety of services within the financial system are regulated, controlled and supervised by several public authorities: the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT), the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (CMB), and the Ministry of Trade.

Since the second half of 2018, but especially since 2020 Türkiye has experienced highly challenging socioeconomic conditions such as exchange rate volatility, the COVID-19 pandemic, earthquake disaster, elections and inflationary environment, etc. As a result, there was an intense regulatory environment in the banking sector, due to the aim of eliminating the effects of such conditions as well as factors such as technological developments and changing habits. This is an indication of how important the banking sector is in terms of macroeconomic conditions and social phenomena.

In recent years, significant efforts have been undertaken primarily in the areas of digitalization, open banking, and the financial technologies ecosystem, alongside the enactment of regulatory amendments and new regulations. As also noted in the 2022–2025 Strategic Plan announced by the Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, developments in these areas have continued to gain momentum. In addition to advancements such as the digital Turkish lira and QR code-based payments, artificial intelligence—now the foremost global agenda item—has emerged as a key focus. In the years ahead, artificial intelligence will continue to be a major topic across all areas of life, including banking and the broader financial sector.

Similar to 2024, the year 2025 was marked by the continuation of the "Liraization Strategy" in the economy, accompanied by certain steps taken under a simplification approach. Overall, the

In addition to advancements such as the digital Turkish lira and QR code-based payments, artificial intelligence—now the foremost global agenda item—has emerged as a key focus. In the years ahead, artificial intelligence will continue to be a major topic across all areas of life, including banking and the broader financial sector.

primary theme of combating inflation was preserved. Within this framework, macroprudential measures remained in force, shaped by objectives such as controlling expenditures, increasing savings, enhancing the attractiveness of Turkish lira deposits, preventing dollarization, and keeping the value of foreign exchange rates against the Turkish lira under control.

From the perspective of the banking sector, required reserve practices emerged as the main policy instrument implemented in line with the overarching objective of combating inflation. Throughout 2025, regulations governing the level of required reserves on liabilities, credit growth targets, and the increase of the Turkish lira's share within total deposit balances were frequently updated, and it was observed that these regulations continued to pose challenges for banks' operations.

As persistently high inflation weakened household repayment capacity, a notable deterioration was observed in the debt repayment performance of households vis-à-vis banks. Accordingly, in order to restore consumers' payment capacity with respect to credit card debt, consumer loans, and overdraft (credit deposit account) balances, a partial restructuring arrangement—similar to that implemented in 2024—entered into force in July 2025.

### HOW WE MANAGE

At Yapı Kredi, expert teams closely monitor the above-mentioned legislative changes that directly affect the banking products and services offered as well as business processes. These changes

are evaluated and interpreted by legislation, law and other units, their effects are analyzed and communication is established with associations of organizations and legal authorities when necessary. As a result of the relevant planning processes, full compliance with the legislation is ensured.

Moreover, Yapı Kredi identifies the possibilities that may be brought by the changes in the regulations, and studies are carried out on these opportunities in new product and service development processes within the framework of fragmented business and transactions.

The banking sector has a very vibrant and volatile regulatory atmosphere. Although adaptation to this atmosphere is possible with an agile business model, it requires the existence of elements that complement each other. At Yapı Kredi, expert legal teams closely monitor the legal regulations, the relevant amendments and new regulatory plans as well as the amendments implemented and the new regulations entering into force.

Impact analysis is carried out as a result of close cooperations with the relevant business units, and the necessary decisions for the compliance of the processes and business models with the regulations are taken jointly and rapidly together with the relevant units. Compliance with legal regulations requires not only the harmonization of processes and business models, but also the regular activities of audit and control units.

To this end, the Internal Audit and Internal Control units regularly and continuously carry out audits and controls for the compliance of banking activities with legal regulations.

### ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENTS

Developments experienced globally in recent years have demonstrated that the risk dynamics of the economic and financial system are no longer shaped around isolated themes, but rather through multi-dimensional transformations that evolve concurrently, reinforce one another and generate tangible financial outcomes. Climate change, biodiversity loss, water stress, geopolitical developments, the reconfiguration of supply chains and shifts in social expectations have rendered the relationship

Developments experienced globally in recent years have demonstrated that the risk dynamics of the economic and financial system are no longer shaped around isolated themes, but rather through multi-dimensional transformations that evolve concurrently, reinforce one another and generate tangible financial outcomes.

between environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors and the financial system more complex and holistic.

As of 2025, this transformation has marked a period in which sustainability, from a banking sector perspective, has ceased to be a standalone reporting topic or a long-term risk consideration, and has instead become directly linked to credit policies, portfolio resilience, capital allocation and risk management processes. Climate-related physical and transition risks, the intensification of regulation, the scaling-up of transition and sustainable finance needs, the role of digitalisation and artificial intelligence in risk management, and the increasing visibility of just transition and social impacts have emerged as the key defining dynamics of this period.

Within this context, banks have accelerated their preparations to integrate climate risks into credit and portfolio management processes, while strengthening their reporting, data management and methodological infrastructures in line with increasing regulatory requirements. At the same time, transition finance has come to the fore as a strategic instrument supporting the transformation of carbon-intensive sectors, while digitalisation and artificial intelligence applications have assumed a critical role as accelerators in the measurement and monitoring of risks. The social impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy have become more visible within the framework of the just transition concept, and an approach has begun to take hold in which social risks are recognised as an integral component of financial assessments.

### INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE RISKS

As of 2025, climate change-related risks have become more visible and widely debated within the banking sector, influenced by global developments. The increasing severity of climate-related physical impacts and the acceleration of the transition to a low-carbon economy have transformed both the nature and the time horizon of the risks to which banks are exposed. In this context, climate risk has begun to be addressed not merely as a long-term environmental issue, but as a multi-dimensional financial risk area interconnected with credit, market and operational risks.

Within the scope of physical risks, the increasing frequency and intensity of floods, droughts, extreme temperatures and extreme weather events have generated direct impacts on real sector activities. Uncertainties related to production capacity, asset resilience and operational continuity have increased across many sectors, particularly agriculture, energy, industry and infrastructure investments. In Türkiye, droughts, extreme temperatures and regional water stress experienced in recent years have demonstrated that physical risks are not merely theoretical, but are capable of generating tangible financial consequences.

In this context, biodiversity loss and water stress have become more visible as complementary and risk-amplifying elements of climate risks. As climate change intensifies pressure on ecosystems, leading to disruptions in water cycles and the loss of natural capital, these impacts have become decisive for production continuity and cost structures, particularly in sectors dependent on water and ecosystem services such as agriculture, food, energy and industry. From a banking perspective, biodiversity and water risks have been assessed as financial risk areas directly linked to borrowers' repayment capacity, the preservation of collateral values and portfolio resilience, extending beyond the scope of environmental impact considerations.

Transition risks, on the other hand, have become more pronounced alongside the expansion of global climate policies, carbon pricing mechanisms and regulatory frameworks. For companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors, increasing compliance costs, investment requirements and competitive pressures have emerged as factors that may create medium-term risks to financial performance. Regulations implemented by the European Union and initiatives aimed at expanding carbon markets have

necessitated a more systematic consideration of transition risks within the banking sector.

Rather than representing a period in which climate risks were fully integrated into banking activities, 2025 has been assessed as a transition phase during which institutional preparations for such integration gained momentum. Banks intensified their efforts to determine how climate risks should be reflected in credit assessment processes, portfolio management and risk measurement methodologies. Scenario analyses and stress tests emerged as key tools for understanding the potential financial impacts of climate risks, while data quality constraints, uncertainties related to long-term projections and methodological divergences constituted the main challenges in these efforts.

Guidance and studies published by international regulatory bodies have underlined that climate risks should not be treated as a standalone risk category, but rather as a factor that affects the severity and time horizon of existing risk types. Publications by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the European Central Bank and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) have drawn attention to the potential implications of climate risks for financial stability. In Türkiye, regulations issued under the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) and the Climate Risk Maps Guide published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) have provided an important reference framework for linking climate risks with credit processes and portfolio management.

During this period, the core approach emerging for the banking sector has been the establishment of a balanced framework between risk avoidance and the financing of transformation. Rather than the outright exclusion of carbon-intensive sectors, greater emphasis has been placed on supporting the transformation processes of these sectors through financing. This approach has been regarded as a transition-period strategy aimed at balancing climate objectives with financial stability.

### INTENSIFICATION OF REGULATIONS

As of 2025, sustainability-related regulations have assumed a more prominent and multi-layered position on the agenda of the banking sector at both global and national levels. The increasing visibility of the impacts of climate change and sustainability issues

on the financial system has led regulatory authorities to develop new frameworks in the areas of reporting, risk management and transparency. For banks, these developments have brought about not only compliance obligations, but also a structural transformation directly affecting credit policies, risk assessment processes and business models.

The European Union has continued to represent one of the most prominent examples of this transformation through the comprehensive regulatory architecture it has established in the field of sustainability. Regulations adopted in previous years began, during the 2024–2025 period, to translate into concrete data requirements, reporting obligations and supervisory expectations for banks and financial market participants. Within this framework, under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the reporting of 2024 financial year data in 2025 has effectively brought to the fore the requirement for banks to measure and disclose not only sustainability indicators related to their own operations, but also the environmental and social impacts of their financed activities. As a result, sustainability data has evolved from a supporting element in credit processes into an integral component of the risk assessment infrastructure.

The EU Taxonomy, as of 2025, has become a reference framework that banks increasingly use in a more systematic manner when analysing portfolio composition. In particular, the measurement of activities aligned with climate objectives and the reporting of taxonomy alignment ratios have necessitated the strengthening of data quality, methodologies and internal control mechanisms. In this context, the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which is envisaged to be disclosed, has aimed to enhance the visibility of banks' financing of environmentally sustainable activities. As of 2025, methodological work on GAR calculations has continued, with data sourcing and classification processes representing a key area of preparation for banks.

In parallel, developments under the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) have made cost and competitiveness risks more visible, particularly for companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors. For banks, CBAM has required a more tangible assessment of transition risks within credit portfolios, and the more systematic incorporation of emissions intensity, the credibility of transition plans and medium-term compliance costs into credit risk analyses.

## As of 2025, sustainability-related regulations have assumed a more prominent and multi-layered position on the agenda of the banking sector at both global and national levels.

Throughout 2025, a significant portion of discussions regarding the implementation of sustainability regulations in the European Union began to be addressed within the framework of the “Omnibus” approach. This package, on the agenda of the European Commission, has aimed to reassess the implementation burden, proportionality and simplification aspects of CSRD, the EU Taxonomy and broader sustainability obligations. Discussions under the Omnibus framework, particularly those focused on easing reporting requirements for small and medium-sized enterprises, have once again brought to the forefront issues related to banks' access to client data, data continuity and the integrity of the reporting chain.

Another notable development within the sustainability ecosystem as of 2025 has been the shaping of the regulatory framework for ESG rating providers. Under a process initiated by the European Commission, ESG rating providers have been targeted for tighter rules on transparency, methodological consistency and the management of conflicts of interest. In this regard, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) has assumed a more defined role in the supervision of ESG rating activities, with authorisation and accreditation processes for rating providers coming onto the agenda. These developments have encouraged banks to treat ESG scores used in credit and portfolio assessments not as standalone determinative indicators, but as part of a broader analytical toolkit.

In Türkiye, sustainability-related regulations have followed a trajectory aligned with international developments. With the entry into force of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), a foundational framework has been established for reflecting environmental and social risks in financial reporting for banks and real sector companies. TSRS requires the assessment of the

financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, this necessitates banks to enhance their capacity for data collection, analysis and reporting within internal processes. In this context, based on the Draft Guide on the Effective Management of Climate-Related Financial Risks by Banks published in 2025, banks have initiated preparations to identify climate-related financial risks and to gradually integrate them into internal systems, credit processes and risk management frameworks.

Efforts undertaken in Türkiye with respect to Green Asset Ratio reporting have also gained importance during this period. While the measurability and transparency of sustainable finance activities have increased from a banking perspective, the need to clarify classification criteria and strengthen data infrastructure has come to the fore. In parallel, the preparatory process for Türkiye's Climate Law has been regarded as an important step towards establishing a more institutionalised and binding national framework for climate policies. Preparations related to the Emissions Trading System (ETS) progressing within this context have stood out as a development that will require transition risks to be addressed more systematically by the banking sector in the medium term.

The Türkiye Green Taxonomy has emerged as a framework that began to take shape with regulations published as of 2025, while its development process continues in terms of implementation details and secondary legislation. The Green Taxonomy aims to provide a national reference set for the classification of economic activities based on environmental sustainability criteria, bringing to the agenda the establishment of infrastructure for the measurement, classification and reporting of green finance activities from a banking perspective. Nevertheless, as of 2025, a significant preparation and alignment process remains ongoing for banks in terms of data availability, methodological clarity and implementation maturity.

The impacts of these regulations on the banking sector have manifested as increased compliance and reporting obligations in the short term, and as a need for transformation in credit policies, risk assessment processes and product development activities in the medium term. For banks, 2025 has represented a transition period characterised by preparations for regulatory compliance, internal capacity-building efforts and the establishment of methodological infrastructure.

## TRANSITION AND ADAPTATION FINANCE

As of 2025, the sustainable finance agenda has not remained limited to the objective of increasing “green” investments; transition finance approaches that enable the transformation of carbon-intensive sectors have become increasingly visible. This shift has been directly linked to changes in risk perceptions, both in global climate negotiations and in financial markets. Within this context, the key agenda item for the banking sector has been to scale up financing aligned with climate objectives while managing the investment needs arising from the real sector's transformation process in a manner that safeguards financial stability.

The COP30 process has shifted climate finance discussions from a focus on volumes towards the composition, direction and effectiveness of finance. Under the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) adopted at COP29, the objective of increasing public climate finance from developed to developing countries and scaling total climate finance to at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035 has been maintained. Negotiations conducted under COP30 in 2025 have focused on how these targets will be implemented in practice, how private sector finance can be mobilised more effectively, and how the financing gap in adaptation investments can be addressed in particular.

On the adaptation finance side, the picture points to a structural vulnerability. Findings from UNEP's (United Nations Environment Programme) Adaptation Gap Report indicate that adaptation investment needs in developing countries are expected to reach USD 310–365 billion annually by 2035, while international public adaptation finance flows remaining at approximately USD 26 billion as of 2023 demonstrate the existence of a significant financing gap. At COP30, scaling up adaptation finance in areas such as resilience to climate disasters, infrastructure adaptation, water management, agriculture and urban climate resilience featured among the critical agenda items. This outlook has required the banking sector to integrate not only emission-reduction projects, but also investments aimed at limiting physical climate risks, more systematically into credit and investment decisions.

In 2025, transition finance has become one of the core components of the sustainable finance architecture. Assessments have shown that transition finance instruments supporting

As of 2025, the sustainable finance agenda has evolved from a focus on “how much finance is provided” towards an emphasis on which transformations are supported by finance to what extent and with what level of credibility.

transformation investments by companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors both enable the real sector to achieve emission-reduction targets in financial terms and support banks in managing transition risks. This scenario has highlighted the need to manage more proactively risks such as potential increases in credit risk, erosion of collateral values and the transmission of sectoral vulnerabilities to portfolios in cases where transformation is not effectively managed.

During this period, fossil fuels have begun to be addressed in climate finance discussions not as an absolute “exit” theme, but rather as a fundamental financial risk and transformation area that must be managed throughout the transition process. In particular, how investments required for companies operating in energy-intensive and fossil fuel-dependent sectors to shift towards low-carbon production models will be financed has been positioned at the centre of transition finance. The approach to fossil fuels at COP30 has evolved accordingly, emphasising that transition plans supporting the transformation of fossil fuel-based sectors should become an integral part of financial decision-making. From Türkiye’s perspective, the relationship between fossil fuels and transition finance is directly linked to energy security of supply, industrial competitiveness and the balance of foreign trade. Financing the shift to low-carbon production in energy-intensive sectors has emerged as a critical priority, both for alignment with climate objectives and for maintaining competitiveness in export markets. This has necessitated that the banking sector address fossil fuel-based activities not solely as environmental risks, but as transition risks and strategic transformation areas that must be actively managed.

In sustainable debt markets, 2025 has stood out as a year of rebalancing focused more on quality, credibility and investor confidence than on volume growth. The Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) has indicated that global sustainable debt volumes continue to increase; however, new issuances have faced more selective investor demand compared to previous years. Following global sustainable bond issuances of approximately USD 1 trillion in 2024, issuance volumes in 2025 have displayed a flatter trajectory due to a high-interest-rate environment and macroeconomic uncertainties. This outlook has reflected a structural shift in investor expectations. Large institutional investors have increasingly focused not merely on the use of “labels” in sustainable debt instruments, but on the credibility of issuers’ transition strategies, data quality, reporting consistency and the feasibility of stated targets. This has resulted in expectations for stronger performance indicators, clearer thresholds and more robust structuring, particularly in sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs) and transition-themed issuances. Private debt markets have also assumed a more visible role within the sustainable finance ecosystem in 2025. Analyses have shown that private debt funds have gained an increasing share, particularly in energy transition projects, infrastructure investments and the transition investments of mid-sized companies, emerging as a complementary financing channel alongside bank lending and capital market instruments.

In conclusion, as of 2025, the sustainable finance agenda has evolved from a focus on “how much finance is provided” towards an emphasis on which transformations are supported by finance, to what extent and with what level of credibility. Climate finance messages highlighted during the COP30 process have clearly demonstrated that transition and adaptation finance have become strategic levers for the banking sector, while in sustainable debt markets, data quality, transparency and reporting maturity have become as decisive as issuance volumes.

#### DIGITALISATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

As of 2025, digitalisation and artificial intelligence applications have moved beyond being complementary elements of the sustainability agenda in the banking sector, becoming core tools directly linked to climate risks, ESG reporting and sustainable finance processes. Increasing regulation, reporting obligations and data demands have made it more challenging for banks to manage sustainability topics through manual and fragmented structures, thereby making the need for digital solutions more pronounced.

In this context, the expansion of sustainability reporting scope and the increase in data granularity have required banks to collect environmental and social data related both to their own operations and to their credit portfolios in a more systematic manner. Strengthening digital infrastructure has emerged as a priority, particularly in areas such as the measurement of climate-related risks, monitoring of emissions data, scenario analyses and stress testing. Within this framework, artificial intelligence-enabled data analytics tools and automation solutions have played a supportive role in processing large data sets and generating meaningful insights.

At the global level, some financial institutions have developed AI-based climate risk mapping tools, portfolio carbon intensity analyses and models for ESG scoring. These applications have enabled banks to identify risk concentrations at the portfolio level at earlier stages and to generate information that supports credit assessment processes. Nevertheless, the reliability of outputs from these technologies has remained directly dependent on the quality of underlying data sets and methodological assumptions. This has underscored that digitalisation, in the sustainability context, is not a standalone solution, but a tool that must be accompanied by robust governance and methodological frameworks.

Another area where digitalisation and artificial intelligence intersect with the sustainability agenda has been operational efficiency and resource use. Digital solutions have supported banks’ decision-making processes in areas such as monitoring energy consumption, measuring operational emissions and identifying emission-reduction potentials. At the same time, however, the increasing energy demand of data centres and digital infrastructure has necessitated consideration of the environmental impacts of these technologies themselves. Within this context, the need to manage digital transformation in alignment with climate objectives has become a subject of growing discussion.

From a social perspective, the impacts of digitalisation and artificial intelligence on employment have become a significant component of sustainability discussions in 2025. The transformation of certain tasks and processes through automation has led to changes in competency requirements within the banking sector. This has brought to the agenda the need for reskilling employees, developing digital capabilities and managing an inclusive

As of 2025, digitalisation has been positioned not merely as a technological transformation, but as a process that must be assessed together with its governance and ethical dimensions.

transformation process. International reports have highlighted that, if digital transformation is not addressed through a just transition lens, income inequalities and vulnerabilities in labour markets may increase.

In addition, issues related to data security, algorithmic bias and the ethical use of artificial intelligence have been directly linked to the sustainability agenda. The transparency, accountability and auditability of models used in the analysis and classification of ESG data have been addressed by banks in connection with reputational and governance risks. Accordingly, as of 2025, digitalisation has been positioned not merely as a technological transformation, but as a process that must be assessed together with its governance and ethical dimensions.

#### FAIR TRANSITION AND THE SOCIAL DIMENSION

As of 2025, the social dimension of the sustainability agenda has become more visible alongside climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. While policies and investments aimed at decarbonisation have accelerated, generating significant transformations in economic structures and labour markets, the question of how the social impacts of this transformation should be managed has been increasingly discussed within the framework of the just transition concept. In this context, just transition has emerged as a complementary approach aimed at safeguarding social welfare, employment and social inclusion while pursuing environmental objectives.

Reports published by international organisations have assessed that, if not effectively managed, the transition to a low-carbon economy may create disproportionate social impacts on certain sectors, regions and groups of workers. Risks faced by the workforce employed in fossil fuel-intensive sectors during the transition process have been addressed in terms of reskilling

For the banking sector, just transition is addressed not as a direct area of social policy, but as a topic linked to credit policies, financing conditions and risk assessment processes.

needs, labour mismatches and regional economic contraction. This has demonstrated that sustainability policies focusing solely on environmental benefits are insufficient, and that social impacts must be assessed concurrently.

During the COP30 process, just transition emerged as a critical topic in the management of the social impacts of climate policies. It was emphasised that just transition should be addressed not only from an energy transition perspective linked to the phase-out of fossil fuels, but within a broader economic transformation framework encompassing agriculture, industry and mining sectors. In this context, the just transition mechanism has been regarded as a complementary tool for protecting the workforce in fossil fuel-intensive sectors, supporting reskilling processes and managing the regional impacts of transformation. However, the absence of a dedicated financing fund to support just transition at COP30 was highlighted by trade unions and civil society organisations as a significant shortcoming, with expectations that the scope of the mechanism and its financing sources will be clarified during the COP31 process.

From a Türkiye-specific perspective, discussions on the social impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy remain relatively limited, although awareness in this area has been increasing. While the anticipated transformation in sectors such as energy, industry and transport is expected to have implications for employment structures and regional development dynamics, the concept of just transition has begun to feature more prominently in policy documents, academic studies and civil society debates. Nevertheless, implementation mechanisms and measurement tools are still considered to be at a developmental stage.

For the banking sector, just transition is addressed not as a direct area of social policy, but as a topic linked to credit policies, financing conditions and risk assessment processes. Banks have increasingly faced the need to more closely monitor the social dimensions of the projects and activities they finance, alongside their environmental impacts, including aspects such as employment, working conditions and regional effects. While the increased visibility of the social dimension in sustainability reporting has brought challenges related to data availability and measurement, the qualitative and context-specific nature of social indicators has been regarded as a factor complicating standardisation. Despite these challenges, the growing prominence of social issues in international reporting frameworks has accelerated banks' capacity-building efforts in this area, and scenarios in which just transition considerations are insufficiently addressed have been assessed as potentially giving rise to indirect financial impacts through credit risk and reputational risk channels.

#### HOW WE MANAGE

As of 2025, sustainability at Yapı Kredi is addressed within the framework of global developments and regulatory expectations and is managed in a more holistic manner, closely integrated with the Bank's loan portfolio, risk management approach, financing strategies, operational processes, and governance structure. At a time when the impacts of environmental issues such as climate change, water stress, and biodiversity loss on the banking sector are becoming increasingly visible, the Bank approaches sustainability from a long-term value creation perspective and adopts an approach that explicitly considers the financial implications of these issues in its strategic decision-making processes.

At the core of this approach lies the Loan Transformation Plan, which operationalizes the Bank's net-zero journey and the management of climate-related financial risks. The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) targets, defined in line with science-based methodologies, and the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) framework to which the Bank is a signatory, have been adopted as key methodological and strategic reference points for target-setting and monitoring of financed emissions. The Bank positions the reduction of emissions arising from its loan portfolio not merely as a long-term vision, but as a strategic transformation process that must be actively managed today. Accordingly, sectoral

The governance architecture designed in 2024 was operationally strengthened in 2025 through actively functioning committee and working groups, establishing a coordinated structure in which risk management, lending, financial reporting, sustainable finance environmental and social risk management, and operational teams work in alignment.

transformation strategies for high carbon-intensive sectors have been developed and publicly disclosed, taking into account regulatory pressures, technological transition requirements, market dynamics, and transition risks specific to each sector. Financing clients' transition investments has been embedded as a core component of the Bank's credit policies.

The Loan Transformation Plan has been directly integrated into credit allocation and monitoring processes, with carbon intensity, the existence of clients' transition plans, the alignment of investment-purpose lending with transition objectives, and sector-specific risk profiles being assessed in an integrated manner. In this way, climate risk has moved beyond being a risk that is merely disclosed or reported, becoming an integral component of portfolio management and credit decision-making. This approach has also formed the main framework shaping the Bank's understanding of sustainable finance.

As a natural extension of this strategic transformation, the management of financed emissions was one of the Bank's priority focus areas throughout 2025. The Bank concentrated on strengthening its methodological, data, and information technology infrastructure for the measurement, monitoring, and reporting of financed emissions. Key areas of focus included the alignment of credit data with emissions data, increasing sector-level data granularity, addressing data gaps, and automating reporting processes. These efforts aim not only to calculate financed emissions, but also to enable effective monitoring of portfolio transformation and more robust analysis of the medium- and long-term financial impacts of transition risks.

Sustainable finance activities are managed by the Bank through a holistic perspective that goes beyond product diversity or volume growth, encompassing the direction of lending, the structure of issuances, and the impact created. In this context, sustainable-purpose loan disbursements and green and sustainability-themed issuances have been positioned as key instruments supporting the Bank's transformation strategy. These transactions have been disclosed to the public through press releases and allocation and impact reports, with sustainable finance assessed not solely based on the size of funding provided, but also on the areas to which the funds are allocated and the environmental and social impacts generated.

This approach has also been a determining factor in the assessments conducted by ESG rating agencies. Yapı Kredi considers ESG rating processes not merely as external scoring exercises, but as feedback mechanisms that measure and support the continuous improvement of its sustainability performance. Governance, risk management, climate strategy, data transparency, and impact management-key focus areas within ESG rating methodologies-have been evaluated in alignment with the Bank's internal processes, and rating outcomes have been used as inputs to strengthen the sustainability strategy. This approach demonstrates that the Bank's sustainability performance is grounded not only in disclosures, but in implementation quality and governance effectiveness.

Another important step in enhancing measurability and comparability has been the implementation of Green Asset Ratio (GAR) studies. Beyond monitoring the share of sustainable finance activities within the loan portfolio, these studies have been positioned as a tool that enables a more direct linkage between such activities and the Bank's balance sheet and decision-making processes. The Bank has initiated reporting processes to track environmentally sustainable activities within its loan portfolio and has focused on developing the data and systems infrastructure required to automate and continuously monitor this process. The Green Asset Ratio has been assessed as a complementary reference that supports the deeper integration of sustainable finance into the Bank's balance sheet and decision-making mechanisms.

In line with net-zero targets, the reduction of operational emissions has also been addressed as an integral part of this holistic approach. The SELFIE Solar Power Plant Project was designed to increase the Bank's use of renewable energy and contribute to the reduction of Scope 2 emissions, covering a significant portion of operational emissions reductions under the SBTi targets. Energy efficiency projects, environmental and energy management systems, certification processes, and the use of renewable energy have supported the measurable and verifiable management of operational transformation.

The steps taken in 2025 have also been recognized on international platforms. Yapı Kredi became the only bank from Türkiye included in the "World's Most Sustainable Companies 2025" list published by TIME and Statista. This outcome clearly demonstrates that the Bank's sustainability approach is based not merely on commitments, but on a management model grounded in data, processes, governance, and implementation.

Sustainability management is supported by a strong governance structure and a data-driven prioritization approach. The governance architecture designed in 2024 was operationally strengthened in 2025 through actively functioning committees and working groups, establishing a coordinated structure in which risk management, lending, financial reporting, sustainable finance, environmental and social risk management, and operational teams work in alignment. Through this structure, sustainability has evolved from being the responsibility of a single function into a management domain that is owned across the Bank and embedded into decision-making processes.

The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) aligned double materiality assessment conducted during this period has formed the intellectual and methodological backbone of the Bank's sustainability approach. Environmental and social impacts, together with the risks and opportunities these impacts pose for the Bank's financial performance, were assessed in an integrated manner. Topics such as climate change, water stress, natural capital loss, human capital, and data security were evaluated from both impact and financial materiality perspectives. The outputs of the double materiality assessment have been used as key references in defining strategic priorities, shaping the risk management

approach, updating credit policies, and guiding sustainable finance activities. As a result, sustainability management has been anchored in a framework that is prioritized, data-supported, and directly linked to financial decision-making, rather than abstract targets.

From a risk management perspective, the Bank addresses climate risks across both transition and physical risk dimensions, while also integrating natural capital risks into this framework. Risks related to water stress, water access, and water quality have been assessed from both operational and loan portfolio perspectives, and water-related risks and opportunities have been systematically analyzed through studies conducted under CDP Water Security. This approach demonstrates that water risk is not merely an environmental issue, but a risk factor that must be managed in terms of credit quality, operational continuity, and long-term financial resilience. Similarly, biodiversity loss and ecosystem risks have been evaluated from the perspective of sector-specific vulnerabilities and long-term economic impacts, with the financial implications of natural capital loss incorporated into the risk management approach.

# Ethics and Compliance

## YAPI KREDİ CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT

In the banking sector, where a high level of competition prevails, it is important to address ethical values, combating bribery and corruption, and human rights within the framework of principles and policies. Yapı Kredi manages all its business processes in accordance with Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principles. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principals, which cover all employees and managers, are reviewed at regular intervals to ensure they meet current legislation and institutional needs while being simple and understandable. Revisions to the policy are adapted for both the Bank's domestic and international subsidiaries. All employees and managers of Yapı Kredi and its subsidiaries are required to act in accordance with these Ethical Rules and Working Principles. In this context, employees and managers make an electronic declaration through the system indicating their compliance with the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principles.

Yapı Kredi conducts its activities in compliance with applicable legislation and contractual obligations while acting within the framework of "Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principals." The senior management of Yapı Kredi leads all employees by embracing ethical values as part of Yapı Kredi's culture, reflecting them in employee attitudes and behaviors. At the same time, it aims to prevent unethical behavior by encouraging employees and business partners to act in accordance with a culture of compliance.

Yapı Kredi has a Whistleblowing Policy defining methods for reporting actions suspected to violate Ethical Rules, Business Conduct Principles, and other policies or legislation. These reporting methods are open for internal and external use and are managed confidentially across to two main Managements: Internal Audit Management/Investigation Unit, Compliance, Internal

All employees and managers of Yapı Kredi and its subsidiaries are required to act in accordance with these Ethical Rules and Working Principles.

Control and Risk Management/ Banking and CMB Legislation Unit and Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management/ Financial Group Financial Crimes Prevention Unit. Yapı Kredi respects the whistleblower's preference to remain anonymous and takes necessary measures to protect them. The policy clearly states that Yapı Kredi employees who report in good faith are protected from potential retaliation. In its international subsidiaries, whistleblowing methods are provided in local languages through channels specified in their respective Whistleblowing Policies.

To report concerns or violations of the Ethical Rules and Working Principles, legislation, and policies, several options are available: sending an email to etik@yapikredi.com.tr, mailing a letter, or calling +90 212 339 73 53. Reports can be submitted anonymously through these channels by keeping identity information confidential. Yapı Kredi also aims to offer whistleblowing methods that align with modern technological capabilities, continually updating its reporting methods as part of a technology transformation project.

In addition to the aforementioned reporting methods, employees and stakeholders can use the Koç Group Ethics Line managed by independent service providers as an alternative method for expressing their concerns. This Ethics Line offers live phone support in 19 countries including Türkiye and online reporting in 34 languages, available 24/7.

In 2025, the Ethics Lines received 483 reports, all of them were recorded. During the reporting period, investigations and evaluations conducted by expert teams found no actions related to discriminatory activities defined in the Ethical Rules and Working Principles.

To spread a culture of compliance and increase employee awareness within the framework of Ethical Rules and Working Principles, regular announcements are sent to all employees through various channels. Additionally, employee meetings are held for one-on-one communication on ethical issues. The Ethical Rules and Working Principles along with other relevant compliance policies are accessible on the company's intranet platform and Yapı Kredi's website for all employees.

Notifications submitted via whistleblowing channels concerning breaches of Ethical Rules and Working Principles are examined by Ethics and Investigation Coordination Unit, to employees who exhibit behavior and actions contrary to ethical rules, depending on the nature of the incident, reminders, preliminary warnings, ethical warnings or recommendations for evaluation of the issue at the Disciplinary Committee are submitted to the Ethics Committee. Situations resulting in ethical warnings are considered as input in performance management and career progression. Periodic controls conducted by the Ethics and Investigation Coordination Unit can lead directly to referral to the Disciplinary Committee if violations also contravene provisions of disciplinary regulations or recurrently occur within validity periods. Consequences up to termination might arise from matters brought before this committee based on case specifics.

In 2023, with the approval of the Board of Directors, an Ethics Committee was established. All reports recommending ethical actions to be taken are submitted to the Ethics Committee by Ethics and Investigation Coordination Unit. Reports are prepared for events that occur as a result of notifications submitted through ethical reporting channels and periodic audits carried out by the relevant audit teams. Transactions and behaviors that violate the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principals are evaluated by the Ethics Committee and the necessary ethical actions to be taken for those concerned are determined.

In 2025, the Ethics Lines received 483 reports, all of which were recorded.

Yapı Kredi is a member of the Ethics and Reputation Society (TEİD), which operates to assist and guide companies in creating and implementing Ethical Rules and Working Principles, AntiBribery and Corruption Policy, and related processes, ensuring that corporate ethical values are adopted across all administrative and commercial functions.

#### YAPI KREDİ CODE OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS CONDUCT TRAINING

At Yapı Kredi, Ethical Rules and Working Principles training is assigned to all employees and managers, including temporary, part-time, half-time, and full-time staff as well as the Board of Directors. In line with the updated Ethical Rules and Working Principles, the existing online training content has been revised and reassigned to all employees, including domestic and international subsidiaries. Additionally, virtual classroom training through online platforms has been initiated alongside in-class training. In 2025, a total of 9.194 hours of training were provided to 3.403 employees to enhance awareness in the field of Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principles.

#### Anti-Money Laundering, Combating the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

The Anti-Financial Crimes department of Yapı Kredi Financial Group, that operates under Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management and directly reporting to the Audit Committee, is conducting their activities to ensure full compliance with legal obligations within the scope of preventing money laundering, financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and all applicable national and international regulations, including FATF (Financial Action Task Force) recommendations. In accordance with the legislations, all activities are performed in line with the policies and procedures developed on Anti-Money Laundering, Combating the Financing of Terrorism

and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. To this end, practices regarding customer acceptance, customers' risk classification, monitoring and assessment and obligations on know-your-customer are successfully carried out to achieve full compliance and prevent possible risks. Robotic technologies are integrated in operational areas for customer acceptance and monitoring activities to ensure more efficient and analytical use of the human resource. Moreover, works to integrate artificial intelligence technology into relevant processes are still ongoing.

In case of suspicious transactions, Yapı Kredi reports these suspicious transactions to the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK) in line with the laws and regulations governing the Bank. In order to follow up international sanctions, the Bank performs all the controls regarding financial sanction regulations including but not limited to the restrictions imposed by the United Nations, the European Union, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury, the Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation (OFSI) of UK HM Treasury etc.

As the parent financial institution, the Bank conducts the activities for the adoption of necessary measures and coordination of compliance functions by the companies in the Financial Group in accordance with the Financial Group Compliance Policy. All new employees of the Financial Group companies receive classroom/virtual classroom trainings as part of the orientation program while annual online trainings are offered to the entire workforce of the Financial Group. In this regard, all employees were subject to training program in 2025 to raise awareness on the Prevention of Laundering Proceeds of Crime, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The Yapı Kredi Internal Audit Department periodically performs riskbased audits to verify the compliance of all these activities with the policies and procedures. The Department regularly reports activities regarding anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

In 2025, a total of 9.194 hours of training were provided to 3.403 employees to enhance awareness in the field of Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Principles.

# Material Issues

Yapi Kredi's materiality approach is an integral part of its sustainability management and corporate strategy. The Bank updates its material topics every two years through comprehensive stakeholder engagement, contributions from senior management, and in alignment with international standards. Stakeholder engagement activities systematically analyse expectations, focusing on priority sustainability issues within the business model and value chain.

Yapi Kredi has integrated the impact materiality approach into its corporate processes since 2013, continuing to determine its priority issues by jointly assessing stakeholder expectations with impact-based risk and opportunity analyses. As of 2025, the Bank has adopted a double materiality approach in line with the ESRS framework, beginning to assess sustainability topics not only in terms of their impacts on society and the environment but also from a comprehensive perspective of financial risks and opportunities.

The assessment process has been designed in line with international standards and with a forward-looking perspective, based on the relationship between the impacts that may arise throughout the Bank's value chain and the potential financial consequences of these impacts.

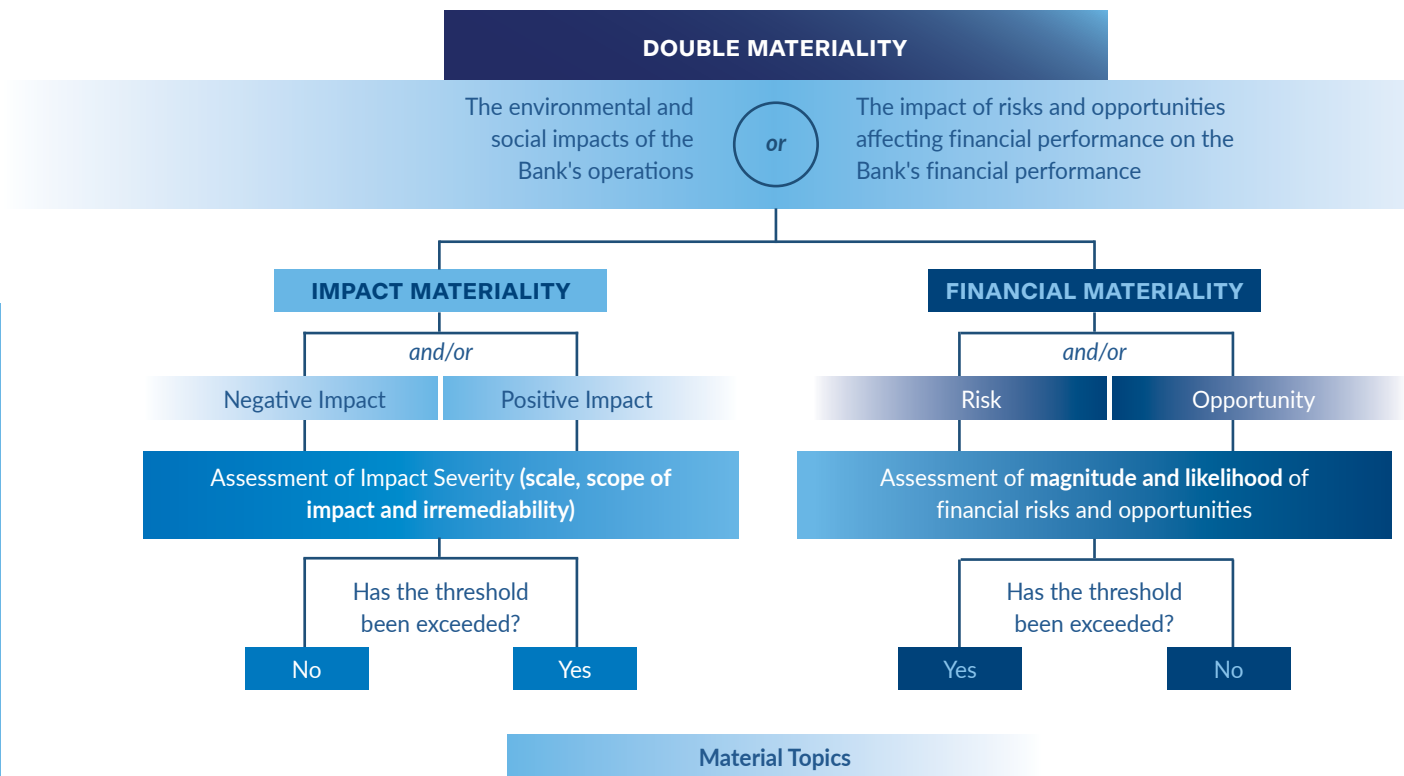
## DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Impact materiality aims to determine whether a sustainability issue has the potential to create a meaningful impact on the environment and society through the Bank's activities, value chain, and business relationships. Under the ESRS, actual or potential, positive or negative impacts have been evaluated within this framework. The analysis was conducted considering the direction of the impacts and the area of activity in which they arise.

As of 2025, the Bank has adopted a double materiality approach in line with the ESRS framework, beginning to assess sustainability topics not only in terms of their impacts on society and the environment but also from a comprehensive perspective of financial risks and opportunities.

Financial materiality aims to reveal whether a sustainability issue has the potential to create financial risk or opportunity for a company. In line with ESRS, issues likely to have a significant impact on the Bank's cash flows, financial position, or financial performance in the short, medium, and long term have been addressed.

The double materiality assessment provides a comprehensive analysis approach that considers both impact and financial dimensions. Accordingly, an issue is considered material if it has a significant impact on the environment and society or creates a meaningful risk or opportunity for the Bank's financial position, performance, or future cash flows. This approach ensures that sustainability issues are linked to the Bank's long-term value creation capacity.















## THE DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT AT YAPI KREDI

PREPARATION	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	IRO IDENTIFICATION	ASSESSMENT	VALIDATION AND APPROVAL	REPORTING AND ASSURANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Defining the scope and objectives of the Double Materiality Assessment</li> <li>- Value chain mapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducting stakeholder surveys</li> <li>- Conducting stakeholder interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of IROs within the scope of ESRS</li> <li>- Analysis of primary and secondary sources</li> <li>- Preparation of a long list based on the analysis results</li> <li>- Workshops conducted with relevant departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of identified IROs across environmental, social and governance dimensions in line with the time horizons (short, medium and long-term)</li> <li>- Impact Materiality (Positive Impact, Negative Impact)</li> <li>- Financial Materiality (Risks, Opportunities)</li> <li>- Refinement of the long list into a medium and short list</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducting a comparative analysis of survey results, interviews and workshop outputs</li> <li>- Validation of the short list in line with stakeholder feedback</li> <li>- Carrying out the validation process with Senior Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finalization of the shortlist of material topics through decision-making mechanisms</li> <li>- Preparation of the Double Materiality Matrix</li> <li>- Preparation of the report in line with ESRS disclosure requirements</li> <li>- Conducting an independent assurance of the analysis</li> </ul>

**PREPARATION PHASE OF THE DOUBLE MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT**

During the preparation phase of the Double Materiality study, the scope and objectives of the study were first clarified, and the areas of activity to be evaluated were determined. In line with Yapı Kredi's business model, the value chain has been structured into three main stages: upstream activities, own operations and downstream activities. This approach was designed to enable a comprehensive assessment of the impacts, risks, and opportunities that may arise through the supply chain and products and services, in addition to the operations under the Bank's direct control.

UPSTREAM	
	Shareholders
	Investors
	Supply Chain
	Financial Institutions and Creditors
OWN OPERATIONS	
	Employees
	Subsidiaries and Affiliates
	Corporate Governance
	IT Infrastructure and Data Centers
DOWNSTREAM	
	Retail Banking Customers
	Corporate and Investment Banking Customers
	Commercial and SME Banking Customers
	Digital Banking Users

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

A structured stakeholder engagement process was carried out to strengthen Yapı Kredi's sustainability approach, with the aim of evaluating the Bank's priorities in line with stakeholder views. Stakeholder engagement constitutes one of the key inputs to the Double Materiality Assessment.

The double materiality assessment provides a comprehensive analysis approach that considers both impact and financial dimensions. This approach ensures that sustainability issues are linked to the Bank's long-term value creation capacity.

In line with the ESRS definition in stakeholder identification, internal and external stakeholder groups affected by Yapı Kredi's activities or having an impact on the Bank were identified, and interaction methods for these stakeholder groups were evaluated.

EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS
Academia
Subsidiaries
Rating Agencies
Financial Institutions and Creditors
Shareholders, Investors and Financial Analysts
Business Partners
Koç Group Companies
Media Organizations
Customers
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
Suppliers
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS
Employees
Senior Management (Director Level and Above)
Managers (Manager Level and Above)

**SURVEYS**

An online survey was conducted to systematically gather stakeholder opinions. The survey was structured to cover Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) dimensions. A total of 128 internal stakeholders participated in the survey. Participants included top management, executives, and employees. In parallel, 68 external stakeholders representing a broad range of Yapı Kredi's stakeholder ecosystem were also included in the survey. Participants were asked to evaluate ESG-related topics on a five-point importance scale. They were also asked to prioritize the topics under each ESG heading. The results obtained ensured that stakeholder views were integrated into the Double Materiality Assessment. This enabled a systematic analysis of stakeholder expectations.

The stakeholder survey results reveal stakeholder expectations regarding prominent environmental, social, and governance issues in the context of the Bank's business model and value chain. The

survey findings show that different stakeholder groups focus on different priority areas within the scope of the Bank's activities and risk profile. From the perspective of financial institutions and creditors, working conditions, information security, and energy and climate change issues were considered important as they are directly linked to the Bank's business continuity, regulatory compliance, and financial risk management. Shareholders, investors, and financial analysts prioritized water management, working conditions, and human rights in the context of long-term value creation, portfolio resilience, and reputational risks. Koç Group employees highlighted water management, combating climate change, and adapting to climate change in line with the corporate sustainability vision. Suppliers, on the other hand, prioritized working conditions, occupational health and safety, and the development of feedback mechanisms in terms of business continuity, legal compliance, and the sustainability of business relationships.

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SURVEY TOPICS**

ENVIRONMENT	SOCIAL	GOVERNANCE
Climate Change Adaptation	Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Information Security
Climate Change Mitigation	Occupational Health and Safety	Digital Transformation
Energy	Equity, Diversity and Inclusion	Corporate Culture
Pollution	Employee Development	Whistleblower Protection
Water Management	Human Rights	Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery
Waste Management	Social Inclusion	
Circular Economy	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Supply Chain Management	
	Open Banking	
	Financial Literacy	

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SURVEY ASSESSMENT SCALE

EVALUATION SCALE	
5	Very Important: Indicates that the company should develop strategies related to this issue and consider it among its top priorities.
4	Important: Indicates that the company may prioritize this issue without neglecting other activities and thereby create value.
3	Moderately Important: Indicates that it would be valuable for the company to begin working on this issue.
2	Slightly Important: Indicates that the company may consider this issue in addition to higher-priority topics.
1	Not Important: Indicates that this issue is not considered relevant for the company.

### INTERVIEWS

Stakeholder interviews were conducted to gain deeper insights into the survey results. These interviews were planned to support the verification process. Within this scope, 21 senior and mid-level managers representing Yapı Kredi's key business functions were interviewed. The interviews focused on the Bank's business model, strategy, and corporate risk profile. The aim was to identify the sustainability issues most relevant to the three focus areas.

As a result of stakeholder interviews, the following emerged as key priority topics: integrating SBTi and Net-Zero commitments into corporate goals, measuring climate risks and incorporating them into risk models, complying with regulatory requirements (BSRA Green Asset Ratio, TSRS, ETS, and CBAM), and strengthening the governance structure. The discussions also addressed the effects of extreme weather events on the credit portfolio and collateral

structure, as well as opportunities to access international funds within the scope of sustainable financing. It was emphasized that strengthening the advisory function within the Bank to raise customer awareness and steer them towards green investments is an important area for development.

### IRO IDENTIFICATION

The preparation of the long list forms the basis of Yapı Kredi's Double Materiality Assessment. At this stage, the Bank's value chain has been mapped; potential impacts, risks, and opportunities identified within the scope of ESRS have been analysed, creating a solid foundation for identifying IROs. In addition to the ESRS topics, various internal and external sources were utilized to identify impacts, risks, and opportunities specific to the Bank. IROs were addressed to cover both the Bank's direct activities and the upstream and downstream stages of the value chain.

### PRIMARY SOURCES

In the process of creating the IRO long list, primary internal sources related to the Bank's operations were utilized. In this context, documents such as strategic objectives, commitments, policies and procedures, investor presentations, integrated annual reports, CDP statements, TSRS reports, and the Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions were evaluated. These sources contributed to the identification of existing and potential environmental and social impacts arising from the Bank's activities and financed portfolio, as well as sustainability-related risks and opportunities specific to the Bank.

### SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources were also examined to enhance the reliability of the Double Materiality Assessment. In this context, the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Risks Report, reports published by peer organizations under the CSRD, and sector analyses were evaluated. Secondary sources contributed to identifying emerging risks, regulatory trends, and best practices across the sector, supporting the creation of a comprehensive and up-to-date framework for the long list.

Following the clarification of the scope, the identification of sustainability issues commenced; a comprehensive long list encompassing potential environmental, social, and governance topics was created. This list was structured to cover existing and potential sustainability issues throughout the Bank's value chain, starting with sub-topics applicable to all sectors. The aim was to ensure a comprehensive and transparent assessment of all relevant ESG issues before moving on to the prioritization stage.

The long list was reviewed in line with the opinions and assessments of the relevant units representing different functions within Yapı Kredi; it was evaluated through an internal process using a systematic approach, considering the Bank's specific impacts, risks, and opportunities.

### ASSESSMENT

#### Scoring

The scoring process aims to assess the potential impacts, risks, and opportunities identified in the long-list phase in a consistent and comparable manner in line with the Bank's priorities and sustainability strategy. In this context, the assessment was carried out within the Bank, and each topic on the long list was scored on a five-point scale based on common maturity definitions: short-term (0-1 year), medium-term (1-5 years), and long-term (over 5 years).

Based on the results of this scoring, the topics on the long list were prioritized; the long list was then reduced to a medium and short list based on the defined threshold values.

#### Scoring and Thresholds

Financial and impact significance scores were calculated separately to determine the level of significance. Threshold values were determined as the median of the scoring results and rounded to the nearest decimal place. These threshold values were applied to each sub-topic. Thus, a shortlist of topics in terms of financial and impact significance was created and reported using the materiality matrix.

As a result of stakeholder interviews, the following emerged as key priority topics: integrating SBTi and Net-Zero commitments into corporate goals, measuring climate risks and incorporating them into risk models, complying with regulatory requirements (BDDK Green Asset Ratio, TSRS, ETS, and CBAM), and strengthening the governance structure.

### Impact Materiality (Positive Impact and Negative Impact)

Impact materiality scoring aims to systematically measure the degree of importance of identified potential impacts. Impacts have been considered separately across the upstream value chain, the Bank's own activities, and the downstream value chain.

Each impact was scored on a five-point scale based on scale and scope criteria. For negative impacts, the irremediability dimension was also included in the assessment. In terms of potential impacts, the likelihood of occurrence was considered. This structure ensured that impacts with high or irreparable effects, even if the likelihood was low, were accurately reflected in terms of their level of importance.

SCALE, SCOPE, AND IRREDEMIABILITY SCALES

SCORE	SCALE	SCOPE OF IMPACT	IRREDEMIABILITY (ONLY FOR NEGATIVE EFFECTS)
5	<b>Critical</b> - Negative impacts that pose critical threats (to the environment or core human rights such as life, dignity, freedom). These may include transformative changes, severe harm, or death, as well as gross violations. Positive impacts can lead to transformative improvements in environmental quality or rights.	<b>Global/Systemic</b> - The impact is global, systemic, or affects a very large population, spanning multiple countries or continents.	<b>Non-remediable</b> - Negative impacts that result in permanent or long-lasting damage, harm, or loss, with no feasible or only minimal options for restoration or compensation.
4	<b>High</b> - Negative impacts that cause significant harm to environmental quality or to the most basic human rights. Positive impacts can result in high improvements in rights or environmental conditions.	<b>Regional/Widespread</b> - The impact occurs across multiple countries, regions, or a considerable portion of a population or ecosystem.	<b>Very Difficult to Remediate</b> - Negative impacts that are extremely hard to reverse or compensate. The affected people or environment cannot be restored to their original state in the short to medium term. Remediation efforts may require extensive resources and involve complex technical requirements, limited acceptance by affected groups, lack of capacity of relevant actors, or no viable replacements for the harm incurred.
3	<b>Moderate</b> - Negative impacts that result in moderate harm to environmental quality or temporary but noticeable infringements on rights. Positive impacts can lead to noticeable improvements.	<b>National/Medium</b> - The impact occurs within national borders, affecting a notable percentage of a population or ecosystem.	<b>Difficult to Remediate</b> - Negative impacts that may be reversed or restored, in the medium-term, requiring significant resources and coordinated efforts. While technically feasible, remediation may still face challenges due to scope, capacity, or acceptance issues.
2	<b>Low</b> - Negative impacts that result in limited harm to the environment or human rights (temporary disruptions, short-term inconveniences). Positive impacts may result in small-scale improvements.	<b>Local/Concentrated</b> - The impact is limited to part of a country, province, community, or a limited number of people.	<b>Relatively Easy to Remediate</b> - Negative impacts that can generally be reversed within a short period of time. Restoration requires low levels of resources or effort. There are simple technical requirements for remediation and sufficient capacity from the relevant actors or business partners to deliver it.
1	<b>Minor / Insignificant</b> - Minor or temporary impacts that do not cause significant harm to the environment or rights. Positive impacts may result in small, incremental improvements.	<b>Site / Isolated</b> - The impact is highly localized or affects only a very small number of individuals or a single site.	<b>Very Easy to Remediate</b> - Negative impacts that can be fully reversed within one year, requiring minimal resources or effort, restoring conditions to a state very similar or equal to that prior to the harm.

FINANCIAL MATERIALITY (RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES)

Within the scope of financial materiality scoring, risks and opportunities arising from sustainability issues have been assessed separately. Risks represent potential financial losses for the Bank, while opportunities represent potential financial gains.

Risks and opportunities were scored on a five-point scale based on the criteria of likelihood of occurrence and magnitude of financial impact. The magnitude of financial impact reflects the potential impact on the Bank's cash flows, financial position, or financial performance. Assessments were made considering short, medium, and long-term perspectives.

LIKELIHOOD AND MAGNITUDE SCALES

SCORE	LIKELIHOOD	MAGNITUDE
5	<b>Very Likely</b> - The event/opportunity has occurred frequently in the past and/or is almost certain to occur within a defined time horizon.	<b>Critical</b> - Has the potential to have a critical impact on the Bank's financial performance (40% or more impact on profit or loss).
4	<b>Likely</b> - The event/opportunity has occurred several times in the past and/or is likely to occur within a defined time horizon.	<b>High</b> - Has the potential to have a high impact on the Bank's financial performance (between 20% and 40% impact on profit or loss).
3	<b>Reasonably Likely</b> - The event/opportunity has occurred on a limited basis and/or has been observed among peers, indicating that its occurrence is reasonably likely.	<b>Moderate</b> - Has the potential to have a moderate impact on the Bank's financial performance (between 10% and 20% impact on profit or loss).
2	<b>Not Likely</b> - The event/opportunity has occurred very rarely or not at all in the past and/or is rarely observed among peers, indicating a low probability of occurrence.	<b>Low</b> - Has the potential to have a limited impact on the Bank's financial performance (between 5% and 10% impact on profit or loss).
1	<b>Highly Unlikely</b> - There is no historical example of this event/opportunity, and it has been observed among peers only in exceptional circumstances, indicating a very low probability of occurrence.	<b>Very Low</b> - Has the potential to have a very limited impact on the Bank's financial performance (5% or less impact on profit or loss).

VALIDATION AND APPROVAL

A multi-stakeholder validation process was conducted to finalize the shortlist created within the scope of the Double Materiality Assessment. A comparative analysis was performed on the output obtained from surveys, stakeholder interviews, and workshops. Within the scope of this analysis, findings obtained from different stakeholder groups were evaluated from a holistic perspective, and it was examined whether the sustainability topics included in the shortlist retained their relevance within the framework of double materiality. The shortlist developed based on stakeholder input was used as a basis for verifying the topics to be included in the reporting scope, based on criteria such as impact, scope, and irredeability of negative impacts.

The shortlist and evaluation results were discussed during validation meetings with Senior Management. Decisions made, methods used, and results achieved throughout the process were documented in line with the principles of traceability and accountability.

REPORTING AND ASSURANCE

Based on the analysis results conducted within the scope of the Double Materiality Assessment, important sustainability issues for the Bank were identified. The impacts, risks, and opportunities identified in the environmental, social, and governance dimensions were assessed based on impact and financial materiality criteria. Priority topics were defined within the scope of the Bank's operating model, strategy, and value chain. The shortlisted topics were tabulated as double material topics resulting from a holistic approach to the dimensions of impact and financial materiality. Significant sustainability issues have been reported in relation to the Bank's strategic priorities, risk management approach, and corporate governance structure. The prepared analysis and reporting outputs have been subject to third-party independent audit to independently verify the appropriateness of the methodology, the consistency of the implementation process, and the reliability of the results.

FINDINGS

Feedback obtained from different stakeholder groups as part of stakeholder engagement activities was analysed, and sustainability topics that were assigned relatively higher priority for each stakeholder group were identified.

TABLE OF MATERIAL TOPICS

MATERIAL TOPIC	RISK	OPPORTUNITY	NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSITIVE IMPACT
Climate Change Mitigation				
Energy				
Circular Economy				
Working Conditions				
Information-related Impacts on Consumers and/or End Users				
Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or end-users				
Water				
Biodiversity and Ecosystems				
Waste				
Working Conditions (Value Chain)				
Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All				
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities				
Climate Change Adaptation				
Corporate Culture				
Digital Transformation				
Corruption and Bribery				

METRIC	ZERO	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Risk	0	0-4	4-7	>7
Opportunity	0	0-4	4-7	>7
Negative Impact	0	0-2	2-4	>4
Positive Impact	0	0-4	4-7	>7

In the Bank's sustainability approach, certain issues are considered to have a limited direct impact due to the nature of the operational structure and are monitored from a long-term perspective. Topics such as environmental pollution, other labor-related rights, and whistleblower protection are addressed within this scope because they are comprehensively protected by existing legal regulations and do not pose a direct risk arising from the Bank's own activities. These issues are among those whose effects emerge over time and are therefore addressed from a long-term perspective. However, the Bank considers these areas to be part of its environmental responsibility, ethical stance, and commitment to human rights.

Yapı Kredi's operations do not directly cause environmental pollution. The indirect impacts of financed projects in these areas are systematically monitored within the framework of risk management discipline. Similarly, fundamental rights violations such as child labor and forced labor do not occur within the Bank and are safeguarded by robust legislation. However, sensitivity towards protecting labor standards in the value chain is maintained; compliance with human rights is ensured through contractual obligations and monitoring processes. Business ethics and whistleblowing mechanisms are regularly reviewed to ensure corporate transparency, continuity of ethical culture, and protection of employee trust. Corporate governance is supported through policy, training, and reporting mechanisms.

Although their direct impact is limited, these strategically important issues are managed within the Bank's existing policies and processes from a long-term risk and impact perspective. In line with the goal of creating sustainable value, both operational compliance and the indirect impacts of financed projects are closely monitored.

MATERIALITY SCOPE	SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION OF IRO	VALUE CHAIN POSITION	TIME HORIZON	ACTUAL / POTENTIAL
DOUBLE MATERIAL TOPICS	Climate Change Mitigation	•Transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy	Upstream - Own Operations - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Potential
		•Fair and inclusive transition financing			
		•Green financing products			
	Energy	•Operational energy consumption	Operations-Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Actual & Potential
		•Financing of energy projects			
	Circular Economy	•Financing supporting resource efficiency and the circular economy	Downstream	Medium - Long	Potential
	Working Conditions	•Employee well-being and loyalty through fair remuneration and sustainable employment policies	Operations	Short - Medium - Long	Actual
		•Work-life balance and talent attraction through benefits and flexible working models			
		•Strengthening open communication and well-being through union rights and employee representation			
	Information-related impacts on consumers and/or end-users	•Workers' occupational health and safety	Operations - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Potential
•Customer data privacy and personal data breaches					
•Customer satisfaction, accurate information, and reliable service provision					
•Digital banking applications and customer experience enhancement					
Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or end-users	•Business continuity	Operations - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Potential	
	•The impact of cyberattacks on customers				
	•Crisis management against data leaks				
Water	•Inclusive financing models for women entrepreneurs and regional SMEs	Operations - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Actual & Potential	
	•Accessible financial services and financial inclusion for disadvantaged groups				
	•Financial literacy programs to enhance customer financial awareness and resilience				
IMPACT-MATERIAL TOPICS	Water	•Water dependency in operational processes and supply chains	Upstream - Operations - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Potential
	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	•Impact of financed projects on natural habitats and biodiversity	Downstream	Medium - Long	Potential
	Waste	•Resource efficiency and circular economy-based financing	Operations	Medium - Long	Actual
		•Human rights and social standards in the supply chain			
	Working Conditions (Value Chain)	•Human rights and social standards among customers	Upstream - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Potential
		•Contribution of employee development and career opportunities to talent management			
	Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	•Diversity, equality, and inclusion	Operations	Short - Medium - Long	Actual
		•Impact of financed projects on society			
	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	•Impact of social investments and volunteer projects on social development	Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Actual & Potential
		•Acute and physical risks related to climate			
Climate Change Adaptation	•Effective management of climate risks and taking mitigating actions	Upstream - Operations - Downstream	Short - Medium - Long	Potential	
	•Risk management and internal control mechanisms				
	•Strengthening ethical corporate culture and ethical violations				
Corporate Culture	•Compliance with regulatory requirements, transparent reporting processes, and greenwashing	Operations	Short - Medium - Long	Actual & Potential	
	•Digital transformation in banking with new generation technologies				
Digital Transformation	•Bribery and corruption cases	Operations	Short - Medium	Actual	

MATERIAL TOPICS RELEVANCE FOR YAPI KREDI

MATERIAL TOPIC	RELEVANCE FOR YAPI KREDI AND THE BANKING SECTOR	RELEVANT SECTION
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION	<p>From the Bank's perspective, climate change mitigation is considered a key area due to its direct impact on economic transformation through its credit and investment portfolio. In this context, financing the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy plays a decisive role in shaping the emission intensity, production structure, and investment preferences of economic activities through the capital directed by the Bank. The Bank's financing decisions contribute directly to reducing environmental impacts by accelerating the implementation of low-carbon investments.</p> <p>Climate policies, regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, and market transformation that can be implemented during the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy have the potential to put pressure on the financial performance of customers operating in high-emission sectors. This situation may have implications for credit repayment capacity, asset values, and portfolio resilience and is considered a risk area in terms of credit and market risks. Insufficient support for the transition process through a fair and inclusive financing approach may have potential negative impacts on employment, regional development, and social structures. Consequently, there is potential for additional risks to reputation, stakeholder relations, and portfolio quality.</p> <p>The development and dissemination of green financing products make it possible to respond to the growing demand for financing for renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean technology, and low-carbon infrastructure investments. In this context, the Bank can access new customer segments by expanding its sustainable finance product portfolio. Furthermore, by strengthening portfolio quality with long-term and resilient investment projects, it can position itself as a strategic financing provider in the economic transformation process. In this respect, green financing activities are considered an important opportunity area that both supports growth in line with climate goals and contributes to long-term value creation for the Bank.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> <li>• Corporate Banking</li> <li>• Responsible and Sustainable Finance</li> <li>• Risk Management</li> <li>• Performance Tables</li> </ul>
ENERGY	<p>Operational energy consumption accounts for a significant portion of the Bank's corporate carbon footprint, stemming from usage in branches, headquarters, data centres, and digital infrastructure. Energy usage is among the key determinants of direct environmental impacts. Energy efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy directly contribute to reducing operational emissions.</p> <p>Furthermore, capital directed towards the financing of energy projects plays a decisive role in the energy consumption profile and emission intensity of economic activities. The energy consumption of customers in the credit portfolio is a significant factor in terms of the Bank's Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, the financing of clean energy and energy efficiency projects is one of the key areas of influence shaping the role of the Bank's credit portfolio in energy transition and emission intensity. In this respect, the Bank's financing decisions directly contribute to accelerating energy transition and reducing emissions. Rising energy costs, energy supply security, energy efficiency standards, and carbon regulations may pose a direct risk to the Bank's business continuity as well as its loan portfolio. If sectors with high energy intensity in the credit portfolio fail to adapt to the transition, rising energy costs and regulatory obligations may negatively impact client financial performance, putting pressure on their loan repayment capacity. This situation is significant in terms of the Bank's credit risk and portfolio resilience.</p> <p>The growing need for financing for renewable energy investments, energy efficiency projects, clean technology applications, and low-carbon energy infrastructure presents significant potential for the Bank to diversify and expand its sustainable financing products. In this context, energy transition is positioned as a priority area for the financial sector in line with national policies and strategies. The green growth, climate change mitigation, and sustainable energy transition targets outlined in Turkey's 12th National Development Plan, along with the green energy transition targets set under the Second National Energy Efficiency Plan, make financing investments in this area a critical issue. In this context, the financing of clean energy and energy efficiency projects is considered a strategic opportunity area that both reduces the emission intensity of the credit portfolio and contributes to the Bank's sustainable growth through long-term and resilient projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible and Sustainable Finance</li> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> <li>• Performance Tables</li> </ul>
CIRCULAR ECONOMY	<p>Resource efficiency and circular economy-based financing shape the Bank's environmental impact on economic activities. By financing projects focused on circular production and resource efficiency, the Bank promotes sustainable production models that reduce raw material usage, limit waste generation, and support recycling.</p> <p>In this context, the Bank's lending activities indirectly contribute to the efficient use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental impacts. Companies operating in resource-intensive sectors that rely on a linear production model are affected by rising raw material costs, supply security risks for critical resources such as energy and water, and the need to comply with environmental regulations.</p> <p>This situation is decisive for credit repayment capacity in terms of the credit portfolio. In addition, the activities of companies that cannot comply with environmental obligations pose risks to the Bank's reputation and stakeholder relations. The transition to circular economy models presents a strategic growth and financing area for the Bank. Financing provided for circular business models, such as resource efficiency, recycling, and waste management, makes the Bank's credit portfolio more resilient to environmental risks. This approach not only promotes long-term growth and sustainable production but also directly contributes to the Bank's goals of optimizing natural resource use and reducing environmental impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible and Sustainable Finance</li> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> </ul>

MATERIAL TOPIC	RELEVANCE FOR YAPI KREDI AND THE BANKING SECTOR	RELEVANT SECTION
WORKING CONDITIONS	<p>Fair remuneration, permanent employment, and employee welfare policies implemented within the bank play a decisive role in employee loyalty. Work-life balance, supported by fringe benefits and flexible working models, strengthens the sense of corporate belonging and paves the way for improved service quality. Furthermore, union rights and employee representation mechanisms enable transparent communication in operational processes by building a participatory workplace culture.</p> <p>Working conditions and social benefits that fall below expected levels bring various sensitivities to human capital management processes. Shortcomings in fair remuneration or flexible working practices may lead to a decline in employee motivation, loss of qualified workforce, and increased staff turnover. Inadequacies in occupational health and safety practices and union rights processes are considered risk areas in terms of employee safety and business continuity.</p> <p>An inclusive and modern working environment offers long-term strategic advantages for the Bank. Investments in employee health, safety, and professional development reinforce the institution's position as an employer of choice. This approach, which focuses on the sustainability of human capital, increases operational efficiency, ensures stability in service quality, and contributes to the value creation process by strengthening the Bank's overall corporate performance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being Here</li> </ul>
INFORMATION-RELATED IMPACTS ON CONSUMERS AND/OR END-USERS	<p>The increasing data sharing and cyber risks associated with the proliferation of digital and open banking applications have made the protection of customer information critical in terms of business continuity and service quality. Ensuring the confidentiality of customer data and preventing personal data breaches directly impacts the Bank's ability to provide reliable services, thereby contributing to the preservation of customer trust.</p> <p>Potential inadequacies in data security measures may expose customer information to risks arising from cyber-attacks or data leaks. This situation may threaten business continuity and may also entail financial losses and reputational risks. Furthermore, any shortcomings in compliance with legal regulations may increase the risk of regulatory sanctions and have the potential to negatively impact the Bank's long-term performance.</p> <p>Robust measures developed for customer information and data security, along with crisis management mechanisms, represent important areas of development for the Bank. Accurate information and reliable service delivery improve customer experience in digital banking processes, while effective management of cybersecurity risks increases the Bank's operational resilience. These practices strengthen customer loyalty and support the continuity of service quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technological Risks and Cybersecurity</li> <li>• Risk Management</li> <li>• Personal Data Protection and Processing</li> </ul>
SOCIAL INCLUSION OF CONSUMERS AND/OR END-USERS	<p>Social inclusion of customers is considered an area that has a direct impact on economic development and increased social welfare from the Bank's perspective. Providing accessible financial services to disadvantaged groups through inclusive financing models for women entrepreneurs and regional SMEs creates social impact by including individuals and businesses that are outside the financial system. Financial literacy programs enhance customer financial awareness and resilience, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of the Bank's services in terms of economic stability and sustainable growth.</p> <p>The inadequacy of inclusive financing models or limited access for disadvantaged groups has the potential to create risks for the Bank's reputation through social inequalities. Limiting the scope of financial literacy programs may reduce customer financial resilience and create risks for portfolio management. Practices that strengthen social inclusion present strategic growth opportunities for the Bank. Inclusive financing and accessible service models enable reaching new customer segments and increasing social impact. Effective financial literacy programs support informed financial decisions, strengthening portfolio quality and economic resilience. In this context, social inclusion stands out as an area that supports both the Bank's social and financial goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to Society</li> <li>• UN Responsible Banking Progress Statement</li> </ul>
WATER	<p>From Yapi Kredi's perspective, water stress creates both direct and indirect impacts through operational processes and financed activities. Effectively managing the Bank's own operations and supply chain's dependence on water contributes to increasing resource efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, and strengthening sustainable business practices. At the same time, by financing customers operating in water-intensive sectors, the Bank has an indirect impact on the use of water resources, which is important in terms of promoting water management practices.</p> <p>Water scarcity and rising water costs can negatively impact the production and service continuity of customers operating in water-dependent sectors, potentially leading to weaker loan repayment performance, supply chain disruptions, and increased physical risks for the Bank. Furthermore, the potential increase in procurement costs due to the growing need to turn to alternative suppliers by clients may create additional pressure on financial performance.</p> <p>Proactive approaches to water stress present significant opportunities for the Bank. Financing technologies that increase water efficiency, water management-focused investments, and sustainable supply chain practices enables the Bank to expand its sustainable finance portfolio. Products and services developed in this context support customers in reducing their water-related risks while strengthening the Bank's environmental and financial risk management capacity. Thus, when addressed with the right strategies, water stress becomes an opportunity area that supports long-term value creation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> <li>• Performance Tables</li> </ul>

MATERIAL TOPICS RELEVANCE FOR YAPI KREDİ

MATERIAL TOPIC	RELEVANCE FOR YAPI KREDİ AND THE BANKING SECTOR	RELEVANT SECTION
<b>BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS</b>	<p>From the Bank's perspective, biodiversity and ecosystems directly impact its sphere of influence by monitoring the effects of financed projects on natural habitats and ecosystems. Adopting high environmental standards in sustainability-focused investments, such as renewable energy projects, contributes to managing environmental risks while strengthening the Bank's sustainable finance approach and supporting long-term environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Insufficient analysis of the potential impacts of projects on ecosystems may create risk areas such as natural habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, or disruption of ecosystem services. This situation brings with it risks that must be managed in terms of the Bank's sustainability goals and corporate reputation, along with increased environmental risks. In this context, regularly monitoring the environmental impacts of financed projects and developing preventive measures is considered a strategic necessity for risk management.</p> <p>Approaches that protect ecosystems and minimize environmental impacts present important areas of development for the Bank. This approach, which aims to reduce the environmental footprint of projects, ensures the diversification of sustainable finance products and the support of investments that are consistent with environmental criteria. Thus, financial resources are directed responsibly, strengthening risk management processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends, Their Impact on the Sector, and Yapi Kredi's Response</li> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> </ul>
<b>WASTE</b>	<p>The Bank's approach, which focuses on waste management and resource efficiency, directly shapes the environmental performance of projects financed under the circular economy. Directing projects in line with environmental criteria enables positive results to be achieved at the portfolio level and keeps environmental impacts under control. This process creates a concrete area of impact that supports the Bank's sustainable finance strategy.</p> <p>Failure to plan waste management and resource use in financed projects in line with environmental standards carries the risk of inefficient use of natural resources and increased environmental impacts. This situation has the potential to weaken the sustainability performance of the Bank's portfolio and create negative effects on long-term financial resilience through environmental risks. Effectively managing these risks and prioritizing projects that increase resource efficiency presents a strategic development opportunity. This approach ensures the responsible allocation of financial resources while paving the way for the diversification of sustainable finance products and the reduction of the environmental footprint.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> <li>• Performance Tables</li> </ul>
<b>WORKING CONDITIONS (VALUE CHAIN)</b>	<p>Working conditions in the value chain directly impact the Bank's service quality and operational process security. In this context, human rights and social standards in the supply chain and customer ecosystem are addressed in an integrated manner with the Bank's Code of Ethics and Human Rights Statement. This ensures that employees have access to rights such as fair wages, a safe working environment, and employee representation, thereby increasing stakeholder motivation. This situation, which contributes positively to the Bank's operational performance, makes working conditions an important area of influence.</p> <p>Inadequate compliance with human rights, social standards, and OHS criteria in the supply chain and customer operations is considered a factor that could pose a risk to the Bank's financial and operational stability. Shortcomings in fair remuneration and employee representation mechanisms can pave the way for various risks throughout the value chain. These risks may result in financial and operational impacts for the Bank through possible inconsistencies in the value chain.</p> <p>Strengthening human rights and social standards in the supply chain and customer operations presents an important opportunity to enhance the Bank's social performance and corporate reputation throughout the value chain, while reducing operational disruptions, improving service quality, and creating long-term sustainable value.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethics and Compliance</li> </ul>
<b>EQUAL TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>	<p>Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All contribute to preventing discrimination in recruitment and career management processes and to adopting an equitable approach towards all employees. Fair practices in remuneration, performance evaluation, and training processes support the strengthening of a corporate diversity and inclusion culture. In this context, employee development processes are considered to have a direct impact on the Bank's human capital.</p> <p>Failure to adequately reflect these principles in operational processes may lead to inefficient talent management, reduced employee engagement, and potential risks to overall performance. Insufficient consideration of diversity, equality, and inclusion criteria may result in risks such as loss of qualified workforce and decline in operational efficiency.</p> <p>Supporting equal access to development opportunities and career prospects for employees creates significant opportunities for retaining talent within the organization and increasing motivation. This approach paves the way for corporate processes to be conducted from a more inclusive and equitable perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being Here</li> </ul>
<b>ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS OF COMMUNITIES</b>	<p>The Bank's activities generate economic and social impacts on the communities in which it operates through financed projects, job creation, and support for local development. In addition, the Bank's social investments and volunteer activities directly contribute to social development, strengthening the relationship of trust established with the community. When these two areas are considered together, they enable the Bank to increase its impact potential not only as a financial actor but also as a responsible stakeholder aiming to generate social benefits. The social and economic contributions provided in this context are of a nature that can sustainably support corporate reputation and the foundation for social cooperation.</p> <p>Failure to adequately manage the potential negative impacts of projects on society is considered a risk area in terms of relations with local communities. Failure to meet stakeholder expectations and weak participation processes can lead to social tensions. This situation may result in increased reputation and operational risks for the Bank.</p> <p>Supporting projects that increase social benefit enables the Bank to promote sustainable development and establish long-term, trust-based relationships with communities. This approach also ensures that the Bank effectively directs its financial resources within the framework of social responsibility and strengthens projects that serve social benefit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible and Sustainable Finance</li> <li>• Contribution to the Society</li> <li>• UN Responsible Banking Progress Statement</li> </ul>

MATERIAL TOPIC	RELEVANCE FOR YAPI KREDİ AND THE BANKING SECTOR	RELEVANT SECTION
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION</b>	<p>The physical impacts of climate change have direct effects on the Bank's loan portfolio and operations. Acute and physical risks linked to climate, such as sudden weather events, extreme temperatures, or floods, can have financial consequences on asset quality, collateral structure, and repayment performance. The fact that a large portion of the Bank's emissions stem from financed activities makes adapting to climate change within the value chain critical. Therefore, adapting to climate change constitutes an important area of impact for the Bank.</p> <p>Climate-related physical impacts and inefficiencies in the value chain constitute important risk areas that the Bank must manage. Customers operating in climate-sensitive sectors may be vulnerable to extreme weather conditions or the effects of long-term climate change. This situation may pose risks that could lead to disruptions in loan repayments and an increase in portfolio risk. Furthermore, internal control and risk management mechanisms that do not cover climate risks may create potential risk areas in terms of financial stability and regulatory compliance.</p> <p>Integrating climate risks into credit allocation and monitoring processes, establishing additional control mechanisms for climate-sensitive sectors, and strengthening risk management and internal control structures constitute strategic development areas for the Bank. This approach brings opportunities such as prioritizing climate-resilient investments and diversifying green financing products. These processes enable the Bank to more effectively mitigate climate-related physical risks and ensure its financial stability. Thus, the climate change adaptation process stands out for the Bank in terms of both managing risks and creating opportunities within the scope of sustainable finance practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk Management</li> <li>• Environmental Impact Management</li> </ul>
<b>CORPORATE CULTURE</b>	<p>The Bank's corporate culture directly impacts operational and strategic processes through the internalization of values by employees and the adoption of Ethical Rules and Working Principles. Strengthening the ethical corporate culture ensures that employee behavior complies with standards, thereby enhancing the reliability and transparency of business processes and determining the Bank's capacity for impact in the areas of compliance and reputation.</p> <p>The insufficient adoption of ethical standards and corporate values throughout the organization is considered a risk area that could lead to an increase in compliance risks such as ethical violations and non-compliance with legislation and regulatory requirements. Failure to ensure transparency, accuracy, and consistency in reporting processes has the potential to affect the reliability of the Bank's sustainability disclosures and, consequently, stakeholder perception.</p> <p>Ethical employee behavior enables regulatory compliance and transparent reporting processes to be secured, creating opportunities by supporting the accurate communication of the Bank's sustainability performance. This approach facilitates the integration of a responsible business culture into corporate decision-making processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethics and Compliance</li> </ul>
<b>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b>	<p>From the Bank's perspective, digital transformation and innovation increase operational efficiency and ensure effective management of resource utilization through the digitization and automation of business processes; therefore, digital transformation constitutes an important area of impact for the Bank. The use of next-generation technologies accelerates business processes, optimizes the cost structure, and enhances service quality. Digital transformation has a direct impact on the Bank's customer experience, operational efficiency, risk management, and product development capacity. Innovation capabilities determine the Bank's ability to adapt to changing customer expectations and technological developments.</p> <p>Inadequate execution of digital transformation processes or ineffective use of technologies creates a risk area that can lead to errors and delays in business processes, causing operational disruptions. The lack of data management and security mechanisms is considered a situation that can increase cyber and data security risks, negatively affecting the customer experience in services offered through digital channels.</p> <p>The effective use of next-generation technologies presents an important opportunity to enhance the customer experience with innovative products and services offered through digital channels. In this way, the Bank can increase operational efficiency and cost optimization through digitalization, while also evaluating opportunities for sustainable financial growth and innovation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technological Risks and Cybersecurity</li> <li>• Limitless Banking</li> </ul>
<b>CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY</b>	<p>Anti-corruption and anti-bribery practices have a direct impact on the Bank's corporate governance and stakeholder trust. Risk monitoring and reporting mechanisms implemented within the framework of the Code of Ethics and Compliance Policy enhance the transparency of processes and strengthen accountability, thereby contributing to the protection of the Bank's reputation.</p> <p>Failure to detect potential violations early or insufficient use of reporting mechanisms carries risks such as legal sanctions, financial losses, and decreased stakeholder confidence. This situation has the potential to pose a significant risk to the Bank in terms of regulatory compliance and operational risk management.</p> <p>The effective implementation of ethical and transparent business processes creates strategic opportunities that strengthen reliability and sustainable management practices for the Bank. In this context, a strong ethical culture and internal control structure reinforce institutional trust, while transparent and accountable governance practices contribute to increased investor confidence. Furthermore, compliance with international standards provides a competitive advantage in funding and cooperation processes. This approach enables the Bank to strengthen its relationships with stakeholders, optimize regulatory compliance processes, and ensure long-term financial stability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethics and Compliance</li> </ul>

### INTEGRATION WITH RISK MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

The findings of the Double Materiality Assessment were addressed in relation to Yapı Kredi's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). ESG-based risks were assessed holistically alongside strategic, operational, credit, market, and reputation risks, with each material topic linked to the relevant risk categories.

Yapı Kredi's risk management framework consists of the following components: risk governance, scope definition, risk identification, risk profile analysis, risk appetite determination, risk monitoring, and reporting. This structure is not limited to regulatory compliance but is integrated with business processes and decision-making mechanisms. Physical and transition risks related to climate change and energy transition are included in financial analysis processes, while the relationship between issues such as data security, ethical compliance, and social inclusion and operational and reputational risks has been assessed.

To support effective risk management, risk expertise capacities are being developed, and investments are being made in risk system infrastructures. Analysis, monitoring, and control mechanisms are strengthened through automated reporting and validation processes. The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is conducted in compliance with Basel III regulations and the BRSA Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) standards, supporting forward-looking capital planning. In addition, efforts are underway to integrate ESG risks into the corporate risk management structure through the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System.

The results obtained within the scope of the Double Materiality Assessment support the existing framework for sustainability practices currently implemented at Yapı Kredi. Efforts to integrate the sustainability strategy into operational processes are planned to continue in the coming period. The outcomes of this assessment are expected to contribute to these efforts and to the development of sustainable finance practices, capital allocation processes, stakeholder communication, and risk reporting mechanisms.

### CORPORATE RISK MANAGEMENT AND MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY TOPICS

MATERIAL TOPIC	RISK CATEGORY	RELATED COMMITTEES	RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS
Climate Change Mitigation	Environmental and Social Risk, Strategic Risk	Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	ESRA, EL (Exclusion List), RAF, Stress Tests (Climate Scenarios)
Energy	Operational Risk	Sustainability Committee, Cost Management and Efficiency Committee	Operational Risk Policy, Energy Efficiency Control Plans, Internal Control System
Circular Economy	Operational Risk, Environmental Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Resource Efficiency Plan, Internal Control and Monitoring Mechanism
Working Conditions	Strategic Risk, Operational Risk	Remuneration Committee, Corporate Governance Committee	Human Resources Policy, Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Compliance and Internal Control Policy
Information-related Impacts on Consumers and/or end-users	Technology and Cybersecurity Risk	Information Security Committee, Audit Committee	Information Security Policy, Personal Data Protection Policy, Business Plan
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Reputation Risk, Strategic Risk	Sustainability Committee	Sustainable Finance Policy, RAF
Water	Environmental and Social Risk, Strategic Risk	Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Zero Waste System, Social and Environmental Impact Assessments, Environment, Energy and Water Policy, Reputation Risk Policy, Credit Policy
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Environmental and Social Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Social and Environmental Impact Assessments, ISEDES Scenario Analyses
Waste	Environmental and Social Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Zero Waste System, Social and Environmental Impact Assessments, Environment, Energy and Water Policy
Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Operational Risk, Environmental and Social Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Sustainable Procurement Policy, Supplier Risk Assessment Procedure
Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Reputational Risk, Compliance Risk	Ethics Committee, Corporate Governance Committee	Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Compliance Policy, Internal Control Policy
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	Credit Risk, Environmental and Social Risk, Reputational Risk, Strategic Risk	Credit Committee, Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Credit Policy, RAF, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, RAF - Reputation Risk Limits, Monitoring and Reporting Procedures
Climate Change Adaptation	Environmental and Social Risk, Operational Risk	Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	Climate Risk Management Procedures, RAF, Resilience Tests under ISEDES
Corporate Culture	Strategic Risk, Reputation Risk	Corporate Governance Committee, Ethics Committee	Corporate Governance Principles, Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Remuneration Policy - Risk-Aligned Incentives
Digital Transformation	Technology Risk, Operational Risk	Information Systems Steering Committee	IT Risk Management Policy, Information Systems Continuity Plan, Model Risk Management Principles
Corruption and Bribery	Compliance Risk, Reputation Risk	Audit Committee, Ethics Committee	Compliance Policy, Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Internal Control and Audit Procedures, Ethics Hotline

STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION METHODS

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	INTERACTION CHANNELS / TOUCHPOINTS	FREQUENCY OF ENGAGEMENT
Senior Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board of Directors and Executive Committee meetings</li> <li>Strategy and target review sessions</li> <li>Risk, compliance and internal control reporting</li> <li>Management performance dashboards</li> </ul>	Monthly / Quarterly / Ad-hoc
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intranet and corporate portal</li> <li>Internal communication emails and announcements</li> <li>Employee experience and satisfaction surveys</li> <li>Performance and talent management discussions</li> <li>Training and development programs</li> <li>Ethics hotline and feedback mechanisms</li> <li>Internal corporate events</li> </ul>	Continuous / Monthly / Annual
Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Assembly meetings</li> <li>Financial and integrated reports</li> <li>Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) notifications</li> <li>Corporate website - Investor Relations</li> </ul>	Annual / Quarterly / Ad-hoc
Analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial results briefing meetings</li> <li>Analyst presentations and teleconference</li> <li>One-on-one analyst meetings</li> <li>Investor relations document sharing</li> </ul>	Quarterly / Ad-hoc
Public Authorities and Regulatory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal and regulatory reporting (BSRABDDK, CBRTTCMB, CMBTSPK, MASAK vb.)</li> <li>Audits and inspections</li> <li>Official correspondence and meetings</li> <li>Regulatory compliance activities</li> </ul>	Continuous / Ad-hoc
Creditors and Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Credit and correspondent banking relationships</li> <li>Financing and limit evaluation meetings</li> <li>Due diligence processes</li> <li>Financial data and report sharing</li> </ul>	Quarterly / Ad-hoc
Rating Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rating process communications</li> <li>Management presentations</li> <li>Financial and risk data sharing</li> </ul>	Annual / Ad-hoc
Subsidiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group and subsidiary coordination meetings</li> <li>Joint performance monitoring processes</li> <li>Project and integration meetings</li> <li>Risk and compliance assessments</li> </ul>	Monthly / Quarterly
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branches and relationship managers</li> <li>Call center</li> <li>Mobile and internet banking</li> <li>Digital feedback and complaint management</li> <li>Satisfaction surveys</li> </ul>	Continuous / Monthly
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplier selection and evaluation processes</li> <li>Contract and SLA management</li> <li>Performance and quality meetings</li> <li>Audit and compliance meetings</li> </ul>	Annual / Ad-hoc
Business Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business partnership agreements</li> <li>Joint product and project meetings</li> <li>Performance and results evaluations</li> </ul>	Project-based / Ad-hoc
Koç Holding Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community communication channels</li> <li>Joint events and programs</li> <li>Community training and social impact projects</li> </ul>	Continuous / Annual
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate social responsibility and sustainability projects</li> <li>Sponsorships</li> <li>Workshops and stakeholder meetings</li> </ul>	Project-based/ Annual
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Press releases</li> <li>Press conferences</li> <li>Interviews</li> <li>Corporate announcements and event invitations</li> </ul>	Ad-hoc
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University collaborations and protocols</li> <li>Joint research and training projects</li> <li>Internship and talent programs</li> <li>Financial literacy and training activities</li> </ul>	Annual / Project-based

MATERIAL SUSTAINABILITY TOPICS AND SDG MAPPING

MATERIAL TOPICS	RELATED CAPITAL ELEMENTS	RELATED SDGs
Climate Change Mitigation	Natural Capital	7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15
Energy	Manufactured Capital, Natural Capital	7, 9, 11, 12, 13
Circular Economy	Natural Capital, Financial Capital	8, 9, 12
Working Conditions	Human Capital	3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16
Information-Related Impacts on Consumers and/or End-Users	Social and Relationship Capital, Intellectual Capital	9, 12, 16
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Social and Relationship Capital	5, 8, 10, 16
Water	Natural Capital, Financial Capital	6, 11, 12, 13, 14
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Natural Capital	13, 14, 15
Waste	Manufactured Capital, Natural Capital	6, 11, 12, 13
Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Social and Relationship Capital	5, 8, 9, 10
Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Human Capital, Social and Relationship Capital, Intellectual Capital	5, 8, 10, 16
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	Social and Relationship Capital	1, 8, 10, 11, 16
Climate Change Adaptation	Natural Capital, Manufactured Capital	6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15
Corporate Culture	Intellectual Capital	5, 8, 10
Digital Transformation	Intellectual Capital, Manufactured Capital	8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17
Corruption and Bribery	Social and Relationship Capital	8, 10, 16, 17

# Stakeholder Relations

While determining its business strategy and priorities, Yapı Kredi defines the expectations of its internal and external stakeholders and considers the short, medium and long term value that its activities create on its stakeholders.

Analyzing the priorities and expectations of stakeholders for Yapı Kredi enables the Bank to better manage risks and opportunities. The Bank embraces the concept of effective and two-way communication with its stakeholders, which are grouped as shareholders and investors, employees, customers, regulatory and supervisory institutions, financial institutions and creditors, international enterprises, chambers of commerce and unions, suppliers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and research institutions, and the media.

Customers are at the center of Yapı Kredi's business model as one of the most important stakeholder groups. The Bank considers its customers' feedback, and improves and enhances customer experience and the value proposition delivered to them. You can find detailed information about how customer opinions are integrated into all processes and about communication with customers in the Customer Experience section.

Human capital is the most important asset that serves as the foundation of Yapı Kredi's sustainability. In order to meet the expectations of its employees and to prepare for the business world of the future, Yapı Kredi regularly improves its working model, employee training and development programs, and the fringe benefits offered to its employees. You can find detailed information on communication methods with employees and Yapı Kredi's investments in human capital development in the [Talented and Committed Employees section](#).

While determining its business strategy and priorities, Yapı Kredi defines the expectations of its internal and external stakeholders and considers the short, medium and long term value that its activities create on its stakeholders.

The Investor Relations Department is responsible for relations with shareholders. In 2025, within the scope of relations with shareholders, the Investor Relations Department organized 3 analyst day meetings and contacted over 500 investors. Moreover, the Department participated in 16 conferences and 4 roadshows to meet with current and potential investors while informing shareholders about current developments.

Aware of the importance of multistakeholder communication and cooperation, Yapı Kredi actively engages in sectoral initiatives and non-governmental organizations. To this end, the Bank joins and contributes to national and international initiatives on sustainability.

Since 2017, Yapı Kredi has been a member of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and is a founding signatory of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB) established under the UNEP FI. Actively participating in UN PRB's working groups, the Bank cooperates and shares experience in the field of sustainability with other banks at the international level. Moreover, the Bank became a founding signatory to the new initiative of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking in the field of "Financial

Health and Inclusion" in 2021. Accordingly, the Bank carries out activities to increase the financial literacy of disadvantaged groups and increase their access to financial products. Yapı Kredi regularly and transparently reports developments in this area every year. You can find detailed information in the [Yapı Kredi United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking Progress Statement section](#).

In 2023, the Bank became a signatory of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) established by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), committing to aligning its portfolio with net-zero emissions targets in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement by 2050. In line with this commitment, in 2024, it set NZBA-compliant targets and published a roadmap to achieve these goals.

Becoming a member of the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation in 2023, Yapı Kredi became the first finance company from Türkiye to become a member of this foundation and started to take an active part in its working groups.

As a member of the Banks Association of Turkey (BAT), the Bank actively participates in all the activities of the association and is represented on the Board of Directors of the BAT. In addition, the Bank is a member of the "Sustainability Working Group", one of the continuous working groups of the BAT, and actively participates in all the studies carried out under this group.

Yapı Kredi is also an active member of the Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSİAD) Energy, Environment and Climate Change Working Group, and participates in the Energy, Environment and Net Zero Policies Sub-Working Groups of the relevant working group. Moreover, the Bank is an active member of the Gender Equality Sub-Working Group under Social Development Group. Through TÜSİAD working groups, Yapı Kredi enters into collaborations with various public institutions, non-governmental organizations and international organizations. Yapı Kredi contributes to TÜSİAD opinion papers according to the agenda of the working groups, and supports reports and research related to its fields of activity.

Aware of the importance of multistakeholder communication and cooperation, Yapı Kredi actively engages in sectoral initiatives and non-governmental organizations.

As a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative, Yapı Kredi follows up the Sustainable Finance, Diversity and Inclusion, Gender Equality and Environment Working Groups operating under the Global Compact Turkey. In 2017, within the scope of the activities of the Global Compact Turkey Sustainable Finance Working Group, the Bank became the founding signatory of the Global Compact Turkey's Declaration of Sustainable Finance in cooperation with the sector. The Bank contributes to updating the declaration in the light of sustainable finance developments.

Since the 2019 reporting period, Yapı Kredi has been presenting its financial and non-financial data to its stakeholders in annual integrated reports based on the shared value creation model. In this context, the Bank is a member of the Integrated Reporting Turkey Network (ERTA) with the aim of contributing to the development of integrated reporting and integrated thinking system in Turkey.

Yapı Kredi actively participates in seminars, panels, conferences and workshops organized by the Turkish Investor Relations Society (TÜYİD) to closely monitor the developments in investor relations in Turkey and in the world.

Yapı Kredi is also a member of the Ethics and Reputation Society (TEİD). The Bank attends the training and working group activities of TEİD.

**CORPORATE MEMBERSHIPS AND INITIATIVES**

- Interbank Card Center (BKM)
- United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)
- United Nations Generation Equality Forum
- United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking (UN PRB)
- United Nations Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA)
- Finance for Biodiversity Foundation (FfB Foundation)
- Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association (TURMEPA)
- Foreign Economic Relations Board (DEİK)
- Integrated Reporting Turkey Network (ERTA)
- Ethics and Reputation Society (TEİD)
- Financial Literacy and Inclusion Association (FODER)
- Global Compact Turkey
- Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (bcSDTürkiye)
- Economic Research Foundation (IAV)
- İstanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts (İKSV)
- Equality at Work Platform and Declaration
- İzmir Foundation for Culture Arts and Education (İKSEV)
- Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs)
- Credit Reference Agency (KKB)
- Corporate Communication Professionals Association (KID)
- Corporate Volunteers Association (ÖSGD)
- Advertisers Association (RVD)
- Advertising and Marketing Communications Association (REPİD)
- Foreign Trade Association of Turkey (TURKTRADE)
- Turkish Family Health and Planning Foundation (TAPV)
- Banks Association of Turkey (TBB)
- Learning and Development Association of Turkey (TEGEP)
- Educational Volunteers Foundation of Turkey (TEGV)
- Corporate Governance Association of Turkey (TKYD)
- International Chamber of Commerce - Turkey (ICC)
- Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSİAD)
- Institute of International Finance (IIF)
- Turkish Capital Markets Association (TCMA)
- Turkish Investor Relations Society (TÜYİD)

# Risk Management

Risk management is essential to capitalize on opportunities by following up global trends, to stand out in the competitive environment, and to improve economic, social and governance performances. Aware of the role of risk management in long-term sustainable growth, Yapı Kredi takes steps to create an effective risk management structure and risk culture.

Risk management is carried out by 131 employees under the management of the Audit Committee to, on an individual and consolidated basis, measure, monitor, report and control the risks that the Bank may encounter, taking into account international legal regulations, and using methods in accordance with national legislation. The highest-ranked manager responsible for risk management is the Assistant General Manager for Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management. Risk management consists of Credit Risk Planning, Modeling and Reporting, Credit Risk Strategies and Operational Risk, Market Risk and Risk Validation, all reporting to the Head of Risk Management.

Yapı Kredi ensures accurate and healthy strategic risk management through corporate functions and management committees. In this process, the Board of Directors sets up and oversees all control mechanisms and processes necessary for successfully implementing targets and strategies.

**EMERGING RISKS****Climate Risk**

With the increasing use of fossil fuels and deforestation, climate change has become the greatest risk factor threatening the world, with its effects being felt globally in all areas. According to the Global Risks Report 2025 published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), the four most serious risks that will affect the world over the next 10 years are directly linked to climate change. In light of these findings, Yapı Kredi considers climate change as a risk that

Yapı Kredi ensures accurate and healthy strategic risk management through corporate functions and management committees.

is expected to continue in the short and long term and whose importance is increasing. Therefore, climate change adaptation is among Yapı Kredi's strategic focus areas.

The Bank manages climate risks through the Sustainability Committee, chaired by an independent member of the Board of Directors and including senior management, and its sub-working groups, under the leadership of the Board of Directors. The Climate-Related Risk Management Working Group is responsible for conducting climate risk-related work within the scope of legal reporting and regulations, integrating climate risks into the economic capital, internal capital adequacy assesment process (ICAAP), and stress tests, and determining, monitoring, and reporting climate risk-related risk appetite metrics.

In the assessment of physical and transition risks in the Bank's credit portfolio, the Guidelines on the Management of Climate-Related Financial Risks published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and the Guide on the Development of Heat Map Methodologies published by the Turkish Banks Association (TBA) in November 2024 are considered in the assessment of the Bank's credit portfolio's physical and transition risks. Accordingly, the Bank considers, as physical risk, the potential revenue losses that water-dependent sectors may face due to water stress; and, as transition risk, the additional costs that companies may be exposed to due to the Carbon Border

Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and the Emissions Trading System (ETS) planned to be established in Turkey. In line with the relevant risks, credit portfolio analysis is conducted for the short, medium, and long term, and risk metrics are regularly monitored.

The Bank provides detailed explanations in its 2024 TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report regarding the management of climate change-related risks and opportunities, including how they are integrated into risk management processes, the metrics and targets for identified climate risks and opportunities, as well as the actions taken. The Bank plans to make annual disclosures on physical and transition risks related to climate change in its TSRS compliant sustainability reports in the coming periods. In addition, it aims to continue to regularly monitor metrics related to these risks and report them to the relevant committees.

The Bank, within the scope of the Circular on the Calculation of Banks' Green Asset Ratio, established by the BRSA to measure Banks' contribution to the financing of environmentally sustainable economic activities and published in the Official Gazette on April 2025, has identified compliant and eligible assets in its portfolios and submitted its initial reports to the BDDK for June and September 2025.

Issues related to risky areas and sensitive sectors (non-environmentally friendly organizations, nuclear energy, mining and thermal power plant industry, water infrastructure and dam industry, etc.) are defined in accordance with the general principles of reputation risk management and are also evaluated within the scope of the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) system. At this point, it is important to raise awareness among real sector companies about the physical risks they may face and to encourage them to adopt lower-emission technologies and investments. Increasing the resilience of customers against the physical risks they may be exposed to and encouraging them to comply with net zero requires the banking sector to develop innovative credit products.

### Business Interruption Risk During Disasters

The Bank defines 'disaster' as situations that occur as a result of not being prepared for emergencies and not being able to respond in a timely manner, that generally affect the majority of the society, that cause social, physical and economic losses, and that

In particular, the earthquake risk is considered one of the most important risks for the Bank, and Yapı Kredi plans and implements various actions to reduce the impact of this risk on the Bank's resources.

are caused by nature or humans. The definition of disaster covers earthquakes, landslides, floods, rockfalls and avalanches. A disaster may damage the Bank's employees, facilities, assets, suppliers and service providers, may interrupt access to systems and may affect the supply chain. Bank services may be interrupted due to these effects. In particular, the earthquake risk is considered one of the most important risks for the Bank, and Yapı Kredi plans and implements various actions to reduce the impact of this risk on the Bank's resources.

The Business Continuity Committee is responsible for planning what needs to be done in an emergency and crisis to take effective actions in the event of a disaster, crisis or interruption; implementing plans to protect reputation, brand value, value creating activities and stakeholder interests; and recommend actions for ensuring the continuity of critical operations and their recovery within the targeted time frame. The Committee meets at least four times a year, and the number of meetings is increased when necessary.

The Bank has a "Business Continuity Management Policy" covering the regulations to be implemented in Business Continuity Management as well as a "Business Continuity Management Plan" covering Emergency, Crisis Management, Business Recovery, Crisis Communication, IT Emergency and Continuity Plans. Under the business continuity activities, regular trainings are offered to employees depending on their tasks and responsibilities.

Under the Emergency Management, Emergency Teams are responsible for the coordination of emergency response teams after a disaster or emergency and these teams receive special training to fulfill their duties. In case of crisis, the Crisis

Management Team makes critical decisions on issues such as stopping and restricting operations, crisis communication, managing systems from the Emergency Center, transferring employees to alternative locations, their possible needs, and returning to normal, etc. The Yapı Kredi Search and Rescue Team (YAKUT) is a team established with the aim of executing the search and rescue activities that the Bank's employees will need during and after a disaster. Yapı Kredi established a Yapı Kredi Disaster Line to enable the employees to reach YAKUT in case of disasters. If a live search and rescue operation is required in emergencies, YAKUT provides the necessary coordination according to the location, size and scope of the incident.

### Technology and Cyber Security Risk

Today, technology risk and cyber security have become even more important due to security and regulation needs, increasing threats and expanding networks. Yapı Kredi may be exposed to accessibility, integrity and confidentiality risks arising from technology risks, since the Bank uses information technologies intensively as part of its operations.

Various factors such as malware, ransomware, data breaches, and use of outdated equipment are considered as technology risk. With technology risk management and risk mitigation, the Bank's security gaps are eliminated and possible risks can be prevented. The successful management of technology risks that may cause disruptions in the Bank's business processes enables improved business continuity by finding agile solutions to risk incidents, thus preventing financial and reputational losses.

With the Information Technologies Risk Management Process developed to analyze, reduce, monitor and report the information technology risk, Yapı Kredi tries to bring the technology risk to a tolerable level, taking into account the current security management and potential breaches. Risks are defined and risk is rated according to probability and impact value in the light of vulnerabilities and control environment. Yapı Kredi has created metrics and risk indicators to measure whether the risk is within tolerance. These metrics and risk indicators are closely monitored, and additional actions are taken for risks when necessary. In addition, the Bank follows the compliance requirements of IT processes with legal regulations and relevant standards. Yapı Kredi is regularly audited every year in accordance with regulations and the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (COBIT).

In order to ensure business continuity at Yapı Kredi, an Information Technologies Emergency and Continuity plan is developed and launched in line with the needs of customers and other stakeholders.

In order to ensure business continuity at Yapı Kredi, an Information Technologies Emergency and Continuity plan is developed and launched in line with the needs of customers and other stakeholders. Yapı Kredi determines the impact of potential incidents, develop appropriate recovery strategies and plans to ensure the continuity of products and services, and take necessary precautions through training, implementation, maintenance and review. Under the Business Continuity Management Plan, the Bank prepares and annually reviews the necessary plans to make the critical processes interrupted in the event of an emergency operational again within the specified recovery time target period.

The Bank's Disaster Recovery Center is located in a different city, away from the Head Office locations, in order not to be subject to the same risks geographically, and is designed to back up all critical systems and data. Disaster recovery tests (transition tests from live environment to Disaster Recovery Center) are carried out at least once a year. After extraordinary situations, lessons learned during the operation of the plan and procedures are reviewed and necessary updates are made, if any.

Yapı Kredi manages information systems and data security under relevant policies and processes. Data are classified according to confidentiality, integrity and accessibility values and security measures are taken, if required. The Bank designs data leak detection and prevention controls. The Information Security Committee carries out the activities of establishing, updating and implementing the information security policies in the Bank on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Data sharing with third-party companies at Yapı Kredi is also kept under control in line with regulations and internal bank policies. All employees receive trainings on information security awareness

and Personal Data Protection Law, cyber security bulletins and information security announcements are published, and the awareness of employees is raised.

The Bank carries out monitoring activities 24/7 to detect and prevent cyber attacks. Security trail logs collected from all products are subject to correlation rules, which makes the detection and prevention of cyber incidents possible.

### Critical Human Resources Risk

Finding and retaining talent is considered one of the most important risks for the next decade. Therefore, talent management has become a strategic priority not only for the human resources department but also for risk management.

Skill management also covers strategy, corporate culture, being a learning organization, technology, management philosophy and system. Yapı Kredi considers understanding the business expectations of Y and Z generations, developing value propositions for them, and adapting, training, retaining and backing up the same among the material issues of risk management.

Today's business challenges prove the necessity of having competent human resources, being able to act quickly and designing an "agile and adaptable model" focused on technology. In particular, the risk of having insufficient or incompetent human resources, loss of critical human resources and not backing up critical human resources leads to the risk of limiting success in operational targets. To this end, due to the increase in the use of technology and digitalization in human resources management processes (hiring, development, retention, etc.), a global human resources management approach should be adopted, and technology-oriented and data-supported decision mechanisms should be prioritized.

Yapı Kredi manages the transformation in human resources with the vision defined in terms of acquiring the competent human resources that the Bank will need as soon as possible. The Bank's Human Resources started to implement new practices related to the transformation in human resources in all areas from employer branding to recruitment, from training-development practices to career management, from performance and leadership development to employee loyalty-motivation. Accordingly, the

Yapı Kredi considers understanding the business expectations of Y and Z generations, developing value proposition for them, and adapting, training, retaining and backing up the same among the material issues of risk management.

Bank designs risk reduction actions through training, workshops and coaching projects, which are implemented with broad participation. Moreover, the Bank periodically monitors the targets set for human resources and the realization of the targets.

Yapı Kredi places great importance to human resources in terms of operational risk, reputation risk and business continuity management. To this end, the Bank carefully examines the qualifications of employees, their educational status, satisfaction and loyalty levels, expectations, problems in the media and social media, employee turnover rates, gender balance, critical positions and backup situations, equipment needs and communication strategies. Moreover, Yapı Kredi attaches the utmost importance to employee safety and health in emergencies or unexpected situations. These studies are carried out by defining business impact analyses, business recovery, emergency strategies as well as key risk indicators, and by regularly monitoring these indicators.

In addition, possible complaints about employee rights violations, negative working conditions, intimidation, and faulty managerial attitudes that may occur in the working environment are forwarded to the Ethics Line under the Internal Audit Management, and actions are taken within the framework of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Policy.

### RISK CULTURE AT YAPI KREDİ

The Bank's Risk Management Framework consists of the following components: risk governance, definition of scope and identification of risk, evaluation of the risk profile, determining the risk appetite, monitoring, and reporting. For effective risk management, the Bank trains internal experts, and makes

investments to establish risk system infrastructures. The Bank carries out activities to create a risk management infrastructure that seeks not only to achieve regulatory compliance but also allows monitoring and measuring independently from executive functions, supports business and decision-making processes, and is integrated with day-to-day operations.

Automated reporting and validations are conducted for effective analysis, monitoring and control mechanisms. The employees are enabled to embrace the risk culture with the policies established, processes defined, targets, responsibilities and regular trainings. In order to establish a common risk culture across its subsidiaries, Yapı Kredi acts with the principle of maximum compliance in relation to risk management activities. The Bank provides the necessary coordination in line with the responsibility of ensuring effective risk management suitable for the structure, complexity and risks of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Risk management strategy of the Bank aims to ensure the optimized use of the capital by measuring risks with methods complying with international standards and local regulations and maintaining risk-return balance in line with the sustainable growth target, and to secure sustainable growth within this balance. The Bank's risk management approach, namely the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), is based on solid risk management methods, and prospective planning and capital assessment based on the risk profile.

The Bank adopts a forward-looking capital planning approach to enable the Bank to continue operations in case of losses due to contingencies or deteriorations in the market. The most advanced international practices are utilized to identify, measure, analyze and control risks. The process of defining the risk and determining the appropriate measurement method has a dynamic structure, where risk management is improved based on advanced international practices and analyses used by the Bank are updated parallel to the business evolution. A risk appetite framework integrated with the budgeting process is designed to optimize the operations while achieving the budget targets set for the Bank, thus, taking the proper risk positions.

Yapı Kredi regularly and annually reviews the Lending Policies, which reflect the Bank, asset quality, effective risk management

and regulatory compliance strategy. Lending Policies cover common standards, restrictions and principles applicable across the Bank, including all practices in relation to credits management.

In addition, the rating / scoring systems are also regularly updated and improved. The Bank adopts a forward-looking capital planning approach to enable the Bank to continue operations in case of losses due to contingencies or deteriorations in the market.

As part of the Bank's risk management activities, the Bank prepares the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Report and submits the report to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) pursuant to "Regulation on Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Banks" published by the BRSA in accordance with Basel III guidelines. The Total Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of Yapı Kredi exceeds the regulatory and internal limit and triggering levels. This ratio is annually approved by the Board of Directors and closely monitored in terms of its conformity to threshold levels.

### RISKS

To identify the Bank's risk exposure, the Bank takes into consideration its main fields of activity, competitive environment, regulatory framework, best practices by international banks, and cost-benefit analysis in relation to the measurement of the risk exposure.

### Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to possible loss that the Bank may be exposed to due to the borrower's failure to timely fulfill its contractual obligations in part or in whole.

Under the credit risk management, Yapı Kredi aims to measure, mitigate and take necessary precautions against the credit risk by using efficient and smooth rating / scoring models, strategies and processes. Internal rating models used for measuring credit risks are designed in accordance with the criteria set forth in the "Communiqué on Calculation of the Risk Weighted Exposure Amount for Credit Risk by Internal Ratings-Based Approaches" published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA). Following the approval of the BRSA, the Bank, as of June 30, 2021, started to calculate capital adequacy ratios with the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach using these internal rating models. With this development, Yapı Kredi became the first bank in Türkiye to adopt the IRB approach.

Yapı Kredi uses the following primary strategies for Credit Risk:

- Effectively implementing the Credit Policies Guidelines to ensure the continuity of the common risk management approach adopted across the Bank
- Directing the credit portfolio to less risky sectors
- Avoiding excessive concentration in group risks and strictly adhering to the applicable legal limits
- Focusing on customers with better ratings
- Avoiding transactions that will cause high credit risk and reputational risk
- Managing the country risk in accordance with the defined strategy, policy and implementation procedures

In addition to financial credit risks, Yapı Kredi evaluates possible environmental and social risks of investments such as environmental, human rights, ethical and corruption risks. New investments and projects to be financed are handled under the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment System.

You can find detailed information on the management of the loans extended with respect to environmental and social risks in the section titled [Responsible and Sustainable Finance](#).

### Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of the counterparty to a financial agreement to lapse into default before the due date specified in the agreement and its failure to fulfill its contractual payment obligations. Agreements subject to CCR are agreements concluded individually between the parties, such as over-the-counter derivatives agreements and margin trading.

Yapı Kredi daily calculates and monitors amounts involved in counterparty credit risk, using the most advanced methods provided for by international regulations. The calculations take into account the current market conditions and various stress scenarios.

Risks subject to counterparty credit risk is ultimately a credit risk and is a part of the Bank's general credit risk monitoring / followup processes.

### Credit Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk refers to exposure to potential losses at a magnitude that might hinder the Bank from carrying out its core activities in a healthy manner due to the concentration of risk in a certain loan or group. Monthly reports prepared for analyzing and monitoring credit concentrations at the Bank with respect to sectors, currencies, countries, geographical distribution etc. and for taking action when necessary are regularly shared to be used by sales / marketing and credit allocation departments, as well as by compliance, internal control and risk management units. The reporting aims to analyze the Bank's credit portfolio to avoid the concentration risk by monitoring the performance of the credit portfolio, and to take necessary actions. Moreover, the Bank has introduced the group- based threshold value methodology, and credit concentrations at large groups are monitored and reported to the senior management regularly in line with the Group-Based Threshold Value methodology.

### Residual Risk

Residual risk refers to risks that occur when the credit risk mitigation techniques used turn out to be less effective than projected. For residual risk management at Yapı Kredi, adequate liquidity and validation of collateral valuation is monitored regularly at least once a year, and monitoring and revaluation frequency is increased in case of major changes in market conditions. In addition, the Bank's units regularly update collaterals, and apply the rules on reviews in line with the regulations and communiqués published by the BRSA.

### Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from errors, violations, interruptions or damages caused by internal processes, employees and systems or external events.

Updated in 2025, Yapı Kredi's Operational Risk Management Policy covers groupwide principles and standards regarding operational risk management structure; strategies concerning operational risk control, measurement and management system practices as well as the frequency, content and addressees of operational risk reports.

The Business Continuity Management Policy aims to minimize the systemic risks that may be caused by suppliers, natural disasters, etc. that may threaten the continuity of the Bank's operations, and

Risk culture and awareness are improved by means of the operational risk strategies and training programs developed by the Bank.

to ensure the operationalization of critical products and services under acceptable times in case of possible interruptions. The Business Continuity Management Policy is regularly updated and submitted for the approval of the Board of Directors.

Operational risks are quantified in accordance with Basel II's advanced measurement methods. To this end, the Bank's operational risk losses and key risk indicators are monitored, scenario analyses are performed, and risk-based insurance management activities are carried out. Operational risk limits are determined based on the risk appetite, approved by the Board of Directors, and monitored throughout the year. The Bank carries out the risk assessment of support services, outsourced services and new products and prepares a risk inventory of information technologies. Risk is mitigated by preparing action plans and business continuity plans for potential disasters such as the Marmara earthquake, pandemic, etc. Risk culture and awareness are improved by means of the operational risk strategies and training programs developed by the Bank. Activities conducted in relation to operational risk and business continuity are periodically submitted to the Audit Committee, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors.

Yapı Kredi also takes into account environmental, social and climate change-related risks in addition to other risk factors under the operational risk and business continuity management. The Bank aims to detect, measure, mitigate through action, and report these risks.

### Reputational Risk

The Reputational Risk Management Policy published in 2013 to define the fundamental principles and procedures for controlling, measuring and mitigating reputational risks is updated annually in view of legal and internal standards. The Policy was last updated in 2025. The Policy focuses on reputational risk control system for establishing and maintaining effective reputational

risk management; measuring, monitoring and reporting activities involved in defining and preventing reputational risks and restoring the Bank's reputation; sensitive sectors and sectoral norms complying with lending policies; and relevant international standards.

Yapı Kredi also takes into account environmental and social risks in addition to other risk factors under the reputational risk management. Sectors with environmental and social risks such as mining, coal mining, coal-fired thermal power plants, nuclear energy industry, hydroelectric power plants, dam industry, water infrastructure and agricultural sector are evaluated in line with sectoral norms, international standards and best practices. In these sectors, Yapı Kredi adopts strategies such as reducing carbon footprint and supporting renewable energy as well as basic approaches to climate-related risks. In addition, general principles of reputation risk management are also taken into account in these processes.

Risks in these areas are identified, monitored and reported to senior management through risk and performance indicators.

### Market Risk

Market Risk refers to the risk exposure of the Bank due to the fluctuations in the market, particularly in interest rates, exchange rates, credit spread, equity and commodity prices due to the positions followed up in the trading portfolio. The term 'position' refers to the positions the Bank takes in its own portfolio and the positions arising from the services offered to the customers or from market-making activities. The trading portfolio covers the financial instruments exposed to short term price / interest rate fluctuations. Valid positions should comply with the standards and principles set forth in the Financial Markets Policy and its appendices, as well as in the Policy for Inclusion in Trading Accounts. The Financial Markets Policy and its appendices are updated at least once a year in line with the new legal and internal regulations, the needs of business units and the annual budget, providing guidance to market risk measurement, limiting and monitoring functions.

Guiding all treasury operations and market risk management functions of Yapı Kredi, the Financial Markets Policy and its appendices identify the competencies and procedures in the

relevant area and also cover all detailed provisions governing these areas. The Policy is primarily implemented by the Treasury Management and Market Risk Management units, and also observed by all the other units to provide an integrated risk management system. It is ensured that all positions carried by Yapı Kredi comply with the limits set out in the Policy and its appendices.

The limit system regarding Treasury Management and Market Risk activities covers all factors associated with the market risk as well as the organizational structure, the list of approved treasury products and the list of approved intermediary agencies / platforms. The Market Risk Management Department is responsible for expanding and adapting the limit systems in line with their experiences, the needs of business units and the annual budget. The limits set are monitored in comparison with current limit utilizations through daily reports. The related reports also take into account the current market conditions, stress and scenario analyses.

In cases of limit overruns, the actions set out in the Policy are taken. Regulatory and economic capital requirement is calculated and monitored regularly within the scope of market risk.

#### Financial Investment Risk

Financial investment risk stems from the subsidiaries included in the Bank's or the Group's balance sheet or from items arising from equity not included in the trading accounts. Financial investment risk is used to determine the risk specific to equity. Equity investment portfolio basically consists of listed and unlisted stock / subsidiaries, equity-backed derivatives, private equity, investment trusts, hedge funds and related private equity funds. Financial investment risk is quarterly monitored and reported to related units.

#### Property Risk

Property risk is defined as potential losses arising from the fluctuations in the market value of the real estate portfolio of Yapı Kredi. Property risk is measured to determine the underlying risk of property prices and to be included in total economic capital calculation within holistic risk profile assessment. Basically, property risk is calculated for two purposes: Retrospective (for follow-up purposes) and Prospective (for capital planning purposes). Thus, the Bank takes property risk into consideration for

Yapı Kredi ensures accurate and healthy strategic risk management through corporate functions and management committees. In this process, the Board of Directors sets up and oversees all control mechanisms and processes necessary for successfully implementing targets and strategies.

risk management purposes and in relation to its capital planning goals. Property risk is quarterly monitored and reported to related units so as to incorporate unconsolidated and consolidated results.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the Bank's inability to fulfill its repayment obligations timely and completely with the assets at its disposal. By nature, liquidity risk is a kind of risk that banks can face suddenly and that may create dramatic outcomes for financial institutions, and needs to be frequently monitored, for example daily, weekly or monthly, and closely monitored separately in relation to major currencies. Yapı Kredi measures liquidity risk as short-term and medium / long-term liquidity risk. Various stress tests are also performed on liquidity risk in the light of statistical and scientific analyses and assumptions based on historic experiences. Thus, Yapı Kredi closely monitors the status of the Bank's liquidity risk under current and extraordinary market conditions, submits necessary information to senior management, and ensures the continuity of the healthy structure of the Bank's balance sheet by taking timely and effective actions.

The scope of the liquidity risk is composed of both on- and off-balance sheet items. The magnitude and the highly dynamic nature of the scope of liquidity risk necessitates multifaceted measurements.

Yapı Kredi monitors liquidity risk by taking into consideration the latest local and international regulations (e.g. Basel, EBA) and best practices, and through the dedicated liquidity risk policy that is annually reviewed and revised. To this end, the Bank performs liquidity risk measurements, assigns a wide variety of limits ranging

from risk appetite indicators to granular indicators, and regularly monitors the existing status of each metric as compared to its respective limits to take necessary actions.

Some of the actions taken include money swaps, coordination in deposit and credit movements, management of interbank transactions, repo and reverse repo transactions, and management of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) reserves in harmony with liquidity risk management. At the same time, the Bank's profitability and risks are assessed together to ensure that the Bank's liquidity risk is managed conservatively.

#### Strategic Risk

Strategic risk refers to the risk of loss that the Bank may suffer due to faulty commercial choices, misimplementation of commercial choices, or failure to analyze or interpret the changes in the sector well.

Yapı Kredi ensures accurate and healthy strategic risk management through corporate functions and management committees. In this process, the Board of Directors sets up and oversees all control mechanisms and processes necessary for successfully implementing targets and strategies.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss that may result in the Bank's capital or revenues due to the fluctuations in interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect and change the underlying values of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items and / or economic values of future cash flows (and in some cases, the cash flows themselves).

Interest rate risk management at Yapı Kredi aims to protect the financial strength of the balance sheet against the possible adverse effects of the changes in interest rates on net interest income and economic value. Interest rate risk is managed through an adequate assets / liabilities composition that will comply with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), and measurement and close monitoring of revenues and economic value sensitivity. Designed in view of the latest local and international regulations and best practices, the Bank's interest rate risk policy is reviewed and revised at least once a year. Moreover, the Bank performs interest rate risk measurements periodically by means of metrics and limits determined by taking into account the current market conditions and stress scenarios, and reports these measurements to the senior management.

In order to mitigate interest rate risk, Yapı Kredi implements hedge accounting, which complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and allows application of specific accounting procedures for derivative products.

#### Country and Transfer Risk

Country risk refers to the potential risk of loss for the Bank that may result from failure of, or avoidance by, the borrowers in a country to fulfill their external liabilities due to the volatilities in the economic, financial, social and / or political conditions.

The Bank addresses country risk management from two angles. The first one is the risk appetite limits and approval authorization levels involved in risk management assessment, and the second one is the country credit limits allocated to countries with the financial institutions' perspective and associated workflows.

Country credit risk appetite refers to the maximum risk the Bank targets to assume, which is determined by the Board of Directors. These risk levels are determined based on the ratio, to the Bank's capital, of the total risk calculated on the basis of country of customer's residence and risk for countries classified according to their ratios. Actualizations of defined risk appetite limits are monitored and reported monthly.

Transfer risk refers to the potential risk of loss for the Bank that may result from the borrower's inability to convert the local currency into the foreign currency payable to the Bank and / or its failure to make the payment in the foreign currency. This risk usually occurs due to the foreign currency scarcity that may result from the foreign currency restriction measures adopted by the government of the borrower's country. Loans in a foreign currency are followed up in the Bank's concentration reports, and sensitivity analyses are monthly shared with the senior management.

#### Bribery and Corruption Risk

Banks are institutions that operates based on the trust. Increased competitive environment and digitalization force banks to improve their efficiencies, to perform more profitable transactions at lower costs and use more productive workforce. These developments in the competitive environment and digitalization expose the banks to various risks including anti- bribery and anti-corruption.

Yapı Kredi evaluates business processes against bribery and corruption risks. Areas susceptible to corruption risk are identified and analyzed according to the risk assessment methodology. Giving / receiving gifts and entertainment offers made / received, sponsorships and donations, outsourced tasks, business offers, mergers, acquisitions, major investments and relations with civil servants are defined as activities susceptible to high corruption risk, and are reviewed with priority under the risk assessment methodology. The Bank periodically assesses operations, carries out activities to identify possible risks and updates business processes when necessary.

Assessment results are periodically reported to the Audit Committee. Disciplinary punishment up to and including termination of the employment contract is imposed in case of the violation of the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy.

In the reporting period, no confirmed bribery incidents were reported to the whistleblowing channels set up within the scope of the combat against bribery and corruption. No disciplinary punishments were imposed in the reporting period due to bribery or corruption.

To ensure compliance with the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption program, contents and images prepared by the Bank are periodically e-mailed as announcements to all employees throughout the year. In addition, relevant messages are posted under the tab Compliance on Bizler+, an internal platform accessible by all employees.

All employees of Yapı Kredi, including subcontractors, receive Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption trainings. In 2025, employees received 1,188 hours of training to raise awareness of employees on anti-bribery and anti-corruption. Trainings are periodically reported to the Audit Committee.

Under the anti-bribery and anti-corruption program, third parties are requested to comply with the relevant Yapı Kredi policies while their employees are requested to embrace the principles set forth in these policies, and to carry out their activities in accordance with those principles. By carrying out training and awareness activities, the Bank performs reviews to determine the preagreement status with the third parties, and incorporate related provisions in the agreements concluded with third parties. In 2025, no bribery and

In 2025, employees received 1,188 hours of training to raise awareness of employees on anti bribery and anti-corruption.

corruption incidents involving third parties occurred and there were no companies with their contracts being revoked on such grounds. You can reach Yapı Kredi Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy [here](#).

#### Environmental Risks

Aware of the transformative power of financing on the real sector, Yapı Kredi manages all of its environmental impact including climate change and water risks stemming from its lending activities under the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System. To this end, all new investment and project finance loan requests and project advisory services, covered by corporate and commercial banking and have an investment amount of USD 10 million and above, are subject to the ESRA System.

The combat against climate change and water management are addressed in the Bank's Reputational Risk Policy and Lending Policy. Reputational risk management concerning risky areas and sensitive sectors (companies and establishments with a high environmental impact, nuclear energy, mining and thermal power plant infrastructure etc.) are outlined in these policies.

#### Technology Risks

The banking sector, one of the sectors that invest the most in technology, is also among the sectors that are exposed to the risks brought by technology and digitalization, and that are best placed to seize the opportunities.

From the standpoint of banks, the opportunities internet and mobile banking offer to banks and customers can be defined as the capability to offer products at lower costs, to be accessible 24/7 independent from time and place, to reduce transaction

costs in branches and to constantly reduce costs as the number of customers using internet / mobile banking increases. From the standpoint of customers, the opportunities include the relatively faster and easier accessibility of the system, the time and cost saving provided by the system, and increased financial access.

Information technology (IT) risks are among the most important risks for the Bank. By establishing IT risk management policies, the Bank measures, monitors and reports IT risks. Thus, Yapı Kredi can define the threats against the Bank's critical assets and processes, identify weaknesses and keep them under control, thus preventing unexpected threats against the Bank and mitigating losses.

Policies are annually reviewed, revised when necessary and submitted for the approval of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Bank creates an IT risk map and action plans to perform Information and Communication Technologies risk assessments. The Bank has a Business Continuity Management Policy designed to ensure the continuity of operations and to mitigate associated risks. In addition to this policy, Yapı Kredi introduces necessary practices for business continuity through Contingency Action, Crisis Management and Business Recovery Plans.

Moreover, the related business unit and internal systems analyze in detail losses resulting from external fraud. To this end, the Bank completed a number of developments for monitoring and preventing fraud. As part of the activities to combat external fraud, customers' suspicious transactions are monitored 24/7. In order to prevent possible incidents of fraud, regular analyses are performed using attempted frauds and new fraud trends. Yapı Kredi monitors new products / services and updates the supervision systems to respond to current fraud trends.

#### Human Rights Risks

Addressing and most effectively managing risks related to all forms of modern slavery including but not limited to child labor, forced labor and human trafficking under the human rights risks, Yapı Kredi attends to human rights risks in line with its Human Rights Statement. The Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement has been prepared based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as well as national legislation and internal policies.

The Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement addresses gender equality, diversity, right to collective agreement, prevention of forced labor and child labor, work-life balance, protection of personal data, relations with suppliers, human rights awareness activities for employees, and measures against human rights violations.

The Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement is regularly shared with all employees through internal communication announcements. The Statement can be accessed on the intranet and corporate website. In addition to the Turkish version, the Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement has also been translated into English and local languages of the countries where Yapı Kredi is active to ensure access by subsidiaries. The Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement is regularly reviewed and updated when necessary. Furthermore, Yapı Kredi is also a signatory to the UN Global Compact. Yapı Kredi annually reports on the 10 principles of UN Global Compact.

Sharing its sensitivity in relation to human rights with the entire value chain, the Bank incorporates in the agreements concluded with suppliers an article requiring compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Fundamental Conventions of the ILO and Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement. Moreover, suppliers are encouraged to operate responsibly in relation to environmental and social rights, including human rights in line with the Yapı Kredi Responsible Procurement Policy.

In the reporting period, the Bank continued to offer awareness trainings to employees regarding human rights. No cases of child labor, forced or compulsory labor, preventing of employees' right to organize or collective bargaining were detected in the reporting period.

You can reach the Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement [here](#).

You can reach Yapı Kredi Responsible Procurement Policy [here](#).

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## RESPONSIBLE GROWTH

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# Responsible and Sustainable Finance

Aware of the wide sphere of influence of the sector, Yapı Kredi has adopted a responsible growth approach that will increase the positive impact on all its stakeholders and create value for all segments of its operations. Yapı Kredi's main approach to sustainability is based on creating long-term value for each area and stakeholder by adopting a sensitive attitude toward social and environmental issues while ensuring economic development and growth. Sustainability lies at the heart of the Bank's business culture and philosophy.

Given the huge responsibility that falls upon the finance sector for finding solutions for the global environmental and social issues, Yapı Kredi effectively manages the environmental and social impacts arising from its own operations and the projects and investments financed by the Bank.

Yapı Kredi has adopted a responsible finance approach to support the fight against environmental, social and governance (ESG) problems, including the climate crisis, and to increase its contribution to Türkiye's sustainable development. To this end, the Bank reviews its current business processes and redesigns these processes in line with current trends in ESG, the changing legal framework, its commitments to international sustainability initiatives and stakeholder expectations. In addition, Yapı Kredi carries out various activities on risk assessment processes, loan policies, reducing the environmental footprint of financing and developing new products. The Bank transparently shares these activities with all its stakeholders under international sustainability initiatives and reporting standards.

In line with its responsible banking approach, Yapı Kredi will continue its transparent communication and pioneering work in sustainable finance. The Bank will follow its roadmap created to fulfill its commitments to the international sustainability initiatives.

Yapı Kredi's main approach to sustainability is based on creating long-term value for each area and stakeholder by adopting a sensitive attitude toward social and environmental issues while ensuring economic development and growth.

The Bank has set increasing the variety and volume of sustainable finance products one of its most important goals. In addition, Yapı Kredi places utmost importance to actions planned to achieve the targets of carbon emission reduction arising from both the operational activities and the loan portfolio.

Diversifying and expanding sustainable finance products is among the most important tools in the transition to a low carbon economy. In this context, Yapı Kredi works to increase the number of sustainable finance products for its customers in individual and corporate segments. The Bank sets strategic targets to increase the share of these products in the loan portfolio. Another aim of the Bank is to contribute to the capacity building of its customers on sustainable finance products, thus supporting the financing of transformation.

Cooperation with international financial institutions is also of great importance for the Bank for transferring its funding resources to sustainability-related fields. For foreign borrowing transactions, Yapı Kredi's goal is to increase the number and volume of sustainability-related transactions. In 2025, Yapı Kredi increased its support for green transformation with sustainability-related financing agreements provided in the international arena, earning

the trust placed upon the Bank. You can find detailed information on sustainability-related foreign borrowing transactions carried out in 2025 in the Financial Institutions and International Debt and Capital Markets [sections](#) of the report.

## ESRA SYSTEM

Yapı Kredi launched the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System under the Sustainability Management System established in 2017.

The ESRA System continues to be implemented with updates in its scope and content throughout the process. To identify, prevent or minimize the environmental and social risks of investments to be financed by Yapı Kredi, the Bank implements the ESRA System, based on national legislation and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Performance Standards. Under the ERSA, all loan requests submitted to the Bank are evaluated in line with the loan policies and the Exclusion List provided in the Yapı Kredi Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy. Activities that do not comply with these policies or are on the Exclusion List are not financed under any circumstances.

Yapı ve Kredi aims to carry out its banking activities in an environmentally and socially sensitive manner within the framework of its sustainable and responsible banking approach. In this context, Yapı Kredi aims to assess and manage nonfinancial risks such as environmental, social and governance risks in all lending processes in compliance with national legislation, international agreements to which Türkiye is a party and internationally recognized standards. You can reach the Yapı Kredi Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy and the Exclusion List [here](#).

At Yapı Kredi, the ESRA System is carried out by an expert staff under the Loans Management. The Assistant General Manager of Loans, a member of the Sustainability Committee, is responsible for the management of the system. The effectiveness of the ESRA System is closely monitored through internal audits as well as regular trainings given to all teams responsible for the implementation of the model, especially portfolio managers. Yapı Kredi made improvements in the reporting steps of the ESRA System to the Credit and Sustainability Committees, increasing

With the ESRA System, investments are evaluated in line with the national Environmental and OHS legislation as well as within the scope of various international standards on issues such as key sensitive areas, cultural heritage, resettlement of affected people, natural resource use, stakeholder engagement, environmental management systems, community health and safety, media, and community objection.

the control of the senior management over the system. The Bank expanded the scope of the ESRA System in 2019, which has been applied to investment and project finance loans with a loan amount of USD 20 million or more and a loan demand of at least three years since 2017. The ESRA system is used to evaluate all new investment and project finances with an investment amount of USD 10 million and more and provided with resources and services under the corporate and commercial business lines. Moreover, since 2019, environmental and social risk assessments have been performed for thermal power plant projects requesting the restructuring of existing loans.

In order to align the scope of the ESRA System with the Equator Principles, improvements were made in 2021 with reference to national legislation and the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards (IFC PSs) as well as Equator Principles practices. In 2022, system automations required for monitoring the ESRA System on the bid screens were completed and implemented.

Yapı Kredi works in line with its material issues, particularly the fight against climate change and responsible products and services, and aims to minimize environmental risks. To this end, the Bank updated its policies in 2021, and decided not to finance new coal-fired thermal power plants and new coal mining projects, and included these activities in the Exclusion List under its Environmental and Social Policy.

Investment and project finance loan requests with an investment amount of more than USD 10 million, which are not in the Exclusion List in line with the updated policies in 2024, were subjected to an environmental and social risk assessment in accordance with the Procedure for Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks of Credit Activities.

With the ESRA System, investments are evaluated in line with the national Environmental and OHS legislation as well as within the scope of various international standards on issues such as key sensitive areas, cultural heritage, resettlement of affected people, natural resource use, stakeholder engagement, environmental management systems, community health and safety, media, and community objection. According to the results of the assessment performed with the question sets defined specifically for the sector, the relevant risk category of the investment in question is determined and action and monitoring plans suitable for this classification are created in cooperation with the investor. In case the investment is found to be high risk, these actions are monitored in cooperation with independent consultants. Yapı Kredi clearly defines the criteria and control definitions for the selection of independent consultants for investments, and includes these in the implementation processes of the ESRA System.

The investments assessed are classified into four categories according to their risk level: high (Category A), medium high (Category B+), medium low (Category B-) and low (Category C).The risk categories are briefly described below.

The investments assessed are classified into four categories according to their risk level: high (Category A), medium high (Category B+), medium low (Category B-) and low (Category C).The risk categories are briefly described below.

**CATEGORY A**

Business activities that may have various, irreversible or unprecedented serious adverse environmental or social risks and / or impacts

**CATEGORY B+**

Business activities that may have a large number of limited adverse environmental or social risks and / or impacts that are largely reversible, often specific to the project site, where mitigation measures are already being applied

**CATEGORY B-**

Business activities that may have a low number of few adverse environmental or social risks and / or impacts that are largely reversible, often specific to the project site, where mitigation measures are already being applied

**CATEGORY C**

Business activities with minimal or no environmental or social risk and / or impact.

Yapı Kredi reports the implementation results of the ESRA System every year and publishes the results as a part of this report after the relevant activity year is completed. The results are presented to the Sustainability Committee every year.

To this end, the Bank reports:

- the number of projects evaluated under the system, the total credit limit allocated and the number of projects with the first loan disbursement, and
- The risk assessment distribution of the projects evaluated under the system

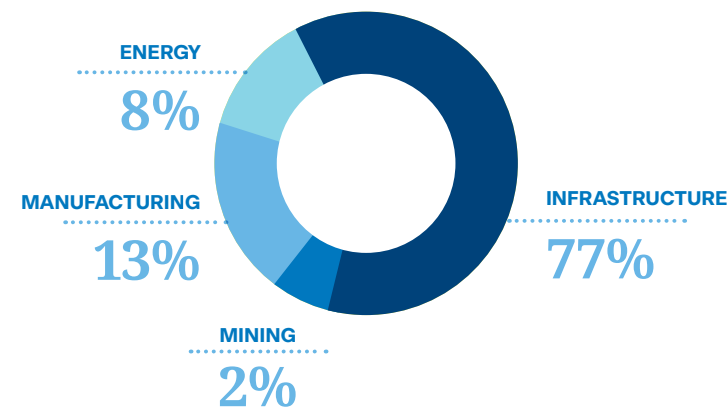
In 2025, 23 investments were evaluated under the ESRA System, and a total of USD 6,499.8 million credit limit was allocated to these investments as of December 2025.

The distribution of the projects evaluated under the ESRA System in 2025 by categories is as follows:

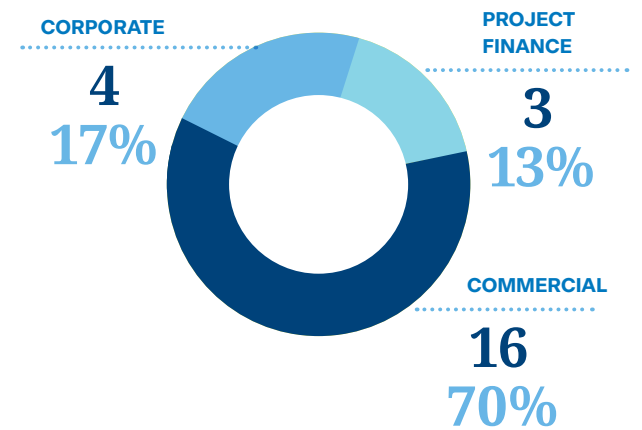
RISK CATEGORY	TOTAL INVESTMENTS ASSESSED
A	4
B+	1
B-	1
C	17

PROJECTS ASSESSED UNDER THE ESRA SYSTEM IN 2025	
Sectoral Breakdown	Assessed Investment (USD million)
Infrastructure and Superstructure	5,022.4
Mining	100.4
Production	853
Energy	514
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,499.8</b>

**SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF 23 PROJECTS ASSESSED UNDER THE ESRA SYSTEM BY INVESTMENT AMOUNT**



**SEGMENT BREAKDOWN OF 23 PROJECTS ASSESSED UNDER THE ESRA SYSTEM BY NUMBER OF**



### SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Business activities that may have various, irreversible or unprecedented serious adverse environmental or social risks and / or impacts. When evaluated together with the indirect effects generated by the financing provided to the business world, the finance sector has a quite wide field of activity. Thanks to its transformative power, the responsibilities of the sector in sustainability are also extremely important.

Aware of its responsibilities, Yapı Kredi transparently defines and reports its impacts and targets, and gives priority to financing green and sustainable projects that the real sector needs. While taking responsibility for green and sustainable transformation, the Bank supports its customers in their transition to sustainable business models.

Yapı Kredi offers financial solutions to sustainable development issues through numerous products and services such as sustainability-linked loans, renewable energy and energy efficiency loans and Nature-Friendly Mortgage.

On the other hand, encouraging its customers to take action in sustainability, Yapı Kredi sets certain targets linked with the customers' sustainability performances independent of where the loan is planned to be used in sustainability-linked loans extended to corporate and commercial customers. Advantages are provided in loan conditions if these targets are achieved during the loan's term.

Yapı Kredi also participated in the equality mobilization in technology and innovation at the United Nations Women's Generation Equality Forum, where the Koç Group plays a transformative role. To this end, the Bank aims to reach a total of 20,000 women entrepreneurs in five years with an advantageous product and service package.

In addition to the products and services developed to support the sustainability journey of its customers, Yapı Kredi also assists its customers in their sustainability transformations with the communication activities carried out by the Bank. The Bank contributes to increasing the awareness and knowledge of its customers on sustainability through various communication

In addition to the products and services developed to support the sustainability journey of its customers, Yapı Kredi also assists its customers in their sustainability transformations with the communication activities carried out by the Bank.

channels, including live broadcast programs, webinars, podcast series, press interviews, news and publicly disclosed reports.

#### Nature-Friendly Mortgage

Yapı Kredi launched the Nature-Friendly Mortgage product to raise awareness on energy savings. With Nature Friendly Mortgage, the Bank offers 50% exemption in the loan allocation fee just for residences with Class A and B Energy Identity Certificates.

#### Green and Blue Transition Leasing

Yapı Kredi Leasing leads its customers' transition to the green and blue economy with the financing it offers in the renewable energy sector. It stands by its customers for a sustainable future across a wide range of areas, from clean water and water efficiency projects to renewable energy investments, energy-efficient equipment, and electric vehicle and charging infrastructure. The conservation and efficient use of water plays a critical role in development goals.

With its expert teams and strong dealer network, it quickly meets customer demands and supports investors with advantageous domestic and international financing opportunities. In this context, it provides strong support for our country's sustainable transition through international loan agreements.

Yapı Kredi Asset Management offers the following sustainability funds;

#### Clean Energy Variable Fund

Launching Yapı Kredi Asset Management Clean Energy Variable Fund as the first of the sustainability-themed funds, Yapı Kredi firmly maintains its support to energy efficiency, renewable energy and other low-carbon energy resources with its products and services. Yapı Kredi Asset Management Clean Energy Variable Fund invests in the domestic or overseas capital market instruments of companies engaged in sustainable and alternative energy technologies as manufacturer, developer, distributor and founder. The Fund plans to gain returns by investing in companies with the potential to contribute to the transition process in the global energy industry.

#### BIST Sustainability Index Stock Fund

With the Yapı Kredi Asset Management BIST Sustainability Index Stock Fund launched in 2022, Yapı Kredi Asset Management invests on partnership shares selected by sampling among the partnership shares under the BIST Sustainability Index, which is an index where at least 80% of the total fund value is continuously taken as basis and also invests on the stock exchange mutual fund participation shares which constantly invest on only the assets under the BIST Sustainability Index.

#### Electric Vehicles Variable Fund

Yapı Kredi Asset Management Electric Vehicles Variable Fund was launched in 2022. With this Fund, Yapı Kredi invests in capital market instruments issued domestically and abroad to companies active in electric vehicle production and / or in fields supporting electric vehicle production (such as spare parts production, vehicle technology production, battery production, mining, etc.).

#### Sustainability Variable Fund

Sustainable Variable Fund, established to facilitate the evaluation of investments for a sustainable world, invests in capital market instruments of companies that provide services to companies offering technology and production alternatives as solutions in sectors such as technology, agriculture, electricity and heating, transportation, recycling and reuse, and construction.

### CREATING SUSTAINABLE VALUE THROUGH TREASURY OPERATIONS

Yapı Kredi has implemented the syndicated loan transaction it carried out in May 2025 in a sustainable manner, in line with its goal of creating long-term sustainable value for all stakeholders. The total funding amount in the transaction is approximately USD 1.165 billion, which will be allocated in accordance with Yapı Kredi's Sustainable Finance Framework.

In July 2024, Yapı Kredi updated its Sustainable Finance Framework to comply with ICMA principles.

You can find detailed information on Borrowing Transactions at the Treasury Management [section](#).

# Environmental Impact Management

Environmental sustainability is one of the main responsibilities of banks in terms of sustainability. Yapı Kredi manages the environmental impact of its operational and lending activities as part of its Sustainability Management System and reports it annually.

## APPROACH TO NET ZERO

Climate change poses a major threat to nature, society and the global economy. According to the Global Risks Report 2025, the greatest global risk over the next decade is the extreme weather events, including those exacerbated by climate change. To avoid the dire consequences of the climate crisis, global economy must act now to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, with the collaboration of governments, policymakers and businesses. Given the economic impact of evolving climate-related risks across sectors, building resilience to climate risk requires companies to undertake ambitious mitigation efforts to ensure business continuity. In these efforts towards green transition, the financial sector plays an important role considering its role as a financier in scaling new technologies that will decarbonize other sectors.

Yapı Kredi one of the key players of the Turkish banking sector, ensures that its net-zero commitment drive the green transition and puts the positive impact creation centre of its sustainability strategy. With the aim of playing a leading role in this transition, Yapı Kredi continues to monitor climate-related indicators that are likely to affect the greening of its loan portfolio and its customers.

To this end, the Bank participates in many leading international initiatives by it has shown its determination to a net-zero transition. As a first step, the Bank became one of the founding signatories of the UN PRB in 2019. Then, in line with the climate risk action plan set out in the Paris Climate Agreement, the Bank has committed to the SBTi in 2021 to reduce its emissions. Moreover, Yapı Kredi became the first institution in Türkiye to commit to setting emission reduction targets within the framework of the "Business Ambition for 1.5°C". To

Yapı Kredi one of the key players of the Turkish banking sector, ensures that its net-zero commitment drive the green transition and puts the positive impact creation centre of its sustainability strategy.

strengthen its role in the transition to a net-zero economy, the Bank took a further step by becoming a member of the NZBA in 2023. Yapı Kredi also became one of the supporters of the TCFD to disclose clear and consistent information about the risks and opportunities presented by climate change.

In order to meet its commitments, Yapı Kredi has launched a new project in 2021 as part of the Carbon Transition Programme initiated by its main shareholder Koç Holding. Within the scope of the project, the measurement and analysis of financed emissions, which constitutes almost all of the banking sector's greenhouse gas emissions, was completed by using PCAF methodology for the first time in 2022. In 2023, a modelling study of the interim net-zero emission reduction targets was completed within the framework of SBTi guidance. In the same year, a financial and technical feasibility study was conducted to achieve the targets set. During this study, decarbonisation plans were developed for prioritized sectors and set of actions were determined to achieve those plans. The targets modelled on the said feasibility and decarbonisation study were submitted to the SBTi for verification and the Bank received verification in 2024. Thus, Yapı Kredi achieved to be the first private Tier-I bank in Türkiye to receive SBTi verification. Additionally, the Bank has become to have the most comprehensive coverage of loan portfolio targets in the Turkish banking sector and the only Turkish bank to set targets for its entire portfolio of mandatory targets.

Meanwhile, at the beginning of 2024, the work initiated to improve the data quality and methodology for calculating financed emissions, which is of paramount importance for the implementation of the decarbonisation plans, was successfully completed. In 2025, Yapı Kredi publicly disclosed comprehensive net-zero roadmap for financed emissions. In this regard, Yapı Kredi aims to continue its determined efforts to reduce its financed emissions and guide its customers on their journey to net zero, not only as a financier but also as an advisor and partner.

## Measuring Emissions

Yapı Kredi had its carbon footprint resulting from its operational activities calculated and verified for the first time in its Headquarters and service buildings located in five different locations in 2011. Also in the year of 2019, The Bank expanded the scope of verification and implemented it in all locations. In 2021, Yapı Kredi verified Scope 1, 2&3 emissions in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard in all its locations, including domestic

and international subsidiaries. Moreover, for the first time in 2022, the Bank calculated the 2021 emissions arising from the loan portfolio corresponding to Scope 3 Category 15, using the PCAF methodology. About 99.9% of the carbon emissions in question, Scope 3 comes from category 15 - financed emissions.

When measuring emissions, the GHG (Greenhouse gas) Protocol for Scope 1&2&3, the PCAF guideline for Scope 3 category 15 – financed emissions were taken as basis. Corporate loans, business loans, project loans, mortgage and vehicle loans within the scope of PCAF for financed emissions were the segments included in the calculation; Yapı Kredi, Yapı Kredi Netherlands, Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan were the group companies included in the scope of consolidation in the emission measurement. Detailed data on emission calculations can be accessed from the environmental performance indicators section of this report. You can access our ISO 14064-1 certificates [here](#).

## Financed emissions according to PCAF methodology:

FINANCED EMISSIONS (TCO <sub>2</sub> )*	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	SCOPE 1&2	SCOPE 1&2&3	SCOPE 1&2	SCOPE 1&2&3	SCOPE 1&2	SCOPE 1&2&3	SCOPE 1&2	SCOPE 1&2&3
Project Finance	6,167,014	7,974,949	5,420,266	5,454,296	3,703,981	3,731,057	2,988,153	3,005,475
Commercial Real Estate	40,900	72,822	52,065	370,109	61,056	446,312	131,595	246,617
Business Loans and Unlisted Equity	12,038,336	19,729,310	4,661,940	13,622,798	5,598,420	11,120,342	5,122,998	11,528,266
Mortgages	221,601	221,601	241,858	241,858	181,782	181,782	165,315	165,350
Motor Vehicle Loans	70,295	70,296	85,947	85,947	96,969	96,969	49,180	49,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,538,146</b>	<b>28,068,978</b>	<b>10,462,075</b>	<b>19,775,008</b>	<b>9,642,208</b>	<b>15,576,461</b>	<b>8,457,241</b>	<b>14,994,889</b>

\*The calculation methodology has changed since 2021.

## NET-ZERO TARGET MODELLING

### SBTi Aligned Reduction Targets

After measuring its emissions, Yapı Kredi, following SBTi's guidelines for the financial sector, set interim emission reduction targets for its loan portfolio. For this purpose, the Bank took 2021 as the target baseline year and modelled the interim targets for 2026 and 2030 according to the selected target methodology. The targets set were submitted to the SBTi verification to confirm that the methodologies used are based on the latest scientific research.

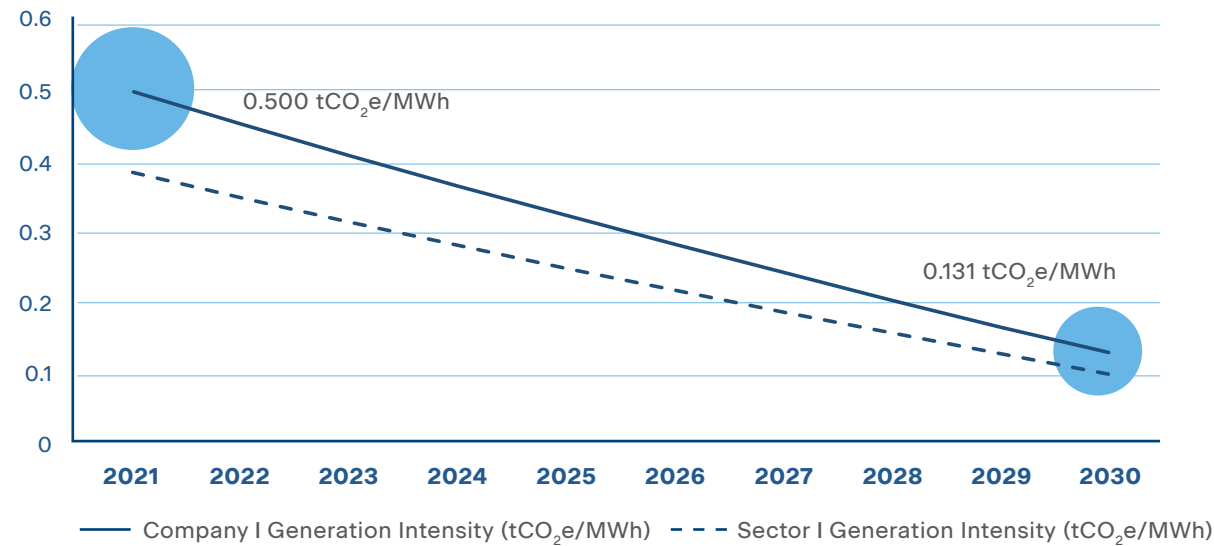
In July 2024, Yapı Kredi has received SBTi's verification for the targets in Figure 3. According to SBTi's assessment, Yapı Kredi's target portfolio covers 29% of its total lending by total assets as of 2021, and this target covers all the required activities that are required to be targeted under the SBTi. Thus, in the Turkish banking sector, Yapı Kredi achieved to set targets with the highest coverage ratio and became the first bank to cover the entire required lending portfolio in its target coverage.

SBTi defines three methods that financial institutions can use to set targets for their Scope 3 category 15. For Yapı Kredi, was used the SDA and Temperature Rating methods. To determine its net-zero pathways, Yapı Kredi used the IEA's net-zero scenario (NZE) as a benchmark to be consistent with the NZBA guidelines and the global goal of limiting global warming to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. In line with the SBTi guidance

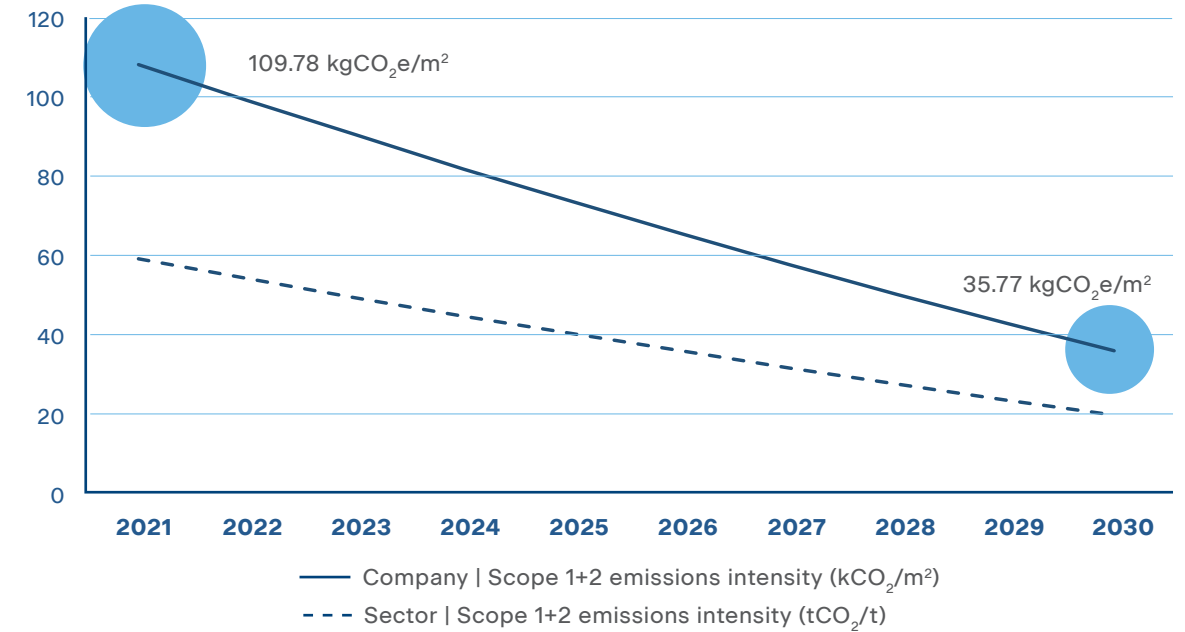
for the SDA approach, the Bank set a target for physical intensity (emissions per economic output, e.g. kgCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh) rather than an absolute emissions metric. As this approach takes into account the different pace of decarbonisation of different sectors, the Bank aims to ensure homogeneity across sectors and focus on the impact on the real economy.

TARGET SEGMENT	MODELLING METHODOLOGY	SCOPE INCLUDED	TARGET BASE YEAR	TARGET YEAR	METRIC	BASE YEAR FIGURE	TARGET YEAR FIGURE	TARGET
Electricity Generation Project Finance	SDA	Scope 1	2021	2030	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh	0.500	0.131	73.7%
Corporate Loans: Real Estate	SDA	Scope 1&2	2021	2030	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup>	109.78	35.77	67.4%
Corporate Loans: Electricity Generation	SDA	Scope 1	2021	2030	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh	0.001176	0.000685	41.7%
Corporate Loans: Other Long-term Lending	Temperature Rating	Scope 1&2	2021	2026	°C	3.05	2.64	2.64°C
Corporate Loans: Other Long-term Lending	Temperature Rating	Scope 1&2&3	2021	2026	°C	3.20	2.75	2.75°C
Operation Based Emissions	SBT tool	Scope 1&2	2021	2030	tCO <sub>2</sub> e	54,787	31,776	%42

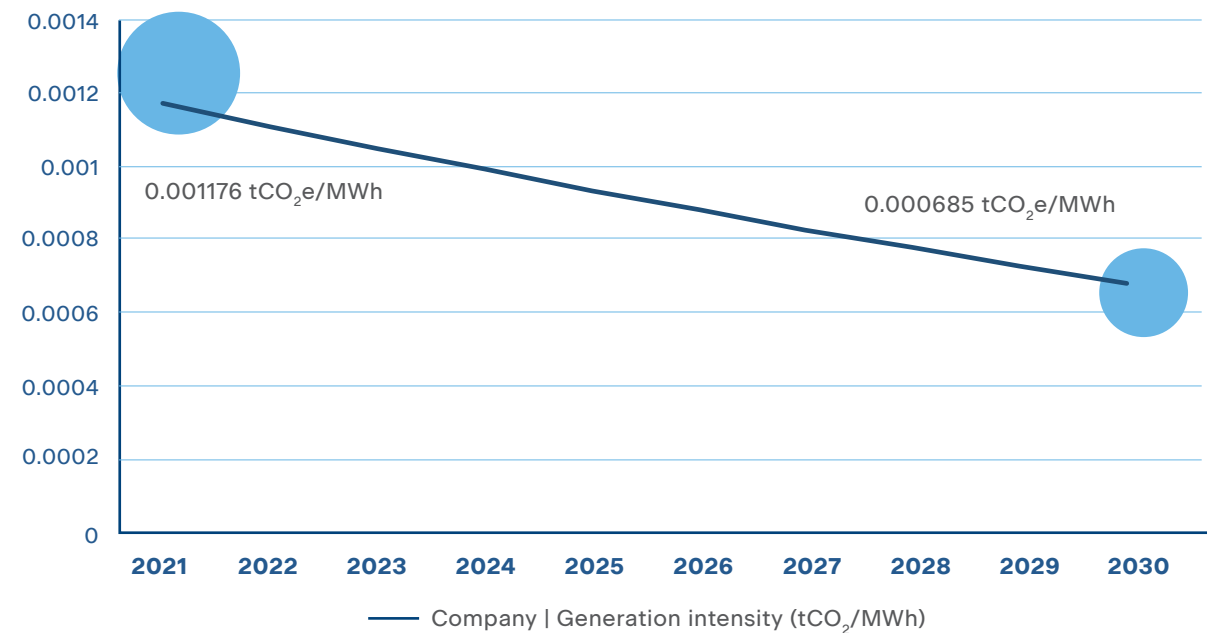
ELECTRICITY GENERATION VERIFIED BY SBTi: PROJECT FINANCE REDUCTION TARGET



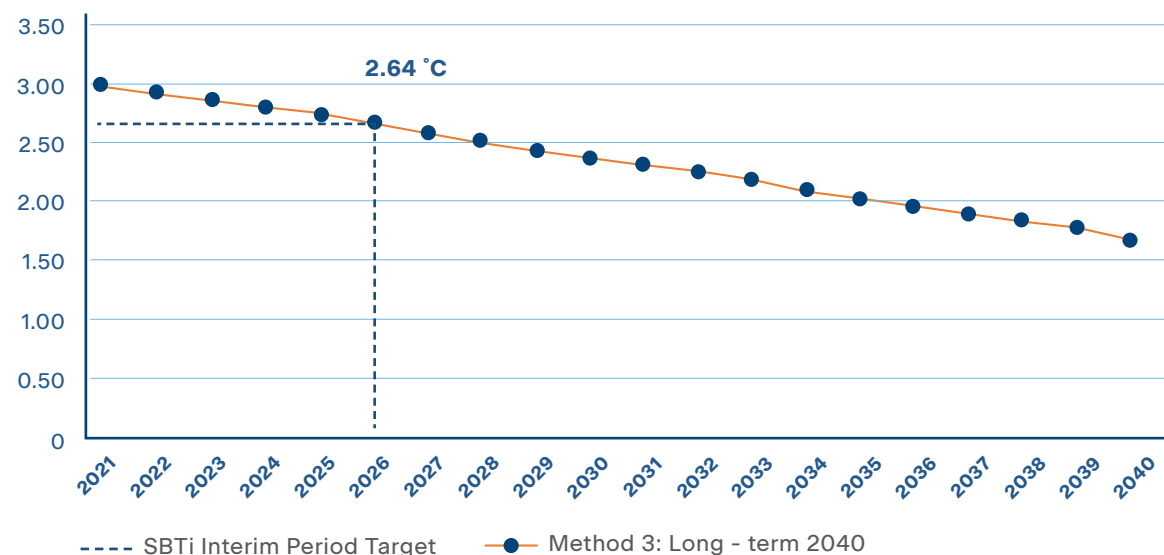
SBTi VERIFIED REAL ESTATE: CORPORATE LOANS REDUCTION TARGET



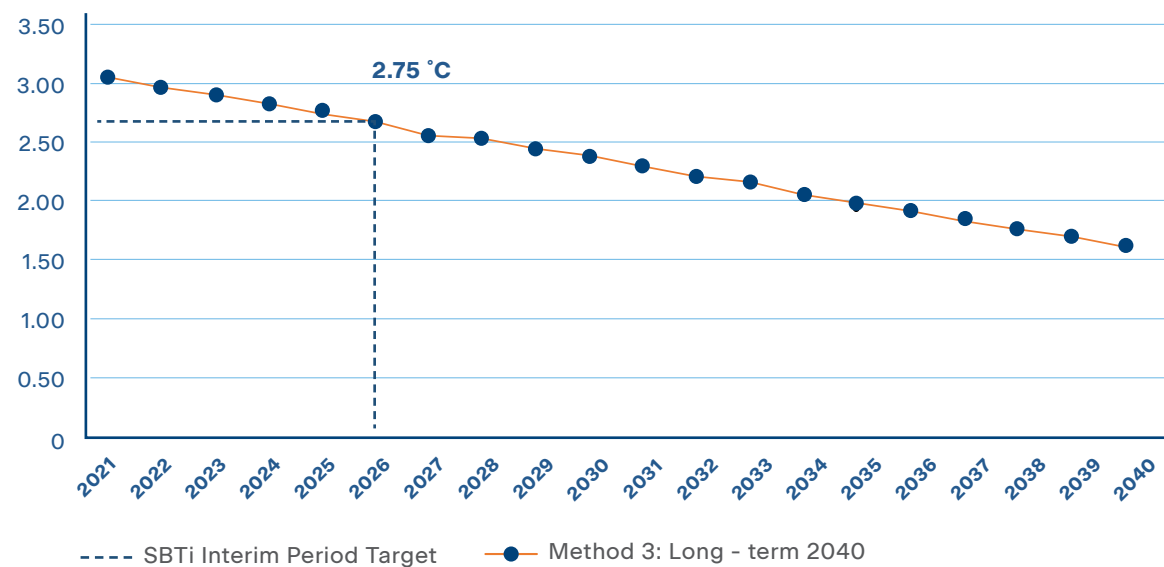
SBTi VERIFIED ELECTRICITY GENERATION: CORPORATE LOANS REDUCTION TARGET



**SBTi VERIFIED 1.5°C ALIGNED: SCOPE1&2 REDUCTION TARGET**



**SBTi VERIFIED 1.5°C ALIGNED: OTHER LONG-TERM BORROWING SCOPE1&2 REDUCTION TARGET**



**NZBA Aligned Reduction Targets**

In order to fulfil its commitment to NZBA, in addition to SBTi aligned targets, Yapı Kredi also developed sector specific emission reduction targets based on the recommendations of NZBA guidelines. For the base year of the targets, in line with the SBTi verified targets of the Bank, the year 2021 was been used for NZBA aligned targets to track reduction targets with the same base year and to implement the same decarbonisation plan for both SBTi and NZBA targets.

**Sector Selection**

To prioritise sectors, the Bank used six basic criteria to identify priority sectors. While the first two criteria formed the first step of prioritisation, the remaining four criteria constituted the second step. Although there is no requirement to meet all the criteria in this process, Yapı Kredi showed ultimate attention to ensure that the prioritized sectors meet as many criteria as possible. Those criteria as follows:

1- To be within the sector requirements of international rulemaking organizations: The sectors specified to be prioritised for banks are agriculture, aluminium, cement, coal, real estate, iron & steel, oil & gas, electricity generation and transportation.

- 2- To have high weight in the Bank's corporate cash loan portfolio and sectoral distribution of financed emissions
- 3- To be among the sector targets announced by international and local banks
- 4- To be among the sectors determined within the scope of CBAM: Iron & steel, aluminium, cement, fertilizer, electricity generation and hydrogen
- 5- Readiness of technologies for sectoral transition and financially profitable to implement
- 6- To have a high priority in terms of climate risk

Based on these six criteria, the lending portfolio of Yapı Kredi was analysed and priority sectors were determined as follows: iron & steel, electricity generation, real estate, oil & gas and road transportation.

**Prioritised Sectors and Coverage**

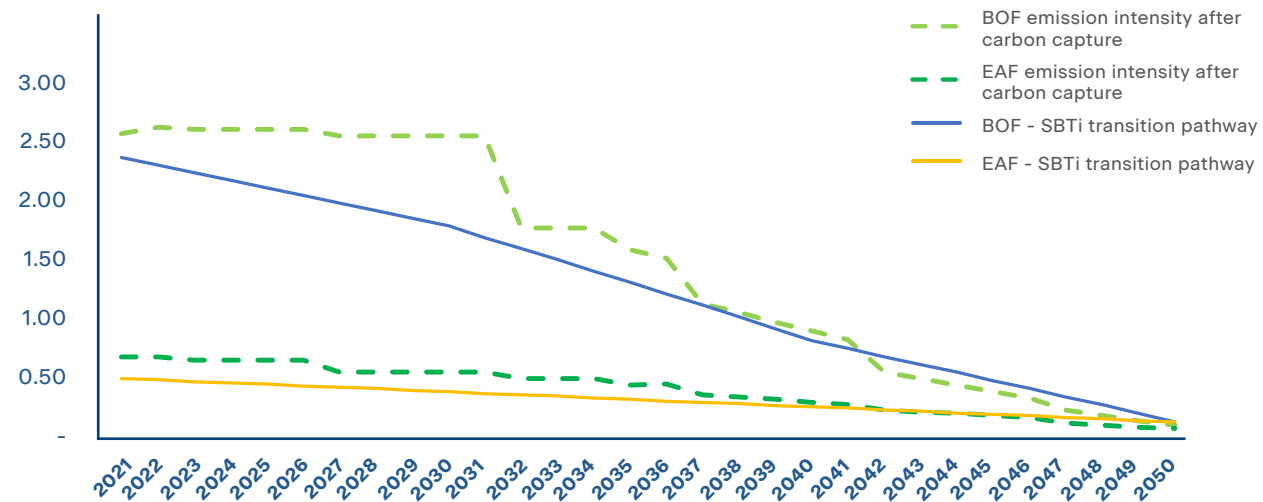
Prioritised sectors correspond to roughly 29% of loan book exposure and 65% of financed emissions. Financed emissions from prioritised industries covers 66% of all loan portfolio and 98% of NZBA sectors.

PRIORITISED SECTOR	LOAN BOOK		NZBA SECTORS	
	RISKS	FINANCED EMISSIONS	RISKS	FINANCED EMISSIONS
<i>Electricity Generation</i>	13.4%	27.1%	34.9%	39.4%
<i>Oil &amp; Gas</i>	1.3%	27.8%	3.4%	30.6%
<i>Real Estate</i>	10.3%	4.8%	26.9%	7.2%
<i>Iron &amp; Steel</i>	2.3%	12.2%	6.1%	18.3%
<i>Road Transportation</i>	1.2%	1.7%	3.2%	2.5%

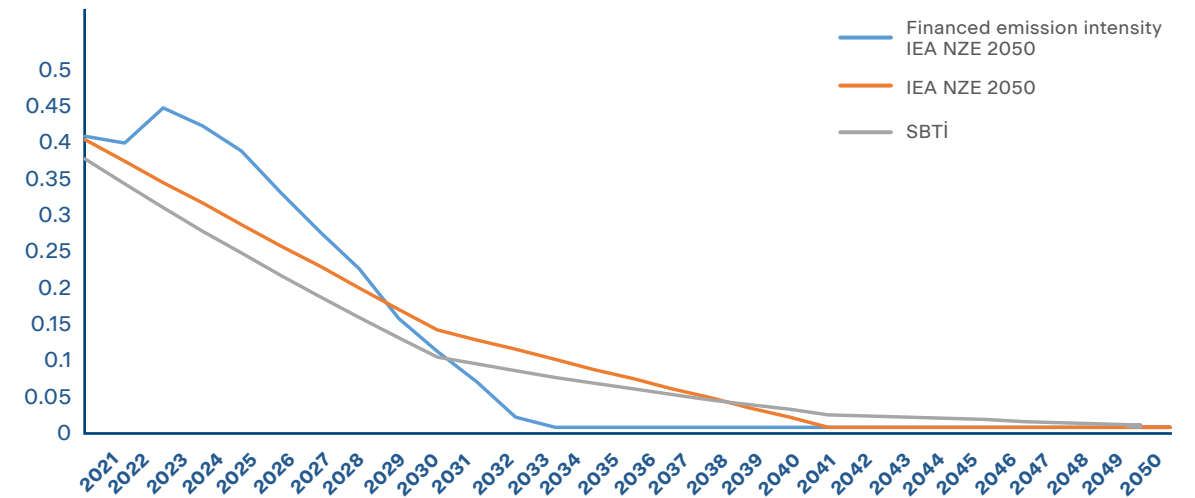
EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS FOR PRIORITISED SECTORS

TARGET SEGMENT	MODELLING METHODOLOGY	SCOPE INCLUDED	METRIC	TARGET BASE YEAR	TARGET YEAR	BASE YEAR INTENSITY FIGURE	TARGETED INTENSITY FIGURE	REDUCTION TARGET
Iron & Steel	SDA	1+2	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ton steel	2021	2030	2.57 BOF 0.67 EAF	2.55 BOF 0.54 EAF	1% BOF 19% EAF
Electricity Generation	SDA	1	tCO <sub>2</sub> e/MWh	2021	2030	0.413	0.109	74%
Real Estate	SDA	1+2	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/m <sup>2</sup>	2021	2030	50.4	10.9	78%
Oil & Gas (downstream)	SDA	1+2+3	gCO <sub>2</sub> e/MJ	2021	2030	70.24	67.70	4%
Road Transportation	SDA	1+2	kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/tkm kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/pkm	2021	2030	0.143 Weight 0.094 Passenger	0.109 Weight 0.017 Passenger	24% Weight 81% Passenger

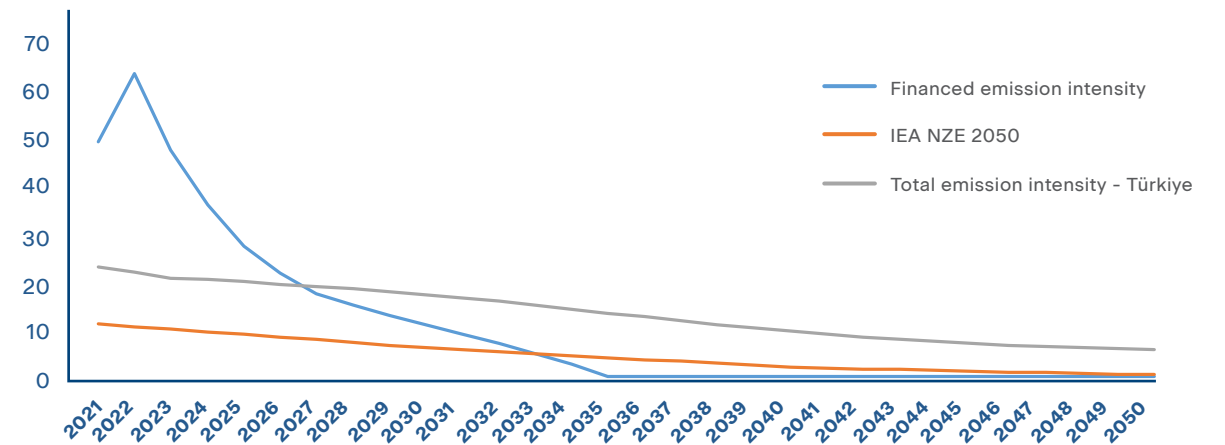
DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY - IRON AND STEEL (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ton steel)



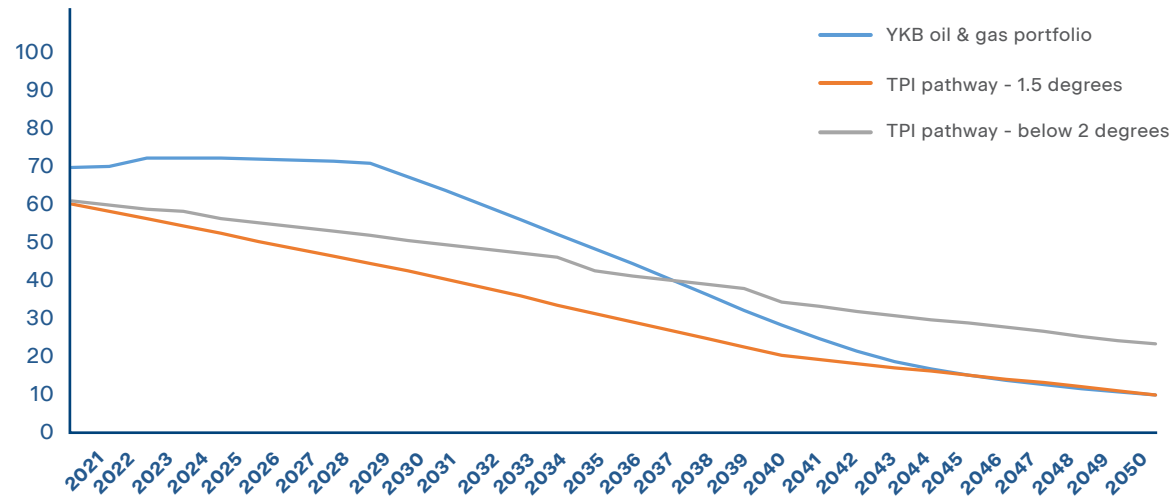
DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY – ELECTRICITY GENERATION (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh)



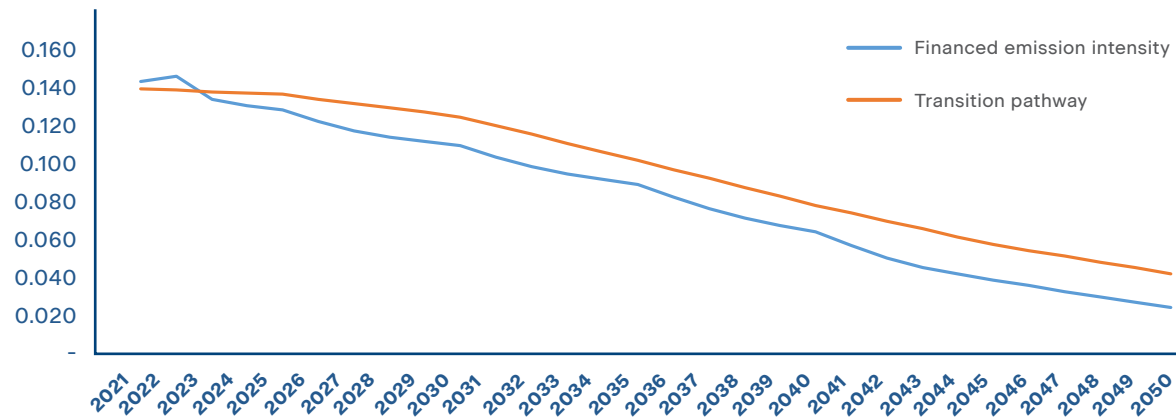
DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY – REAL ESTATE (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>2</sup>)



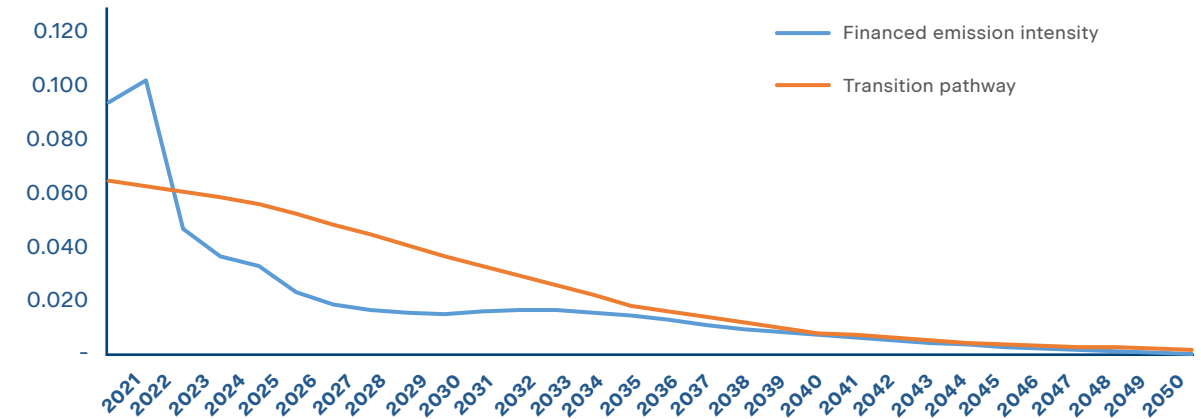
**DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY – OIL AND GAS (gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ)**



**DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY – ROAD TRANSPORTATION, FREIGHT (gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ)**



**DECARBONIZATION PATHWAY – ROAD TRANSPORTATION, PASSENGER (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tkm)**



**DECARBONISATION PLAN**

Yapı Kredi's decarbonisation plan is anchored in the aim of revealing the transformation potential of the real sector by using the power of finance for the transition to a low-carbon economy. In that vein, in 2023, Yapı Kredi developed decarbonisation plan in order to achieve its targets determined in line with the SBTi and NZBA guidelines. Under this plan, certain sectors have been prioritised, baselining & financial impact in those sectors were assessed, sectoral decarbonisation strategies and action sets were identified and net-zero roadmap of the Bank was defined. While developing the plan, an interactive process was carried out with the participation of the Steering Committee, consisting of senior management, and the Working Group members, which included relevant teams. All the works were carried out in line with the Bank's lending policies and strategies.

**Decarbonisation Levers**

Yapı Kredi wants to be a leading financial partner when it comes to helping its customers succeed in their green transition. The netzero transition requires major amounts of financing for companies to invest in new technologies and solutions, transform business operations and achieve net-zero supply chains.

The basis of the decarbonisation strategy developed by Yapı Kredi for these sectors is to support the transformation needs of its customers. The financing needs that will arise for the most important transformation actions for the sector in investment loans form the basis of the sector lending strategy. With the increase in capacity utilization rates in response to increasing demand, extending loans for technologies that reduce emission intensities for capacity increase investments in companies is one of the most basic investment loan opportunities. The strategy also covers meeting the financing needs that will arise for the transformation of existing capacities in line with the commitments of companies to reducing their emission intensity. There are four distinct categories of portfolio levers for decarbonisation. Yapı Kredi's primary goal is to foster transition of customers.

**1- Support transition of customers**

- Financing investments in emissions reduction technology (i.e. energy efficiency improvements)
- Build ESG advisory arm

Relevant Sectors: Iron & Steel, Oil & Gas, Real Estate, Road Transport

**2- Shift portfolio to green**

- Increase exposure in greener companies
- Finance new green investments

Relevant Sectors: Electricity Generation (Renewable), Iron & Steel, Oil & Gas, Real Estate, Road Transport

**3- Avoid / exit brown assets**

- Reject certain new lending categorically
- Exit from high emitting low profit customers
- Introduce carbon pricing: Detractive pricing for brown lending

Relevant Sectors: Electricity Generation (Thermic)

**4- Offset where reduction is not possible**

- Establish own carbon bank
- Procure / intermediate access to carbon for customers

Relevant Sectors: Not accepted by global standard setters as part of a portfolio strategy

For more information about Yapı Kredi's Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions, [here](#).

**OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT****Environmental Management System**

In 2016, Yapı Kredi established its Environmental Management System (EMS) by certifying its General Directorate buildings – Yapı Kredi Plaza Block D and Yapı Kredi Banking Headquarters – with ISO 14001 certification, aiming to manage its environmental impacts according to international standards. Since 2018, the EMS has also been implemented in the Bank's subsidiaries: Yapı Kredi Factoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing, Yapı Kredi Culture and Arts Publishing (YKKS), Yapı Kredi Asset Management, and Yapı Kredi Invest.

Within the scope of the strategic 5-year environmental goals, the certification was extended ahead of schedule to cover all regional and branch buildings, Yapı Kredi Technology, Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan, and Yapı Kredi Netherlands during the 2022-2025 period. In 2025, the system infrastructure was established at Yapı Kredi Germany, which had recently commenced operations, and the Phase 1 audit was successfully completed, making it ready to receive certification in 2026.

Yapı Kredi conducts studies aimed at continuously improving its direct and indirect environmental performance. The Bank has strategic goals in three categories – annual, 5-year, and 10-year – covering greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency, water efficiency, and waste management.

At Yapı Kredi, work related to the Environmental Management System (EMS) is coordinated at the senior management level, under the leadership of the Internal Services and Construction Projects Directorate, reporting to the Deputy General Manager of Human Resources Organization and Internal Services Management. The Budget Planning, Facilities and Environmental Management team under this directorate is responsible for the implementation, improvement, and sustainability of the EMS. Simultaneously, all EMS-related work is reported to the Sustainable Operations sub-working group within the Sustainability Committee.

Yapı Kredi aims to comply with EMS requirements at all stages of its banking operations, to keep its employees informed about the latest legal developments, and to raise awareness on energy efficiency, climate change, water, and waste management. In line with this, regular training sessions are provided both within and outside the Bank each year to develop environmentally conscious behavioral models.

Yapı Kredi conducts studies aimed at continuously improving its direct and indirect environmental performance. The Bank has strategic goals in three categories – annual, 5-year, and 10-year – covering greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency, water efficiency, and waste management. These goals are included in the performance evaluation processes of the teams implementing, managing, and monitoring the projects.

Performance evaluations of the defined goals are reviewed and evaluated in "Management Review" meetings, along with the results of internal audits conducted at least once a year. The main purpose of the management review process is to

evaluate annual performance in line with EMS goals, to monitor the effectiveness of the system in practice, and to ensure its continuous improvement. Review activities are supported by senior management.

Environmental and social responsibility is central to the Bank's business processes. Accordingly, approximately TL 55.9 million was invested, spent, and donated to environmental protection during the reporting period. This amount covers climate change mitigation, natural resource conservation, waste management, consulting, training, and a solar power plant project. No administrative penalties were received for non-compliance with the Environmental Law and regulations during the reporting period.

**Energy Management**

Yapı Kredi calculates its Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Standard and the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, and has them verified by independent accredited organizations. In the reporting year, the Bank calculated greenhouse gas emissions covering all its locations and domestic and international subsidiaries and renewed its 2024 ISO 14064-1 certification.

Yapı Kredi also achieved ISO 50001 Energy Management System Certification for its Head Office buildings (Plaza D Block and Banking Headquarters), a target set for 2022, thus bringing its energy management systems up to international standards. In 2025, Yapı Kredi successfully completed third-party audits within this scope and renewed its ISO 50001 Energy Management System Certificate. Yapı Kredi will continue its efforts to reduce environmental impact, lower costs, and use resources efficiently with the ISO 50001 Energy Management System, which is based on the principles of defining energy policies, managing energy consumption, and evaluating energy management performance to ensure continuous improvement.

In this context, in 2024, Yapı Kredi took another significant step in its sustainability journey by obtaining the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) platinum certification from the US Green Buildings Council (USGBC) for its Banking Headquarters buildings, which have a history of approximately 30 years, becoming the first bank in Türkiye to achieve this success under Version 4.1 (LEED Platinum v4.1).

Yapı Kredi aims to reduce electricity consumption through energy efficiency studies in its operational activities and to reduce Scope 2 emissions by implementing renewable energy projects. Within this objective, Yapı Kredi installed a "Rooftop Solar Power Plant (SPP)" at its Bodrum Branch in 2021 and at its Banking Headquarters building in 2022. Another of the most important projects launched in 2024 and continuing during the reporting period is the Selfie YKB Solar Power Plant project, which will meet more than half of the Bank's own consumption from renewable energy. Most of the legal permit processes for the 25 MWe ground-mounted solar power plant planned to be built in Malkara, Tekirdağ, have been completed. The remaining legal permit processes for the project are ongoing, and after the completion of these processes, the solar power plant is planned to be commissioned and begin electricity production.

In 2024, Yapı Kredi implemented the "Artificial Intelligence-Supported Energy and Water Management Project" with Apollo IoT, a startup that graduated from the Fast FRWRD SME Solutions Acceleration Program. With this project, the bank's electricity, natural gas, and water consumption and costs are monitored digitally on a location-by-location basis. This is done on an AI-supported platform. Since the installation of the monitoring system, a total of 1.9 million TL in savings has been achieved through the detection of billing anomalies and real-time compensation/demand tracking. As part of the second phase of the project during the reporting period, the infrastructure work to grant portal access authorization to regional and branch users has been completed. In 2026, the aim is to increase user awareness and sustainably promote energy and water conservation by providing direct access to the consumption data of each location.

As part of energy conservation efforts, the Phased LED Conversion Project continued in 2025, resulting in a saving of 578.8 GJ of electrical energy. The Corridor Closure Project, launched last year to reduce energy consumption for cooling in the server rooms of the Banking Headquarters Data Center, has resulted in a saving of 2,657 GJ of electrical energy in 2025. For emissions that could not be reduced through projects, the bank offset Scope 1 emissions generated in 2025 by purchasing Gold Standard Carbon Neutral Certificates. Excluding energy-saving projects, it neutralized Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption in 2025 by purchasing IREC (International Renewable Energy Certificate).

With the Banking Headquarters and Bodrum Solar Power Plant projects, 4,374 GJ of electricity was generated in 2025, resulting in savings on electricity purchased from the grid.

### Water Management

Yapı Kredi closely monitors water consumption and implements various projects for its reduction. As the first financial institution in Türkiye, the Bank received the ISO 14046 Direct Water Footprint Certificate for its Head Office and service buildings in 2019. The scope of ISO 14046 was extended to regional directorate and branch buildings in Istanbul in 2022, and to regional-service buildings and bank branches in the Marmara Region, Ankara, Izmir, Eskişehir, Kırıkkale, Kütahya and Muğla provinces in 2023. In 2024, the standard was expanded to cover all locations across Türkiye. Thus, the Bank's effective management system for the efficient use of water resources and reduction of waste water was certified in line with international standards.

The Bank continued its efforts for efficient and effective management of water resources in 2025. In 2021, Yapı Kredi launched the project of using drinking water treatment units to supply ready-to-use and sufficient quality fresh water in the Head Office buildings. As a continuation of this project, purified water dispensers and under-the-counter water treatment systems provide drinking water in Plaza Block D, Yeniköy Koru facility, Plaza Block A cafeteria, Banking Base cafeteria, Yapı Kredi Invest, Yapı Kredi Asset Management and Yapı Kredi Culture and Arts. All water dispensers with purification systems and central water purification systems undergo regular microbiological analyses to ensure drinking water quality and its compliance to hygiene conditions.

Another water efficiency project continued in Darıca Administration and Archive facilities. Under the project, well water, rain water and building drainage water were collected to be used in landscape irrigation. The rainwater collection project was implemented in the Banking Base facility in 2022 and in the Yeniköy Koru facility in 2023. Thus, 4,993 m<sup>3</sup> of water was used in garden irrigation in 2025. The projects enabled the use of rain water for landscape irrigation instead of well water.

### Waste Management

Yapı Kredi places great importance on natural resource management and develops programs and projects to reduce waste production and recycle existing waste. With the goal of ensuring and supporting the sustainability of natural resources, Yapı Kredi has been running a recycling project since 2008.

The first principle for minimizing waste is to prevent waste at the source, and the second is to reduce the amount of waste. In this regard, packaging waste is collected and separated in recycling bins within the facility and sent for recycling. The bank implements a sustainable management system for electronic equipment that has reached the end of its technological lifespan. Electronic equipment that is still usable is evaluated as second-hand, donated, or sold to others to begin a new life, thus reducing waste. Equipment that cannot be reused is classified as electronic waste and sent to licensed recycling facilities. In this way, electronic waste is recycled, preventing it from harming the environment and being utilized as raw material.

In 2024, two different projects were implemented with the goal of reducing waste and indirect emissions:

The first project, in collaboration with the İSTAÇ Biomethanization Facility, involves sending organic waste from the Plaza A and D Block cafeterias to the Biomethanization Facility to generate electricity from landfill gas. This project, a first of its kind in collaboration between the Bank and İSTAÇ, resulted in the separate collection and biomethanization of 14.65 tons of organic waste during the reporting year, generating electricity and preventing 11.3 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>e indirect emissions.

The second project, in collaboration with the Bank and Wastespresso, involves recycling coffee grounds from the cafeterias and dining halls in Plaza D Block and the Banking Headquarters General Directorate buildings, using them as raw material in bioplastic production. The "Project for the Production of Bioplastic Products by Recycling Coffee Grounds" prevented the emission of 1.7 of CO<sub>2</sub>e by producing raw material from 1.9 tons of coffee grounds, contributing to the circular economy. These two projects have reduced the amount of household waste, resulting in less waste being sent to landfills and a decrease in emissions from organic waste.

In 2025, a total of 47.1 tons of waste, consisting of 1,195 tons of hazardous waste and approximately 1,241.6 tons of non-hazardous waste, was sent to licensed facilities for recovery and recycling.

As part of the Zero Waste Project launched in 2021, waste separation in accordance with the Zero Waste Regulation has been ensured in the General Directorate buildings. As of 2024, Zero Waste certificates have been obtained for a total of 7 locations, including the Banking Headquarters and Plaza D Block buildings. Also, as of 2024, the Zero Waste System has been implemented in all of the Bank's locations, including branches, regional offices, and main vault locations, ensuring the separation and recycling of waste at the source. In addition, to prevent plastic pollution, which poses a threat to human and environmental health, and as part of the Business World Plastic Initiative, signed by Koç Holding, the use of single-use plastics has been eliminated in all of the Bank's locations since 2023.

Yapı Kredi places importance on the proper recycling of waste generated from its operations. Within this framework, in 2025, a total of 47.1 tons of waste, consisting of 1,195 tons of hazardous waste and approximately 1,241.6 tons of non-hazardous waste, was sent to licensed facilities for recovery and recycling.

At Yapı Kredi, thanks to innovative investments and digitalization offered to both employees and customers, paper used in many transactions is being eliminated. In 2025, paperless transactions and digitalization efforts across all service channels resulted in a saving of 14,000 tons of paper and prevented approximately 238,000 trees from being cut down.

### Environmental Impact Management in the Supply Chain

In addition to the management of the environmental impact of its operational activities, Yapı Kredi monitors the environmental impact of its customers and suppliers, which make up its value chain, as part of its Sustainability Management System.

With the Responsible Procurement Policy launched in 2016, the Bank gives priority, in its procurement processes, to suppliers that prefer efficient production methods that reduce GHG emissions, support the transition to a low-carbon economy, and reduce the use of natural resources and waste generation. Yapı Kredi also encourages all its suppliers to comply with the Bank's environmental, social and human rights criteria. To this end, the Bank conducted an environmental and sustainability performance assessment by distributing the "Supplier Environmental and Sustainability Evaluation Survey" to subcontractor firms providing full-time services at Head Office buildings as well as to 13 companies offering environmental management services.

### Awareness and Training Projects

Yapı Kredi pays attention to the contributions of all employees and individuals to improving environmental performance. The Bank believes in the importance of raising awareness and behavioral change in this regard. To this end, in 2025, the Bank provided 19,017 hours of environmental training to 25,508 Yapı Kredi employees and 836 hours to 152 subcontractor employees, on various topics including ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, Climate Change, Energy Management System, and Water Footprint. Moreover, in 2025, awareness-raising materials and content on environment and sustainability were shared with employees and customers through the in-house portal, e-mail and social media. Yapı Kredi also offered training sessions for subcontractor employees on new projects, organic waste management and the specialized processing of organic waste in biomethanization facilities.

Since 2017, drills under the Environmental Emergency strategy have been held in the Head Office buildings, and employees have been informed about proactive methods that should be applied in case of possible environmental spills and environmental accidents. Activities continued in 2025.

## YAPI KREDİ'S ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

## SHORT-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2025

## COMPLETION STATUS

Yapı Kredi's 25 MWe Solar Power Plant Project: Advancement of Legal Permit Processes in 2025	The bank's application for a solar power plant, aimed at securing approximately 59% of its electricity consumption from renewable energy sources, received approval in 2024. Other legal permit processes have been successfully continued, including obtaining Environmental Impact Assessment approval for the project site, signing a Connection Agreement with TEİAŞ (Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation), and submitting necessary applications for zoning permits; the process is ongoing.
Ensuring the continuity of ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Standard certification across all Bank locations	The ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Standard certification has been renewed across all Bank locations.*
Ensuring the continuity of the Bank's ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification	The continuity of the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification has been ensured, extended to all locations, and as of 2025, the ISO 14001 EMS has also been established in Yapı Kredi Germany, a new subsidiary.
Ensuring the continuity of the Bank's ISO 14046 Direct Water Footprint certification	The verification process for the 2025 data for the ISO 14046 Direct Water Footprint certification, covering all Bank locations, has been successfully completed, ensuring the continuity of the certification.
Ensuring the continuity of the waste management system in locations where the Bank's Zero Waste System is established	The continuity of the Zero Waste system established in all of the Bank's locations has been ensured.
The Bank's electricity consumption is 100% supplied from renewable energy sources.	With IREC certificates, 100% of the Bank's electricity consumption is supplied from renewable energy sources.
Neutralization of Scope 1 emissions by 2025.	With Carbon Neutral certificates, Scope 1 emissions have been neutralized.
Ensuring the continuity of ISO 50001 Energy Management System certification in the General Directorate buildings	In 2025, the ISO 50001 Energy Management System recertification process for Plaza D Block and Banking Headquarters buildings was completed.
The bank's electricity consumption will be reduced by 1% through energy-efficient projects.	Electricity consumption has increased in 2025 due to certain conditions such as returning to the office and extreme temperatures.

\* ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14001 certifications were extended to Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan, Yapı Kredi Netherlands, and Yapı Kredi Technology companies in 2022; and to all subsidiaries, including Yapı Kredi Germany, in 2025, ensuring the continuity of certifications.

## ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS FOR 2026

Completion of legal permit processes for Yapı Kredi's 25 MWe solar power plant project and commencement of energy production in 2026.

Ensuring the continuity of ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Standard certification in all bank locations.

Ensuring the continuity of the bank's ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification.

Ensuring the continuity of the bank's ISO 14046 Direct Water Footprint certification.

Ensuring the continuity of ISO 50001 Energy Management System certification in the General Directorate buildings.

Ensuring the continuity of the waste management system in locations where the bank's Zero Waste System is implemented.

Ensuring that 100% of the bank's electricity consumption by 2026 is sourced from renewable energy sources through the acquisition of IREC certification

Neutralizing Scope 1 emissions by 2026 through the acquisition of Gold Standard Certification

Implementing Operational Efficiency Project to reduce electricity consumption by the end of 2026

# Social Contribution

## LONG-TERM VALUE CREATION APPROACH

With a responsibility to carry its deep-rooted corporate heritage into the future, Yapı Kredi positions creating an inclusive and sustainable impact that enhances societal well-being—beyond financial performance—among its core priorities. Addressing social benefit across the pillars of culture and arts, education, financial inclusion, equality, and volunteering, the Bank pursues its efforts in these areas in alignment with its strategic objectives, guided by a measurable and long-term value creation perspective. Taking into account the needs of different segments of society, Yapı Kredi aims—through projects developed together with its stakeholders—to strengthen social resilience, support equal opportunity, and contribute to the development of a more equitable ecosystem for future generations.

## CULTURE AND ARTS

Since its establishment, Yapı Kredi has regarded culture and the arts as an integral part of social development and positions its sustainable contributions in this field as a core element of its corporate identity. The Bank approaches its investments in culture and the arts not solely from a sponsorship perspective, but through a framework that supports cultural production, expands access, and creates lasting value.

Exhibitions, events, publishing, and archival activities carried out under the umbrella of Yapı Kredi Culture and Arts contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and its transmission to future generations, enable art to reach wider audiences, and support the creative industries. The Yapı Kredi Culture and Arts building, renovated in 2017, hosts a bookstore, museum, exhibition areas, a library, and event venues. In 2025, a total of 144 culture and arts events were held at the YKCA building, welcoming 11,225 visitors. The Yapı Kredi Museum, which houses the Yapı Kredi collections that have been enriched over time since the early 1950s, hosted

Taking into account the needs of different segments of society, Yapı Kredi aims—through projects developed together with its stakeholders—to strengthen social resilience, support equal opportunity, and contribute to the development of a more equitable ecosystem for future generations.

69,681 visitors in 2025. Yapı Kredi Publications—one of the most influential institutions in Turkish publishing—printed more than 5 million books across 1,180 titles in 2025, including 216 new titles and 964 reprints.

The Yapı Kredi Afife Theatre Awards, launched by Yapı Kredi in 1997 and held uninterruptedly ever since, constitute a prestigious platform that supports the development of Turkish theatre and is widely recognised as a reference point within the theatre community. Organised end-to-end by the Bank, the Awards serve as a comprehensive ecosystem that increases the visibility of theatre, encourages high-quality productions, and contributes to the sustainability of cultural memory. By supporting artists across a broad spectrum—from behind the scenes to on stage—the Yapı Kredi Afife Theatre Awards recognise and reward labour, creativity, and continuity in theatre, while also contributing to the development of young talent. This approach strengthens the intergenerational transmission of Turkish theatre and deepens the connection between art and society. Additionally, under the Yapı Kredi Afife Theater Awards Scholarship program, a scholarship fund initiative launched in collaboration with the Turkish Education Foundation during the 2021-2022 academic year, supported the

theater education of 19 undergraduate students in 2025.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi's total expenditure on culture and arts events, sponsorships, and corporate social responsibility activities amounted to TRY 232 million. The Bank's expenditure on aid and donations totalled TRY 316 million.

## ENCOURAGING A CULTURE OF SUSTAINABLE LIVING

Yapı Kredi views sustainability as a collective transformation that is strengthened through individual choices. In this context, the Bank's Sustainable Preference Program (Step) enables customers to become active participants in sustainable living practices. Available via Yapı Kredi Mobile, Step allows users to generate environmental and social benefits through their day-to-day decisions, while also supporting the regular and transparent transfer of resources to the projects of civil society organizations. With its structure that turns sustainability awareness into action, the program helps individual contributions evolve into broader social impact.

Launched in early 2023, Yapı Kredi Step quickly reached more than 1.3 million members, creating a strong user ecosystem around sustainable choices. Through members' preferences such as digital statements, digital slips, and e-information receipts at ATMs, the program delivered paper savings of more than 247 million sheets, contributing to the protection of more than 21,000 trees. In addition, over 200,000 Step users earned points through sustainable choices and, via their Step points, supported the regular allocation of resources to sustainability-focused projects run by civil society organisations.

Positioning sustainability as an integral part of its corporate strategy, Yapı Kredi adopts a multi-channel and continuous communication approach to build shared awareness in this area. The "Let's Talk Sustainability" podcast series, launched within this scope, makes sustainability more understandable and accessible to wider audiences through content linked to everyday life. While supporting knowledge sharing through sustainability-themed content across its digital communication channels, the Bank also features up-to-date developments in this field on the Yapı Kredi Blog. The "Sustainability Talks" series, broadcast live on YouTube and Facebook, explores the impact of sustainability on the business world with a focus on good practices and success stories. These broadcasts, delivered with contributions from expert guests, are also available via the podcast channel—creating an integrated

With its structure that translates sustainability awareness into action, the Sustainable Choice Program (Step) enables individual contributions to evolve into broader social impact.

content ecosystem across platforms. In 2025, Yapı Kredi's sustainability-themed live broadcasts and podcast content reached a total of 79,568 people based on views and listens.

## FINANCIAL HEALTH AND INCLUSION

Guided by the view that equal access to financial services is one of the cornerstones of social development, Yapı Kredi develops inclusive financial solutions for different segments of society—particularly women, young people, entrepreneurs, and SMEs. In this context, the Bank joined the Financial Health and Inclusion Initiative established in 2021 under the UN Principles for Responsible Banking as a founding signatory and set targets in this area. Reporting its progress on financial health and inclusion regularly and transparently each year, the Bank set a target in 2023 to increase by 10%—by 2026—the share of its women entrepreneur customers who hold two or more active financial products from different categories, in order to support their financial resilience.

Yapı Kredi aims to reach diverse segments of society through a range of initiatives: supporting entrepreneurs under its FRWRD brand; empowering women entrepreneurs through The Women Lifting Borders Program; engaging women interested in technology through Equal Opportunities in Technology; equipping young people through core finance and banking training delivered as part of the Digipro Internship Program; and supporting women through Women Investing in Themselves, a project implemented by Yapı Kredi Asset Management in collaboration with FODER.

## GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Viewing women's stronger participation in economic and social life as one of the key pillars of sustainable development, Yapı Kredi implements programs that support women's entrepreneurship, access to technology, and equality in employment. Developed through national and international partnerships, these initiatives aim to contribute to gender equality by expanding women's access to knowledge, finance, and markets.

### Equal Opportunities in Technology (TFE)

Going beyond advancing gender equality within the organisation, Yapı Kredi launched the Equal Opportunities in Technology project to increase women's access to knowledge and skills in the technology field. In line with the target of providing free technology training to 80,000 women by the end of 2026, the project's ongoing efforts enabled 79,000 young women to receive training in 2025 under Yapı Kredi's Equal Opportunities in Technology initiative.

### Women Breaking Boundaries

Yapı Kredi continues its efforts under the Women Breaking Boundaries program, designed to support women entrepreneurs in building a stronger and more sustainable presence in economic life. Implemented in collaboration with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and with the support of JPMorganChase, the program offers participants free online trainings to enhance access to knowledge, strengthen inspiration and networking opportunities, and support their competitiveness in global markets. In 2025, as the program continued with its fourth term, 68 women entrepreneurs who successfully completed the training program and were selected through a jury evaluation became eligible to receive end-to-end, free-of-charge e-export consultancy support to be provided by Coniwi. Launched in 2022 and continuing to date, the Women Breaking Boundaries program aims to scale up the number of women entrepreneurs supported substantially in the period ahead.

### ACCESSIBLE AND INCLUSIVE BANKING

All practices implemented under the "Accessible Banking Program"—developed based on the principle that "there are no boundaries in service" and a first in Türkiye—are tangible reflections of Yapı Kredi's vision for inclusion. Designed to enable

In line with its accessible and inclusive banking approach, Yapı Kredi develops solutions that support independent and equal access to banking services for people across different disability groups.

persons with disabilities to access banking services independently, equally, and securely, these digital and physical solutions place at their core the potential of technology to create social value.

In line with its accessible and inclusive banking approach, Yapı Kredi develops solutions that support independent and equal access to banking services for people across different disability groups. In this context, ATMs equipped with audio guidance features are offered for customers who are blind or have low vision, while physical accessibility is enhanced through ATMs designed with the ergonomic needs of customers with orthopaedic disabilities in mind. Supported by technology-driven solutions, text-to-speech applications enable visually impaired customers to follow real-time market developments via audio and make more informed financial decisions. To facilitate banking transactions for people with hearing impairments, the Online Chat service allows a wide range of transactions—ranging from card services and account information to bill and money transfer inquiries and digital assistant instructions—to be completed without the need to visit a branch or contact the call centre. In addition, the sign-language-supported video call service offered within remote customer onboarding processes strengthens accessibility by bringing an inclusive service approach to digital channels.

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION AND SOCIAL RESILIENCE

Yapı Kredi contributes to strengthening social resilience through education support projects spanning a broad spectrum from early childhood to higher education. Education programs developed particularly for disadvantaged regions and vulnerable groups help individuals realise their potential and, in the long term, support increased societal well-being. These projects are expanded through science-based content, strong partnerships with civil society organisations, and volunteer engagement.

## Snowball for the Future

Scientific research shows that cognitive development is especially critical in early childhood, particularly between the ages of 0 and 6. During this period, a substantial portion of children's core cognitive skills—such as perception, comprehension, attention, memory, language development, thinking, and problem-solving—take shape. Accordingly, providing the right educational and developmental support in early childhood plays a decisive role in enabling healthy brain development and raising children as stronger individuals across cognitive, social, and emotional dimensions.

With this perspective, the Snowball for the Future education program, launched in the 100th anniversary year of the Republic, aims to support children aged 0–6—who are at the most critical stage of mental development—by providing the right tools and high-quality educational support, helping them achieve success later in life. The program is designed to extend beyond children to include parents, caregivers, older siblings, and all adults who play a role in a child's development. Within this scope, it aims to foster more informed and well-equipped caregivers by providing reliable, evidence-based resources on child development for adults.

The program's scientific foundation was developed by Prof. Dr. Selçuk Şirin and his expert team. In 2024, Yapı Kredi partnered with the Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG) to expand the program's reach, engage target audiences more effectively, and ensure its sustainability. Through field activities at 52 community centers, TOG volunteers reached 20,601 children. Yapı Kredi Volunteers who took an active role in the field completed comprehensive trainings delivered by AÇEV trainers to work directly with children, thereby providing qualified field support to the program.

Initially implemented in the earthquake-affected region, Snowball for the Future is now being rolled out across Türkiye. Free educational content provided through the Snowball for the Future website offers implementers a comprehensive and original content library that supports children's cognitive, emotional, and social development. As of the end of 2025, the website had 550,752 active registered members, and 184,300 educational kits requested through the platform were delivered. The 175 training videos produced under Snowball for the Future reached 7.6 million views.

Throughout 2025, a total of 29 workshops were delivered through Snowball for the Future workshops and sponsorships. Across in-person trainings held in 26 cities, online gatherings, and all program activities, the initiative reached a total of 24,455 children.

### I read, I play

In line with its commitment to supporting equal opportunities in access to education, Yapı Kredi has been implementing the I read, I play project in collaboration with the Turkish Educational Volunteers Foundation (TEGV) since 2006. The project aims to contribute to the development of primary school children's foundational reading, comprehension, and learning skills by offering out-of-school learning environments for those with limited access to contemporary educational opportunities.

In 2025, the project was delivered at 45 activity locations operated by TEGV across Türkiye, with the active participation of 841 volunteers. During the 2024–2025 season, trainings reached 17,236 children. Since 2006, with Yapı Kredi's support, 14,354 volunteers have contributed to the I read, I play education program, supporting the development of a total of 376,631 children.

Through I read, I play; Yapı Kredi delivers a sustainable contribution to education by bringing together long-term partnerships, a volunteer-based model, and a focus on digitalisation. While supporting children's learning journeys, the project also aims to create lasting value for social development.

### Design and Skills Workshop

Since 2020, Yapı Kredi has been supporting children's personal, social, emotional, cognitive, and academic development through a holistic approach under the Design and Skills Workshop (Tasarım Beceri Atölyesi) project, implemented in collaboration with the Turkish Educational Volunteers Foundation (TEGV). The project encourages children's active participation in learning processes and aims to strengthen core skills such as problem solving, creativity, and critical thinking.

Designed to help raise individuals who can adapt to rapidly changing global conditions and "learn how to learn", the project prioritises the development of children's ability to think outside

the box, enhance productivity, and build design-oriented thinking competencies. In this context, the TEGV Mersin Learning Unit Design and Skills Workshop, established with Yapı Kredi's support, provides children with a hands-on, experience-based learning environment.

From 2020 to date, 14 volunteers have supported the activities carried out under the project, and a total of 161 children have benefited from these efforts. Through the Design and Skills Workshop (Tasarım Beceri Atölyesi), Yapı Kredi continues to support children in acquiring multi-dimensional skills at an early age, while strengthening equal opportunities in access to education and contributing sustainably to social development.

#### Yapı Kredi Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School

One of Yapı Kredi's long-standing and pioneering investments in education, the Yapı Kredi Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School began providing education in the Çayırova district of Kocaeli in the 2008–2009 academic year. Composed entirely of female students, the school focuses on high-quality vocational education and supports young women in entering the workforce as strong, well-equipped individuals. Since graduating its first cohort in 2012, the school has played an important role in advancing equal opportunity and increasing women's participation in economic life.

Today, the school offers education in Child Development and Education, Graphic Design and Photography, Information Technologies, Food and Beverage Services, and Office Management. As of 2025, a total of 525 students are enrolled in vocational and technical education. In addition, under the Education Achievement Scholarship Program, launched in 2012 to encourage academic success and support students' educational journeys, 22 students benefited from scholarship support in 2025. The Yapı Kredi Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School continues its operations as a sustainable education model that aims to strengthen girls' vocational competencies, enhance their employability, and contribute to social development by cultivating a qualified workforce.

#### For My Country Fund

For My Country Variable Fund (Yapı Kredi Asset Management Third Variable Fund) offers investors investment opportunities aligned with different risk and return expectations by swiftly adapting to changing market conditions through its flexible portfolio structure. Included in Yapı Kredi's product range in line with its responsible investment approach, the fund enables socially responsible investors to grow their savings while also creating social value. Under the fund, a portion of the return is allocated to social responsibility projects at no additional cost to investors; thus, savings are transformed into an impact mechanism that contributes to sustainable and inclusive development, in addition to generating financial value. With the amount accumulated in the fund this year, a donation was made to the Turkish Education Foundation (TEV), providing scholarships for 29 students. In addition, a donation to the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work (KEDV) supported the activities of the Women's Solidarity Centres established in the earthquake-affected region.

#### Anatolian Scholars

In line with its long-term social investment approach to supporting equal opportunities in education, Yapı Kredi continues to support the Anatolian Scholars Program, launched by Koç University in 2011. The program aims to expand access to quality education for young people with strong academic potential but limited socioeconomic means. In 2025, Yapı Kredi supported 15 scholarship recipients under the program, bringing the total number of students supported since 2011 to 37—providing long-term support for their academic, personal, and professional development.

#### Yapı Kredi Economic Research Chair

To encourage knowledge creation in economics and finance and to strengthen interaction between academia and the business world, Yapı Kredi established the Yapı Kredi Economic Research Chair at Koç University. The Chair provides a collaborative platform for academics, researchers, and private sector representatives to work together and share knowledge, supports the development of high-quality research that contributes to policy-making processes, and aims to contribute to Türkiye's sustainable development goals. The Chair is academically led by Prof. Dr. Selva Demiralp, a faculty member at Koç University's College of Administrative Sciences and Economics.

#### Yapı Kredi Afife Theatre Awards Scholarship

In line with its approach to creating lasting value in culture and the arts, the Yapı Kredi Afife Theatre Awards supports the development of young talent who will shape the future of Turkish theatre. To this end, Yapı Kredi provides financial support through a scholarship fund established under the Turkish Education Foundation (TEV) for a total of 38 students—37 undergraduate and 1 doctoral student—who are pursuing theatre education at universities in different cities across Türkiye. The scholarship program aims to enable young people with limited financial means but strong academic and artistic potential to continue their education without interruption, thereby contributing to the strengthening of the culture and arts ecosystem and the sustainable development of qualified human capital.

#### Yapı Kredi Private Banking Arts Scholarship

To support the development of qualified human capital in the arts, Yapı Kredi contributes to the educational journeys of young talents through the Yapı Kredi Private Banking Arts Scholarship Fund, established in cooperation with the Turkish Education Foundation (TEV). Through the Fund, support is provided to the “Outstanding Achievement Arts Scholarship” and “Higher Education Arts Scholarship” programs, encouraging the academic and artistic development of students pursuing arts education.

At the beginning of each academic year, applications are collected from students studying at university conservatories and faculties of fine arts and, following an evaluation process, eligible candidates are awarded scholarship support. Open to students studying across a range of disciplines—including piano, harp, guitar, string, wind and percussion instruments, as well as painting, sculpture, graphic arts, and calligraphy—the scholarships have enabled young people devoted to the arts to continue their education in a sustainable manner since 2021. In addition to financial support, Yapı Kredi also aims to increase the visibility of young artists by enabling scholarship recipients to take the stage at concerts and events sponsored by the Bank. In this way, the Bank contributes to expanding societal access to the arts and broadening its cultural impact.

As of 2025, 69 projects implemented with the contribution of 1,700 volunteers have created social value across different regions and areas of need, demonstrating tangible outcomes of employee engagement in support of sustainable development.

#### YAPI KREDİ VOLUNTEERS

Yapı Kredi considers employee volunteering a key component of its corporate social impact approach and, through the Yapı Kredi Volunteers organisation, supports employees' active participation in projects carried out in collaboration with civil society organisations. The platform enables employees to access existing volunteering projects, apply to participate, and develop their own social benefit-focused initiatives through a structure that is easy, transparent, and secure.

Comprising Yapı Kredi employees with a strong sense of social responsibility, the volunteer network aims to generate solutions to social and environmental needs by bringing its knowledge and capabilities to the field. As of 2025, 69 projects implemented with the contribution of 1,700 volunteers created social value across different regions and areas of need, demonstrating the tangible outcomes of employee engagement in support of sustainable development.

# one step ahead

with its support for  
a sustainable future.

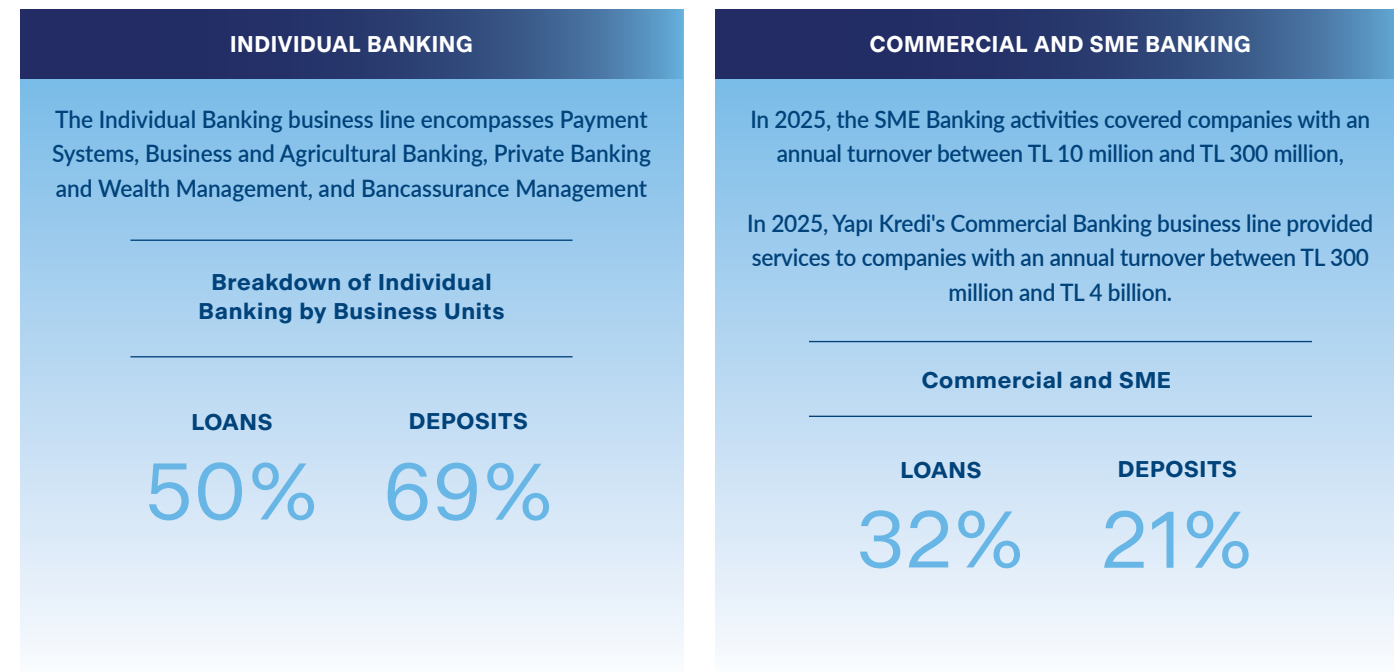
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# Banking Activities

## IMPACTFUL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES



# Retail Banking

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued its Retail Banking activities in line with growth and revenue increase targets on a customer basis.

### Digitalisation Supporting Customer Acquisition, Experience and Service Quality

Digitalisation initiatives carried out with a focus on customer acquisition, experience and service quality were addressed in 2025 with a value-driven approach. Through an integrated service model embracing an end-to-end customer satisfaction mindset, it was aimed to preserve standardized service quality across all customer touchpoints. Digital processes and remote service solutions supported operational efficiency and contributed to productivity improvements in retail banking activities.

In addition to supporting customer acquisition, digital channels reinforced the Bank's focus on customer deepening, sustainable revenue generation concentration and volume growth in strategic products. Throughout 2025, investments in process and functional development aimed at improving the end-to-end customer experience in digital banking channels were maintained through the digitalisation of product sales and after-sales services in both branch-based and non-branch banking processes.

### RETAIL BANKING

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued its Retail Banking activities in line with growth and revenue increase targets on a customer basis. While actions were taken to deepen relationships within the existing customer base, a segment-focused approach was adopted for new customer acquisition. A customer-centric approach was sustained by offering a wide range of products and services

tailored to customer needs across the Individual and Blue Class sub-segments.

Through a holistic service approach that jointly considers branch, digital and remote service channels, efficiency and productivity at customer touchpoints were enhanced, and simplification was achieved in operational processes. For customers who prefer to meet their banking needs without visiting branches, the Remote Service Model continued to be offered. By prioritizing customer needs within the remote service model and adopting an effective portfolio management approach, improvements in customer satisfaction and service quality in lobby management were supported, and high-quality service continued to be delivered to customers.

In 2025, the Bank maintained its focus on Salary and Pension Banking and continued to grow the number of Salary and Pension Banking customers in line with its strategic priorities. Profitability was supported through both customer deepening among these customers—who demonstrate high active usage of products contributing to the Bank's revenue base—and the acquisition of new Pension Banking customers.

Customer acquisition through digital channels has reached a 31% share of the Bank's total new customer acquisition. In line with the objective of creating long-term customer value, the 18-26 age youth segment was a key area of focus during the year. The brand positioning of Play Youth Banking was renewed, and within the scope of student-focused value propositions, campaigns and multi-channel communication initiatives were implemented to support customer acquisition and deepening within the youth segment.

In 2025, by leveraging artificial intelligence and advanced analytics solutions, segment-based hyper-personalized product offerings and communication frameworks were implemented to enable more accurate anticipation of customer needs. As a result of these

initiatives, customer engagement was strengthened through value propositions delivered via the right channel at the right time.

#### Individual Deposit Performance

Yapı Kredi maintained its steady growth in deposits in 2025. On the total deposit side, the growth in both TL and foreign currency deposit volumes continued. Among private banks, Yapı Kredi achieved a market share of 13.3% in TL deposits, and 14.6% in foreign currency deposits. Yapı Kredi achieved a market share of 12.5% in TL time deposits. On the TL demand deposit side as in the previous year, market share leadership among private banks has been maintained this year as well, reaching a market share of 17.8%.

On the gold deposit side, Yapı Kredi Gold Days are now organized every day at 14 branches in total, 6 in Istanbul and 8 outside of Istanbul. Moreover, the Bank continues to offer gold collection services by contracted jewelers. Thus, physical gold valued by contracted and authorized jewelers can be transferred to the Gold Demand Deposit Account in grams.

Recently, as one of the customer oriented innovative deposit product, Yapı Kredi started to offer “Sınırsız Hesap” to the customers. Sınırsız Hesap, which offers daily interest earnings, is designed to meet the expectations and needs of the customers. The customers can earn extra interest rates for their “Sınırsız Hesap” as they use the products provided by the bank. There is a rapid increase in demand for the product in a short period and this demand will continue to grow throughout 2026.

#### General Purpose Loans and Growth in Flexible Account Market Share

Yapı Kredi continued to focus on general purpose loans and flexible account products in 2025 to offer solutions for various cash needs of its individual customers.

With the increase in customers’ income, leading to the improvement of customers’ ability to pay, as well as the increase in prices and spending, the total volume of general purpose loans and flexible accounts increased by 49% in 2025 compared to the previous year. As of the year-end 2025, Yapı Kredi’s market share among private banks stood at 16.85%.

Retail banking customers continued to prefer digital channels for their instant product needs. The extension rate of general purpose loans through digital channels reached 76%.

In 2025, by leveraging artificial intelligence and advanced analytic solutions, segment-based hyper-personalized product offering and communication frameworks were implemented to enable more accurate anticipation of customer needs.

In 2025, 43% of the loans were extended to salary customers, thus maintaining the focus on asset quality.

In 2025, an increase in loan repayment delays was observed. At this point, in order to both strengthen asset quality and support customers facing difficulties, the Bank offering flexible payment plans and restructuring opportunities through both digital channels and branches, and reorganizing payments to align with customers’ cash flows.

Another product that contributes to customer satisfaction is the online shopping loan, which proves that Yapı Kredi always stands by its customers. Shopping loan products are actively used in almost all of the major e-commerce sites operating in Türkiye, and periodic campaigns are designed in special collaborations with companies. In 2025, the number of brands offered an active shopping loan products reached 30.

Furthermore, the Bank continued to offer the World PAY Shopping Loan, which launched in stores in 2022.

Especially in sectors where the number of credit card installment is restricted and/or the average spending amount is high, customers prefer shopping loans to avoid using their card limits and to easily benefit from the opportunity to pay in longer-term installments. Thus, customers can pay for their purchases at Yapı Kredi Merchants with the transaction initiated by the store employee via the POS device in installments via Yapı Kredi Mobile or World Mobile applications, without the need for a credit card or limit.

With the World PAY Shopping Loan available at more than 400,000 Yapı Kredi Merchants, the world’s most extensive “Buy Now, Pay Later” function is offered to customers, and periodic campaigns are designed in special collaborations with companies. Moreover, this service, which can be offered to new customers, supports new customer acquisition from all stores in the extensive merchant network.

Focusing on overdraft account products with increased profitability in 2025, Yapı Kredi Flexible Account, maintaining its leadership in receivables balance with a 23.9% market share among private banks. Limit increases for customers with limit increase orders, made through regular evaluations in parallel with customers’ income increases, had a significant impact on this achievement.

In addition, Yapı Kredi concluded agreements with 53 new schools in 2025 for the Installment Payment System for Schools (TEST) product, which enables long-term relationships with customers, thus reaching a total of 314 schools.

In 2025, there was a 64% increase in the assigned TEST limit.

#### Developments in Mortgages

2025 was a successful year for Yapı Kredi in mortgages with custom-tailored products offered via branches and corporate real estate firms and construction companies. The Bank continues to collaborate with corporate real estate firms and construction companies to offer mortgages for housing projects.

#### Strong Performance in Auto Loans

In 2025, Yapı Kredi experienced a narrowing of the range of models available for loaning due to increased vehicle prices and Special Consumption Tax (SCT) increases caused by exchange rate effects. However, Yapı Kredi maintained its position in this shrinking sector through strong business partnerships and swift action. It continued to demonstrate high performance in vehicle loans and maintained its market share leadership across the entire sector, including public banks, until the end of the third quarter. Its extensive and efficient dealer network, along with attractive payment terms and campaigns tailored to customer needs, ensured continued focus on providing quality service to individual and commercial customers through dealerships and branches. Supply chain-related production problems experienced in the automotive sector in 2023 ended in 2024. With tightening monetary policies in 2024, a sectoral contraction occurred specifically in vehicle loans, and the growth trend gave way to shrinkage. The Ford Finance program, established as a result of the collaboration between Ford and Yapı Kredi and operating since 2008, successfully maintained its effectiveness in 2025. Since 2023, effective campaigns have been organized through central agreements with major brands in the sector such as Hyundai, Fiat Stellantis, MG, Suzuki, and Chery, and this continued into 2025. In 2025, the Tofaş-Stellantis merger

process began, and with this process, the Stellantis brands joined the Koç family. Furthermore, the network of contracted dealers continued to expand, focusing on the used car market. The first dealer-free and branch-free disbursement process with TESLA, a pioneer in the electric vehicle sector, continues to be successfully implemented. The bank is TESLA’s sole financial partner in Turkey. In the coming period, the bank will continue to sign new partnerships and focus on digitalization.

#### Bancassurance

Yapı Kredi continued its development in the field of bancassurance. Among private banks, it maintained its leadership in Health Insurance with a 25.6% market share, while holding 13.6% in Life Insurance, 5.0% in Non-Life (Elementary) Insurance, and 17.5% in Private Pension (BES) through the pension company it mediates. In 2025, channel diversity in Insurance and Private Pension products was increased, enabling customers to reach solutions for their risks more easily. Products and functions offered through branches, Yapı Kredi Mobile, and the Customer Contact Center continued to grow. To optimize the customer experience, priority is given to ensuring that insurance and BES transactions are performed in the fastest and easiest way, especially through digital channels.

### OUTLOOK

In order to be by the customers' side whenever and wherever they need and to offer alternative payment methods, the product range will be strengthened and the number of collaborations will continue to increase. In the upcoming period, more flexible pricing and campaign structures are being developed with a focus on personalized campaigns, aiming to shorten the loan utilization processes. Within the framework of legal regulations, efforts to enable applications via web, mobile, branch, and real estate/project office channels are ongoing.

To increase environmental awareness and the number of energy-efficient houses in Turkey, the Bank has focused on residences with Class A and B Energy Identity Certificates, offering the "Eco-Friendly Mortgage" (Doğa Dostu Mortgage) product specifically for these homes. Discounts on allocation fees are provided based on the energy class of the residence being purchased. Under a wide range of products tailored to customer needs the aim is to focus on customer oriented lending processes by offering digital solutions, in contrast to wide product range and traditional loan processes.

**Installment Payment System for Schools (TEST)**

Just like many other segments, Yapı Kredi is also a pioneer in the school payments segment. Customers can apply for the limited loan product, the Installment Payment System for Schools (TEST), facilitating the school payments of parents at Yapı Kredi Mobile and Customer Communication Center channels in addition to Yapı Kredi branches.

The Bank offers TEST as a payment option to parents at 314 schools. In 2025, the Bank enjoyed an increase of 64% in the TEST limit assigned. In 2026, Yapı Kredi will expand the number of contracted schools with the field staff focused on new school acquisition.

**OUTLOOK**

In the coming period, Yapı Kredi Retail Banking aims to;

- Taking into account the needs of diverse customer segments, the Bank will continue to strengthen customer satisfaction and trust by offering accessible, clear, and easy-to-use banking solutions. With the newly designed service model addressing both individual and corporate customer needs, the Bank aims to become the primary financial partner preferred by customers for all their financial products and services.
- Under the new service model, an enriched service structure will be implemented in which branch, digital, and remote service channels are managed in an integrated manner with an end-to-end consistent customer experience approach. Through seamless and efficient customer journeys, consistency and service quality across all customer touchpoints will be maintained, with the objective of positioning the Bank as a leader in customer experience.
- In line with the Bank's strategic priorities, personalized products and services that consider customer preferences will continue to be delivered at the right time and through the right channel, supported by data-driven analyses. This approach aims to enhance efficiency, support profitable customer acquisition, and increase the profitability of the existing portfolio.
- In the Salary and Pension Banking segments, smart and value-driven growth will be pursued with a focus on customer value, contributing to sustainable profitability.
- Portfolio managers will be supported through real-time data and artificial intelligence-enabled tools to better respond to evolving customer expectations. Applications designed to facilitate the establishment of sustainable, customer satisfaction-focused relationships will be implemented, while efforts will continue to deepen relationships with both existing and new customers.

- The service model across branch and non-branch channels will be continuously enhanced, maintaining a customer-centric approach and a strong focus on providing effective financial advisory services to customers in need. In line with changing customer needs and expectations, investments will be made in new applications that digitalize customer relationship management and are supported by artificial intelligence solutions. Customer trust and confidence will remain a core priority.
- In accordance with the digitalization strategy, digital transformation projects will continue with the aim of increasing the number of active digital and mobile banking users, while maintaining service quality across all customer banking needs.
- As one of the key developments in the banking sector, Open Banking services will continue to be enhanced and offered to customers within the framework of applicable regulations and legislation. Investments in this area will be sustained to better understand customer needs and to develop deeper customer insights.
- New strategic partnerships that offer opportunities for new customer acquisition and deeper engagement with existing customers will continue to be established, and collaboration opportunities with leading institutions in the sector will be evaluated within the scope of the service banking model.
- In deposits, the Bank plans to continue to grow market share by increasing deposit volume with controlled costs. In deposit assets, the Bank will continue to offer products tailored to customers' needs. The "Unlimited Account" product will continue to meet the expectations and needs of customers.
- With a profit-oriented growth target in consumer loans, innovative products will continue to be added to the portfolio to meet customer needs

# Business Banking

**HOLISTIC APPROACH TO INDIVIDUAL AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Yapı Kredi Business Banking adopts an integrated approach while offering services for the individual and commercial needs of its customers. With the launch of digital customer acquisition projects, customer acquisition processes were accelerated. Under the digital customer acquisition projects approximately 2,000 customers were acquired in 2025.

The Bank continued to offer special campaigns tailored for tradespeople, businesses in the healthcare sector, women entrepreneurs, businesses in the restaurant industry, lawyers, housing estate and building management companies, and financial advisors. Moreover, new campaign packages were introduced, offering exclusive benefits for notaries and school canteens.

In order to provide customized support to customers in line with their needs, special campaigns for professional groups have been diversified; in addition to special campaigns offered to businesses in the health sector, women entrepreneurs, restaurants, lawyers, site & apartment managements and financial advisors; Special packages for notaries and canteens have also been put into use. In this regard, the Bank entered into collaborations with Apsiyon, Dijiyon, Senyönet, Konsiyon, Akuvox, Watmobilité, Selfprof, Quickorder, Qapera, Beeassist, Miafon . In addition, the Bank entered into agreements with Bar Associations, Chambers of Tradespeople, Unions and Cooperatives to support mass customer acquisition.

With the "Technology Power for Entrepreneurial Women" program, it is aimed to provide financial support in e-commerce to women entrepreneurs who want to take their dreams one step further Under the campaign package of special advantages to support

In 2025, profession-specific campaigns were diversified to provide tailored support to customers in line with their needs.

customers who own restaurants and cafés, support was provided to restaurant customers as point advantage for meal card turnovers and automatic bill payment orders. Through the collaboration with Qapera provided restaurants with discounts to facilitate their inventory management processes. Similarly, with Quickorder, price advantages are provided for restaurant owners to manage their processes from start to end in the digital environment.

In cooperation with Selfprof, advantageous prices were offered to various professional groups and sectors in our focus so that they could create websites without design knowledge.

The Bank created an ecosystem consisting of housing estate residents, managements and employees by offering a gain package containing special advantages to apartment building and housing estate managements. Under this campaign, advantages are provided to customers who want to create value with their cash flows. In cooperation with Wat Mobility, electric charging stations that contribute to sustainability were offered to apartment and site managements, Apsiyon service fee exemption was provided in return for regular cash flows by collaborating with site management software such as Apsiyon, Senyönet, Dijiyön and Konsiyon, and innovative intercom systems for sites and apartments were offered at free advantageous prices with Akuvox

and Miafon. Thus, solutions were offered for all the needs of site and apartment managements and the privileges offered within the scope of the ecosystem were expanded.

The Bank provided notary customers with exclusive advantages such as favorable POS pricing, commercial credit card benefits, discounted membership fees, salary promotions, and credit advantages.

Moreover, special POS pricing and benefits packages were introduced for canteen customers. Yapı Kredi entered into agreements with Bar Associations, Chambers of Tradespeople, Chambers of Notaries, Cooperatives and Unions to support mass customer acquisition. By working specifically for each collaboration, different cash flow-oriented product gains were achieved.

#### Efficient Service for Yapı Kredi Mobile Business Banking Customers

Yapı Kredi Mobile enables tradespeople and individual businesses to access both individual and commercial products on digital channels, allowing easy transition between individual and corporate users without the need for a password. With this system called Easy Transition, customers are provided with an effective service in digital channels. Our teams continue to develop new features to help the customers doing business complete their transactions with mobile approval via Yapı Kredi Mobile without visiting a branch.

#### Stronger and Sustainable Deposit Base

In 2025, Yapı Kredi offered campaign packages with a focus on strengthening the deposit base and reached customers with new packages. Thus, the Bank enjoyed a growth in deposits, especially with the Apartment Building and Housing Estate Management package and through the collaborations. Business Banking will continue to expand the deposit base by focusing on the needs of customers, gaining new customers and offering a wide portfolio of products.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi offered campaign packages with a focus on strengthening the deposit base and reached customers with new packages.

#### AGRICULTURAL BANKING

Agricultural Banking offers products and services to support the crop and animal production of producers. Yapı Kredi offers agricultural loan products and the Productive Card, which can be used by producers in purchasing agricultural inputs.

Thanks to the Agricultural Value Chain, the payments of the parent companies and producers can be made through the Bank, thus allowing the producers to manage their cash flows with a wide range of products. Under the Agricultural Value Chain, Yapı Kredi continued to offer preapproved productive cards to producers who received their payments from the Bank.

In 2026, in order to increase productivity, Business Banking customers will continue to be managed under other segments that match their qualifications.

# Payment Systems

PROFILE	2025
Number of Credit Cards, including Virtual Cards	21.7 million
Number of Debit Cards	22.5 million
Number of Merchants	1,068 million

SECTOR POSITIONING	MARKET SHARE (SECTOR)	MARKET SHARE (PRIVATE BANKS)
Credit Card Outstanding*	13.7%	18.3%
Credit Card Issuer Volume	13.3%	18.6%
Commercial Credit Card Outstanding*	6.7%	11.0%
POS Acquirer Volume **	14.5%	23.2%
Number of Credit Cards	15.3%	21.2%
Debit Card Issuer Volume ***	14.3%	22.8%

\* Sector and private bank market shares are calculated based on BRSA weekly sector data as of 02 January 2026. Sectoral data consists of deposit and development and investment banks, while private banks data are compiled from deposit/domestic private and deposit/foreign bank data.

\*\* Includes credit card acquirer POS and ATM transactions.

\*\*\* Includes debit card (except prepaid) issuer POS transactions.

#### THE UNDISPUTED LEADER SINCE 1991: WORLD

Yapı Kredi, with its main credit card brand World, has been the pioneer in the sector since 1991. The Bank owes this strong position over the past 34 years to its focus on innovation, going beyond customer expectations and always pioneering the payment systems sector.

With World, Yapı Kredi is the architect of the credit card market in Türkiye while continuing to open new horizons for the world credit card industry.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi maintained its pioneering approach in Payment Systems, consolidating its leadership in the sector with 21.7 million credit cards. Despite intense competition, challenging market conditions in 2025, Yapı Kredi achieved a growth in credit card total outstanding volume.

Throughout the year, the Bank focused on acquiring new customers, deepening customer relations and increasing cross-selling. Yapı Kredi also maintained its disciplined approach to installment payments and credit card loyalty points.

Yapı Kredi enjoyed the highest growth rate among banks in terms of the number of debit card holders in 2025.

Yapı Kredi developed various innovative, customer-focused projects in addition to its current efforts to strengthen its position in the sector and to further improve customer satisfaction. New approaches to data analysis continued to be implemented to better define the card usage habits of cardholders and to design personalized and more effective offers.

Maintaining its leading position in the digital transformation of card payment systems, Yapı Kredi continues to offer all digital payment solutions under the integrated structure of the World Pay brand. In this context, World Pay proves customers with a seamless payment experience across both physical and digital channels via mobile devices, through innovative functions such as Payment with QR Code at POS and on the Internet, E-Commerce Payments, NFC Mobile Payment, In-Car Payment, E-Campus Payments and World Pay Shopping Loan.

World Pay enables payments using credit cards, debit cards, prepaid cards, account and shopping loan. This versatility transforms mobile devices into multi-channel digital wallets.

Digital payment solutions offered by World Pay are adopted by increasing number of customers every year, with transactions continuing to grow with rising momentum. In 2025, the number of transactions increased 2.5 times compared to the previous year, while the number of active customers doubled.

In the line with its digital transformation vision, Yapı Kredi introduced several pioneering innovations in 2025. In collaboration with Mastercard, Yapı Kredi achieved a first in Türkiye by integrating cards from different banks registered with Masterpass into World Pay. This integration enables these cards to perform physical TR QRCode payments at any bank's POS terminals, evolving World Pay into a truly integrated digital wallet ecosystem. Also, in partnership with Opet, a new era of automated collection for fuel payments has begun. This solution, a first in Turkish banking sector, allows companies included in the National Vehicle Identification System(UTTS) to register their vehicle information via Yapı Kredi Mobile OR World Mobil. Consequently, fuel purchases at Opet stations are automatically processed through Yapı Kredi credit cards. With these advancements, Yapı Kredi

continues to enhance the customer experience in digital payments and develop solutions that support sustainable growth.

Offering convenient and fast customer experience on credit card purchases, Yapı Kredi increased the number of contactless card transactions in 2025 thanks to the contactless payment feature that decreases the time spent at payment and increases shopping circulation at merchants. Almost all World credit cards and most bank cards in the world are contactless. In 2025, the number of contactless transactions has increased by 1.1 times compared to December of the previous year, and the transaction volume has increased by approximately 1.5 times due to the increase in card limits.

Yapı Kredi continued to organize communication activities and campaigns in 2025 to promote the use of contactless cards in transportation. As a result of expansion activities, contactless cards can now be used in 29 provinces of Türkiye for transportation. Customers can also use Yapı Kredi Mobile to top up their Istanbulkart, used for transportation in Istanbul, and to give an automatic top-up order.

In 2025, growth initiatives for commercial cardholders continued to be driven with a clear focus on profitability. The launch of instant commercial credit cards enabled the immediate fulfillment of customer needs at branches and significantly accelerated customer activation. Additionally, the implementation of mobile approval for commercial credit card limit increases at branches streamlined processes and materially reduced customer waiting times.

As of the end of 2025, the share of Yapı Kredi e-commerce turnover in shopping turnover stood at 31.2%. Compared to the same period last year, the Bank's e-commerce turnover as of November 2025 grew by 52%.

Yapı Kredi customers are offered important advantages with the option to apply for credit cards via World Mobile, Yapı Kredi Mobile, Internet Branch and Customer Communication Center, to conclude distance contracts and to perform similar transactions via connections with video transaction assistants through Yapı Kredi Mobile.

### LARGEST MERCHANT NETWORK OF TURKIYE

In 2025, Yapı Kredi is the leading in private bank of Türkiye in terms of number of merchant locations, transaction volumes and transaction numbers Yapı Kredi consolidated its pioneering position in merchant networks thanks to the contribution of its wide product range boosted by its strong collaborations and innovative investments. In line with its customer-centric approach, the Bank offered more than 100 campaigns a month via 1,068 million merchants as of 2025.

Yapı Kredi offers TR QR Code and FAST services at more than 500,000 locations, enabling card or account payments from the applications of all participating banks, thus creating alternatives for merchants to easily and digitally secure payments from their customers.

Yapı Kredi customers can complete their installment payments quickly, easily and securely without inserting their cards into a merchants.

### OUTLOOK

In 2026, Yapı Kredi's goals for card payment systems are;

- Expanding the acceptance of contactless card transactions in vending machine payments,
- Increasing the digital channel usage rate of payment systems with customer experience improvements in digital channels,
- Improving the quality of services and the variety of transactions received by corporate customers holding commercial cardholders through digital channels,
- The addition of new next-generation digital payment solutions offered under the World Pay brand aims to provide customers with a faster and easier payment experience,
- Ensuring continued growth in the number of debit card holders,
- Expanding the cards base of World Nakit, Play Nakit and World Nakit Digital prepaid cards developed for customer needs, allowing cash withdrawals and spending as much as the amount deposited into these cards, without the need for a loan limit or bank account,
- Adding new functions that ensure a seamless end-to-end shopping experience on World Mobile with the development of AI-powered personalized shopping experiences and next-generation shopping models,
- Evaluating opportunities based on global and local developments in the fintech sector and becoming a leader in the payment systems industry,
- Realizing a gradual transition to the use of recycled materials in card plastics,
- Implementing card programs for both customers and employees with leading companies and holdings in Turkey, and expanding the customer base.

# Private Banking and Wealth Management

The Private Banking and Wealth Management offers services to high net-worth individual customers.

In addition to the entire range of banking products and services for all financial needs of its customers, Yapı Kredi Private Banking also provides integrated wealth management through the Bank's subsidiaries, Yapı Kredi Invest and Yapı Kredi Asset Management.

## SUSTAINABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

Yapı Kredi Private Banking and Wealth Management maintains its successful performance in the sector, thanks to a wide range of products that meet the expectations and risk perceptions of its customers.

Yapı Kredi Private Banking improved its already-strong performance in 2025, embracing an approach that prioritizes the financial expectations and needs of its customers with strong customer communication.

Yapı Kredi Private Banking manages more than TL 600 billion in assets. In 2025, the Private Banking deposits grew by 46%, mutual funds by 68%, assets under custody by 25%, stocks by 25%, and pension funds by 68%.

Yapı Kredi Private Banking offers asset allocation recommendations to improve its customers' experience with investment products and to enable customers to choose investment products compatible with their investment profiles both at branches and through digital channels. In 2025, the recommendations were updated in line with market conditions to improve customer satisfaction.

Yapı Kredi Private Banking and Wealth Management maintains its successful performance in the sector, thanks to a wide range of products that meet the expectations and risk perceptions of its customers.

## NEW MUTUAL FUNDS

In 2025 Yapı Kredi created new mutual funds in line with the market developments to meet the investment needs of customers and enable them to diversify their portfolios.

## TO THIS END THE BANK STARTED TO OFFER

- 22 hedge funds,
- 1 capital investment fund,
- 4 investment funds under 3 different umbrellas.

## YAPI KREDİ PORTOLIO INVESTMENT FUNDS;

- YTO Yapı Kredi Portföy Tophane Park Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
- YBH Yapı Kredi Portföy 5-15 Yıl Vadeli Serbest (Döviz) Fon
- YVB Yapı Kredi Portföy Uzun Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
- YHI Yapı Kredi Portföy İnşaat Sektörü Hisse Senedi Serbest (TL) Fon (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
- YSO Yapı Kredi Portföy Sağlık Sektörü Serbest Fon
- FLS Yapı Kredi Portföy Florya Serbest (Döviz-Avro) Fon
- YMH Yapı Kredi Portföy Mutlak Getiri Hedefli Hisse Senedi Serbest Fon (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
- YSS Yapı Kredi Portföy Şubat 2026 Serbest (Döviz-Pound) Fon
- YRZ Yapı Kredi Portföy Şubat 2027 Kar Payı Ödeyen Serbest (Döviz) Fon
- DCP Yapı Kredi Portföy Cömert Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
- SSS Yapı Kredi Portföy Savunma Sanayii Şirketleri Endeksi Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
- PKT Yapı Kredi Portföy Para Piyasası Katılım Serbest (TL) Fon
- SYS Yapı Kredi Portföy Şubat 2028 Kar Payı Ödeyen Serbest (Döviz) Fon
- YTC Yapı Kredi Portföy Temmuz 2026 Serbest (Döviz-Pound) Fon
- CKL Yapı Kredi Portföy Çoklu Varlık Değişken Fon
- YPU Yapı Kredi Portföy Serbest (Döviz-Pound) Fon
- YIK Yapı Kredi Portföy İkinci Para Piyasası Serbest (TL) Fon
- YA1 Yapı Kredi Portföy Birinci Serbest Fon
- GPV Yapı Kredi Portföy Uurla Serbest (Döviz-Avro) Özel Fon
- KOI Yapı Kredi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Koç Topluluğu Şirketleri İkinci Özel Fon Sepeti Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
- YIS Yapı Kredi Portföy İkinci Serbest Özel Fon
- BDA Yapı Kredi Portföy Birinci Katılım Serbest (Döviz-Avro) Fon
- BKY Yapı Kredi Portföy Birinci Katılım Serbest (Döviz) Fon
- YOS Yapı Kredi Portföy Odeabank Serbest (Döviz- Avro) Özel Fon
- CRL Yapı Kredi Portföy Acarlar Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
- YSA Yapı Kredi Portföy Suadiye Serbest (Döviz) Fon
- EK1 Yapı Kredi Portföy Ekim 2025 Serbest Fon (Established ans liquidated within 2025.)

## A new way of investment at Yapı Kredi Mobile

Many transactions in Yapı Kredi Mobile's renewed investment menu have become more user-friendly and can be easily performed on a single screen, such as "Quick Transaction Cards", "New Navigation Menu", "News" and "What's TL 1,000 Worth?" on the "Markets" screen, "My Watch List" and "Investment Transaction Movements", "Silver Trading", "Rights Issues / Bonus Issues", "Dividend Payments" and the "Reports" section including "Periodical Investment Returns", "Asset Change Report" and "Capital Market Statement".

## ALWAYS BETTER DIGITAL CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

In the Private Banking customer base, where the average age is high, Yapı Kredi achieved 80% increase in the use of digital channels among customers thanks to the new digitalization steps taken. With the digitalization of the processes carried out at branches and the mobile approval function, the Bank's customers were enabled to perform all their transactions without visiting a branch. The development of enabling branch teams to conduct online video meetings with customers has continued in support of customer engagement. In line with the continuous improvement

approach, Yapı Kredi continues development works on online video calls. In 2025, the Bank's specialist teams closely monitored global uncertainties and market fluctuations, and developed projections to assist customers in their investment decisions. The teams shared the daily projections with the customer while also offering recommendations on investment products suited to market conditions. In addition, online Economic Talks were organized for clients, featuring experts in their fields who provided periodic market updates.

In addition to these efforts, a "Let's Meet Now" menu has been implemented on the "www.yapikrediozelbankacilik.com.tr" website to enable potential customers who wish to receive services from Yapı Kredi Private Banking to quickly and easily make contact, continued rapidly in 2025 as well.

## PROJECTS FOCUSING ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

As part of its holistic asset management approach offered to its Private Banking customers, Yapı Kredi creates solutions by focusing all the expectations of the customers, not just their financial needs. In 2025, Yapı Kredi organized online economy

events, to enable customers to ask questions to Yapı Kredi Yatırım & Portföy economists. The Bank provides tax, inheritance, real estate, education, art and philanthropy consultancy services for Yapı Kredi Private Banking customers through the best contracted firms. Customer demands are received both at branches and via internet banking. To this end, articles and news about these topics are posted on digital channels, and various events are organized.

With the Yapı Kredi Private Banking Art Scholarship Fund launched in and 2021 in cooperation with the Turkish Education Foundation, Yapı Kredi support arts and talented young artists who continue their education. The Bank extended the scope of this successful cooperation in 2025, increasing the number of students receiving scholarships. To ensure that private banking portfolio managers acquire all kinds of knowledge and expertise, training programs were designed within the framework of the Private Banking Development Academy, and physical and online events and personal development seminars were organized throughout the year. Regular meetings and workshops were held with portfolio managers, and it was a year in which successes were rewarded and highlighted. Customer satisfaction surveys showed a significant increase in satisfaction with portfolio managers compared to the previous year.

### 2025 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

Always giving priority to the opinions of its customers, Yapı Kredi Private Banking conducted a general customer satisfaction survey in 2025 as well. The survey shows that customers are satisfied with the service they receive and consider Yapı Kredi as their main bank. In February, the "Art Show: Galeriler Buluşması," conducted under the corporate sponsorship of Yapı Kredi Private Banking and uniting representatives from Türkiye's leading contemporary art galleries, served as a platform for contemporary art and offered many customers the chance to view artworks during the event.

### PERFORMANCE RECOGNIZED WITH AWARDS

Yapı Kredi Private Banking received various awards in 2025 as well. Yapı Kredi Private Banking was recognized with "Türkiye's Best Private Banking Award" in 2025 in the International Finance Awards organized by the International Finance Magazine, one of the UK's leading finance and business analysis publications. It has also been awarded the "Best Philanthropy Advisor in Private Banking in Turkey" award by Euromoney, one of the world's leading financial magazines.

## OUTLOOK

### 2026 Goals and Expectations

- To expand the customer base and deepen existing customers by focusing on products and services that meet the financial expectations and needs of the Privileged Customer group,
- To improve processes and increase efficiency by continuing to invest in digitalization,
- To maintain and improve its customer satisfaction score (NPS) achieved through superior performance,
- To deepen in qualified investment products and maintain portfolio diversity with a long-term perspective, to maximize customer satisfaction by improving the physical branch experience with a more refined service model approach.

# Limitless Banking

## PROFILE

**NUMBER OF ATM: 6,011**

**NUMBER OF ACTIVE DIGITAL CUSTOMER: ~15,5 MİLYON**

**NUMBER OF USERS EXPERIENCING MY WORLD: ~11.6 MILLION**

## LIMITLESS BANKING

### Yapı Kredi's Targets in Limitless Banking

- Expanding customer touchpoints through "My World" by focusing on hyper-personalization that enables customers to meet both their financial and non-financial needs via integrated solutions, while creating new use cases and revenue opportunities through partnerships. Expand the Bank's customer base by gaining new customers via digital channels and deepen relations with digital customers
- Eliminate interbank inconveniences with Open Banking to offer an integrated experience to customers
- Offer new experiences through Service Model Banking to make financial solutions accessible to all users
- Provide services beyond banking by developing new business models
- Continue to support the entrepreneurial ecosystem to create global opportunities for start-ups
- Meet the corporate and banking needs of legal customers with end-to-end digital services
- Create value both for the Bank and the customers by enhancing customer satisfaction
- Be the best bank in ATM experience by supporting customer-oriented banking approach with the widespread, fast and user-friendly ATM network.

## DIGITAL BANKING

Yapı Kredi always aims to make its customers' lives easier and offer them the best experience with its digital services. Yapı Kredi Mobil pioneered the industry by launching "My World," which offers customers solutions that meet both their banking and daily life needs, redefining industry standards for the entire financial world with a pioneering approach. In 2025, My World was transformed into an integrated platform that places customer needs at its core and touches every aspect of daily life from a single point.

Moreover, the Bank offers unique applications the fintech work to shape the banking world of the future. While expanding its active customer pool with digital channels and technologies, the Bank also increased financial depth and customer lifetime value. Moreover, Yapı Kredi enriches the functions offered on its digital platforms while increasing its sales competencies and offering its customers hyper-personalized products and offers with deep analysis.

In keeping with its vision of delivering a perfect customer experience that will provide the direct solution for customers' needs, Yapı Kredi focused on perfecting customer experience, optimizing customer interaction and delivering standard-setting solutions in the sector. To this end, the Bank offered several new services on digital channels to its customers while improving the banking ecosystem. The Bank's innovative applications improved the number of digital active and mobile active customers, customer acquisition, customer interaction, number of transactions, and digital penetration.

Yapı Kredi Mobile continues to be the highest-rated financial app in app stores, with a score of 4.8 on Apple, 4.7 on Google, and 4.8 on Huawei. When looking at the content of reviews in app stores, it is the bank with the highest percentage of positive reviews. By 2025, Yapı Kredi's active digital banking customer base has grown by over 1 million, reaching approximately 15.5 million.

Furthermore, 9 out of every 10 active customers have opted for digital banking. Customer engagement across digital channels throughout the year has exceeded 6 billion.

### Expanding the Bank's Customer Base through Digital Channels

Since 2018, Yapı Kredi has implemented pioneering practices in Türkiye in the field of remote customer onboarding for both individual and corporate customers, and continued its leadership in this area in 2025. This approach has contributed to accelerating the digitalization of corporate customers.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi supported profit-oriented customer acquisition with a data-based marketing strategy and a content perspective that differs from the competition, and the monthly revenue generated by users who became customers via Yapı Kredi Mobile increased 1,5 times compared to the previous year.

### All Vehicle Needs Solved with My Car+ on Yapı Kredi Mobile

Yapı Kredi aims to offer various services to customers in addition to banking products within the scope of ecosystem banking. In line with this goal, the My Car+ platform, launched in 2021, offers a structure where vehicle owners can meet their needs and manage their vehicle ownership processes.

With its rapidly increasing number of users and vehicles, the My Car+ platform continues to offer services to make the lives of nearly 3 million registered users easier.

In order to make the lives of owners of automobiles, motorcycles and light trucks easier, My Car+ offers various functions including MTV (motor vehicle tax) payments and reminders, HGS (Rapid Pass- through Label) applications and transactions, traffic fine payments and proactive notification of fines issued to vehicle

In 2025, My World was transformed into an integrated platform that places customer needs at its core and touches every aspect of daily life from a single point.

plates for vehicle owners, auto loan calculation and tracking, in-car payment when buying gas, proactive automobile insurance quotations at the end of policy term and motor insurance policy purchase, vehicle inspection appointment, and vehicle buying / selling through secure payment system. Additionally, customers can add their vehicle inspection date to receive reminder notifications and access automobile insurance renewal offers.

Through established third-party partnerships, the Bank continues to offer the purchase of Avis car rental services and Ziebart vehicle protection packages via Yapı Kredi Mobile. In addition, through the Avis Filo partnership, customers can benefit from discounted long-term car rental services. In 2025, periodic maintenance services were introduced through a partnership with Otomate, tire-related services through a partnership with Lastikcim, and parking spot discovery services through a partnership with Parkera. With these new collaborations, comprehensive and end-to-end solutions across the automotive ecosystem have been made available to My Car+ users.

In the coming period, Yapı Kredi aims to strengthen cooperations and expand the services we offer to stand by customers for all their vehicle-related needs.

### All Housing Needs Solved with My Home+ on Yapı Kredi Mobile

Yapı Kredi's Evim+ platform, which can meet all home-related needs of all customers, regardless of whether they are homeowners or tenants, has continued to grow in 2025 and has also attracted attention with new partnerships.

The My Home+ platform offers its users various services and products such as easy tracking for invoices related to their

registered homes, automatic invoice order creation, home insurance and DASK (Turkish Catastrophe Insurance Pool), mortgage and general purpose loan. Moreover, with e-government integration, users can receive a residence certificate, perform DASK transactions and use address-related services. On the My Home+ platform, with the AI-powered Home Assistant, customers can ask questions and receive personal assistant support on topics such as how to prepare their homes for natural disasters and which measures to take to improve energy efficiency.

Our partnerships with Kiralarsın and eGaranti continued throughout 2025. In the same year, as part of a collaboration with Troy, we enabled My Home+ users to purchase Apple products directly within Yapı Kredi Mobile, and through our partnership with Endeksa, we introduced enhancements that allow customers to value and track their registered properties.

### All Travel Needs Solved with My Travel+ on Yapı Kredi Mobile

Yapı Kredi not only offers banking services but also provides a range of digital solutions to simplify daily lives of customers. Launched in 2023, the My Travel+ platform continues to streamline travel planning, payments, and all related requirements in a single hub, offering significant convenience to customers in 2025.

As of 2024, the My Travel+ platform, in collaboration with Setur, allows users to redeem their credit card points for flight tickets and hotel reservations directly via the Yapı Kredi mobile app. Flight, hotel, tour, and cruise bookings made via the Yapı Kredi Travel Line are now available under Yapı Kredi Travels and the My Travel+ platform.

My Travel+ also enables users to access services such as Avis car rentals, travel health insurance, passport appointment scheduling, paying passport fees and international departure taxes, and foreign exchange transactions. Moreover, via the platform, customers can easily complete various financial transactions such as applying for a credit card, requesting a credit card limit increase, or applying for a general purpose loan for travel expenses. With the AI-powered Travel Assistant on the My Travel+ platform, customer can receive personalized travel recommendations, plan their travel budgets, and benefit from tools that further simplify their travel-related processes.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi launched the Travel Planner feature on the My Travel+ platform. With this feature, customers can digitally create their trips by defining travel destination, date range, transportation, and accommodation details in a single place, track their expenses, and experience an end-to-end travel management journey through trip-specific actions, AI-powered recommendations, and smart reminders. .

My Travel+ will continue to offer more features based on user needs and introduce more innovative solutions to simplify every stage of travel planning. In the coming period, the services offered by the Seyahatim+ platform will be further diversified according to user needs, and innovative solutions will be offered to make every stage of travel planning even easier.

### My Salary+ Meets All Needs of Salary and Pension Customers, Offering Exclusive Benefits for Salary Customers

The My Salary+ platform provides a comprehensive structure that enables more than 3 million salary and pension customers to meet all their salary-related needs in one place.

The platform offers users the ability to view their salary amounts through a graphical interface, explore exclusive benefits to salary customers, and participate in special campaigns as well as quick access to payments, investments, private pension, complementary health insurance, my paying family insurance, and various useful e-Government services. Thus, with My Salary+, customers can conveniently manage all salary-related transactions from a single platform.

The core functions of the My Salary+ platform are: the salary graph which allows users to view their last 12 months' salary payments; My Benefits screen which enables salary customers to explore exclusive privileges, such as credit card fee exemptions, special interest rates, etc.; Payments section which provides fast access to post-salary transactions, including bill payments, automatic payment orders, regular rent payments, etc.; Investments Tab which helps customers easily plan their investments after receiving their salaries; and Useful Transactions which grants access to private pension and insurance services such as private pension system (BES), complementary health insurance, my paying family insurance, etc. as well as quick-access buttons for various Social Security Institution (SGK) and e-Government services.

Salary and pension customers can conveniently access their exclusive benefits and promotional offers through the My Benefits screen. On this screen, customers can display various benefits such as special interest rate loans, annual credit card fee exemption, money transfer fee exemption, etc. as well as their savings from these benefits.

The My Salary+ platform aims to further expand its range of services in the future, enhancing convenience for salary customers. By offering a comprehensive ecosystem that meets all the needs of salary and pension customers, the platform will continue to improve customer satisfaction.

### Open Banking

With the goal of becoming the primary bank in open banking, Yapı Kredi has taken significant steps toward becoming the central application in its customers' lives by bringing together different financial needs under a single platform. In this context, My Bank+, a first in Turkey, enables customers to manage their accounts across multiple banks through a single platform.

In 2025, the My Bank+ experience continued to evolve with new features designed to enhance customer value. By expanding the Bring Money functionality, customers are supported in utilizing balances in their accounts at other banks more efficiently through Yapı Kredi. Bring Money has been integrated with features such as Sınırsız Account and Bill Payment.

The Bring Regular Income feature, a first in the industry, has been launched. With this feature, customers can set instructions to receive reminder notifications to transfer their regular income from other banks to Yapı Kredi each month, and complete the transfer quickly without logging into the application.

To simplify the use of open banking services, the account linking and consent updating experience has been enhanced with new user flows, making processes faster and more seamless.

With the My Bank+ Status feature, customers can track changes in their accounts at other banks and manage their financial situation. Cash inflows and outflows in other bank accounts can be viewed in detail, and monthly distributions can be analyzed. Through these enhancements, Yapı Kredi is transforming open banking into an

Yapı Kredi has implemented customer-centric digital enhancements across its Card-Based Payment Solutions and Overdraft products, delivering more personalized and customer focused experiences.

experience that simplifies customers' financial lives and delivers tangible value.

In 2026, through Open Banking 2.0 we will continue to integrate Card and Recurring Payment Initiation into the open banking ecosystem, delivering our financial services to customers through a more holistic and inclusive experience.

### Innovative Solutions Meeting Customer Expectations

Yapı Kredi has implemented customer-centric digital enhancements across its Card-Based Payment Solutions and Overdraft products, delivering more personalized and customer-focused experiences. Within this scope, credit card products now offer a more personalized, flexible, and user-friendly experience, while customer needs are addressed more quickly and effectively throughout application and transaction processes.

Yapı Kredi continued to enhance the customer experience on Yapı Kredi Mobile by allowing customers to view their registered Masterpass accounts and merchants on their mobile devices, and include functions for updating their card information and deleting it from a selected account. In addition to new services, in debit card application flows renewed for, allowing customers to choose between cards offering different value propositions.

Improvements have been made to the Personal Needs Loan application process, updating the campaign flow.

### New Digital Sales Growth and Customer Retention Solutions

To enhance sales capabilities of the Yapı Kredi mobile application, the " My Instant Limit" function has been implemented, allowing customers to view all their limits for Personal Loans, Credit Cards,

Flexible Accounts, Vehicle Loans, and Housing Loans in one place. By also informing customers about the factors that may affect their limits, personalized steps have been taken to improve their financial health.

Through customer retention-focused initiatives, the number of credit card closures has been reduced.

### Collaborations for Easier Experiences

Yapı Kredi launched co-branded cards offering advantages tailored to customer needs under third-party partnerships, which include Hepsiburada Premium TL card in collaboration with Hepsiburada and The Koçtaş Ustabilir Card designed for craftsmen through a collaboration with Koçtaş.

### We've Expanded Our Product Range for Our Investors by Focusing on Experience!

Our News List now provides our investment clients with the ability to receive instant news about the companies they partner with. Our users, who can access news about all companies under market news, can now receive instant notifications when there is news about the companies they have added to their news lists.

For our customers who do not want to take high risks and are looking for alternatives to gold, silver transactions are now available. Our customers who open accounts and perform purchase/sale transactions through digital channels and branches can now hold silver in their short- and long-term portfolios.

Effective solutions are offered to investors' important needs with the Paid-in/Non-Paid-in Capital Increase and Dividend Payments screens. Our users can now carry out paid capital increases themselves from their mobile devices. With the Free Capital Increase screen, they can access information about the free capital increases they have participated in over the last 5 years. In addition, with dividend payments, our investment customers can access details of the dividend income they have earned from the companies they are partners in.

### Enriched Digital Insurance Products

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to expand its insurance offerings at Yapı Kredi Mobile in response to evolving customer needs. Customers are now offered enhanced life insurance coverage options through credit products.

For BES, one of the main focus products, actions have been taken to encourage card payments in order to increase BES collection rates. And Allianz Investment Committee Decisions to the BES fund allocation change function enables customers to stay informed about current decisions and take action accordingly.

### We're Enhancing Payments!

Yapı Kredi has further enhanced payments that can be made via its Internet Branch and Yapı Kredi Mobile in 2025. It is moving forward with features that provide the smoothest customer experience, aiming to facilitate all of its customers' payments.

While in previous years only Class 1 (passenger car) vehicles could purchase tags in the Fast Pass System (HGS), improvements made in 2025 have enabled the sale of both tags and cards for all vehicles from Class 1 to Class 5, and cards for Class 6 (motorcycle) vehicles.

The bank launched the Driver's License Payments service in December 2025 to enable customers to make the necessary payments for obtaining a driver's license. The integration of Driver's License Fee, Stamped Paper Fee, and Foundation Service Fee payments has been completed under Driver's License Renewal Before/After 2016, First-Time Driver's License Acquisition/Class Addition transactions.

The customer experience for setting up payment instructions was simplified, resulting in an increase in the number of acquired bill payment instructions.

Among the HGS (Fast Pass System) transactions offered by Yapı Kredi Mobil, while only Class 1 (passenger car) vehicles were eligible for tag sales in previous years, With the developments made in 2025, both tags and cards are now sold for all vehicles from class 1 to class 5, while cards are sold for class 6 (motorcycle) vehicles.

Yapı Kredi became the first bank to successfully implement the second phase of the Payment Request service, which is part of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's FAST Layer Services, in January 2025, incorporating new methods and features. With the second phase of Payment Request, options such as "partial payment," "early payment," and "payment deferral" have been

added to enable these options to be offered to the person making the payment.

In March 2025, Yapı Kredi enabled customers to increase their EFT and wire transfer transaction limits through digital channels. As a result, branch dependency was reduced, with 61% of customers who previously completed these transactions at branches choosing to do so via Yapı Kredi Mobile.

#### User-Friendly Experience Standards

End-to-end user journeys are designed across all Yapı Kredi digital channels, and speed, quality, and cost efficiency are achieved through the creation of modular and sustainable design systems and the enhancement of accessibility and consistency standards. Interfaces developed with data-driven insights, continuous user testing, and an agile working model increase customer satisfaction, digital engagement, and product adoption, while close collaboration with business units shortens time to market and delivers measurable contributions to strategic goals. By combining experiences that customers can intuitively use to meet all their needs with the latest and most innovative design principles, we deliver an industry-leading experience standard.

#### Regulatory Compliance and Security Practices

Yapı Kredi continued to prioritize customer financial security in 2025 without compromising on experience. With the regulations implemented in applications and services, it has introduced innovative solutions both in response to BDDK circulars and to combat increasing fraud cases. Examples of this year's improvements include the addition of NFC and facial recognition technologies to processes requiring additional security verification, such as Authority and Limit Settings, Mobile Phone Addition, Identity Information Update, SIM Unblocking, and Smart SMS Number Change. This allows customers to perform these transactions securely and via self-service on Yapı Kredi Mobile. Thanks to improvements in the NFC experience, customers can now easily scan their Turkish ID cards to complete their transactions.

#### Banking as a Service

Yapı Kredi continued its efforts in 2025 to develop innovative, inclusive, and service-specific solutions in the field of Banking as a Service. In line with this approach, the Bank aimed not only to

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi further deepened its Banking as a Service vision with an embedded finance perspective, positioning its API Banking capabilities as a strategic enabler for bringing this vision to life.

offer traditional banking products but also to create value across the broader financial ecosystem by integrating financial services into different platforms through strong partnerships.

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi further deepened its Banking as a Service vision with an embedded finance perspective, positioning its API Banking capabilities as a strategic enabler for bringing this vision to life. By expanding its API portfolio, financial services were integrated into various sectors and platforms, becoming more visible and accessible. Rather than engaging customers solely through its own channels, the Bank focused on reaching them within the digital journeys of its ecosystem partners. Supported by strong ecosystem collaborations, this approach enhanced customer experience while contributing to sustainable growth.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to further strengthen its focus on Banking as a Service and embedded finance by expanding its API Banking infrastructure across new use cases and platforms, increasing its impact within the ecosystem through financial solutions adaptable to different industries, and sustaining value-driven growth through strategic partnerships.

#### Supporting Sustainability with Step

Step is a platform via Yapı Kredi Mobile that rewards users for their sustainable preferences and enables them to contribute to social projects using these rewards. With Step, users can earn personal benefits while supporting a sustainable future by making eco-friendly and socially responsible purchases.

As of 2025, a flexible donation infrastructure has been introduced on the Step platform. Step users can donate an amount equal to the predefined donation value for each eligible donation right, and

users who earn multiple donation rights can choose to donate either to a single organization or to different organizations. In addition, the donation amount for Step users was increased from TRY 100 to TRY 200, and a refer-a-friend feature was introduced.

Launched in 2022, the Step platform became even more comprehensive in 2025, continuing to raise awareness of sustainability. Users earn Step Points by purchasing eco-friendly products and services. These points can be converted into monetary donations to support leading NGOs such as TEGV (Educational Volunteers Foundation of Türkiye), Koruncuk Foundation, ÇEKÜL Foundation (Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of the Environment and Cultural Heritage), and TEV (Turkish Education Foundation). Thus, users benefit from their sustainable preferences and contribute to social projects.

Brands included in the platform are carefully selected based on sustainability standards. Merchants participating in the Step program encourage sustainable shopping by offering eco-friendly production processes, social responsibility projects and green products. These brands were positioned under STEP Brands and customers began to earn step points from purchases of these brands.

As of 2025, Yapı Kredi added an investment option in Sustainability-Themed Stocks to the Sustainable Product and Service Preference mission card under the Step platform. Thus, users can invest in companies that prioritize environmental and social responsibility, benefiting from financial returns while strengthening their contributions to sustainability. This new feature provides Step users with an opportunity to engage in sustainable investments, blending economic and environmental impact.

Under the Step platform, Yapı Kredi Mobile enables users to shop and invest sustainably while supporting social responsibility projects. Yapı Kredi will further expand the functions under the Step platform, introducing new partnerships and eco-friendly solutions to enhance sustainability awareness.

#### Accessibility in Yapı Kredi Digital Channels

At Yapı Kredi, we have been working to ensure the accessibility of all our channels from the past to the present. In 2025, improvements continued to be made to ensure that the Yapı Kredi website and mobile application are more inclusive and accessible for all users,

especially visually impaired users. These efforts aim to facilitate customer access to Digital Banking services, improve the customer experience, and strengthen the bank's social inclusion approach.

#### The Chatbot Experience Has Been Enhanced to Ensure Users Receive Faster and More Accurate Responses

Improvements made to the chatbot channel aim to enable users to receive accurate responses even to more complex and lengthy queries. Thanks to AI-powered enhancements, the chatbot has evolved into a structure that better understands user needs and provides more consistent and faster responses. This has strengthened the customer support experience delivered through digital channels, contributing to increased user satisfaction.

#### Yapikredi.com.tr Strengthens Its Industry Leadership in Search Engine Visibility Growth

According to Semrush data, Yapikredi.com.tr has shown strong growth in search engine performance in 2025. Monthly organic traffic, which stood at 6.2 million in January, increased by over 11% during the year, reaching 6.9 million. During the same period, visibility for banking and finance keywords rose from 17% to 23%, representing an increase of approximately 35%.

Yapı Kredi has also gained significant momentum in terms of keyword coverage. Visible in Google search results with 465,000 keywords in 2024, Yapikredi.com.tr expanded its coverage by approximately 7% to a total of 498,000 keywords by the end of 2025. The number of keywords in the top 10 rose from 30,000 to 45,000, showing an increase of over 47%.

With this performance, Yapikredi.com.tr has become the bank that has increased its search engine visibility at the highest rate in its sector. By maintaining its leadership in strategic keywords with high search volume, such as Retirement Promotion, Flexible Account, Bank Promotion, Commercial Loan Calculation, 3-Month Deferred Loan, Installment Cash Advance, and Public Offering, it has gained access to a wider potential customer base.

#### Innovation and Entrepreneurship Management

By 2025, innovation and ecosystem initiatives both within and outside the bank have been implemented with high efficiency and agility under the Yapı Kredi FRWRD umbrella. FRWRD continues to create innovative solutions, partnerships, POCs, and investment

opportunities that deliver tangible benefits, aligned with the Bank's innovative strategic focus. The Bank's entire management is brought together with innovative solutions to create sustainability, savings, profitability, and high customer satisfaction, and FRWRD is used as a catalyst to make the right investments with FRWRD GSYF.

With the goal of providing competitive advantage, savings, revenue, efficiency, and superior customer and employee experience in 2025, the FRWRD Partnership Program continues to be integrated with the "Matchmaking Day" concept in order to shape the sector in line with critical innovation areas and themes and to transform pioneering innovative partnerships into tangible benefits.

Within the scope of the program, the collaboration ecosystem with innovative startups was strengthened, enabling the development of tangible and sustainable partnerships between startups and the Bank. As of 2025, a total of 18 concrete startup collaborations and pilot projects have been successfully implemented under this framework.

Over 500 startups were contacted throughout the year. Startup scans continue to increase with the contribution of partners and ecosystem partners. In 2025, the FRWRD team continued to carry out TÜBİTAK BİGG studies with KWORKS and other consortium partners.

Under the Yapı Kredi FRWRD brand, activities continued in 2025 at the office opened in JUSTWork, where the entrepreneurship ecosystem is heavily concentrated. Throughout the year, physical meetings were held with startups, and events were organized to bring together relevant management teams at the bank and the startups to evaluate the potential for collaboration.

FRWRD Global 2.0 was launched with the aim of strengthening partnerships within the ecosystem while developing through mutual benefit, increasing the Bank's communication network and visibility on the local and global stage, and bringing the success and benefits achieved in Turkey from the entrepreneurial world to a global scale.

Launched in Estonia in 2023 and held in Portugal in 2024, the FRWRD Global Program took a step forward in 2025 and was implemented in London and Dubai under the FRWRD Global 2.0 program in partnership with YTÜ Yıldız Teknopark.

By 2025, innovation and ecosystem initiatives both within and outside the bank have been implemented with high efficiency and agility under the Yapı Kredi FRWRD umbrella.

The FRWRD Global 2.0 program is structured in two phases. The first phase of the program was held in London to support startups' expansion into the European market. Contact points were established where the five selected startups could promote their products and services internationally and meet with global ecosystem stakeholders, foreign investors, and expert mentors in their field. In this context, the startups participated in London Tech Week, where they met with international investors and corporate clients, primarily from Europe. In partnership with YTÜ Yıldız Teknopark, the program startups had the opportunity to present their solutions to international participants at the event organized as part of London Tech Week in the YTÜ Yıldız Teknopark Lounge area.

The second phase of the program was implemented in Dubai to support expansion into the MENA region; business development and international networking activities were carried out to increase the global visibility of the six selected startups. Within the scope of this phase, the startups had the opportunity to meet with international investors and corporate stakeholders by participating in the GITEX Global event.

As part of the program, in addition to supporting their global expansion, startups continued to be brought together with local investors through meetings held at the JUSTWork FRWRD office. The program concluded with the "Yapı Kredi FRWRD Global 2025 Demo Day" event held on December 4 at the JUSTWork area where the FRWRD brand is located; this event provided startups with the opportunity to present their solutions to various stakeholders in the entrepreneurship ecosystem.

The fifth Yapı Kredi FRWRD Innovation Week, held in 2025, consisted of six events held between December 1-5, 2025, with the aim of finalizing the year's work and communicating it effectively both within and outside the Bank. A total of 850+ people participated in the physical and online events held throughout the week.

Additionally, four projects were identified for implementation under the Experimental Innovation Projects initiative in 2025. Under the umbrella of Experimental Innovation Projects, activities were carried out to collect, support, and implement innovative and industry-changing projects from different departments of the Bank in an agile and lean manner. Activities will continue in 2026 with the aim of increasing the number of applications and projects implemented.

### Digital

The number of fintechs, which emerged as a result of the developing technology, changing customer behaviors and new regulations around the world, rapidly increases. Banks diversify added value and products / services by offering innovative financial solutions and customer-oriented applications for users. Banks create a variety of products and services that add value for customers by offering innovative financial solutions and customer-focused applications. They accelerate market development and digital transformation, particularly through the new generation of banking service models they offer via their own digital platforms.

Parallel to these developments, the fintech ecosystem is rapidly expanding in Türkiye. This sector grows faster with the new regulations. This growing ecosystem creates an environment for catching opportunities especially in global finance and technology, and ensuring the sustainability of the financial system as well as the inclusion of people who have not been involved in the financial system before. Constantly developing its digital ecosystem, Yapı Kredi will provide better tailored solutions to meet the needs of users, while determining solutions based on customer needs and ensuring that these solutions are quickly included in the system in order to remain competitive.

Yapı Kredi continues to pursue customer-focused innovation in order to remain a bank that shapes the sector while offering better solutions tailored to user needs in its evolving digital ecosystem. It has enriched "My World," the sector's pioneer that brings both financial and non-financial solutions to customer needs, with new partnerships. Yapı Kredi has established a fintech company that can provide next-generation banking services and offer broader services by creating added value for users. Fintech aims to bring financial products and innovative business models created using digital technologies to users by providing added value. Yapı Kredi's main objectives in establishing a fintech company are to enable

individuals who are not yet included in the financial system or who remain outside this system to enter the financial ecosystem. This will contribute to creating equal opportunities in accessing financial services and generating broader social benefits.

Supported by Yapı Kredi's agile working methodologies, the fintech company, which will offer next-generation banking, will provide equal opportunities for all users and continue to increase access to and inclusiveness of financial services.

Supporting financial innovation with Yapı Kredi's agile working methodologies, the fintech company will create a new generation banking system, provide equal opportunities for all users, and increase access to financial services and inclusiveness.

### Innovations for Corporate Customers

#### Banko

Yapı Kredi launched Banko, an innovative digital product, in 2025. It enables the payment guarantee of forward commercial payment commitments among existing corporate customers, allows pending payments to be transferred or discounted before maturity, reduces commercial payment operations, and increases the element of trust and financial support.

#### Digital Commercial Credit

Yapı Kredi enables its corporate customers to apply for Commercial Credit Limits via Yapı Kredi Mobile and Corporate Internet Branch without visiting a branch. Approved limits can be used for various commercial credit products tailored to specific needs, such as Installment Commercial Credit, Spot Credit, Overdraft Current Account, World Business Card, Discount Credit, Flexible Commercial Account, and Letter of Guarantee.

#### GİB Financial Data Integration

Yapı Kredi implemented an integration in 2025 that enables the automatic retrieval of financial data from the GİB system for corporate customers who give their approval through our digital channels. It has begun offering its customers a fast and easy alternative for obtaining the documents required in commercial credit assessment processes.

### Digital Company Salary Protocol Creation and Renewal

Yapı Kredi has made the Salary Protocol Creation and Renewal processes possible in a digital environment, including promotional agreements, and has offered functions that enable fast and advantageous offers to its corporate customers through its digital channels in 2025.

### UTTS Integration

Yapı Kredi has launched its UTTS Payment Management service, developed in collaboration with OPET, on Yapı Kredi Corporate Mobile in 2025. This service allows corporate customers to easily access the UTTS system, which is mandatory for fuel purchases, plan employee limits, and manage expenses.

### ATM NETWORK AND SELF-SERVICE BANKING

With 6,011 ATMs, Yapı Kredi is one of the top five banks with the most extensive ATM network in Türkiye. The Bank continued to expand and renew its ATM network in 2025. Yapı Kredi continued to invest in its off-branch ATM network as part of its strategy to enhance accessibility by positioning itself where customers need cash the most, maintaining its leadership among private banks with the highest number of ATMs. Moreover, the Bank upgraded over 2,700 ATMs, primarily branch ATMs, with high-banknote capacity and state-of-the-art technology.

The Bank expands its ATM network at points most suitable for customer needs by utilizing analytical decision support models and constantly improves the existing network composition.

All of the Bank's ATMs are recycling ATMs, which allow deposited cash to be withdrawn by other customers when needed, making Yapı Kredi a pioneer in the sector with this feature.

The annual transaction volume at Yapı Kredi ATMs stood at TL 1.3 trillion. In 2025, nine out of ten cash transactions were conducted through ATMs, which continued to be the primary channel for cash transactions. Providing the opportunity to make transactions without touching the ATM, the QR Code was welcomed by customers and its usage continued to grow in 2025. In addition, Yapı Kredi is one of the first banks to offer the QR code withdrawal service (TR QR Code) to other bank customers under the Shared ATM initiative.

As part of Barrier-Free Banking, the entire ATM network was made accessible for visually impaired customers, and the number of ATMs adapted for individuals with physical disabilities was increased.

Moreover, Hayat Finans Katılım A.Ş. was added to the bilateral agreements started with Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş. and continued with Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş., Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş., and Alternatif Bank A.Ş. to enable other bank customers to benefit more from Yapı Kredi ATMs. With the contributions of all these efforts, the use of Yapı Kredi ATMs by other bank customers continued to increase. In addition to its existing agreements, Yapı Kredi continues to work on new collaborations with other banks and institutions in the financial ecosystem. Thus, the Bank aims to be the cash solution partner of organizations within the financial ecosystem with its widespread ATM network.

In order to increase the use of Yapı Kredi ATMs by cardholders of foreign banks, Yapı Kredi continued to expand its penetration in regions that are centers of attraction for culture, faith, border, health and holiday tourism. Yapı Kredi offers the DCC (Dynamic Currency Conversion) option for cash withdrawals made with foreign bank cards from Yapı Kredi ATMs. With the newly added language options, the customer base eligible for services and the transaction experience were improved. Physical and digital communication efforts were carried out at ATMs, and actions taken in terms of awareness, accessibility, and functionality led to an increase in the preference of Yapı Kredi ATMs by foreign bank customers.

One out of every ten tourists who withdraw cash across Türkiye preferred Yapı Kredi ATMs for their transactions. To meet customer expectations parallel to the rapidly digitalizing world, the Bank plans to expand the set of transactions performed with QR code, as well as diversify ATM access with alternative technologies such as NFC (Near Field Communication).

Yapı Kredi continued to support the customer-oriented banking approach with its widespread, fast and user-friendly ATM network, while renewing its ATM cabinets with a modern design to increase brand awareness.

In order to meet the increasing need for cash transactions in line with the growing number of customers and to continue to grow ATM revenues, the Bank will continue its investments and increase its contact points in line with the strategy of expanding its ATM network both at branch and non-branch locations.

## OUTLOOK

In 2026, Yapı Kredi Digital Banking aims,

- The bank will continue to grow its customer base digitally and meet customer needs end-to-end through digital channels.
- It will work to change the mobile app experience by adding a human touch to the self-service offerings customers receive through digital channels, in line with new user behaviors.
- It will continue to grow "My World", which is a pioneer in the sector and offers solutions to customer needs from a single point by adopting an ecosystem approach, through strategic partnerships and enriching the services it offers to customers on Yapı Kredi Mobil.
- It will continue to develop innovative, inclusive, and accessible banking products and services through the service model of banking and will offer them on third-party platforms via APIs to expand its customer base, contributing to the growth of the fintech ecosystem.
- Integrations for Scheduled Payments, Future-Dated Payment Instructions, and Other Bank Card Information Sharing, which BKM will include in its open banking scope, will be completed in a pioneering manner within the sector.
- Innovative approaches will be brought to the sector with new products, and qualified services will be offered to customers.
- It will continue to simplify customers' financial journey through hyper-personalization in digital products and services.
- It will continue to offer complex digital solutions by developing core banking products with a customer-centric approach that meets their real needs.
- It will continue to create innovative solutions, partnerships, and investment opportunities through FRWRD Ventures that will provide tangible benefits in line with the Bank's holistic strategies.
- It will continue to strengthen its position as a leading bank through activities carried out in the Innovation and Entrepreneurship ecosystem.
- It will continue activities aimed at increasing the innovative perspective and concrete innovation outputs for employees.
- It will continue to create new values, products, and services through the Experimental Innovation process and the innovation culture that has matured within the Bank.
- It will continue its efforts to establish new and continuously accessible channels with the goal of creating mutually beneficial relationships with startups, including investment and collaboration opportunities.
- It will continue to expand the use of Artificial Intelligence, particularly Generative Artificial Intelligence, in internal processes and customer touchpoints.

# Commercial and SME Banking

Supporting the economy with the philosophy of “Limitless Service” since its foundation, Yapı Kredi combined its Commercial Banking and SME Banking activities under one roof, continuing to stand by its customers in 2025 with its wide range of banking products services.

## SUPPORTING SMES VIA AN EXTENSIVE SERVICE NETWORK

In 2025, the SME Banking activities covered companies with an annual turnover between TL 10 million and TL 300 million.

Adopting a customer-oriented service approach, Yapı Kredi continued to provide financial support to SMEs, which are the lifeblood of the economy, as well as to support their sustainable growth and facilitate their business.

Continuing its support for the sectors, the Bank maintained its collaborations in e-commerce and e-export to facilitate its customers' access to new markets and to increase their competitiveness while offering advantageous services with product and service packages tailored for its customers engaged in e-commerce.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF FINANCING SUPPORT TO SMES

Yapı Kredi continued to remove the limits faced by its customers with a financial support amounting to TL 190 billion in 2025. In addition to its own resources, the Bank increased the financing resources provided to SMEs in collaboration with various organizations.

Launched in April 2022 in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the TURWIB Program continued in 2025, providing financing of TL 581 million to businesses with female managers under the guarantee of the CGF in 2025. In 2025, TL 15.2 billion of loan was provided to support SMEs from KGF equity capital and treasury programs.

With the guarantee of İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE), it is aimed to provide financing to exporters and customers with export potential. In this context, TL 1.1 billion of loan was provided from the loan resource created in 2025

## Cooperations with International Funds

Yapı Kredi grants thematic resources to its commercial customers as part of its strong cooperation with international funding sources. Brief information about the thematic funds in use and about ongoing negotiations are as follows:

In 2025, a total of TL 7 billion in loans was disbursed from foreign sources such as the IFC, EBRD, EFSE, and TKYB World Bank. EBRD - TURWIB Program is a financing program designed to support women entrepreneurs / inclusive firms. The EBRD provided USD 75 million in funding in this context and the loan disbursements, which started in April 2022, continued in 2025. The loans are also provided with KGF collateral. As of December 2025, TL 1.9 billion financing was provided.

With the EBRD - Green Economy Program, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency projects, Electric Vehicle and Charging Station Purchases and operating expenditures of companies producing machinery and equipment suitable for Green Transformation are financed. USD 52.7 million in funding was provided under the program. As of December 2025, TL 436 million was disbursed.

With the IFC-Earthquake Facility, an 80 million USD funding agreement was signed with IFC in December 2023 to support individuals and companies in the earthquake-affected region. As of December 2025, TL 1.8 billion was disbursed.

Disbursements of the USD 125 million received in 2023 for financing IFC-DPR Climate projects, women entrepreneurs and SMEs continued.

## Enrichment of Digital Services for SMEs

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued its efforts to diversify and enhance the digital solutions offered through the Yapı Kredi Internet Branch and Yapı Kredi Mobile applications to better meet its customers' banking needs. Through specially developed integrated platforms, the Bank enables companies to carry out their financial transactions in a faster and more efficiently.

Companies can access end-to-end digital services and perform more than 1000 different transaction types via the bank's corporate digital channels, from customer onboarding to the approval of banking transactions. The scope of the remote customer acquisition process has been expanded to include joint-stock companies, in addition to limited liability companies, enabling them to become customers remotely.

Yapı Kredi, aiming to optimize business processes and increase operational efficiency using digital technologies, has enabled the automatic system integration of income statement and balance sheet information with the Bank, with the consent of its corporate and individual company customers, thanks to its system integration with the Revenue Administration.

Integration with e-commerce and business partnership platforms has been expanded through an ecosystem banking approach. As an industry first, Yapı Kredi has implemented the Digital Export Proceeds Acceptance Certificate (IBKB) issuance process. By activating the Bulk IBKB issuance function through its corporate internet branch, it has continued to enrich the Corporate Internet Branch Foreign Trade menu by adding new functions according to the needs of its foreign trade customers.

Yapı Kredi Banko enables companies to manage their financing and cash needs through digital channels from a single point, allowing them to meet their financing and cash needs more quickly and in a controlled manner.

As a first in Turkey, Yapı Kredi's e-auction menu enables companies to track e-auctions via Yapı Kredi Mobile and the corporate internet branch, providing them with a single point of access to purchasing and supplier solutions.

## Contribution to SMEs in Non-Financial Areas Having

Introduced many innovations for its SME customers, Yapı Kredi continued to focus on e-commerce and exports in 2025. The Bank continued to realize collaborations that will enable SMEs to move their businesses to the digital world and increase their competitiveness in exports.

Within the scope of cooperation agreements with Türkiye's leading companies, Yapı Kredi offers its customers

- Opening a discounted virtual store on the online marketplace and making advantageous collections,
- Identifying the target market with special prices,
- Marketplace integration,
- Search engine optimization,
- Benefit from discounted prices at virtual POS
- Digital media advertising management,
- Social media management,
- Company formation and
- Solutions that provide advantageous prices for international transportation and storage processes were offered.

In 2025, end-to-end e-export trainings and webinars continued for women entrepreneurs who want to start e-export within the scope of the “Sınırları Kaldıran Kadınlar Program” (Women Lifting Borders Program) launched in 2022 in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Women entrepreneurs who met the necessary criteria among those participating in the training received free e-export consultancy in 2025 and were assisted in starting sales in at least one foreign market.

In addition to the consultancy service, support is provided to entrepreneurs who request it in overseas company establishment, logistics and marketing. Sınırları Kaldıran Kadınlar Program (The Women Lifting Borders Program) will continue with new participants in 2026.

### Supports Offered to SMEs Engaged in E-commerce and E-export

Yapı Kredi continued to cooperate with e-commerce brands in 2025, enhancing the added value offered to vendors and supporting their sustainable growth.

In this context, the Bank continued to offer EFT remittance exemption, free checkbooks, Business Card commission advantages, Worldpoints campaigns, salary promotions and loan packages with grace periods and favorable interest rates to meet the needs of suppliers. Membership packages specially designed for Yapı Kredi SMEs with export-oriented activities through B2B collaborations in e-export are offered at a discount. In addition to collaborations that enable importers and exporters in international markets to view their shipments and access new customers and markets, companies were provided with end-to-end e-export management at advantageous prices. In the field of B2C e-export, the Bank cooperated with online sales through its website and overseas online sales consultancy service providers with special prices for the Bank's customers.

“Export Talks” events organized with leading e-export stakeholders in the B2B and B2C sectors continued in 2025.

In 2025, collaborations were launched to support companies in the field of sustainability. The second project targeting the green transformation of companies in Anatolia was launched in İzmir. Within the scope of the project, 15 companies in İzmir will receive technical consultancy support for energy efficiency in 2026.

In addition to marketplaces, SMEs also cooperated with e-commerce website software companies and were provided with many advantages for selling in the digital environment, from e-commerce website setup to marketplace integration, from search engine optimization to cargo management. At the same time, companies that will become merchant customers for the first time were offered advantageous Virtual POS pricing.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

In SME Banking, Yapı Kredi aims to:

- Launching one-on-one portfolio management services for SMEs without branches but supported by digital channels,
- Support sustainable bank growth by increasing the share of digital customer acquisition,
- Create a distinctive digital banking experience by expanding the variety of products and transactions offered through digital channels, providing real-time, personalized solutions on demand, and increasing the use of digital channels,
- To increase efficiency and service quality by simplifying operational processes with AI-based solutions in order to strengthen customer-focused services and increase efficiency in operational processes,
- To become the undisputed leader in SME Banking in terms of service quality and transaction volumes,
- To create value-adding business models for SMEs through ecosystem integrations developed with e-commerce platforms and fintechs,
- To create a distinctive digital banking experience with real-time, personalized solutions delivered when needed.

## COMMERCIAL BANKING MANAGEMENT

### SUPPORT COMPANIES WITH A WIDE RANGE OF SERVICES

Yapı Kredi, one of the leading banks in the Commercial Banking sector, served companies with annual revenues between 300 million TL and 4 billion TL in its Commercial Banking activities in 2025.

In addition to basic banking products, Yapı Kredi provides services in specialized areas such as project finance, cash management, foreign trade finance and investment banking to domestic and foreign companies that meet the Commercial Banking segment criteria.

Additionally, the Public Banking Management continues to expand its customer base and deliver its services with the aim of providing Yapı Kredi's products and services to public institutions and organizations, thereby creating a value chain. Public Institutions and Organizations of strategic importance, Organized Industrial Zones, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and Industry/Commodity Exchanges are included in the focus group. One of our main goals is to increase and deepen our market share among our existing customers and to attract new customers within the ecosystem to our bank.

In the macroeconomic conditions and high inflation environment of 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to support its Commercial Banking customers by complying with legal regulations.

Yapı Kredi prioritizes providing fast and high-quality service to its Commercial Banking customers through various channels, simplified business processes and digital solutions, and continuously invests in its technology and human resources to make its products and services sustainable.

### CASH MANAGEMENT

Yapı Kredi has a strong position in the sector with the cash management solutions, offered to its customers through different channels. For many years, Yapı Kredi provides solutions and outstanding service, with the idea of creating value, to not only its customers, but also all stakeholder parties in the supply chain of its customers.

In the macroeconomic conditions and high inflation environment of 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to support its Commercial Banking customers by complying with legal regulations.

The Bank's cash management services are supported by expert teams at the head office, corporate banking centers and commercial and retail regions.

The cash management services offered by Yapı Kredi across Türkiye cover a wide range of products and services, including collection payment financing, cash transfer services, digital banking and operational solutions. In addition to cash management services, customers are also provided with data integration and reconciliation solutions for these products.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi strengthened its leading position in the banking sector by demonstrating high performance with its Direct Debit System (DDS) product. The Bank achieved a 13% increase in the number of total buyer and a 13% increase in the number of total seller companies in DDS, reinforced its industry-leading status in terms of the total limit established for buyers and the overall DBS volume within this scope.

Launched in the mid-2025, Yapı Kredi developed “Yapı Kredi Banko”, a new product that incorporates the benefits of its existing classic collection, payment, financing, and guarantee products, and goes beyond these classic solutions with its innovation. This new cash management product, “Yapı Kredi Banko”, which addresses many of its customers' needs in B2B trade with a single product, has been very well received by its customers, such as the number of customers (corporate, commercial and SME) using the product has exceeded 15,000 in just six months.

The Bank offered digital solutions for both financing and cash management needs of its customers with products such as Automobile Stock Financing and DBS Discount, continued to increase the prevalence of its Supplier Financing product in 2025,

and enabled its customers to manage their procurement processes more efficiently and access alternative financing opportunities by offering the cash management products both through its own unlimited banking channels and with cooperation through different platforms.

Digital payment and collection solutions, such as the bulk payment system BANKO, Supplier Finance and DBS, facilitated the operations of companies and increased their access to financing in 2025 as well. Yapı Kredi continued to support its customers with new products and applications that will enable them to manage their collection and payment systems end-to-end and create opportunities to access financing, both through its own solutions and by collaborating with potential business partners in the areas of Service Banking and Platform Banking in 2025.

Yapı Kredi has achieved an impressive 61% increase in its total number of Cash Management customers, thanks to its focus and robust strategy for Cash Management, in 2025. The Bank reinforced its industry-leading status in terms of the total check volume among private banks, with a market share of 13.3% in collection checks and 18.4% in payment checks.

### FOREIGN TRADE FINANCE

Yapı Kredi Foreign Trade Finance Department, under the Commercial and SME Banking management, serves its customers with sales, product development and structured foreign trade finance teams. Foreign trade finance sales teams are based at the Head Office and regional directorates in order to respond faster to the demands of companies.

In addition to traditional foreign trade products, offering innovative financing products and digital solutions was among the Bank's priorities in 2025. Pioneering the digitalization of the issuance of Export Price Acceptance Certificates (EPC), Yapı Kredi enabled the issuance of EPCs through internet banking within the framework of the provisions of the legislation and within the scope of foreign currency conversion support if requested by companies. As a first in the sector, The Bulk Export Price Acceptance Certificates (EPC) application has been launched on the corporate internet Banking platform, enabling multiple export proceeds documents to be issued through a single Transaction. Following the amendment to the implementation of the Central

In addition to traditional foreign trade products, offering innovative financing products and digital solutions was among the Bank's priorities in 2025.

Bank of Türkiye that enables support payments for advance export proceeds, the issuance of advance EPC under the support scheme can be carried out via Internet Banking Platform Our foreign trade companies using Corporate Internet Banking benefited from many digital solutions such as the message tracking feature that allows tracking of the incoming amount from the moment it leaves the sender's bank, and the sending of export documents to the foreign buyer without visiting our branches.

In addition to the Bank's resources, Türk Eximbank credit programs, the CBRT Export and Foreign Exchange Earning Services Rediscount Credits products, and the CBRT Rediscount Credits based on Currency Swap Agreements product provided financing support to exporter companies, while the CBRT Rediscount Credits based on Currency Swap Agreements product provided financing support to companies importing from China and the United Arab Emirates in the financing of foreign trade transactions. Through its Structured Foreign Trade Finance unit, the Bank provided long-term and cost-effective financing opportunities for its customers' foreign trade financing needs and investment financing needs through export credit agencies and Eximbanks in Taiwan, South Korea, Germany, the United States, Italy and many other countries.

In addition to the Bank's resources, the Bank develops alternative solutions to its customers' foreign trade financing needs through Türk Eximbank credit programs, CBRT Rediscount Credits, export credit agencies and Eximbanks in other countries, as well as longterm and convenient financing products from correspondent banks to meet customers' investment needs.

Through the HDI Export Finance Meetings organized in various cities throughout the year, meetings were held to discuss the demands of exporter companies and the Bank's solutions for these demands.

Yapı Kredi has been a Platinum sponsor of the Global Trade Review (GTR) event, which brings together leading financial institutions and firms, for the 18th time this year.

The Turkey-France Trade Finance Forum, was organized to strengthen commercial and financial cooperation between Turkey and France, was held at our bank). The forum brought together representatives from institutions and the business world aiming to increase trade volume between the two countries, deepen inter-company collaborations, and explore new opportunities, particularly in strategic areas such as export financing and ECA-supported structures.

For the 11th consecutive year, Yapı Kredi won the "Sector Leader Local Bank" award organized by Euromoney and voted by foreign trade companies.

With the launch of Yapı Kredi Germany in 2024, Yapı Kredi Netherlands continued to provide cost-effective resources to our companies that trade primarily with Europe. Through Banque de Commerce et de Placements (BCP) as well, transactions have been executed, further diversifying the financing solutions offered to clients. Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan also contributed to regional trade activities.

In addition to foreign trade financing solutions, Yapı Kredi continues to be the preferred bank for products such as bank guarantees and letters of credit in order to minimize the risks of our companies in their foreign trade activities with its expert staff. Yapı Kredi's Cheque Collections and Share in Foreign Trade Volume By the end of 2025, Yapı Kredi payment checks, and intermediated foreign trade transactions for more than 27,000 customers. Yapı Kredi's share of Türkiye's foreign trade volume was approximately 14.7%.

### OUTLOOK

Yapı Kredi in Commercial Banking in 2026;

- A wide range of services from basic banking transactions to financial advisory
- Reinforce its position as a business partner with customers by providing services,
- Cash flow-centered, active and widespread customer acquisition and a nationwide network of legal customers to expand,
- To produce solutions with the understanding of adding value not only to its customers but also to all stakeholders in the supply chain of its customers with its inclusive and innovative cash management solutions and to reinforce its position as the leading Bank in the sector by providing the best service to all companies in the ecosystem,
- To facilitate the operational processes of companies by expanding the range of products offered through digital channels,
- To continue to make a difference in customer experience by designing processes with smart systems,
- Develop new products to support customers' transition to a sustainable economy and increase the share of these products in the portfolio,
- Bringing foreign trade companies together with innovative financing and digital products and providing solutions that will contribute to the processes of exporters through various collaborations,
- It aims to continue to take part in important projects that require expertise and provide added value to the country.

# Corporate Banking

Yapı Kredi Corporate Banking serves large scale domestic companies and multinationals, e-commerce companies, payment and electronic money institutions, and financial institutions.

Under the Corporate Banking framework, alongside Corporate Banking Sales Management, the organization comprises the following divisions: Cash Management Corporate Sales, Corporate Strategy and Planning, Cross-Border Banking, Koç Group Client Management and Business Development, Project and Structured Finance, and Investment Banking.

Yapı Kredi Corporate Banking's specialized team aims to deepen relations with customers based on long term cooperations, swiftly present products and services best suited to the ever-changing needs of customers and market conditions while acting as the financial business partner and advisor, and maximize service quality and customer satisfaction.

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## CROSS-BORDER BANKING

Yapı Kredi Cross-Border Banking, the first point of contact for investors from abroad, provides advisory services on Türkiye and the Turkish banking system. By representing the Bank at consulates and channels related to foreign capital investments (domestic fairs, attaché offices, etc.), information about Yapı Kredi and the banking sector is shared with interested parties.

## OUTLOOK

In 2026 Yapı Kredi Corporate Banking aims to:

- Strengthen its business partner position by meeting the needs of customers with a service model offering a wide range of banking products and financial advisory,
- Continue to participate in important projects that require expertise while adding value for Türkiye,
- Contribute to market share with Cash Management and Foreign Trade Finance products,

- Continue to offer a unique customer experience
- Corporate Banking continues its operations with a specialized team, aiming to maximize service quality and customer satisfaction. through processes designed with smart systems and alternative digital solutions,
- Focus on value chain management to enable customers to establish stronger relations with their subsidiaries and suppliers, and
  - Increase the rate of sustainable finance in total loans with a focus on sustainability.

The Bank also carries out sales and marketing activities to attract foreign investors to the Bank. Yapı Kredi gives support to companies with foreign partners in account opening processes at any branch or subsidiary of Yapı Kredi while promoting the products in all product groups offered by various units in the Bank in collaboration with the units. In 2025, foreign account opening transactions were carried out in relation to the overseas investments of Turkish companies. At the same time, the account opening processes of many foreign-capital companies investing in Türkiye were completed at Yapı Kredi branches, and these companies were acquired as customers of the Bank.

## PROJECT AND STRUCTURED FINANCE

Yapı Kredi is among the leading banks in long-term project and structured finance, providing financing support for large-scale investments, underpinned by its strong balance sheet.

Drawing on its differentiated service model and deep-rooted expertise, the Bank delivers a comprehensive range of solutions, including project finance, sustainable finance, financial advisory, restructuring, and refinancing. Yapı Kredi's project finance portfolio spans infrastructure, energy - predominantly renewable energy - commercial real estate, and acquisition finance.

In 2025, investment activity was shaped by tight monetary conditions implemented in line with inflation targets, alongside elevated funding costs. During the first half of the year, credit appetite remained selective amid ongoing efforts to contain inflation.

Yapı Kredi actively supports the expansion of Türkiye's renewable energy capacity, contributing to the country's transition toward a low-carbon economy.

In the second half, investment momentum strengthened, supported by improvements in Türkiye's sovereign credit rating and persistently low CDS levels. Throughout the year, demand increased for the financing of solar and wind power projects with storage, while treasury-guaranteed infrastructure financings were executed in the final quarter.

## SUPPORTING RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

Sustainable products and services represent a key strategic focus within Yapı Kredi's responsible finance framework. From a banking sector perspective, the effective management of climate-related risks and the proactive assessment of emerging opportunities are critical. In this context, Yapı Kredi actively supports the expansion of Türkiye's renewable energy capacity, contributing to the country's transition toward a low-carbon economy.

The Bank's objective is to support renewable energy and energy efficiency investments that contribute to environmental protection and climate impact mitigation, while fostering long-term

## RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS FINANCED AS OF THE END OF 2025

TYPE OF PROJECT/ INVESTMENT	INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)	ELECTRICITY GENERATION (KWH)	AVOIDED GHG EMISSIONS (TCO <sub>2</sub> e)
HEPP	161	747.597.433	122.309
WEPP	365	611.276.453	211.017
SEPP	2.080	2.635.256.628	661.962
BPP	28	62.046.500	24.539
GEO	714	1.880.535.130	743.752
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.347</b>	<b>5.936.712.144</b>	<b>1.763.579</b>

- Installed Capacity: As of the end of 2025, it represents the installed capacity of the renewable energy portfolio.

- Real-time production figures of renewable energy projects have been obtained from Energy Exchange Istanbul (EXIST) (seffaflik.epias.com.tr)

- The actual production figures for 11 months of 2025 have been obtained (excl. unlicensed SEPPs), and a proportional estimation based on 2024 production figures has been made for the remaining month.

- Customer declarations have been used as the basis for production figures in unlicensed solar power projects, (Production data for solar power plants with a total installed capacity of 19 MW could not be obtained, and 2024 production data was taken into consideration).

- Calculation of Avoided GHG Emissions: Avoided GHG Emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) = Annual electricity production of the renewable energy plant (kWh) \* IEA Statistics Data Service Emissions Factors Türkiye emission factor \* Yapı Kredi Financing Share Ratio (%)

partnerships with its clients and supporting national development. By increasing its market share in renewable energy investments, Yapı Kredi aims to further strengthen its position as a leading bank in this segment.

### SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Yapı Kredi continues to expand its sustainable finance activities and diversify its portfolio in this area. Accordingly, the Bank structures financing solutions aligned with clients' sustainability strategies and objectives, and offers a broad range of products, including sustainability-linked loans as well as green, blue, and social loans.

Looking ahead, Yapı Kredi aims to facilitate transition finance transactions to support the transformation of high-emission sectors. In parallel with conventional financing instruments, the Bank actively promotes the use of sustainable finance tools, raising client awareness and offering alternative structures. In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to grow its sustainable finance portfolio through the loans extended in this field.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to grow its sustainable finance portfolio through the loans extended in this field.

## OUTLOOK

- In 2026, the continuation of the disinflation process, together with further improvements in the country's risk premium (CDS), is expected to support increased long-term investment appetite in both Turkish lira and foreign currency.
- In line with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target and the strategic priorities outlined in the 12th Development Plan (2024–2028), energy investments are expected to remain a core focus of the Bank's project finance portfolio.
- Increasing the share of renewable energy in total installed capacity remains critical to reducing external dependency.
- In this context, new YEKA tenders and, in particular, investments in renewable energy with storage—both wind and solar—are expected to emerge as the main investment trend in 2026.
- As alignment with the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) accelerates, decarbonization investments by export-oriented sectors are expected to play an increasingly important role in driving demand for sustainable finance in 2026.
- In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to further reinforce its market leadership by prioritizing the financing of renewable energy projects—particularly wind and solar—that reduce carbon intensity, alongside strategically significant privatization and infrastructure projects.
- Through both its own balance sheet and funding sourced from international financial institutions, the Bank remains firmly committed to systematically increasing the share of sustainable finance loans within its total portfolio. Yapı Kredi will continue to scale up its support for Türkiye's economic growth and green transition throughout 2026.

### INVESTMENT BANKING

Investment Banking manages Yapı Kredi's corporate finance advisory and capital management advisory services.

#### Corporate Finance Advisory

The Corporate Finance Advisory team develops strategic dialogues with Yapı Kredi customers active in energy, infrastructure, consumer products, retail, finance, telecommunications, health, technology and general industry, and provides comprehensive merger and acquisition advisory services to companies both in Türkiye and abroad. In 2025, Yapı Kredi provided advisory services mainly in the health sector and advised the sector's leading players. Yapı Kredi aims to continue to play an active role in the market in 2026.

#### Capital Structure Advisory

Capital Structure Advisory (CSA) provides advisory services to customers on creating a healthy balance sheet structure specific to the sectors in which they operate, ensuring the most appropriate debt-equity balance, and meeting their financing needs with the right products while offering the most suitable banking products and financing options. Moreover, CSA also mediates all kinds of balance sheet-based structured finance services (syndications, club loans, refinancing, etc.) required that companies need as well as make newly established green field projects (factory investments, infrastructure projects such as airports, ports, bridges, tunnels, highways, and hospitals) suitable for financing.

In 2025, refinancing, acquisition financing consultancy and investment loan services were provided to companies operating mainly in the mining and energy sectors.

In 2026, we plan to maintain our market effectiveness in the field of debt consultancy and serve corporate and large scale commercial companies operating in various sectors with financial restructuring, refinancing and club loan solutions specific to their needs.

### KOÇ GROUP CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Koç Holding is Türkiye's oldest and largest conglomerate. Koç Holding carries out its activities, investments, and expansions under its global growth vision with the largest and most effective ecosystem in Türkiye of companies, dealers, suppliers, employees, and other stakeholders.

In 2025, refinancing, acquisition financing consultancy and investment loan services were provided to companies operating mainly in the mining and energy sectors.

The Koç Group Customer Management and Business Development unit was launched in 2018 under Yapı Kredi Corporate Banking Management to meet the financial needs of the dealers and suppliers in the ecosystem with fast solutions, to support their development by providing financial advisory when necessary. The team aims to achieve sustainable quality standards in the services provided and on the other hand conduct synergy activities that will take the existing understanding of cooperation within our Group to a higher level. Koç Group Synergy Workshops were held in physically for the first time in this year which were founded on online platform in 2022. Around 130 representatives from 40 different Group companies were hosted at Yapı Kredi Plaza.

In 2026, Koç Group Customer Management and Business Development Unit aims to:

- Ensuring the actions are taken to increase the penetration of Koç Group dealers and suppliers in our Bank and to create opportunities for them to work actively with our Bank.
- Ensuring the sustainability of offering alternative products and services together with Group companies and affiliates while meeting the financing needs of Koç Group dealers and suppliers.
- To support all stakeholders in their sustainability activities by benefiting from processes and products in our Bank and group companies, also ensure the widespread adoption of these methods within the Group.
- Create more benefits for the entire ecosystem within the Group through new workshops which will be held in physically and keep the synergy alive by implementing products, services and applications.

# Yapı Kredi Asset Management

Founded in 2002, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management operates in Turkey's portfolio management sector with a strong corporate infrastructure, deepening expertise, and a long-term growth strategy. Offering a wide range of products and services to both individual and institutional investors, the Company continues to strengthen its position in the industry through investment and pension funds, private portfolio management, and investment advisory solutions.

With its expertise in asset management and customer-oriented approach, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management provides services in line with local and international standards, enhancing its credibility in the sector. Since its establishment, the Company has focused on delivering innovative investment strategies and financial solutions with a flexible structure that adapts to changing market conditions, aiming to be a reliable business partner for investors.

In line with its strategic objectives to increase portfolio diversity, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management introduced 20 new funds to investors in 2025. These funds include TL and foreign currency participation funds, equity funds, foreign currency funds, and multi-asset funds. Additionally, in 2025, the Company established six specialized private funds for specific individuals or groups. Carefully designed, these funds aim to support innovative investment strategies and provide both domestic and international investors with opportunities to invest on national and global scales.

By launching new publicly offered funds, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management has expanded its product range, offering investors

In 2025, the Company increased its market share in investment funds to 9.5%, reaching a total size of TL 745 billion, and in pension funds to 11.93%, reaching TL 258 billion.

the opportunity to diversify their portfolios under different market conditions and create long-term value. In this context, the Company develops tailored solutions through detailed market analyses and disciplined investment processes carried out by its expert team.

As part of the digitalization strategy, the renewed corporate website continued to be developed in 2025, implementing initiatives aimed at enhancing user experience and service quality. To enable investors to access the market analyses and investment tools they need more quickly and easily, the content structure was optimized through SEO efforts.

In 2025, the Company increased its market share in investment funds to 9.5%, reaching a total size of TL 745 billion, and in pension funds to 11.93%, reaching TL 258 billion. Excluding qualified funds such as money market funds and hedge funds, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management has maintained its leading position for many years. The total assets under management exceeded TL 1 trillion.

To enhance women's financial literacy and support their stronger participation in economic life, the "Women Investing in Themselves" project was launched. This initiative was awarded in the Financial Literacy category under the "Projects Adding Value to Society" segment at the Social Benefit Awards organized by Dünya Newspaper.

Through this project, which places social benefit at its core, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management has crowned its approach of increasing access to financial knowledge and strengthening women's long-term financial awareness with a tangible success.

In 2026, the Company aims to diversify its portfolio with innovative products that quickly adapt to different market conditions and to strengthen disciplined and data-driven investment processes. By integrating digitalization and AI-supported solutions into its business processes, it focuses on increasing operational efficiency. With a long-term value creation approach, the Company intends to continue its growth in line with sustainability and corporate governance principles.

In line with its strategic objectives to increase portfolio diversity, Yapı Kredi Portfolio Management introduced 20 new funds to investors in 2025.

# Venture Capital Investment Fund

Yapı Kredi FRWRD Birinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu (FRWRD Ventures) is a venture capital fund representing the entrepreneurship and innovation vision of the Yapı Kredi ecosystem. The Fund invests in technology-driven startups with scalable business models, aiming to create long-term value. Throughout the year, FRWRD Ventures maintained its disciplined investment approach, focusing on early and growth stage technology startups in Türkiye and surrounding region.

The Fund centers its investment strategy on the themes of Financial Technologies, Blockchain, IT (Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence - Advanced Analytical Solutions), Gaming, Energy Technologies and Health Technologies, and aims to include in its portfolio startups that offer strong founding teams, scalable business models and sustainable unit economics. Beyond financial returns, the investment process places strong emphasis on strategic synergies with Yapı Kredi ecosystem and long-term value creation as core evaluation criteria.

Since its establishment, FRWRD Ventures has reviewed nearly 350 startups and funds, of which 35 were taken into the investment evaluation process. FRWRD GSYF-I, established with \$10 million in capital, has 3 fund and 5 startup investments in its portfolio. A total of ~\$6.8 million has been invested in the portfolio's startups and funds.

The Fund's portfolio is diversified across financial technologies, blockchain, cybersecurity, and agentic AI. Through a selective investment strategy and strong portfolio management discipline, the Fund has continued to build a portfolio with high-medium to long term growth potential, even under market conditions characterized by elevated uncertainty, and aims to maintain its technology-focused value creation vision in the upcoming period.

Throughout the year, FRWRD Ventures maintained its disciplined investment approach, focusing on early and growth stage technology startups in Türkiye and surrounding region.

In addition, during the year, 10 startups either invested in or considered as potential investment candidates, were included in proof-of-concept (PoC) or collaboration processes with the Bank, thereby concretely demonstrating the Fund's value-add-oriented investment approach.

Looking ahead to 2026, FRWRD Ventures aims to further deepen the value of its existing portfolio while expanding it in line with its thematic priorities through selective new investments and strategic partnerships.

# Yapı Kredi Invest

Yapı Kredi Invest, one of Türkiye's leading investment companies, aims to offer one-stop solutions to meet all needs of its customers, providing a wide range of services from domestic and foreign stock transactions to advanced derivative products and consultancy services.

Yapı Kredi Invest ranks second in the Equity Market, one of Borsa Istanbul's two most important markets, while it is the sector leader in terms of trading volume and market share in the Borsa Istanbul Futures and Options Market. Despite the challenging conditions brought by the intensifying competition in 2025, the Company maintained its leadership in the sector with 20.1% shares, respectively, Borsa Istanbul Futures and Options Market transactions, thus leading the sector for eight years in a row since 2018. Thanks to its wide range of products, expert staff and efficient transaction channels, Yapı Kredi Invest offers the best service to more than 2.9 million customers while expanding the customer base.

In addition to its active marketing and communication activities, Yapı Kredi Invest has continue to increase its brand awareness by revamping its corporate website to focus on acquiring new customers and aligning with current design trends. It has also won numerous awards in 2025. It received two Golden Bull Awards in the 10<sup>th</sup> TSPB Golden Bull Awards for leading in "Highest Trading Volume" in Borsa Istanbul Stock Market and Borsa Istanbul Futures and Options Market. At the 2025 Global Banking & Finance Awards, which recognize the best companies in various categories, it was honored with the "Best Investment Company in Turkey" award.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi Invest became the leading institution in debt instrument issuances, serving as a brokerage firm in 92 transactions with a total value of TL 83.2 billion. Through these transactions, 19 different issuers successfully raised funds from the capital markets. In addition, Yapı Kredi Invest advised Opet on its application for a debut green debt instrument issuance.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi Invest became the leading institution in debt instrument issuances, serving as a brokerage firm in 92 transactions with a total value of TL 83.2 billion.

As a consortium member, Yapı Kredi Invest participated in 12 initial public offerings through which issuers raised a total of TL 33.8 billion from the capital markets, it also brokered 3 capital increase issuances, providing a total of TL 2.5 billion in funds.

Aiming to offer continuous services to its customers throughout Türkiye, Yapı Kredi Invest has a total of 24 branches in Türkiye. The Company which has increased its number of employees to better serve its customers continues to grow with 284 personnel in line with its goals.

Yapı Kredi Invest will continue its activities in 2026 with the aim of maintaining its leading position in the market and pursuing sustainable growth and development. Due to increasing volatility in the market, risk management issues will be monitored more closely. The company will continue to expand its customer base with technological investments.

Providing privileged services to its customers in the capital markets thanks to its experienced investment advisors, who monitor technological opportunities day by day and evaluate and interpret developments instantly, Yapı Kredi Invest aims to diversify its services in digital channels always focusing on the needs and expectations of its customers in volatile market conditions. The Company will, as always, respond quickly to changing customer needs and offer premium products.

# Yapı Kredi Leasing

Yapı Kredi Leasing was founded in 1987. Yapı Kredi owns 99.99% of Yapı Kredi Leasing. Yapı Kredi Leasing has a 15.9% market share in terms of leasing receivables. Thanks to its infrastructure supported by technology investments, rational solutions, expert staff and market experience, Yapı Kredi Leasing is an important player in the leasing sector, always supporting and standing by its customers.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi Leasing performed beyond the expected figures and amounts with its new products, its collaborations with solution partners, and its cutting-edge applications. Maintaining its strong position in the market, the Company provided financing for machinery investments in the real sector, particularly in the manufacturing, textile and construction equipment sectors. As Yapı Kredi Leasing; we work with great sensitivity towards our world, our natural resources and their protection. We use all our energy in this direction in order to leave a more livable world for future generations. In this context, the Company intermediates the financing of sustainable products such as wind power plants, rooftop solar power systems, and charging stations for electric vehicles.

Approximately 50% of the USD 670 million external funding from international financial institutions such as EBRD, IBRD, GGF, EFSE and Proparco consists of loans for renewable energy, energy efficiency, water efficiency and sustainability investments. In 2025, a total of EUR 60 million loan is obtained from the sustainability fund, EFSE, and green financing fund, GGF, managed by Finance in Motion. This loan is the largest loan granted by EFSE and GGF to a financial institution in Türkiye in 2025. Yapı Kredi Leasing, the first leasing company to receive a share from the Green Economy Financing Fund (GEFF) of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), repaid the loan at maturity and continues to finance green investments by obtaining financing

In 2025, Yapı Kredi Leasing performed beyond the expected figures and amounts with its new products, its collaborations with solution partners, and its cutting-edge applications.

from the EBRD again within the scope of the GEFF II project. In 2026, Yapı Kredi Leasing aims to continue to increase its contribution to climate and sustainability by adding more international financing sources to its portfolio.

In 2025, the company achieved various successes in different categories with awards received both domestically and internationally. It won the prestigious "Best Business Equipment Leasing Turkey 2025" award in the competition organized by Global Banking Finance, being selected as the best in its sector for the 5th consecutive time. It was included in the "The Next 100 Global Awards 2025" list organized by Global Banking & Finance Awards, receiving an award in the Leasing sector. It won the "Best Green Finance Initiative in Leasing" award in the competition organized by Global Economics. At the 18th Heartfelt Awards of the Private Sector Volunteers Association, it was selected as the winner in the "Most Successful Volunteer Project" category in the Animal Friends category.

Yapı Kredi Leasing aims to maintain its industry leadership, expand its customer network, and further strengthen its market position in 2026.

# Yapı Kredi Faktoring

Founded in 1999, Yapı Kredi Faktoring stands out among its competitors thanks to its strong capital structure and performance, vast experience and expert human resources embracing a high-quality service approach.

As of the end of 2025, the Company reached a transaction volume of TL 161.6 billion, consisting of 87% domestic transactions and 13% international transactions.

Yapı Kredi Faktoring provides factoring services with its Istanbul Head Office and its branches throughout Türkiye in Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Beyoğlu, Bursa, Gaziantep; Güneşli, İkitelli, İzmir, Kadıköy, Kartal, Kocaeli and Trakya. In 2025 Yapı Kredi Faktoring continued to provide cost-effective financing to its customers by diversifying its funding sources.

Yapı Kredi's close relationship with its national sales and service organization and the organization-wide synergy are among Yapı Kredi Faktoring's most important service and competitive advantages.

Yapı Kredi Faktoring was recognized as Türkiye's Best Factoring Company by the Global Banking and Finance Review magazine in 2025.

For two decades since 2002, Yapı Kredi Faktoring has been one of the leading companies in the Best Export Factoring Companies list published by Factors Chain International (FCI), headquartered

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in Amsterdam. In the 2025 list, the Company ranked first among 151 members in the category of correspondent service quality and transaction volume.

Yapı Kredi Faktoring is a member of the Association of Financial Institutions, as well as of FCI.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi Faktoring aims to expand the number of customers and penetration in each segment and to further its relations with existing customers.

# Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland

## COMPANY PROFILE

### ASSET SIZE: USD 5.0 BILLION

Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V. was formed by the merger of Koçbank Nederland N.V. (established in 1996) and the former Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V. (founded in 2001).

Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland provides a comprehensive range of products and services in retail, corporate, and private banking. Operating as a stand-alone entity under a banking license issued by the Dutch Central Bank, the Bank also supports Yapı Kredi customers conducting business internationally. With its headquarters in Amsterdam and through digital channels, Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland delivers high-quality services, leveraging the strength of its parent company, Yapı Kredi.

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland maintained its solid financial position and ensured full compliance with increasing legal and regulatory requirements, despite challenging market conditions shaped by the effects of the European Central Bank (ECB) policy rate cuts.

The Bank achieved 25% growth in total assets and recorded a net profit in line with 2024 at EUR 69 million. This resulted in a return on equity of 11%, reflecting another year of strong and resilient performance.

In retail banking, the Bank continues to offer savings and deposit products tailored to customer needs. Within corporate banking, the Bank actively engages in project and trade finance while adapting to evolving market conditions. It also provides working capital finance, ship finance, cash management, and Islamic banking products to its corporate clients. In addition, the Bank remains an active participant in correspondent banking and strategically leverages money and capital markets to optimize its

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland maintained its solid financial position and ensured full compliance with increasing legal and regulatory requirements, despite challenging market conditions shaped by the effects of the European Central Bank policy rate cuts.

balance sheet. All these activities are further enhanced by the synergies within the Yapı Kredi Group.

Looking ahead to 2026, Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland aims to further strengthen its customer-centric approach through targeted investments in technology. A Digital Transformation process has been initiated, under which the core banking system, as well as customer-facing solutions such as Mobile Banking and Internet Banking, are being renewed and further enhanced. By embedding robust risk management practices and ensuring full regulatory compliance, the Bank seeks to achieve efficient and sustainable growth, delivering strong profitability and long-term customer satisfaction.

# Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan

## COMPANY PROFILE

### ASSET SIZE: USD 480 MILLION

Established in 1998, Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan is 99.80% owned by Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. The bank provides a comprehensive range of products and services, including retail banking (card payment systems and personal banking) as well as corporate and commercial banking, through its network of 9 branches.

In 2025, the Azerbaijani economy maintained its stability. During the year, the country's foreign exchange reserves increased by 15%, reaching USD 81.5 billion. The monetary policy and macro prudential measures implemented by the Central Bank of Azerbaijan continued to support the sustainable development of the financial sector. Within this framework, lending activities in the banking sector continued throughout the year; while sector assets grew by 11%, while the total loan portfolio expanded by 8%.

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan conducted its operations in line with its strategic priorities, focusing on the implementation of the initiatives identified within this framework. Notable progress was achieved in the areas of digital transformation, customer deepening, process automation, and strengthening the risk management infrastructure. In this context, the Bank maintained its financial indicators at healthy levels while placing particular emphasis on the balanced management of its asset and liability structure. During the year, the Bank's loan portfolio recorded a growth of 45%, reaching USD 285 million.

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan conducted its operations in line with its strategic priorities, focusing on the implementation of the initiatives identified within this framework.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan will continue to contribute to the real sector of the Azerbaijani economy by taking local market dynamics into account. In the upcoming period, the Bank aims to enhance its activities in line with the principles of sustainable growth, customer focus, and sustainability.

# Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland

## COMPANY PROFILE

### TOTAL ASSETS: €203 MILLION

In 2025, Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland continued its operations with a controlled and selective growth approach, further strengthening its focus on corporate banking. During the year, the Bank expanded its customer base across its core business lines, particularly trade finance and cash management, and increased its total assets to EUR 203 million, its loan portfolio to EUR 137 million, and customer deposits to EUR 118 million. The completion of the operational infrastructure and the launch of digital channels were among the key developments of 2025.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland aims to further strengthen its corporate banking focus while maintaining a sustainable and controlled growth approach. The Bank intends to deepen customer relationships in its core business lines, particularly trade finance and related products, and to enhance its product and service offering in order to provide more comprehensive solutions tailored to customer needs.

By leveraging the international experience and synergies of the Yapı Kredi Group, the Bank plans to further strengthen its position in the German financial market and continue to position itself as a reliable and trusted business partner.

The completion of the operational infrastructure and the launch of digital channels were among the key developments of 2025.

# Treasury Management

## GLOBAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN 2025

In 2025, the gradual decline in global inflation brought monetary policy developments to the forefront, while geopolitical risks continued to influence commodity prices and economic growth. In the aftermath of the U.S. election, the market impact of policy uncertainty and logistics-driven shocks was closely monitored, together with the effects of the data-dependent stance adopted by central banks, notably the Federal Reserve and the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT).

In the United States, the Federal Reserve continued its rate-cut cycle, closely tracking inflation and labour market conditions. At its final meeting in December, the Fed reduced the policy rate by 25 basis points, bringing the target range to 3.50%–3.75%. Recent data indicated a moderation in inflation and a gradual cooling in labour market dynamics, which supported maintaining the policy rate at moderately restrictive levels; however, expectations around fiscal policy periodically drove volatility in financial conditions. In Europe, against a backdrop of a strengthening disinflation trend and weak growth, the European Central Bank left its year-end rates unchanged, with the main refinancing rate at 2.15%, the deposit facility rate at 2.00%, and the marginal lending facility rate at 2.40%. The normalization of services inflation and the absence of an increase in energy costs supported the global disinflation process, including in Europe. In Asia, China continued to implement measures to support growth; signs of a post-pandemic recovery in global trade volumes intermittently affected industrial commodities, while resilient supply conditions—together with fragile demand—helped keep price pressures contained. Domestically, the CBRT maintained its resolute stance, reiterating its commitment to price stability and continuing to monitor the disinflation programme. As exchange-rate depreciation remained below inflation, the Turkish lira appreciated in real terms, and the data-driven path of rate cuts was sustained.

Throughout the year, Yapı Kredi continued to manage interest rate and FX risks effectively by maintaining strong liquidity buffer and further diversifying its funding structure.

## GEOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND ENERGY MARKETS

In 2025, in addition to the Russia–Ukraine war, the escalation in Israel–Palestine tensions, heightened risks stemming from instability in the Middle East, and security issues along the Red Sea route collectively led to delivery delays and higher logistics costs. While these conditions periodically created upward pressure on energy prices, robust global supply and inventory accumulation weighed on prices. This trend in energy markets remained one of the key factors supporting global disinflation. In natural gas and electricity markets, regional divergences persisted, while expanding renewable capacity put downward pressure on medium-term price expectations.

## TURKISH ECONOMY IN 2025

In Türkiye, the tight monetary policy stance was maintained in 2025 to support the disinflation process in line with the objective of price stability, and measures aimed at reinforcing price stability through cost and expectations channels were strengthened. While inflation declined gradually during the year, the deceleration became more pronounced toward year-end compared with the early months.

Guided by incoming data, the CBRT transitioned to a gradual rate-cut cycle and, at its final meeting in December, reduced

the policy rate to 38.00%. Through further simplification of the macroprudential framework and practices aimed at supporting financial stability, the Bank sought to enhance effective liquidity management, increase interest in Turkish lira assets, and foster a sound funding environment.

Inflation indicators signal further progress in the disinflation process. While the reopening of KKM (FX-Protected Deposit) balances was discontinued, the remaining balances continued the decline and the banking sector sustained its diversification efforts across the Turkish lira deposit base and external funding channels.

### EXPECTATIONS FOR 2026

In 2026, inflation is expected to continue declining gradually, supported by modest global growth and the continuation of data-dependent easing cycles by central banks. Ongoing geopolitical risks and uncertainties surrounding trade policies are expected to remain key drivers of commodity price dynamics. On the energy front, prices are anticipated to remain broadly balanced provided that strong supply conditions persist and demand remains contained; however, the possibility that geopolitical risks may periodically move to the forefront remains under consideration. Domestically, in addition to a more predictable financial environment, the continuation of disinflation and ongoing steps to enhance the attractiveness of Turkish lira assets are expected to be decisive factors in 2026. Access to external financing and reserve dynamics are also expected to play an important role in market sentiment.

### AN APPROACH OF ENSURING EFFECTIVE LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT AND MAINTAINING A DIVERSIFIED FUNDING BASE

Throughout the year, Yapı Kredi continued to manage interest rate and FX risks effectively by maintaining strong liquidity buffers and further diversifying its funding structure. The Bank sustained disciplined balance-sheet management, prioritising the protection of its customer deposit base, robust collateral management, and maturity alignment across market funding access channels. Liquidity risks were closely monitored through early warning indicators and stress tests, while product structures were updated in line with new regulatory requirements. With strong asset-liability management and a focus on meeting the financing needs of the real sector, the Bank continued to take steps that support sustainable profitability and financial resilience.

### TREASURY MANAGEMENT

The Treasury Management is responsible for managing Yapı Kredi's liquidity needs, interest rate risk, foreign currency position and asset-liability structure, and controls the Bank's investment portfolio. The Treasury Management is also responsible for closely monitoring the markets, investor needs, risk and return expectations, and relevant legal regulations, and developing and managing investment products.

#### Balance Sheet Management and Fixed Income Securities

The Balance Sheet Management and Fixed Income Securities unit, operating under Treasury Management, is responsible for managing the Bank's interest rate risk, liquidity requirements, and asset-liability balance. Securities and Money Market transactions are department's scope of responsibility. Deposits under Treasury's remit are priced by the Branch Sales Department, while loan transactions are priced by the Balance Sheet Management Department.

#### Fixed Income Securities

Fixed Income Securities Yapı Kredi is one of the 11 market makers designated by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance in the Domestic Government Debt Securities. Actively involved in the securities market in 2025, the Bank's market share in the BIST Debt Securities Market Outright Purchases and Sales Market stood at 4.24% as of the end of December 2025.

Yapı Kredi also borrowed TL 18.7 billion from the domestic market with a total of 14 issuances in 2025.

#### Money Markets and Balance Sheet Management

The Money Markets and Balance Sheet Management Department manages the interest rate risk of Yapı Kredi's balance sheet and off-balance sheet liabilities in an approach that adapts quickly to market developments and in accordance with the Bank's Risk Policy. To this end, the Department built a flexible balance sheet structure by taking into account the effective management of loan and investment portfolios and liquidity positions as well as risk return balance and customer needs. Although 2025 was a year where geopolitical tensions increased and inflation uncertainties continued to fluctuate in financial markets, Yapı Kredi continued to provide cost-effective resources with various debt instruments in international financial markets thanks to its reputation and reliability.

### Strategic Asset Liability Management and Budget Monitoring

The Strategic Asset Liability Management and Budget Monitoring unit is responsible for the effective management of Yapı Kredi's balance sheet and income statement, in line with risk management principles and the practices of the regulatory authorities. The unit analyses the impact of changes in market conditions on the Bank's profitability and operations, prepares the Treasury's annual budget and monitors actual performance on a periodic basis. It also tracks Treasury volume and profitability metrics, manages the legal and administrative relationships with providers of technical infrastructure services, and ensures the execution, and ongoing follow-up of contract and licensing processes.

#### Derivative Instruments and Fx Market Group

The Foreign Exchange and Derivatives Department carries out the pricing of spot and forward foreign exchange as well as all kinds of commodities, derivatives and structured products in international markets. The Department develops various derivative products in the over-the-counter derivative markets, taking into account the customer's needs, while providing effective pricing in accordance with the Bank's position and market conditions.

#### International Banking and Treasury Marketing

Blending its technological infrastructure and know-how, the Treasury Marketing Group offers products to hedge current and future financial risks to its customers in all segments of the Bank. These products are designed according to customer-specific needs in a wide range from spot foreign currency transactions to foreign currency, interest and commodity derivatives. In line with the Bank's policies prioritizing digitalization, the Treasury Marketing Group aims to take customer experience and satisfaction to new heights thanks to its constantly-improved digital infrastructure.

### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Yapı Kredi continued its successful performance in correspondent banking in 2025 despite the volatile and uncertain conditions in both global and local markets. Throughout the year, the Bank fulfilled customers' foreign trade finance needs with the support of a network of around 1,600 international banks. Despite the geopolitical risks and uncertainty marked with an increasing global risk appetite, the success of correspondent banking activities and the solid foundations of correspondent relations contributed

Throughout the year, the Bank fulfilled customers' foreign trade finance needs with the support of a network of around 1,600 international banks.

to the renewal of syndication transactions, the increase in the volume of other short-term loans, and the increase in foreign trade finance market share. The Bank continued to work actively on the introduction of new technologies by closely monitoring the developments in the world in the field of foreign trade finance and cash management while aiming to provide faster, more transparent and less costly services to its customers by maintaining its cooperations with technology companies in the field of payment solutions and foreign trade.

#### Syndicated Loans

Yapı Kredi successfully completed the sustainable syndicated loan facility comprising of 466 million USD and 407.45 million Euros with 367 days and 237.5 million USD with 734 days maturity, making around 1.165 billion USD in total with the participation of 55 banks from 28 countries in May 2025. The total cost of the deal for USD and EUR is SOFR + 1.60% and Euribor + 1.35%, respectively for 367-day tranches and SOFR + 2.00% for 734-day tranche. Yapı Kredi rolled - its second round syndicated loan in November with participation of 54 financial institutions from 24 countries comprising of 524.4 million USD and 352.8 million Euros with 367 days, 253 million USD with 734 days, and 90 million USD with 1,101 days tenor making 1.274 billion USD in total. The total cost of the deal for USD and EUR is SOFR + 1.50% and Euribor + 1.25% respectively for 367 day tranches, SOFR + 1.90% for 734 days tranche and SOFR + 2.15% for 1101 days tranche. In addition to syndicated loans, Yapı Kredi increased and diversified its tailor made foreign trade funding activities throughout the year.

### INTERNATIONAL DEBT AND CAPITAL MARKETS

In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to diversify its funding sources in international markets and to raise funds from international markets through products such as syndication, bilateral loans, securitizations, Additional Tier 1 instruments, subordinated bonds and Eurobond issuance. In 2025, Yapı Kredi secured funds worth

more than USD 6.5 billion globally, including syndications, thanks to its strong international relationships and respected shareholding structure.

Yapı Kredi issued a 5-year Eurobond in February for USD 500 million from international markets with demand over 3 times of the issuance size. The transaction had a coupon rate of 7.25% and semi-annual coupon payments. In June, Yapı Kredi executed future flow transactions under its Diversified Payment Rights program in the total amount of USD 565 million and EUR 125 million with maturities varying between 5 and 7 years and with five different investors.

In September, the Bank issued USD 600 million worth of perpetual Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instrument with an initial call option from September 4, 2030 corresponding to the 5th year of issuance, until March 4, 2031. The transaction with had a coupon rate of 7.55% with semi-annual coupon payments received demand over four times the issuance amount. This transaction is the first of its kind being an upsize to a USD denominated AT1 issuance.

In December, Yapı Kredi issued a 10.5 year subordinated bond for USD 500 million from international markets. The call option of the issuance can be exercised from 11 March 2031 until 11 June 2031. The transaction had a coupon rate of 7.55% and semi-annual coupon payments received over three times demand.

### TREASURY AND INVESTMENT PRODUCTS MANAGEMENT

The Treasury and Investment Products Management closely monitors the markets, investor needs, risk and return expectations, and relevant legal regulations, and offers investment products to customers. Three departments under the management offers investment products for investors through various channels.

### Mutual Funds and Savings Products Management Department

The Department is responsible for the management of mutual funds and savings products. It also handles the coordination between Yapı Kredi Asset Management and the Bank. Embracing an approach that quickly adapts to market developments and customer needs, the Department offered 25 new funds to customers in 2025, in addition to the existing 93 mutual funds

with different strategies. Construction Sector Equity (TL) Hedge Funds (Equity Intensive Fund), Defense Industry Companies Index Equity Fund (Equity Intensive Fund) and Health Sector Hedge Fund and Pound Hedge Funds are the examples of the new funds, the Bank closely followed new trends and offered its customers the opportunity to invest in alternative sectors. Moreover, new dividend-paying funds were added to the product range in 2025, and a new venture capital investment fund was offered to the market.

In addition, the Department continued to found mutual funds tailored for a single institution or individual in 2025.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to develop existing products with new functions and to launch new products in line with the Bank's strategy.

### FOREIGN CURRENCY, DERIVATIVES AND FIXED INCOME SECURITIES PRODUCT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

In line with Yapı Kredi's product policies, the Department is responsible for the design, operation and effectiveness of products as well as implementation of changes. The Department is responsible for government bonds, treasury bills, private sector bonds, Eurobonds, repurchase agreements and foreign exchange/ gold/ silver transactions as well as derivative products.

Yapı Kredi customers can access foreign exchange transactions at branches and via all digital channels. Under the Bank's digitalization strategy, foreign exchange pages of digital channels were redesigned for the convenience of customers.

In response to the increasing demand for derivative products, transaction flows and mobile approval processes have been established for retail customers to facilitate the use of these products.

As part of the improvements, frontend and functions of branch foreign exchange transaction screens were renewed.

The renewed system also supports customer-based pricing functionalities for both retail and corporate customers.

The department carries out activities to ensure rapid and accurate compliance with changes in the Bank's legal and regulatory framework.

In line with official letters and implementation instructions communicated to the Bank by regulatory authorities, the necessary product and process changes are implemented.

In 2026, it is aimed to develop new products and services in line with changing market conditions, customer demands, and regulations; to improve the performance and customer experience of existing products; and to provide uninterrupted and integrated services across all distribution channels.

### Stock, Derivatives Market Order Transmission and Product Management Department

With its function of intermediating order transmissions, the Department is responsible for uninterrupted execution of the intermediation activities at all branches and other sales outlets for stock, public offering, Derivatives Market (VIOP) and Tradebox products, which fall under the scope of Yapı Kredi Invest's transaction intermediation activities. The Department is also responsible for resolving technical issues and client disputes, and fulfilling the regulatory responsibility of Yapı Kredi as defined by the Capital Markets Board for the intermediation function in its entirety.

The Product Management function is responsible for all kinds of operation, efficiency, productivity and revision requirements, except for pricing, of the stock, public offering, Derivatives Market and Tradebox products to ensure their delivery to the customers in accordance with the Capital Market Law and the Order Execution Policy (transaction and portfolio intermediation), Company Policy on Order Transmission Intermediation, Compatibility Test Company Policy and Customer Classification Policy.

In 2026, Yapı Kredi aims to improve existing products and to launch new products in line with the Bank's digitalization strategy.

## OUTLOOK

In 2026 the Yapı Kredi Treasury Management aims to:

- meet the financing needs of the real sector,
- maintain its leading position in its relations with correspondent banks and contribute to the foreign trade activities of Türkiye by expanding its correspondent network,
- maintaining access to Sustainable Finance in 2026,
- maintain the diversity of funds,
- maintain cooperation with international finance institutions,
- implement new products and services and to deliver them to customers through all channels with an uninterrupted experience,
  - continue its disciplined approach to maintain its solid liquidity and funding position, and
  - adapt quickly to new regulations.

# Technology, Data, and Process Management

In 2025, Yapı Kredi Technology, Data and Process Management continued its activities without slowing down to offer the best experience to customers in line with Yapı Kredi's digital business model. To this end, the Bank introduced innovative applications to its customers.

## WHAT'S NEW IN 2025

With the goal of providing customers with the highest level of digital experience through innovative technology and projects, as a result of improvements made across all channels, an average of 99% of financial transactions were carried out digitally or automatically in 2025.

## OUR PRIORITY: SUSTAINABILITY

In line with the focus on sustainability, we continued to expand the ability to conduct transactions in a paperless environment with digital approval, in accordance with the remote service model for customers. In 2025, the rate of digital approval for all documents received from customers in product sales and transaction processes exceeded 92%. As a result of investments made in the scope of process digitalization, the rate of digitization of documents received in branch processes increased by 3 points compared to the previous year, rising to 82%. Thus, a total of over 14,000 tons of paper was saved, contributing to the protection of environment.

A process was implemented in 2025 whereby customer acquisition and account opening processes carried out by customers under the age of 18 can be completed with mobile approval by their parents.

Customers can now obtain their account statements, which they previously obtained with wet signatures from branches, with e-signatures and QR codes from branches and via mobile channels. Furthermore, as part of our cooperation with visa centers, agreements have been reached with the consulates of Hungary, Slovenia, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Greece to accept e-signed account statements obtained from mobile banking instead of wet-signed documents for visa applications. This allows our customers to obtain the account statements required for visa

applications from our mobile application and share them with consulates without having to visit a branch.

Thanks to the integration established with the Revenue Administration, the Death Notification Form can now be sent to the institution via the system instead of by mail, enabling our customers to complete their inheritance procedures in a single visit to the branch. Eliminating the need to send death notification forms to the post office has saved approximately 100,000 pages of paper. In addition, inheritance procedures have been shortened by enabling heirs to automatically calculate their shares in the inheritance certificate on a single screen, rather than on multiple screens at branches.

An application has been implemented that allows corporate and individual company customers to apply for credit in a single step via Corporate Internet and Mobile Banking channels, learn the result of their application within seconds, continue the usage process, and thus complete the application, pre-approved limit transfer, and utilization processes digitally from end to end.

With the goals of evaluating customers' current data during the limit application and providing customers with an uninterrupted digital experience, the necessary financial data can be uploaded as photos or files via digital channels, and the uploaded documents can be read and interpreted by AI-supported programs, and the results can be used in the evaluation. Integrations have also been implemented to enable our customers to automatically transfer their financial data from the Revenue Administration to our bank's system instead of uploading it.

The integration of the developed digital model with e-commerce marketplaces such as Trendyol has enabled credit partnerships and the provision of digital solution services for companies' financing needs on different platforms. Similar partnerships will continue in 2026.

In 2021, for the first time in the sector, Trade Registry Gazettes are read daily using AI-supported text reading technologies, and

changes in the authorized representatives and authority levels of our corporate customers are identified and instantly reflected in the bank systems. This eliminates the need to check authorized representative information via signature circulars, enabling remote mobile approval for product sales and banking transactions. Using the mobile approval infrastructure, we have pioneered the expansion of existing legal regulations that allow remote acquisition for individual customers to also cover corporate customers. In 2023, we were the first in the industry to implement a remote acquisition application for corporate customers, which was carried out digitally from end to end via Yapı Kredi Mobile without requiring physical documents from the customer. The mobile approval application, which we started in 2021 with limited companies authorized to represent individually, has been extended to include joint stock companies and companies authorized to represent jointly as of 2025. At this point, the number of transactions completed by our corporate customers via mobile approval has doubled compared to last year, reaching 70,000 per month.

For banking transactions requiring a "Chamber of Tradesmen and Craftsmen Registration Certificate" for sole proprietorships (such as opening an account, applying for a checkbook, etc.), the chamber registration information is transferred to our bank's system via ESBIS (Chamber of Tradesmen and Craftsmen Information System) on the MERSIS system. This eliminates the need for customers to obtain documentation, as their chamber registration information is verified by the system.

Even in the worst-case scenario where primary systems are completely disabled, the Bank must be able to resume its activities within twenty-four hours at the latest through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). For this reason, tests are conducted at least once a year to simulate disaster scenarios. The emergency test conducted in September 2025 was the most comprehensive and single-day test ever conducted at the Bank. In 2025, ODM tests were completed for 31 platforms and 260 applications. In 2025, ODM tests were also conducted for 28 critical applications belonging to Yapı Kredi Invest.

In addition, Koç Holding's transition journey to combat the climate crisis prevented 1,132 tons of CO2e emissions in 2025 through the Data Centers Spring Cleaning initiative, part of the Carbon Transformation Program. In addition, the Bank decreased data center energy use by 2,790 MWh and provided savings amounting to TL 15 million.

The ongoing structural and technological transformation efforts have also brought about the advancement of the Bank's digitalization journey with a focus on security. As part of the digitalization journey, Yapı Kredi continues to use cloud-compatible security solutions to effectively combat new-generation cyber threats in 2025, to bring new-generation security technologies to the Bank, and to ensure customer security by making the necessary technological investments in fraud, abuse, and transaction security, using systems that are compliant with regulations and capable of responding to current and new fraud trends. In a rapidly evolving world, the Bank and its customers' security are prioritized, and internal and external audit activities and security tests are conducted regularly in line with international standards and local legal regulations.

In 2025, during this period defined by increasing digitalization and the need for change, we continued our work with the awareness of the critical importance of IT service quality and system continuity for corporate success. In this context, despite the increasing service volume, we focused on providing our customers with an uninterrupted, reliable, and predictable IT service experience.

As a result of investments and continuous improvement efforts aimed at being a pioneer in the changing infrastructure/application world, system availability values and SLA/OLA success rates exceeded customer expectations.

The transition process for user and server operating systems whose manufacturer support has ended has been successfully completed with new generation products.

Our bank has made its technology systems more secure, resilient, and future-proof through a comprehensive transformation of its domestic subsidiaries' infrastructure. The renewal of infrastructures, increased security levels, and centralized monitoring of systems have both improved the quality of services offered to customers and strengthened operational continuity. This transformation is a concrete demonstration of strategic investments in technology.

The prerequisite for the Crypto Asset Storage Service is three internationally recognized certificates (ISO 27001 Information Security Management System (ISMS) (covers all Technical and Physical Security services in addition to Information Security), ISO 20000-1 Service Management System (SMS) (covers Service Management and all related processes), ISO 22301 Business

Continuity Management System (BCMS) (covers business continuity, availability, capacity, and performance management processes)).

### Artificial Intelligence and Smart Automation Solutions

We position artificial intelligence technologies as a natural extension of our long-standing tradition of excellence in modern software development, cybersecurity, and data governance, and as an integral part of our corporate competencies. In 2025, we conducted structuring and maturing activities in the field of artificial intelligence governance to support the reliable, controlled, and compliant management of our artificial intelligence applications. In this context, we have initiated practices to strengthen compliance with international standards in our artificial intelligence software development activities and to develop security measures and quality control processes for artificial intelligence systems. Work is ongoing to extend these approaches to all relevant projects. In addition, we have implemented our responsible artificial intelligence principles, prepared in line with our corporate values.

Yapı Kredi accelerated infrastructure and development work in the field of Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Automation solutions. Moreover, the Bank expanded the scope of works with the implementation of smart automation solutions in domestic and foreign subsidiaries. The smart automation solutions offered to Yapı Kredi Bank and its subsidiaries have been expanded to include Yapı Kredi Germany as of 2025. The number of processes supported by artificial intelligence and smart automation at in the bank and its subsidiaries increased by 90 compared to 2024, reaching 434. As a result, the number of transactions supported by smart automation reached 260 million.

Smart automation solutions enabled Yapı Kredi to monitor banking transactions and services as well as control scenarios for Responsible Banking much more effectively and quickly. As a result, a daily banking transaction volume of 692,000 transactions was realized in 350 scenarios.

As an important step in the field of Turkish natural language processing, Yapı Kredi entirely the Turkish Large Language Model (LLM), which is not dependent on external sources. The model was designed to be used in all processes requiring a productive artificial intelligence solution.

Furthermore, feasibility studies were conducted on generating images from text content and editing existing images using the

Multimodal LLM. In addition to using this technology in processes, Yapı Kredi also aimed to provide creative solutions for customer relations, marketing, and design units.

As the first step in the information management approach in 2025, the main structure managing corporate information was re-evaluated, and the "Yapı Kredi Benim Dünyam (My World)" corporate portal application was launched, bringing together the education platforms, employee personnel transactions, and help center functions under one roof to manage the life cycle of documents and content. The creation, classification, monitoring of currency, and periodic review processes of information and documents are managed through "Yapı Kredi Benim Dünyam (My World)", while KUVARS is positioned as an intelligent interface that interprets information and conveys it to the user. With "Yapı Kredi Benim Dünyam (My World)", corporate portal applications have been consolidated under a single structure, ensuring the accessibility and sustainability of corporate information assets through a new generation content management and information architecture approach. Additionally, the "Yapı Kredi Benim Dünyam (My World)" mobile application has been developed to enable employees to access the unified experience on the platform wherever and whenever they want.

The Intelligent Document Recognition project has increased the speed of automatic recognition and interpretation of physical documents received from customers. Furthermore, artificial intelligence support has been implemented to verify the accuracy of handwritten statements and signatures that are legally required on documents.

Court documents sent from the National Electronic Notification System are read by artificial intelligence, enabling the automatic completion of the unblocking procedures specified in the document.

A Text to Speech (TTS) model capable of converting written text into natural and fluent speech has been developed, enabling visually impaired individuals to easily use ATMs.

An artificial intelligence product has been implemented in our branches for individual customer onboarding, which generates a risk score based on the information provided by the customer and directs transactions of customers with high risk scores to a manual evaluation step.

In 2023, a technology based on image processing and deep learning algorithms developed within the Bank was implemented to perform

signature verification on customer documents with AI support, enabling the verification of signatures on documents and checks received from customers. To enhance this algorithm, an algorithm capable of detecting copied signatures was implemented in 2025 to prevent risks that could arise from signatures being copied using different methods, enabling the detection of copied signatures in customer instructions.

We developed a productive artificial intelligence solution called "Sales Ambassador", which helps branch employees achieve their success card targets and increases motivation and sales focus.

Work has been done on large language models for the hierarchical classification of complaint and request texts.

### Digital Turkish Lira and Digital ID Infrastructure Project

The CBRT continued preparatory activities for the Digital Turkish Lira project in 2025. Yapı Kredi completed the installation of the necessary technological infrastructure to reserve in the Bank infrastructure the Digital Turkish Lira, which has the potential to radically change the financial world such as the digitalization of cash, the programming of payments and the purchase and sale of tokenized assets.

In response to the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's (TCMB) call for the Digital Turkish Lira Phase II Project, the Bank has participated in the project to join the Digital Turkish Lira ecosystem and contribute to the development of its technology. Projects have been developed in the areas of storing programmable term payments on the blockchain, enabling payments to be made automatically or transferred, and using Financial ID (a Self-Sovereign Identity Model (SSIM) for use in the financial sector) in onboarding and authentication processes.

The Digital ID infrastructure, the authentication method to be used in accessing Digital Turkish Lira assets, is in the development phase at TÜBİTAK.

Yapı Kredi has become the first institution outside TÜBİTAK to verify transactions and keep records in the Digital ID network developed on the blockchain infrastructure. In 2025, the Bank is being carried out design projects to develop a digital identity wallet application to complete authentication in internal applications and to store a copy of the identity data stored in the wallet application in the Bank infrastructure.

Yapı Kredi has become the first institution outside TÜBİTAK to verify transactions and keep records in the Digital ID network developed on the blockchain infrastructure.

In collaboration with TÜBİTAK, Yapı Kredi continues to develop an HSM (Hardware Security Module) to be used in Digital Turkish Lira and Digital ID. To this end, Yapı Kredi plans to use the product (HSM DIRAK) developed by TÜBİTAK for financial transactions. As a result of this collaboration, the Bank aims to use the product for storing Digital TL and other digital assets.

The necessary developments for the use of HSM DIRAK in payment systems in 2025 have been made, and HSM DIRAK installations have been completed. Card storage has been determined as the first use case for DIRAK Payment Systems HSM. Following the successful implementation of the card storage scenario, work will be expanded to other payment scenarios. In the PoC studies of the general-purpose HSM, e-signatures were added to documents. A project has been launched to enable these signatures to be added with TÜBİTAK HSM in our live applications that use e-signatures. As the first use case, work will begin on the KKB's Electronic Letter of Guarantee, and then progress will be made with different scenarios that have been determined.

### New Generation Banking Architecture Transformation Program Completed in 2025

As Yapı Kredi, we have transitioned to a microservice-based architecture with a modular structure that allows our applications to work independently of each other, as part of our most comprehensive strategic initiative, the 5-year "New Generation Banking Architecture Transformation" program. One of the most important features of this architecture is that it can operate through any system provider, completely independently of any system provider, with components decided entirely within the bank. Thus, the transition of our banking applications to a modular structure has been completed with the goal of increasing the speed at which our applications go live, reducing dependencies, ensuring continuous and uninterrupted delivery, and eliminating service outages without affecting the entire system in the event of a potential error.

As part of the New Generation Banking Architecture transformation, which is a pioneer in the banking sector, the transition to an architecture with a flexible and extensible modular structure that allows applications to work independently of each other has been completed, and a structure compatible with the cloud infrastructure has been provided. Taking into account big data and artificial intelligence infrastructure investments, the necessary architectural infrastructure and governance work has been continued to ensure that applications can be made compatible with new generation infrastructure platforms and databases.

To properly manage the interaction of banking products and ensure their reliable operation, new generation architecture-compatible processes (test automation, contract testing processes, etc.) have been phased in. To increase efficiency and productivity in software development processes, the use of AI-powered assistants has been widespread, resulting in significant gains in quality, speed, and standardization.

The impact of the New Generation Banking Architecture (NGBA) transformation completed on the core banking system on the data warehouse has been successfully managed end-to-end, including source system changes, schema adaptations, and CDC/flow processes. This has enabled subject area modeling to be updated, data quality and lineage traceability to be maintained, and continuity to be ensured in reporting/analytics services without interruption.

Within the scope of Technology Solutions and Services Offered to Customers in Banks and Affiliates; nearly 400 projects were implemented under the Innovative Approaches to Customer Needs. In 2025, as in previous years, we continued our efforts to improve the services we offer to our Salary and Retirement Banking customers. In line with our pioneering approach in digital banking, we have re-evaluated our customer acquisition processes within the Salary Program, enriched our services offered through digital channels, and provided a faster, easier, and more efficient end-to-end experience. On the Retirement Banking side, we have continued to develop our products and services with the aim of facilitating more payments for our pensioner customers and strengthening our Bank's position. These efforts aim to reinforce our competitive position in Salary and Retirement Banking while advancing customer experience and operational efficiency. In 2026, we plan to continue our developments in Salary and Retirement Banking with the same focus on our digital and customer-centric approach within the program.

Within the scope of insurance services, significant steps have been taken in line with our Bank's approach of offering integrated and value-adding products to our customer base. In line with our digitalization goals, solutions that increase customer acquisition and ease of use in insurance products have been implemented. In this context, the "BES Mercan Plan" and "Credit-Linked Life Insurance (KKH+)" products have been made available to our customers. With these solutions, designed to be integrated with banking products, we aim to meet our customers' financial needs end-to-end and increase the share of insurance products within the main banking relationship. In the intensely competitive insurance market, customer satisfaction is supported by a simplified and fast transaction experience offered through digital channels, and customer-focused and innovative product development efforts will continue in 2026.

In the "My World" concept, where we are the industry leader, a new My World Dashboard design has been implemented, featuring all mini apps prominently displayed with visuals, partnerships, and personalized recommendations to provide our customers with an integrated experience. To transform "My World" into an effective sales platform, product offering studies have been conducted with offer areas designed on the "My Salary+", "My Travel+", and "My Vehicle+" applications. Work will continue on the platform in 2026, and the "My Travel+" application, supported by a travel planning feature in Individual Mobile Banking, will be offered to our customers as a platform that they can actively use throughout the entire process during their travels and that will enable them to track their travel expenses in TL and foreign currency after their travels, thereby increasing cross-selling with high customer traffic.

As part of expanding the use of other bank data collected through Open Banking, the Open Banking "My Bank+" app has been made available to our customers. This application provides proactive forecasts tailored to transaction histories for our products such as credit cards, bills, regular payments, and flexible accounts, based on analyses of other bank data. It also enables the examination of income/expense items with distribution options by bank and monthly distribution. In addition to increasing traffic on digital channels with the offer structure, we have moved forward with the goal of strengthening our potential to become our customers' primary bank. In order to enable our customers to renew their open banking permissions more quickly, the "Permission Renewal Without Login" flow has been implemented with the aim of ensuring that other bank data flows continue without interruption.

For individual mobile banking, a new design has been implemented that allows all credit card-specific functions to be displayed together, presents the most frequently visited card transactions as recent transactions on the first screen, and enables customers to easily switch between their existing cards. Efforts are ongoing to create a credit card-like user experience and enhance the visibility of card-related products and functions for bank cards and prepaid cards, thereby delivering a better customer experience.

Yapı Kredi Bank's corporate customers can now use our new platform, BANKO, which brings creditors and debtors together on the same platform for payments related to trade between them. BANKO supports commercial relationships by offering features such as collection guarantees for sellers, early financing before maturity, financing support at the payment due date, and transfer of guaranteed payments (such as check endorsement).

The service offered to customers was expanded with products including new features in debit and credit cards.

Yapı Kredi, which simplifies its customers' lives with innovative solutions, has joined forces with Koçtaş, the leading brand in the home improvement sector, to launch a special credit card for the Koçtaş Ustabilir Club. The credit card, offered exclusively to club members, aims to meet the needs of craftsmen with advantageous campaigns and prestigious brand collaborations. Developed to simplify craftsmen's work and maximize benefits in their purchases, the Koçtaş Ustabilir card also supports craftsmen with instant notifications, easy payment options, and personalized campaigns.

In 2025, in order to strengthen the Bank's card payment systems' technological infrastructure, work has begun on transitioning to a new generation architecture with a flexible and expandable modular structure that allows applications to operate independently of each other, in a manner compatible with cloud infrastructure. Along with this transformation, platform diversity will be increased to ensure technological redundancy in the cloud infrastructure and strengthen competitiveness. With the transformation in the campaign module, dependencies on other existing systems have been eliminated and separated from card transaction provision flows. With the new architecture, the information accessible to the Customer Contact Center has been diversified with the aim of reducing call times and increasing customer satisfaction.

Our integration projects for accepting card transactions through automated devices have commenced with the acceptance of transactions from Nayax devices purchased by Düzey Company, a subsidiary of the Holding. We have increased our variety of POS devices, enabling us to offer value-added services to our customers and businesses through Android POS and Pump Cash Register POS integration projects. As part of the project to offer Troy Schema Cards to public sector customers, we have enabled our customers to obtain Troy products during their renewal and initial application processes.

As part of our collaboration with Masterpass, a third-party wallet storage initiative has been launched. By integrating World Pay with Mastercard's digital payment solution Masterpass via the Yapı Kredi Mobil and World Mobil apps, we have enabled our customers to make payments with other bank cards. Yapı Kredi customers who can currently make payments with World Pay using their Yapı Kredi cards, accounts, and Shopping Credit can now view all other bank cards registered with Masterpass and make payments with them at all banks' physical POS terminals using TR QR codes, thanks to the innovation offered through the Mastercard partnership.

With this partnership, all our customers can complete their transactions with the card of their choice from any bank, in accordance with Yapı Kredi's security standards, thanks to the World Pay and Masterpass infrastructure. Thus, World Pay has positioned itself as a digital wallet that contains all our customers' cards from all banks.

## AFFILIATES

Throughout 2025, technology and process transformation projects that support scalable growth, increase cost efficiency, and boost digital customer acquisition have been implemented in Yapı Kredi Bank's subsidiaries.

Common technology and smart automation solutions were rolled out across subsidiaries, resulting in savings of approximately 80% in product development costs and up to 85% in common module development costs. This approach provided a competitive advantage by reducing the time to market across the group.

Yapı Kredi Germany launched Individual Mobile Banking and Internet Banking, implementing a remote customer acquisition process. Ninety-five percent of new customer acquisition was achieved entirely through digital channels. This transformation enabled scalable growth by reducing dependence on physical distribution.

Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan has launched a four-year digital transformation program in Azerbaijan, starting in 2025, which aligns with the partnership's strategies by integrating new technologies and a joint product structure into core banking processes. In line with sector and partnership strategies, in the first phase, credit and credit card application processes for individual customers have been fully automated with automatic limit assessment and document digitization, enabling sales processes to be completed remotely. This has improved the customer experience while reducing operational costs. Similarly, pricing flows have been optimized with new technological infrastructure to increase term deposit volumes, supporting efficiency and revenue growth.

In Yapı Kredi Netherlands' ongoing digital transformation program, 51% of core banking processes have been implemented with a focus on efficiency and customer needs. In Yapı Kredi Netherlands and Germany, the SEPA Instant infrastructure has been implemented, enabling instant transactions in Euro currency transfers, thereby increasing service quality and competitiveness, especially for commercial customers.

One of the important milestones in the ongoing transformation program at Yapı Kredi Factoring is the check entry process, which has been automated with artificial intelligence support and multi-check entry functionality, reducing transaction times and increasing customer satisfaction and operational efficiency.

In the ongoing transformation program at Yapı Kredi Leasing, in addition to improvements in efficiency and system modernization, the integration with TOFAŞ has increased efficiency in quotation automation, profitability, and market share as a result of the increase in the volume of sole proprietorships.

#### Within the scope of Yapı Kredi Invest Affiliate;

The new treasury infrastructure implemented at Yapı Kredi Invest Affiliate provides our corporate and qualified investor customers with faster, uninterrupted, and secure access to treasury transactions. Thanks to DMA (Direct Market Access) / Care Order (Order Revision) integrations and the instant feeding of HFT (High Frequency Trading) transactions into the systems have enabled our customers to trade closer to market prices, without delays and transparently. This has increased opportunities to acquire new institutional customers and enhanced predictability and confidence in investment processes.

Thanks to the risk and monitoring application that has been put into operation, customer transactions can now be monitored in real time, and potential risks can be identified at an early stage, ensuring greater financial security and transaction safety for our customers. In addition, the monitoring application makes it possible to identify market disruptive transactions at an early stage.

The overseas stock trading product offered in the Yapı Kredi Mobile app has been transferred to the Yapı Kredi Invest "My Investment World" app, providing our customers with access to a wider range of investment products through a single platform. This integration has simplified transaction processes and enhanced the investment experience, offering a sustainable digital experience that supports customer loyalty.

A machine learning-based churn prediction system has been implemented to identify our customers' needs earlier. This aims to increase customer satisfaction by offering timely and personalized solutions, prevent potential customer losses in a timely manner, and strengthen service continuity.

In order to make websites easier and more flexible to manage, Yapı Kredi Investment's corporate website (ykyatirim.com.tr) was renewed in October 2025 to be SEO-compliant, and the design and maintenance processes of the renewed website began to be carried out with our bank's internal resources. Managing our corporate website internally has strengthened our Bank's technological infrastructure and made it more flexible, thereby increasing our ability to adapt quickly to changing market conditions and contributing to higher customer satisfaction levels.

With the renewal of the leadership structure in public offering processes, the demand tracking capabilities of our business units in the public offerings we lead have been increased, and it has been made easier for consortium member institutions to carry out their transactions.

By raising the maturity level of the DRC (Disaster Recovery Center), we have ensured that our customers have uninterrupted access to banking services even in extraordinary circumstances.

# Banking Operations

In 2025, the primary focus within Banking Operations was on establishing backup and succession processes for roles predominantly filled by retired employees and those engaged under fixed-term contracts. Throughout this successfully completed process, structured onboarding, mentoring, on-the-job training, and two-way performance evaluation frameworks played a critical role.

During this strategically important phase, service quality and operational efficiency were maintained without compromise, while efforts to minimize operational risk continued uninterrupted, supported by a strong emphasis on experience transfer and knowledge continuity.

#### SERVICE QUALITY

In 2025, compliance with customer service level agreements for transactions conducted by Banking Operations was achieved at 97%, representing a 2% improvement compared to the previous year.

Despite a 28% increase in daily ATM transaction volumes compared to the last quarter of 2024, the ATM cash withdrawal service level, which stood at 90.4% during the same period, improved significantly to 94.9% in the final quarter of 2025.

The ATM cash replenishment recommendation system was comprehensively reviewed and redesigned using an analytical approach to ensure alignment with current operational conditions. The pilot implementation of the new version, currently ongoing across 23 main vaults, is planned to be fully rolled out in the first quarter of 2026.

A pilot program enabling branch staff to perform FLM (First Line Maintenance) interventions for front-of-branch ATMs has been

In 2025, compliance with customer service level agreements for transactions conducted by Banking Operations was achieved at 97%, representing a 2% improvement compared to the previous year.

initiated and is expected to be fully implemented in the early months of 2026. This initiative aims to shorten resolution times for minor ATM failures and thereby enhance overall customer service quality.

The resolution rate of ATM-related customer complaints within 0-2 business days increased significantly from approximately 70% to 91.12%, ensuring faster response times for our customers.

In 2025, card delivery completion rates within 0-2 days improved notably:

- Credit cards: from 55% to 70%
- Debit cards: from 56% to 68.6%

Additionally, the rate of POS installations completed within 0-1 day increased from 68% to 75% in 2025.

To provide dedicated operational support to YKB NV, an Overseas Operations Team was established under the Foreign Trade Operations Management in April 2025.

In order to enable the Bank to offer Crypto Asset Custody Services and to obtain the required regulatory approvals, a Digital Asset

Custody Department was established within the Bank in 2025. In line with the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Notification on Crypto Asset Custodians, the licensing process was formally initiated.

### EFFICIENCY

The Operations Sharing Model, which was implemented in previous years to maximize efficiency through mutual support among central operations teams, continued to be utilized in 2025 for both inter-branch and branch-head office work sharing. Through this reciprocal support model, workloads are balanced, operational efficiency is enhanced, and customer satisfaction is strengthened in a sustainable manner. In particular, during the summer months—when absence management becomes critical—an average support capacity equivalent to 80 FTEs was provided, ensuring the most effective utilization of resources across all branches.

Efforts to expand branch support for Head Office operations also gained momentum. By increasing the number of supported transaction types, the support impact rose from 4 FTEs to 12 FTEs. Additional transaction types have been identified for further development, and initiatives to expand this scope are actively underway.

To enable more efficient management of branch operations teams, the Remote Operations Service Model and the Dual-Branch Operations Model continued throughout 2025. As part of these models, 83 branches operated under the Remote Operations Service Model, while 76 branches were covered by the Dual-Branch Operations Model.

Within Yapı Kredi Corporate Internet Banking and Yapı Kredi Mobile (Corporate) platforms, additional authorization profiles were introduced during new user setup processes. This enhancement enabled customer authorization requests to be processed more quickly and with greater accuracy.

With the Cheque Deduplication Project implemented by the Risk Center, the practice of sending cheque status notifications via the File Transfer System (DTS) was discontinued, and notifications began to be delivered through web services. This transition allows for faster updates of all status changes from the moment a

cheque is issued to the customer and ensures clearer traceability throughout the cheque lifecycle.

In the evaluation phase of POS applications, robotic process automation (RPA) was designed and implemented for the assessment of ECR (ÖKC) exemption letters issued by the Revenue Administration.

To reduce customer waiting times and branch staff effort for cash deposits exceeding TRY 10 million, detailed cash counting was centralized and carried out by main vault personnel at designated main vaults.

For Single Tower ATMs, partial cash unloading without the need for replenishment was enabled. As a result, in cases where unloading is required—such as resolving ATM-related customer issues—the need for replenishment and the associated operational effort have been eliminated.

Within the Direct Debit System, manual email notifications for Corporate, Commercial, and SME customers related to “Setup,” “Limit Changes,” and “Cancellation” activities were migrated to robotic processes. Through this automation, approximately 12,000 emails were automatically sent over the course of the year.

### OPERATIONAL RISK

In lien and public authority transactions, IT process improvements were implemented to increase automation rates. The outsourced transaction ratio, which stood at 70% at the beginning of 2024, was reduced to 50% by 2025. Based on average transaction volumes as of 2025, the total workload corresponds to 282 FTEs, of which 171 FTEs are handled through automated processes. Of the remaining 111 FTE-equivalent workload, 82 FTEs are covered by internal resources, while 29 FTEs are supported by outsourced resources.

Within the scope of Credit Card Financial Transactions, the bulk reward/discount loading process was redesigned, and system-based controls were implemented, thereby mitigating operational risks.

### ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS

As of April, the practice of sending responses to official institutions such as courts and public prosecutors’ offices via physical mail was discontinued and transitioned to electronic channels. As a result of this change, over a nine-month period, savings of TRY 3.4 million in physical mailing costs and 181,500 A4 sheets of paper were achieved. The sustainability impact of this initiative can be summarized as follows:

- 22 trees preserved
- 4,500 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions prevented
- 360,000 liters of water saved

The use of plastic transparent bags in branch request and transfer processes has been phased out, and the transition to reusable fabric bags is in its final stage. It is estimated that 1.5 million plastic bags will be eliminated within 2026.

### OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

In 2026, the following objectives are targeted within Yapı Kredi Banking Operations Management:

- Following the acquisition of the Crypto Asset Custody Service license, launching a pilot phase in 2026, and subsequently fully activating the service and operations
- Expanding the scope of the Overseas Operations Team to include YKB AG transactions
- Ensuring the most effective execution of training and onboarding processes for operations teams that have been renewed and rejuvenated over the past two years
- Continuing to revise operational processes to contribute to sustainability through digitalization, artificial intelligence applications, and the transition to paperless operations
- Further expanding the Operations Sharing System across the organization

# Technological Risks and Cyber Security

Digital transformation and technological developments have led the banking industry to develop risk management tools to ensure the security and privacy of customer information and personal data, and to manage increasing cyber threats.

The Information Security Committee is responsible for the oversight of the information security management system at Yapı Kredi. The Committee carries out the activities of establishing, updating and implementing the information security policies in the Bank on behalf of the Board of Directors, and reports annually to the Board of Directors on cyber security.

You can find more information about the Information Security Committee [here](#).

## CYBER SECURITY INVESTMENTS COME FIRST

Yapı Kredi manages data security under relevant policies and processes. Data are classified depending on their confidentiality, integrity and availability. In this context, security measures are taken to ensure the integrity, confidentiality and availability of data.

Yapı Kredi prioritizes cybersecurity investments to ensure information security. Yapı Kredi carries out monitoring activities 24/7 to detect and prevent cyber attacks, to realize immediate interventions if necessary. All security log records are collected from the bank and all subsidiary infrastructures, centralised, subjected to correlation rules, and potential cyber incidents are detected and prevented. In line with international standards and local legal regulations, the Bank regularly conducts internal and external audits, application security tests on applications as well as vulnerability analysis and penetration tests on information assets. In addition, controls designed to detect and prevent data leaks have been implemented to prevent potential data breaches occurring both within and outside the organization.

In 2025, 6,946 hours of information security training was provided to 12,405 Bank employees. Regular information is provided to customers to increase their security awareness against possible external fraud cases continued in 2025.

Yapı Kredi aims to constantly review and improve its banking processes, and to enrich digital channels with innovative products and services. The Bank further aims to expand the use of AI, advanced analytics and machine learning technologies to different channels and applications to improve the agility and scalability of the technology infrastructure and to increase the success and efficiency of fraud detection systems. In this context, analytical behavior fraud prevention processes are supported with detection applications and artificial intelligence-based models.

## GOING BEYOND FULL COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATIONS

Yapı Kredi implements practices that go beyond the requirements of the Banking Law and other legislation, with in-house policies such as the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, Corporate Policy on Protection and Processing of Personal Data, and Information Security Policy. The Bank constantly informs its customers about the internal policies in this area and the measures the customers can take for cyber security. In addition, the Bank informs all its employees about the changes and amendments in the applicable legislation and/or rules, and observes the obligation of the employees to comply with the internal policies and rules.

Yapı Kredi is subject to the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), the regulatory authority of the banking sector in Türkiye. The BRSA published a regulation on Information Systems and Electronic Banking Services. This regulation requires an information security management system mechanism equivalent to ISO 27001 Information Security Management System. Yapı Kredi is regularly audited by the BRSA every year. In addition, audit activities are carried out every year under the SWIFT framework, which defines money transactions in foreign currency to bank accounts located in Türkiye or abroad. In cases where it is necessary for Yapı Kredi to share data with third-party companies, contracts with companies comply with Yapı Kredi policies and standards, and include commitments to ensure the data security required from banks under Foreign and Support Service procurement section of the BRSA Information Systems and Electronic Banking Regulation. Evaluating and scoring the security levels of the suppliers the Bank works with continued in 2025.

Yapı Kredi implements a comprehensive information security awareness programme for all employees. This programme includes training, tests, announcements and newsletters related to information security. To increase all employees' awareness of phishing attacks, which are among the greatest threats to cybersecurity today, phishing tests that simulate a real phishing attack and information security awareness tests are used to measure the information security awareness level of bank employees. Employees who require additional training are provided with this training. The Information Security Awareness Days event, held in October, which is recognised worldwide as Cyber Security Month, and first held in 2021, is planned to continue in 2026. During this event, senior bank executives and speakers from the security sector share information with employees on various topics related to information security, and competitions, announcements, and guides prepared on different topics are presented to employees.

Multiple training courses on information security awareness cover data security and confidentiality issues, raising employee awareness on these topics. In addition to information security training, awareness is also raised through training provided to employees on the Personal Data Protection Law. As part of the information security awareness programme, 6,946 hours of information security training were provided to 12,405 bank employees in 2025.

The Secure 360 cybersecurity programme covering the period 2023-25 has been successfully completed, and a new cybersecurity programme named SIRIUS covering the period 2026-28 has been launched. This programme aims to maximise the security of the Bank and its customers. It is planned to continue and increase projects in the field of cyber security in 2026.

Always focusing on the security of customers and employees, Yapı Kredi Studies continued cyber security awareness activities in 2025. In line with the principle of quality, responsible and compliant banking, the Bank gives priority to compliance with banking laws and regulations. The Bank regularly monitors developments in information technologies, new business models, security solutions, cyber security-related attacks and threats as well as security regulations.

In 2025, the Bank implemented projects aimed at enhancing security visibility and its proactive approach. Within this scope, work was carried out to develop and deploy artificial intelligence-based threat detection systems to identify evolving and increasingly complex attack methods. Work was carried out to improve cloud security posture, and existing processes were expanded to combine both attack and defence techniques (purple team activities).

A comprehensive security architecture has been established at the Bank regarding the security of crypto assets, and cyber security technology investments supporting this architecture have been meticulously implemented. As a result of these investments, a secure, traceable and controllable security infrastructure has been established for the secure storage and management of crypto assets. Investments have been made in new solutions to increase the visibility of endpoint assets and proactively manage risks related to the cyber attack surface. This has raised the institution's maturity level in asset protection, control and cyber risk management in line with industry standards.

In addition, new studies have been planned to follow new technologies and trends and to increase our forensic capabilities, and research has continued in this direction. Technology investments were made in 2025 to increase security visibility maturity. Yapı Kredi plans to continue and expand studies and projects on cyber security in 2026. To this end, the Bank continued to apply the program called Secure 360, covering the years 2023-2025, developed to maximize the security of both the bank and its customers. With the conclusion of the Secure 360 programme, a new three-year cyber security programme called the SIRIUS Cyber Security Programme has been developed. The aim of this new programme is to effectively combat new generation cyber threats, introduce new generation security technologies to the bank, and establish customer security by conducting work on fraud, abuse and transaction security.

Additional protections against DDOS attacks have been implemented, minimising risks and enabling agile action. A customer-focused approach has been adopted, prioritising service continuity and security. To enhance the security level of internet-facing applications against external attacks, additional security layers specific to each application have been implemented on the WAF (Web Application Firewall). In 2025, infrastructure changes were made within the scope of email security. With this change, AI-based detection, prevention, and damage mitigation technologies have been implemented.

#### PRECAUTIONS FOR CUSTOMER SECURITY

At Yapı Kredi, customer security is considered a top priority, and for this purpose, suspicious transaction monitoring and prevention activities are carried out 24/7. In order to ensure the continuity of these monitoring activities, legislation-compliant systems that are supported by the necessary technological investments and capable of responding to current and new fraud trends are used. Both domestic and international sectoral developments are followed and future improvement and development steps are taken. Furthermore, R&D activities continue on artificial intelligence-supported risk detection models in line with Yapı Kredi's service dynamics.

Although customer security efforts are not limited to our monitoring activities, regular information is provided to customers to increase their security awareness against possible external fraud cases. In security information provided through different

A comprehensive security architecture has been established at the Bank regarding the security of crypto assets, and cyber security technology investments supporting this architecture have been meticulously implemented.

channels such as SMS, MMS, e-mail and social media, current fraud methods and how customers can ensure the security of their information against attempts they may be exposed to are explained. Proactive information activities continued in 2025. To protect the information entrusted by customers, Yapı Kredi will constantly review, improve and implement cyber security measures in accordance with national and international security standards.

#### INFORMATION SECURITY AUDITS

Units reporting to the head of the Corporate Security Management take action and measures against risks related to information security. Units reporting to the Corporate Security Management and other Yapı Kredi Technology teams are subject to security audits by the Information Security Audit and Information Technologies (IT) Audit units.

## Other Subsidiaries

#### BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE PLACEMENTS

Yapı Kredi holds 31% of the capital of Banque de Commerce et de Placements (BCP), established in 1963 in Switzerland, active in structured commodity trade finance, wealth management, treasury, and capital markets. Celebrating its 63<sup>rd</sup> anniversary, BCP has been offering custom-tailored services and solutions to its commercial, private and corporate customers. The Bank provides a great level of service quality and innovative products and services with high added value in its segments, enjoying a reputable position with its ever-growing customer and correspondent bank portfolio around the world.

Established under the framework of Swiss Banking Laws and Regulations, BCP is subject to the supervision of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). BCP is headquartered in Geneva. The Bank also operates through its branches in Luxembourg and Dubai.

2025 has been a year marked by uncertainty; driven by global, political and economic developments and the continuation of wars in Russia-Ukraine and in the Middle East.

In 2025, the Swiss franc appreciated by ~11% against the US dollar, Since 95% of the Bank's revenues are in US dollar this created pressure on BCP's revenue generation. The US Dollar/Swiss franc effect was particularly visible in Trade Finance, as commodities are priced and traded in USD. The zero-interest rate policy of the Swiss National Bank and reduced Euro rates, as well as heightened competition in the Bank's business pillars have all adversely affected BCP's revenues. In this highly unpredictable operating environment and the volatility in revenues, BCP remained highly attentive to its credit, market and reputational risks throughout the year while adopting a cautious and disciplined

Throughout the year BCP remained highly attentive to its credit, market and reputational risks throughout the year while adopting a cautious and disciplined cost management.

cost management. Throughout the year, BCP continued to acquire new customers and expand into new markets, ensuring to strengthen the Bank's positioning.

Accordingly, the Bank achieved a profit of 56.2 million Swiss Francs, Return on Tangible Equity Ratio which was 9.8% last year, stood at 7.7% for 2025.

In 2025, BCP's cost-to-income ratio stood at 51.3% and Tier 1 capital ratio at 24% . The Bank's consistency in its customer-focused business policy and in its service to its long-established and broad customer base in its sector further increased BCP's recognition in the commodity finance market.

In 2026, BCP aims to continue its controlled growth strategy and prudent risk management. Accepting focusing on product and geographical-oriented diversification as a strategic goal in its main fields of activity, BCP commits to maintaining a healthy level of asset quality with effective risk control while expanding its customer portfolio both in commodity trade finance and wealth management segments.

## YAPI KREDİ TEKNOLOJİ

As a 100% subsidiary of Yapı Kredi, one of Türkiye's largest private banks, Yapı Kredi Teknoloji A.Ş. is a R&D company in banking and financial technologies. With 240 skilled employees in its organization Yapı Kredi Teknoloji works as a technology provider not only for the Bank but also for the Bank's domestic and international subsidiaries. The company operates primarily in digital banking and artificial intelligence applications.

Founded in 2015, the company continues its activities at İTÜ ARI Teknokent, in its 2 offices located in ARI-2 and ARI-3.

In 2025, while rolling out new products and screens in our digital channels that make the user experience integrated and personalized, we improved performance and strengthened security with additional steps such as multi-component authentication.

In Yapı Kredi Mobil, Benim Dünyam dashboard has been added, offering users an integrated experience where banking products and all other services are presented together and where they can see offers tailored to them. Similarly, Bankam+ screen has been added to Yapı Kredi Mobil, with an experience that makes it easier for users to access their accounts and account transactions across all banks from a single place and to make payments from these accounts. A new product called Seyahatim+ has been developed and added to Yapı Kredi Mobil, enabling users to plan their trips, track their planned trips, and receive reminders related to travel transactions. On Yapı Kredi Mobil Banking, Credit Card processes have been renewed and a brand-new experience has been offered to users, with better application performance.

In Digital Banking channels, projects have been carried out with the aim of minimizing potential fraud cases by affecting the customer experience at a minimal level and enabling customers to complete multi-component authentication processes with additional security/verification steps specific to the transactions they want to perform. To effectively monitor our ATMs in the field, the ATM Analytics project has been developed. By closely tracking all kinds of hardware and software metrics on the ATM, we can see all kinds of issues through the prepared dashboards and open automatic solution center records for these issues. The data collected here was also shared with our R&D team and integrated with the Watch AI product. It became possible to detect issues with the help of AI models before they occur.

## Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi Teknoloji implemented numerous projects to enhance customer experience across digital channels and to advance initiatives in security and artificial intelligence.

In our Artificial Intelligence and R&D focus; in 2025, we aimed to develop innovative capabilities across areas ranging from agentic AI and quantum computing to large language models, from anomaly detection and behavioral analysis to intelligent document processing and voice technologies, making our digital products and processes smarter, more secure, and more efficient.

Within the scope of Yapı Kredi Netherlands operations; we secured SWIFT and SEPA money transfers with AI-supported behavioral analysis methods. We successfully integrated this system, which detects potential anomalies by learning customers' historical transaction patterns.

Developed to increase call center efficiency, chatCCX analyzes conversations between the customer and the representative simultaneously, retrieves the needed data from banking systems, and provides the representative with real-time information support. The Speech-to-Text (STT) technology developed within the scope of the project has been brought to a level of maturity that will serve different usage scenarios across the Bank.

With our Şube Portföy Hizmetlerinin Dijitalleştirilmesi project developed for our branch portfolio managers, it guides marketing and sales activities by analyzing customer tendency models with the strategy of "right product, right channel and right time." It is targeted that the studies currently carried out for 3 main products will be expanded to 20 different product groups as of 2026.

Research studies were carried out on Agentic AI, and POC works were conducted. Ideas that could be implemented with Agentic AI within the Bank were collected and evaluated, and informational activities were carried out.

A feasibility study was conducted for an Agentic AI-based virtual agent running in the call center infrastructure. In the study, the Agentic AI application NİDA, which works integrated with the IVR/IVN systems used in the call center, was put into operation. Thanks to this infrastructure, virtual agents can be created on the call center, and banking scenarios can be implemented using these agents. NİDA contains components such as STT (speech-to-text), TTS (text-to-speech), and LLM (large language model), and it also works integrated with banking services.

Together with the integration of our Yapı Kredi Dünyam application, we provided the first digital ID creation and verification flows operating in the SSI Türkiye network, for which we had previously started node operation. With this integration, our employees can log in to the secure area in the Yapı Kredi Dünyam application with the personnel ID produced instead of a password. This work has been completed as the phase 1 project, and in phase 2 studies it will continue together with Finance ID, which is the prerequisite of Dijital TL.

The large language model developed by TÜBİTAK has been made available with priority and only to our institution's access via KKB's Anadolu Data Center. Within feasibility studies, the 9B (v1) and 27B (v2) models were compared in scenarios of interpreting OCR outputs and extracting information from documents; the results obtained were shared with TÜBİTAK both to contribute to the model's development and to evaluate usage areas in Artificial Intelligence projects.

Within the scope of the call for proposals for pre-competitive collaborative projects of the Ministry of Industry and Technology, a consortium was established to develop a Turkish and multimodal large language model specific to the finance and banking sector; an application was made for a project by strengthening the Turkish comprehension ability of a language model suitable for commercial use. During the project application, the model prepared specifically for the application and with increased Turkish comprehension capability successfully passed the evaluation stage and was taken into the referee review process, and if accepted, a visually supported Turkish large language model capable of understanding financial processes and documents will be offered for use by our bank and the sector.

Within the scope of the project call opened by the EuroHPC to increase the use of the European Union's supercomputers; in our work, a central word and text correction solution was developed to

improve the quality of text data produced across the bank's different channels. With this work, it is aimed to make texts more accurately understandable by correcting erroneous, missing, or inconsistent expressions found both in chatbot applications and in OCR outputs. The developed structure has been positioned as a common service that can be used across the bank and was designed to increase the accuracy of text processing processes in different systems.

Our DERIN project, which we developed to prevent banking fraud, carried its success to the international arena and was included in the prestigious TRUMAN project funded under the European Union "Horizon Europe (HORIZON-CL4-2024-HUMAN-03-02)" call. In this consortium of 12 distinguished partners from 8 different countries; we are working to build an ethical and robust security architecture that centers human oversight by increasing the "reliability" of our artificial intelligence models. In this way, while detecting risky behaviors in the branch network, Yapı Kredi Teknoloji has become the pioneer in banking of this project that brings global standards to artificial intelligence technologies.

### FUTURE PERSPECTIVE:

- Within the framework of our 2026 vision; it is targeted that the Quantum Enhanced Financial Crush Prediction work will be enriched with new financial and macroeconomic indicators obtained from business units. Scaling the optimization model with much more comprehensive datasets and continuing to make it available to the use of the expanding customer base will continue.
- To strengthen the automation of corporate processes and decision support systems, unit-specific assistants will be developed:
- "Hukuk Asistanı" will be put into operation to support lawyers in the processes of analyzing case files, researching precedent decisions, and creating automatic legal text drafts; and will have target tracking and performance management capabilities.
- With our teams specialized in developing flexible, secure, and high-performance large mobile applications on IOS and Android platforms; our future-focused, innovative, sustainable, and scalable architectural transformation efforts for mobile applications will continue.

We joined the Horizon Europe project called QEC4QEA (HORIZON-EUROHPC-JU-2023-QEC-05-01) as a national stakeholder, which aims to provide standards for the use of quantum-processor computers, education, infrastructure access, and industrial collaboration opportunities in a single structure, and has a consortium structure with 18 partners from 8 countries.

In addition to works on this scale, within the scope of the projects we have carried out, our experts and executives delivered 27 presentations in 18 different events to our stakeholders, 8 academic papers were presented to their audiences in prestigious organizations domestically and abroad. By providing active stakeholder participation in prestigious events such as Türkiye Artificial Intelligence Initiative (TRAI), UBMK, QTURKEY, and İTÜ Çekirdek BIGBANG, we provided sponsorship support.

#### ALLIANZ YAŞAM VE EMEKLİLİK

Allianz, the parent company of Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş., is one of the largest insurance and asset management groups in the world, serving to over 122 million customers with more than 159,000 employees in more than 70 countries.

Acting with the vision of pioneering a new generation insurance business focused on customer satisfaction and technology and being a social brand that increases the life quality of the society, Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik, under the roof of Allianz Türkiye, provides services in private pension and life insurance with products for individual and corporate needs.

Together with its subsidiaries, Yapı Kredi Bank holds 20% shares of Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş. The long-term strategic cooperation between the Bank and Allianz is regulated by a 15-year exclusive bancassurance partnership agreement concluded in 2013. Allianz's insurance and private pension products are offered to customers through Yapı Kredi's extensive branch network and innovative alternative distribution channels.

Allianz Türkiye, that incorporates Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik, is one of the leading companies in the insurance and pension sector, with a premium and contribution production of TL 219 billion as of the end of 2025 and an Individual Pension fund size of TL 338 billion, according to consolidated data. The company aims to grow in real terms in both insurance and pension branches in 2026 and beyond while also gaining market share. In addition,

Allianz Türkiye aims to maintain its leadership position in areas such as customer experience, employee engagement, agility, digitization, sustainability, and innovation within its sector in 2026.

Allianz Türkiye aims to maintain its leadership position in areas such as customer experience, employee engagement, agility, digitization, sustainability, and innovation within its sector in 2026. Allianz Türkiye was the first institution to publish an integrated report in the insurance and pension sector and among non-public companies.

#### TANI

Tanı has been serving its customers with loyalty programs, campaign management, data analytics, and business intelligence solutions since 2002. In addition to data and CRM services, Tanı offers end consumers a unified platform for payment and loyalty experiences across different brands through its mobile payment and loyalty app, "Chippin."

Tanı aims to enrich its CRM customer portfolio and become a major player in the field of marketing technologies internationally, supported by its investments in artificial intelligence and CRM infrastructure. In parallel, through the Chippin application, Tanı will continue to expand its ecosystem as a "loyalty program aggregator," responding to consumers' shopping needs, collaborating with leading retailers from different sectors, and offering various payment solutions.

#### YAPI KREDİ CULTURE AND ARTS AND PUBLISHING

Established in 1984 and wholly owned by Yapı Kredi, Yapı Kredi Culture and Arts and Publishing (YKKSŞ) is one of the most oldest culture and arts institutions in Türkiye. YKKSŞ publishes important works and organizes cultural events and exhibitions, thus making valuable contributions to social development and cultural life. You can find detailed information on Yapı Kredi Culture and Arts and Publishing's activities in 2025 in the Contribution to the Society [section](#).

# It's inherent in our structure.

#Yapı  
mızda  
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# Customer Experience

## EXPERIENCE WITHOUT LIMITS

In 2025, Yapı Kredi advanced its customer-centric approach by deepening its understanding of evolving customer needs and expectations. Guided by its vision of delivering highly relevant and personalized experiences at the moments that matter most, the Bank moved beyond listening to feedback alone—proactively anticipating expectations and shaping its products and services accordingly. Trust, simplicity, and personalization remained the foundation of this approach.

By effectively leveraging its robust technological infrastructure, Yapı Kredi transformed insights captured across every customer touchpoint into meaningful, value-creating experiences. With a clear focus on end-to-end journey optimization, this approach strengthened customer relationships, making them more meaningful, resilient, and sustainable over the long term.

## CREATING VALUE-DRIVEN EXPERIENCES FROM CUSTOMER INSIGHTS

With the launch of the Deneyim+ platform in 2024, Yapı Kredi continued its customer experience transformation by establishing a real-time, holistic, and easily accessible research ecosystem. Tailored specifically for frontline teams, the platform ensured that the voice of the customer was visible at every interaction point, enabling employees in the field to respond swiftly and effectively. To turn insights generated through Deneyim+ into tangible outcomes, the Bank convened eight director-level meetings during the year, alongside more than 40 cross-functional sessions involving product and channel teams, and conducted 23 branch and regional visits. These collective efforts resulted in the successful implementation of more than 30 experience improvement initiatives.

Despite a 6% year-on-year increase in the active customer base, complaints per active customer declined by 5% in 2025.

Real-time insights shared with frontline teams, together with findings from qualitative and quantitative research, continued to inform the measurement, redesign, and enhancement of end-to-end customer journeys. This journey-led perspective enabled more precise identification of pain points and the development of targeted, high-impact solutions.

Operating through a centralized and integrated model, the Customer Experience Research Laboratory maintained a proactive focus on the needs and expectations of both internal and external customers. In 2025, 30 recurring and 40 ad-hoc studies were completed via the Deneyim+ platform, creating a scalable and sustainable insight ecosystem that strengthens decision-making. As in the previous year, more than 3 million customer feedback entries were collected. Beyond highlighting improvement areas and critical pain points, these insights were increasingly embedded into analytical models designed to enhance experiences and support revenue generation. These models enable daily sentiment forecasting across both retail and corporate segments and help identify potential drivers of customer disengagement, now actively used as inputs for CRM-led sales and deepening activities.

Using the Loyalty Economy methodology to assess lifetime value differences between disengaged and advocate customers, Yapı Kredi introduced a projected return model for customer

experience initiatives—allowing the Bank to prioritize actions that drive both customer satisfaction and sustainable growth.

In 2025, Yapı Kredi maintained its second-place position in the Net Promoter Score (NPS) ranking.

The Internal Employee Satisfaction Survey, conducted annually for two decades, was redesigned in 2025 into a more agile and dynamic structure, enabling more frequent and timely

measurement. This evolution introduced a live feedback system through which teams can continuously share insights on strengths and development areas, leading to the identification of approximately 15 prioritized action areas and reinforcing a learning-driven organizational culture.

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE PERFORMANCE METRICS	2025
Net Promoter Score Ranking	#2 (Position maintained.)
Number of Customer Complaint	%18 below the industry average
Customer Complaint Resolution Time	Aligned with the industry
Customer Feedback	3 million feedback and 800K open-ended customer comments were collected.
Services Developed Based on Customer Feedback	Over 30 experience improvement projects were carried out with a ~%20 increase.
Customer Experience Committee	A total of 12 meetings were held, including four at Senior Management level and eight at Director level.
Number of Off-Branch ATMs	A total of 6,011 ATMs, comprising 4,428 off-branch and 1,583 in-branch locations
Number of Accessible ATMs	6,011
Contracts Translated into Sign Language	7 contracts and information forms were translated into sign language.
Number of Communications with Customer Contact Center	106 M
Customer Contact Center Service Level	80.17
Customer Contact Center Call Handling Rate	94.0
Number of Products Offered by Customer Contact Center	67

### A TRANSFORMATION THAT PLACES EXPERIENCE AT THE HEART OF THE ORGANIZATION

In 2025, Yapı Kredi positioned customer experience as a shared responsibility and a strategic priority across the entire organization. The ambition to deliver seamless experiences became embedded not only in dedicated projects, but also in everyday ways of working.

Customer feedback collected across multiple channels was systematically analyzed to better understand needs, expectations, and emotions, and translated into concrete actions that improved the overall experience. In this journey, Deneyim+ continued to play a pivotal role by ensuring organization-wide visibility of customer insights.

Guided by these insights, customer journeys were revisited and redesigned using design-led methodologies. Through ongoing cross-functional collaboration, more than 30 experience-focused projects were delivered throughout the year.

Developed with a strong focus on speed and technology, the ATM Direct Refund initiative enhanced the channel experience by accelerating refund processes and enabling customers to seamlessly continue transactions in cases of cash retention. The project received a leadership award in the Customer Experience – Banks category at the Sardis Awards. In parallel, more than 15,000 customer-facing communications across channels were reviewed and simplified to ensure clearer and more transparent messaging.

Customer centricity continued to strengthen as a core cultural pillar in 2025. To recognize excellence and make customer experience achievements visible across the organization, the Customer Experience Stars awards were launched for the first time. A total of 107 employees from different segments and units were recognized for delivering outstanding experiences reflected in the highest NPS results.

Customer experience was further reinforced through its direct integration with employee development. Training and internal communication were positioned as strategic enablers of transformation, including the launch of an interactive, case-based training program informed by neuroscience research and focused

on critical journey moments such as welcoming and farewells. Through simulations and role plays, employees strengthened their ability to deliver experiences aligned with customer needs.

Orientation and sales training programs were redesigned through a customer experience lens, with a strong focus on NPS-driven competencies. Experience+ workshops with newly appointed branch managers supported the dissemination of experience strategies, while personalized development programs addressed segment-specific needs. Ongoing internal communications—supported by newsletters, podcasts, and quizzes—helped embed experience thinking into daily work practices.

All customer experience initiatives were regularly reviewed by the Customer Experience Committee and closely monitored by Senior Management, reinforcing Yapı Kredi's commitment to customer centricity as a lasting element of its corporate culture.

### A PREDICTIVE TRANSFORMATION IN COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT

In 2025, Yapı Kredi transformed complaint management from a traditional support function into a Predictive Experience Management capability. Proactive, data-driven approaches enabled systemic issues to be identified before impacting customers, while transparent communication mechanisms ensured customers were informed throughout the resolution process.

Authorization models were strengthened to enable immediate resolution at the first point of contact—across call centers, mobile channels, and branches. Pain points identified through big data analytics were converted into comprehensive improvement initiatives, supported by root cause analyses that prevented recurrence.

Despite a 6% year-on-year increase in the active customer base, complaints per active customer declined by 5% in 2025. Machine learning and AI-driven models supported complaint classification and solution recommendations, delivering record levels of operational efficiency.

A dedicated social media communication model strengthened customer loyalty and engagement. The Bank's support account,

@YapıKrediHizmet, achieved an average reaction time of 3 minutes and response time of 6 minutes, earning the Best Twitter (X) Feed award at the Stevie Awards.

Yapı Kredi also maintained industry leadership in data privacy and cybersecurity, with all related complaints handled by expert teams under a zero-error principle. Complaint resolution performance continued to be measured across efficiency, SLA compliance, resolution time, and customer satisfaction, ensuring high quality without compromise.

## OUTLOOK

### 2026 GOAL: BECOMING THE BANK THAT DELIVERS THE BEST EXPERIENCE

- Building a data-driven experience ecosystem powered by AI, advanced analytics, and neuroscience-based insights to deliver predictive, personalized, and proactive experiences
- Continuing to design customer journeys end to end, guided by deep customer insight
- Sustaining change management and training initiatives to further embed customer centricity as a core organizational pillar
- Launching the next phase of Hyper-Personalized Experience in complaint resolution

In 2025, more than 30 projects were launched to enhance customer experience.

# Customer Relations Center

Yapı Kredi Customer Relations Center, with its customer-focused service approach and multi-channel communication structure, meets the banking needs of its customers 24/7 in Turkish and English. Serving with over 1,100 employees, the Customer Relations Center operates from 7 different cities: Kocaeli, Samsun, İzmir, Ankara, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adiyaman. Furthermore, it offers a wide service ecosystem to its customers with the support of nearly 950 business partners.

In 2025, 106 million customer contacts handled at the Customer Relations Center; uninterrupted service was provided to Yapı Kredi customers through multiple touchpoints such as self-service transactions on 'Voice Assistant', incoming calls, outgoing calls, Video Banking, text channels and IVN.

As in recent years, efficiency-focused improvements were prioritized in 2025, and applications enabling customers to access the bank more quickly and easily were implemented. Customer Relations Center provides service 11 seconds faster than the industry average, while also demonstrating a performance above the industry average in self-service usage rates.

The Customer Relations Center operates with the vision of creating an excellent customer experience. By increasing its NPS score from 52 at the beginning of the year to 61 by the end, it became the channel with the highest NPS score.

Continuing its role as a strong sales channel for Yapı Kredi, the Customer Relations Center achieved 3.7 million strategic product sales in 2025, increasing its sales by 16% compared to the previous year.

Utilizing innovative technologies as a pioneer across the sector, the Customer Relations Center has received five awards this year in national and international organizations for its innovative and efficiency-focused applications.

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS TRANSFORMING OUR BUSINESS MODEL

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) is expected to evolve from being merely a supporting tool to becoming the backbone of

Total sales of 3.7 million strategic products.  
13 products per person per day.

operations in Customer Relations Centers over time. AI has applications in customer service on both the customer and employee sides. On the customer side, it offers the potential to respond to needs in real time using intelligent algorithms; on the employee side, it creates efficiency by significantly simplifying information and process management. Automation in areas such as repetitive tasks will increase speed and efficiency; customer representatives will be able to focus on more complex issues, empathy and ownership, and strategic sales and services.

The customer service process at Customer Relations Center consists of three stages: predicting the likelihood of a call before the customer even contacts us, providing an appropriate response to the reason for the call during the call, and analyzing the entire interaction using advanced analytical methods after the call.

- Before the call reaches to a customer representative, the voice response system handles over 3 million self-service transactions per month with simple, intelligent and clear workflows, eliminating the need for human intervention.
- During the call, comprehensive customer information such as the potential reason for the call and the customer's interaction history with all bank channels is instantly visible, improving the speed and quality of service.
- After the call, advanced analytics technologies analyze the end-to-end experience of 3 million customer interactions per month, instantly identifying pain points and enabling preventative actions.

Development of the ChatCCX application, an AI assistant that analyzes customer conversations and mood in real-time, began in 2025. The application being developed within Yapı Kredi Technology, is designed to quickly gather necessary information from various screens and archive systems to provide customer representatives with the most appropriate responses and solutions. It is also planned

that the application will analyze conversations for sales opportunities, shorten interaction times, and increase customer satisfaction by offering the most suitable product to the customer.

In 2026 Customer Relations Center will continue to focus on AI-powered services and develop projects to increase self-service operations and support customer representatives during calls. The goal is to handle complex transactions that cannot be handled self-service, eliminating the need for a customer representative and presenting suitable sales products with the help of Agentic AI. In IVR, realistic voices generated by artificial intelligence will be used instead of human voices and in video services, service will be provided using an AI-generated avatar instead of video calls.

## EFFICIENT SALES PERFORMANCE

Customer Relations Center improved its sales performance by 16% compared to last year, achieving 3.7 million strategic product sales in 2025. Sales of products and services are made through inbound and outbound call channels, as well as through an outsourcing business model. In addition to overall performance, focusing on individual productivity resulted in a 12% performance increase compared to last year, with over 13 strategic product sales per person per day.

Customer Relations Center, which offers the core banking product 'Personal Loan', realized a 10% increase in sales volume and a 62% increase in credit volume compared to the previous year. The number of 'Insurance' products sold, which expands every year with new products, grew by 52% compared to last year. The number of 'Term Deposits' grew by 35% with the support of the Central Portfolio Management team.

Another key focus for the bank in 2025 has been Retirement Banking. Customer Relations Center grew by 92% in both acquiring new retired customers and renewing promotions with existing retired customers. As the main channel for customer retention and recovery activities, Customer Relations Center retained more than 1.3 million credit cards in 2025.

Customer Relations Center integrates big data and data analytics into sales-focused business processes, driving product sales through smart scenarios and precise customer-product matching. The 'Smart Sales' scenarios used to increase sales efficiency are continuously being developed. Sales achieved through 'Smart Sales' scenarios account for 80% of all sales.

## EASY BANKING WITH VOICE ASSISTANT

Customer Relations Center's 'Voice Assistant' provides the most modern service tailored to user needs, operating with a natural dialogue model. Using natural dialogue technology, the 'Voice Assistant' responds to customer voice commands with over 98% accuracy. Thanks to the technology that includes more than 175 self-service transactions, a total of 32 million transactions were completed without the need for customer representatives in 2025, providing fast and secure access to a wide range of banking services. In 2025, the self-service rate exceeded the industry average at 52%.

The 'Voice Assistant', which utilizes its intelligent sales capabilities to the highest degree, directs customers with high sales potential to appropriate representatives based on the expressions it obtains from customer commands. It provides service in an intelligent structure tailored to customer needs with over 20 proactive notification and intelligent routing scenarios.

In 2025, 1.3 million sales opportunities were captured through the voice response system, contributing to profitability. In addition to improving efficiency, increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty is also an important goal. In this context, in 2025, "customer representative commands" were made available directly to representatives instead of being transferred to the main menu. This has increased both NPS scores and the scores of the voice response system.

As part of cost-reducing improvements such as shortening call times and shifting services to digital channels, six functions were added to the mobile approval process set in 2025, bringing the total number of functions to 45. In 2025, a total of 1.5 million transactions were completed with mobile approval, providing faster and more secure services while also improving the customer experience.

The bank has started to notify customers that they are being called by the bank through simultaneous smart notifications during outbound calls made from the Customer Relations Center. Within this scope, 17.5 million notifications were made in 2025.

## RESTRUCTURING OF NON-DELAYED DEBT AT THE CUSTOMER RELATIONS CENTER

Based on the 'Restructuring Notice' published by the BRSA in July, in addition to the credit restructuring service for 'Credit Cards' and 'Personal Loans' through the Customer Relations Center, a restructuring service for 'Installment Cash Advances' has also been offered. In 2025, the Customer

Relations Center restructured over 12 billion TL in non-delinquent loans and credit card receivables, preventing a decline in monitoring and tracking processes and contributing to the bank's profitability.

### SUPPORTING BRANCHES WITH VIDEO BANKING TRANSACTIONS

To enable customers to easily perform banking transactions without having to visit a branch, the functional difference between the branch and the Customer Relations Center is eliminated through Video Banking. This channel is used to acquire new customers and activate existing passive customers.

For this purpose, transactions that require a signature and physically require customers to visit a branch are performed via video. The Video Banking channel, which provides services for 8 different transactions without the need to visit a branch, has focused on sales activities in addition to its existing functions in 2025. Through Video Banking, 30 sign language-proficient Video Call Assistants served our hearing-impaired customers, and a total of 94 Video Call Assistants served all our customers at two locations in 2025.

### CENTRAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Central Portfolio Management provides portfolio management services to 140,000 customers through 79 portfolio managers, offering market information and enabling customers to receive advisory services on investment products such as deposits, stocks, and qualified funds.

In 2025, Central Portfolio Management increased its operating size by 62% to reach 65 billion TL and contributed 3 billion TL to the bank's revenue realization with its SPK, BES, and SEGEM licensed employees.

In line with the bank's strategy, the sale of numerical and volumetric products was carried out, aiming for efficient customer acquisition. In addition to this, a significant success was achieved with a score of 82 in the customer satisfaction survey.

### HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORT FROM CUSTOMER RELATIONS CENTER

Customer Relations Center serves as an educational institution that provides the bank with human resources support through its dynamic and successful employees. Customer representatives' high level of product and service knowledge, target-oriented and efficient work discipline ensures that they are prioritized for career opportunities within the bank. By 2025, nearly 100 trained

and successful human resources have changed careers to work in different units of the Bank, including the Head Office, Private Banking, and 12 regions. Working with the mission of creating trained human resources for the Bank, the Customer Relations Center has provided over 20,000 hours of training through 3 different training programs in 2025.

### CUSTOMER RELATIONS CENTER RECOGNIZED FOR ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AGAIN THIS YEAR

Customer Relations Center demonstrated its success in 2025 by receiving various national and international awards.

BizPlay, a gamification application launched in early 2024, was awarded as 'Big Idea' in the 'Employee Experience' category at the CX Awards organized by NICE Media and the 'Gold' award in the Sales Performance Management category at the International Stevie Awards. By gamifying sales targets at the Customer Relations Center with BizPlay, campaign management and various reward tools have had a positive impact on both employee goal orientation and motivation. Additionally, various training and information sessions were incorporated into gamification application. In this regard, BizPlay has made a positive contribution to important goals such as sales, motivation, training, and development at the Customer Relations Center.

Our 'Motiva' program, created to boost the motivation of our remote teams at the Customer Relations Center and spread our corporate culture, has been awarded 'Gold' in the Best Engagement Management category at the EX Awards organized by NICE Media.

Our sales activities, which we improve every year, have also achieved significant success on the international stage. At the European Contact Centre & Customer Service Awards, one of Europe's most prestigious organizations, received the "Most Effective Sales Approach" award for a project that identifies potential customers in conversations using "Voice Analytics" and increases sales rates with smart scripts. We also received the "Silver" award in the Business Model Innovation category at the Qorus-Infosys Finacle Banking Innovation Awards.

These awards from international organizations have strengthened the Customer Relations Center's leading position in the industry in various areas such as technology usage, employee and customer experience management.

# Personal Data Protection and Processing

Personal data rights are among the fundamental rights and freedoms protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye (Article 20). Yapı Kredi places the utmost care to ensure full compliance with the Law on the Protection of Personal Data No. 6698 ("Law"), adopted on March 24, 2016 and entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated April 7, 2016, as well as with other regulations regarding the implementation of this law.

Yapı Kredi respects the rights and freedoms of its customers, and carries out its activities without any compromise in this regard to ensure the best customer experience and satisfaction. All personal data relating to real persons associated with the Bank, including people who benefit from the financial products and services offered by the Bank, are processed in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (KVKK), and utmost care is taken to ensure the confidentiality and security of the relevant data. The Bank assigned the Assistant General Manager for Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management reporting to the Audit Committee as the Personal Data Protection Compliance Officer. To this end, the Personal Data Protection Law Compliance Department was established.

The Bank's compliance with the obligations set forth by the regulations on the protection of personal data is ensured through the "Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Corporate Policy on Protection and Processing of Personal Data" and the "Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Corporate Policy on Employee Personal Data Protection and Processing". Yapı Kredi adopts a risk-based approach to evaluate issues related to the processing of information obtained within the scope of the Bank's activities and to the protection of its confidentiality while the Bank's strategy, internal controls and Measures, operating rules and responsibilities are determined accordingly. In addition, the Bank carries out awareness-raising activities for personal data owners and its employees.

Yapı Kredi respects the rights and freedoms of its customers, and carries out its activities without any compromise in this regard to ensure the best customer experience and satisfaction.

The Bank's Personal Data Protection Policies ensure the protection and processing of personal data of:

- Existing and potential customers
- Executives and shareholders of customers
- Real person guarantors
- Employee and intern candidates,
- Prospective business partners
- Employees of business partners
- Shareholders and executives of the Bank
- Prospective contractors/suppliers/support service providers
- Shareholders/executives/employees of contractors/ suppliers/ support service providers
- Participants of campaigns/competitions
- Visitors
- Press members
- Family members and relatives of data subjects, and
- Other third parties.

Personal data are disclosed to the following third parties for the purposes stipulated in the Law, applicable legislation and related policies: authorized institutions and organizations; business partners; suppliers; financial group companies; shareholders; affiliates; subsidiaries and organizations whose transactions are mediated; domestic and foreign banks; payment service providers

and international or domestic payment systems institutions and organizations; asset management companies; persons related to the sale of bank receivables and possible buyers; and institutions and organizations that are parties to Yapı Kredi's products/ services and whose payments we mediate. Yapı Kredi ensures that contracts with third parties include provisions for meeting obligations required by the Law. Moreover, the Bank complies with the legal obligations set out in the legal arrangements published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) regarding data sharing in outsourced services.

For the Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Corporate Policy on Protection and Processing of Personal Data, which sets forth the principles and rules regarding the personal data processing activities carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the applicable regulations as well as regarding the rights of the persons concerned, please visit [here](#).

As required by the Law, Yapı Kredi Factoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing, Yapı Kredi Asset Management and Yapı Kredi Invest have a separate corporate policy on protection and processing of personal data. These policies are available on the corporate websites of Yapı Kredi subsidiaries.

Personal data subjects may contact Yapı Kredi in writing or through registered email, secure e-signature, mobile signature, or the data subject's e-mail address shared with Yapı Kredi and registered in the Bank's systems and/or any channel allowing verification of the data subject's identity to exercise their rights below:

- To inquire about whether or not their personal data is being processed,
- To request information on personal data if the personal data has been processed,
- To receive information about the purpose of processing personal data and whether the personal data is used in line with the purpose,
- To request information about the domestic and foreign third parties to whom the personal data have been disclosed,
- To request rectification of the processed personal data in case of incomplete or incorrect processing and to notify the third parties, to whom the personal data has been disclosed, about the actions taken,
- To request erasure or destruction of personal data that is lawfully processed under the Law and other applicable

Annual trainings are provided to all employees, including the employees of Yapı Kredi subsidiaries. During the 2025 reporting period, employees received 14,783 hours of trainings on the Personal Data Protection Law.

legislation in the event that the reason for processing is no longer present, and to notify the third parties, to whom the personal data has been disclosed, about the actions taken,

- To object to any result that is to the detriment of the data subject as a result of an exclusively automated analysis of their personal data, and
- To claim compensation for the damages that the data subject may suffer / might have suffered in case of unlawful processing of their personal data.

Obligations regarding data security play a crucial role among the obligations of the Bank regarding the personal data processed by the Bank. To this end, the Bank takes the necessary technical and administrative measures to ensure the appropriate level of security in order to prevent the unlawful processing of data, to prevent illegal access to personal data and to protect personal data. Moreover, via an effective and fast solution mechanism against data breaches in its internal plans and procedures, the Bank takes necessary and sufficient action to eliminate any breach. In case of policy changes and updates, the updated policies are made available to the public on the corporate websites.

In 2020, Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. and its subsidiaries were registered at the Data Controllers Registry (VERBIS), which is a legal obligation under the Personal Data Protection Law.

#### TRAININGS ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION LAW

Under the Personal Data Protection Law, the Bank, as the data controller, is required to provide training to all its employees on the protection of personal data. To ensure compliance with the Law and to raise awareness about personal data, annual trainings are provided to all employees, including the employees of Yapı Kredi subsidiaries. During the 2025 reporting period, employees received 14,783 hours of trainings on the Personal Data Protection Law.

## Being Here

Yapı Kredi places its mission of “creating value for all stakeholders” at the core of its human resources approach. Through its people-centric practices, the Bank aims to provide a fair and inclusive working environment that promotes equal opportunity and diversity. Drawing on its deep-rooted institutional heritage, Yapı Kredi carries this legacy into the future with a flexible and innovative structure that adapts to the changing world and sector dynamics.

The Bank regards human capital as one of the fundamental drivers of sustainable success and aims to prepare its employees for the business world of the future through digitalization, innovation, and a productivity-focused approach. In line with this objective, Yapı Kredi designs and implements development programs that support employees in enhancing their competencies and adapting to evolving needs.

Guided by the principles of equality, diversity, and inclusion, Yapı Kredi offers working conditions that support work-life balance through its human resources strategies. With practices aimed at continuously improving the employee experience, the Bank seeks to attract qualified talent, develop the potential of its existing workforce, and increase employee engagement and motivation. In line with this approach, Yapı Kredi aims to create sustainable value by strengthening the experience it offers to its employees through strong employer brand practices.

#### EMPLOYER BRANDING

In 2025, Yapı Kredi was awarded a Silver Award in the “Employer Brand: Internal Communication” category at the Brandverse Awards, organized in collaboration with Marketing Türkiye and BoomSonar, with its new employer brand “Yapımızda Var.”

At the “Top 100 Talent Program 2025” competition organized by TopTalent, DigiPro Internship Program was ranked among the most favored programs in the banking and finance sector, while Future

Yapı Kredi aims to sustainably attract future talent to the organization while fostering an environment that unlocks employees' potential and supports continuous development.

Squad Young Talent Program was recognized among the most admired talent programs in the technology sector.

At the Brandon Hall Excellence Awards, Yapı Kredi was honored with Gold Awards in the following categories:

- “Best Learning Strategy” for the Branch Career Development project,
- “Best Custom Content” for the E-orientation program,
- “Best Extended Corporate Learning Program” for the Equal Opportunities in Technology program

The practices implemented to elevate the employee experience to the highest level led the Banking Academy campus to be included in Koç Holding's “Remarkable Workplaces” list.

This strong employer brand approach also shapes Yapı Kredi's talent acquisition processes, forming the foundation of a holistic recruitment approach that places the candidate experience at its core.

#### TALENT ACQUISITION

Yapı Kredi continues to leverage digitalization and advanced technologies to transform its recruitment processes into a more effective, efficient, and candidate-centric structure, prioritizing innovative practices that enhance the candidate experience while increasing process speed and consistency.

In 2025, within the scope of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into recruitment processes, a talent acquisition practice was launched in which the first interview stage is supported by AI. This approach aims to enable a more objective, faster, and scalable assessment of candidates' competencies.

With the objective of attracting high-potential talent and strengthening its position as one of the most preferred employers in the banking sector, Yapı Kredi continued its young talent-focused programs in 2025. While strong engagement with young people was established through campus activities and social media channels, multi-layered programs supporting the career journeys of university students and recent graduates were implemented.

#### Internship Programs

Yapı Kredi aims to provide university students with hands-on work experience through its internship programs and to support early-stage career development in the fields of banking and technology. While DigiPro Internship Program enables students to become closely familiar with the banking sector and develop their competencies, Future Squad Internship Program offers young talent pursuing a career in technology the opportunity to take part in real-life projects.

With the InTalent Inclusive Internship Program, launched for the first time in 2025, Yapı Kredi aimed to enable young people with disabilities to gain work experience within an inclusive working environment.

In 2025, approximately 1.5 million applications were received for job postings shared by Yapı Kredi, around 90,000 of which were related to internship programs. Throughout the year, more than 500 interns took their first steps in their career journeys within Yapı Kredi.

#### Graduate Programs

Graduate programs are structured to support participants in acquiring the technical and behavioral competencies required by the banking sector and the business world, in alignment with Yapı Kredi's values and strategic priorities.

Young graduate talent begins their professional careers through development programs designed across different areas of

The Bank's employer brand, learning, and talent development practices have been recognized by national and international award platforms.

expertise within Yapı Kredi. Through the Assistant Inspector and Assistant Auditor programs, young professionals deepen their expertise in the Bank's core business areas, while being equipped with versatile training and development opportunities to prepare them as professionals of the future. The Sales Trainee Program offers newly graduated candidates the opportunity to develop their potential in branch banking sales functions.

#### TALENT DEVELOPMENT AND A GROWTH-FOCUSED APPROACH

At Yapı Kredi, talent management is designed around identifying employees' potential through multi-dimensional assessment tools, and developing the new competencies required by a rapidly changing business environment. Shaped by artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and technological advancements, this approach is further strengthened through development and rotation opportunities that support employees in gaining diverse experiences.

With the aim of strengthening a sustainable leadership pipeline, leadership potential is assessed not only based on today's requirements, but also by considering the future of work, evolving roles, and strategic priorities. Leadership potential is evaluated through a multi-dimensional manner using reliable and objective tools, and through a holistic perspective supported by internal committees, is integrated into career and development processes. Employees with leadership potential are included in development programs aligned with Yapı Kredi's leadership principles and corporate values.

Throughout 2025, Yapı Kredi employees actively participated in synchronous and asynchronous training programs designed in line with the Bank's competency framework. During the year, development programs supported by the contributions of 313 volunteer internal trainers, leading industry consultants, and academicians provided an average of 40 hours of training per employee.

In addition to classroom-based learning, employees are offered access to rich learning content through digital platforms. Yapı Kredi's internal digital learning platforms support both peer-to-peer learning and employees' focus on their individual development journeys.

The online learning platform, E-Academy, supports learning processes by offering a broad range of distance learning opportunities in professional, regulatory, and personal development areas, along with certification opportunities.

#### Trainings for Head Office Employees

Yapı Kredi adopts a holistic learning approach aimed at strengthening Head Office employees' adaptation to changing business needs and enhancing leadership capacity, encompassing technical, personal, and managerial development. Within this scope, employees' competencies are systematically supported through training programs structured around leadership, personal development, technology, finance, specialization, and innovation themes.

With the objective of strengthening leadership culture, structured leadership development journeys are designed for managers working within Head Office teams, and these processes are further supported through one-to-one coaching practices. To promote a strong digital learning culture, Head Office and Technology employees are provided access to the LinkedIn Learning platform, enabling flexible and continuous learning opportunities.

Within the scope of collaborations with Koç Group and Koç Academy, employees' academic and professional development is supported through MBA, Executive MBA, Master's in Finance, and Cyber Security programs. These partnerships with local and international business schools aim to equip employees with a global perspective.

#### Trainings for Branch Employees

Yapı Kredi implements comprehensive training programs for field employees aimed not only at strengthening competencies in technical areas such as customer focus, sales, products, risk, service models, and lending, but also at developing skills including communication, agility, resilience, and innovation.

In 2025, with the inclusion of a well-being dimension in the Employee Engagement Survey, employee engagement and overall well-being were addressed through a holistic perspective. As a result of these efforts, the employee engagement score increased significantly compared to the previous year, rising by 14 points to reach 74%.

Within this scope, the My Career Journey program supports employees in planning their career development from their first day at the Bank. In 2025, 1,039 employees were included in role transition training programs supporting mobility across field roles. In addition, a total of 3,059 employees participated in role-based specialization training programs to deepen their expertise in their respective areas. To further strengthen on-the-job learning in the field, 140 on-the-job trainers were trained during the year.

Development initiatives for branch managers are addressed through a structured journey that begins at the candidacy stage and encompasses role adaptation and leadership development. Competency development camps are organized for branch manager candidates, while newly appointed branch managers are supported through dedicated mentoring programs. In addition, a comprehensive development journey extending from orientation to financial management training is offered.

#### Learning Through Experience and Collective Intelligence

At Yapı Kredi, development is supported not only through formal training, but also through learning from experience, mutual sharing, and collective intelligence. Experience Gatherings bring together employees from different roles and experience levels to share key turning points in their career journeys, success stories, challenges encountered along the way and how they were addressed, as well as critical experiences and leadership perspectives.

These gatherings enable learning through real-life experiences, support the internalization of corporate values, leadership

principles, organizational culture, and contribute to strengthening a continuously learning and collectively developing organizational structure.

### LIFE AT YAPI KREDİ

Yapı Kredi approaches the employee experience with a holistic perspective that goes beyond the workplace, addressing work-life balance and well-being in an integrated manner. In line with regular feedback and insights gathered from employees, practices related to career management, performance evaluation, working conditions, office experience, and benefits are continuously reviewed and enhanced. Employee feedback is directly reflected in processes through field visits conducted by Human Resources teams and interactive communication channels.

Working models are designed with a flexible and inclusive approach, aligned with the needs of both employees and the Bank. Work-life balance is supported through flexible working hours and opportunities to work from different locations. In addition, alternative solutions aimed at facilitating commuting processes, as well as transportation services and commuting allowances, are implemented to enhance employees' daily quality of life.

Key milestones throughout the employee lifecycle—such as onboarding, promotion, tenure, special occasions, and retirement—are supported through meaningful touchpoints. Through this approach, Yapı Kredi aims not only to strengthen employees' professional development, but also to value and enhance their human experience, fostering sustainable engagement and satisfaction.

Satisfaction with break areas, catering services, transportation, and office spaces—key components of the daily working experience—is measured on a regular basis, and improvement actions are implemented in line with the findings.

To strengthen social connections among employees and support work-life balance, cultural, artistic, sports, and workshop activities are organized through BizClub, the Bank's internal social club structure. In this context, 214 events were held in 2025 with the participation of 25,491 employees, fostering interaction and a sense of belonging across the organization.

## Yapı Kredi aims to provide a fair and supportive workplace that respects all differences.

Yapı Kredi provides comprehensive health and well-being services to support employees' physical, mental, and social well-being. These services range from psychological support and nutrition counseling to emergency healthcare, ergonomics, and technology consultancy, with the aim of enhancing employees' quality of life. In disaster and crisis situations, digital solutions and rapid communication and support mechanisms are activated, prioritizing employee safety.

### Yapı Kredi Sports Club

Operating since 2007, the Yapı Kredi Sports Club is positioned as an important platform that supports employees' physical and mental well-being while also strengthening team spirit and corporate engagement.

In 2025, the Club organized a total of 872 activities, including training sessions, tournaments, internal bank events, webinars, and festivals to promote solidarity among employees through sports and social activities. With initiatives carried out in 35 provinces, a widespread nationwide sports network was established, and activities were sustained through 56 bank sports teams. Throughout the year, 307 tournaments and 24 internal events were held, resulting in a total of 74 trophies and 46 medals won by employee athletes.

### Employee Volunteering

Yapı Kredi considers employee volunteering as a key element that not only creates social value but also strengthens corporate culture. Social responsibility projects carried out across various fields—primarily education, environment, culture, and arts—are implemented with the contributions of volunteer employees, enabling broader societal outreach.

Through the Yapı Kredi Volunteers platform, launched in 2019, employees are informed about projects carried out in collaboration

with civil society organizations, can apply to ongoing initiatives, and are able to design and implement their own volunteer projects. Within this framework, YAKUT (Yapı Kredi Search and Rescue Team) focuses on raising employee awareness on disaster and emergency preparedness and supporting effective participation in pre- and post-disaster processes. Established following the Marmara Earthquake in 1999, YAKUT continues its activities today with 124 active volunteers operating in different regions and contributes to search and rescue operations in coordination with professional teams.

YAKUT's search and rescue capacity has been officially documented through the AFAD accreditation process. With this accreditation, Yapı Kredi became the first organization in the banking sector to have an AFAD-accredited search and rescue team. This development strengthens the Bank's institutional approach to disaster preparedness, employee safety, and social responsibility.

### RECOGNITION AND PERFORMANCE

At Yapı Kredi, practices that strengthen the employee experience are complemented by reward approaches supported by a fair performance management framework that makes employee contributions visible and encourages continuous development.

### Remuneration and Side Benefits

Yapı Kredi's compensation approach is built on a performance-oriented, fair structure aligned with market dynamics. Compensation policies are regularly reviewed in line with sector practices and the Bank's strategies. The benefits package offered to employees aims to provide a comprehensive value proposition through health insurance, employee assistance programs, individual pension contributions, and various additional benefits.

Implemented to recognize value-creating contributions and strengthen a culture of appreciation, the "Our Success" Recognition and Reward Program has been rolled out across the Bank and its subsidiaries, supporting the timely and transparent recognition of employee achievements.

Within the scope of the collective bargaining agreement signed with the Basisen Union, salary increases for 2025 were implemented in January and July.

## Yapı Kredi regards human capital as a fundamental driver of corporate success, and takes comprehensive, sustainable steps to strengthen employee engagement.

In accordance with regulatory requirements, summary information regarding compensation practices for senior management is presented below:

As of December 31, 2025, total payments made to senior management amounted to TL 786,583,000, compared to TL 640,349,000 in the same period of the previous year.

### Performance Management

Performance management at Yapı Kredi is addressed not solely as a results-oriented evaluation process, but through a development-focused approach. In Head Office units and subsidiaries, performance targets are monitored through the OKR (Objectives and Key Results) methodology. Defined inspiring objectives and measurable key results enable employees to progress in a goal-oriented and agile manner. The performance of branch employees is assessed through a combined evaluation of quantitative targets and behavioral indicators.

Through "Dialogue" meetings conducted throughout the year, employees and managers engage in regular feedback exchanges and jointly address development areas. This holistic performance and reward approach not only ensures that employee contributions are duly recognized, but also significantly contributes to strengthening organizational engagement.

### Employee Engagement

Yapı Kredi regards human capital as a fundamental driver of corporate success, and takes comprehensive, sustainable steps to strengthen employee engagement. Through regular employee engagement surveys, employees' needs and expectations are analyzed in depth, and the findings are shared across all

management levels, starting from senior management. In line with survey results, action plans are developed for priority areas, and practices focusing on employee experience and well-being are implemented.

In 2025, with the inclusion of a well-being dimension in the Employee Engagement Survey, employee engagement and overall well-being were addressed through a holistic perspective. As a result of these efforts, the employee engagement score increased significantly compared to the previous year, rising by 14 points to reach 74%. In line with the survey results, the “Difference-Making Leaders” award ceremony organized by Koç Holding is held to recognize leadership practices that contribute to engagement.

To enhance the employee experience, the Employee Experience Action Coach practice supports employee experience processes through a total of 52 coaches operating across both Head Office and field teams, contributing to increased speed and efficiency in implementation.

At Yapı Kredi, employee experience and well-being are supported not only by social and cultural practices, but also by systematic practices that prioritize the health and safety of employees.

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)

Yapı Kredi adopts occupational health and safety (OHS) as a prior responsibility and conducts its activities in this area through a comprehensive approach. With the aim of providing a safe work environment for all Yapı Kredi employees, the Bank implements various strategies to prevent occupational accidents, injuries, and work-related illnesses.

The core elements of the OHS Policy are defined through standards that employees are required to comply with, and preventive measures are taken for potential accident scenarios. Additionally, through training sessions and activities organized with the participation of workplace physicians and occupational safety experts, employees are continuously informed and trained on OHS matters. In 2025, a total of 46,433 hours of OHS training were delivered to employees.

The OHS management at Yapı Kredi is carried out with the participation of senior management and employees. Matters

Through training sessions and activities organized with the participation of workplace physicians and occupational safety experts, employees are continuously informed and trained on OHS matters. In 2025, a total of 43,794 hours of OHS training were delivered to employees.

related to OHS and potential risks are regularly reported to the senior management on an annual basis. Yapı Kredi acts with the objective of zero occupational accidents and zero occupational diseases, prioritizing the prevention of risks and the creation of healthy working environments. The Bank also considers the dissemination of a sustainable safety culture and the digitalization of OHS processes among its key priorities.

### Diversity and Inclusion

Yapı Kredi believes that sustainable success is only possible within an inclusive working environment where differences are embraced as a source of richness. In this regard, the Bank aims to provide a fair and supportive workplace that respects all differences—such as gender, age, disability status, cultural background, and others—and is built on equal opportunity principles. Employees are protected against all forms of discrimination and are able to report concerns anonymously through ethical communication channels. During the reporting period, no incidents related to discrimination were identified across the Bank.

Yapı Kredi supports gender equality across all areas of its operations and is included in the Bloomberg Gender Equality Index. With the objective of ensuring balanced representation of women at all levels, equality-focused principles are embedded into human resources processes. In addition, regular gatherings are organized to support networking among female employees and to encourage experience sharing.

By signing the Equality at Work Declaration, prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the World Economic Forum, Yapı Kredi contributes to efforts

aimed at reducing gender inequality. Furthermore, under the leadership of the Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey (KAGİDER) and with technical support from the World Bank, Yapı Kredi has earned the Equality at Work Model Certificate (FEM). To increase women’s participation in technology and innovation and to raise awareness, the “Equal Opportunity in Technology” project has been implemented in cooperation with Bahçeşehir University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and CIFAL Istanbul. Launched in December 2023, the project has reached 79,000 women by the end of 2025, in line with Koç Holding’s commitment to the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Within the scope of the Women Breaking Boundaries Program, implemented in collaboration with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), nearly 1,000 women entrepreneurs have received free export training to date, while 68 women entrepreneurs have been provided with one-to-one consultancy support. Through webinars organized on e-commerce, digital marketing, and data-driven business management, the program has supported women entrepreneurs in strengthening their sustainable growth capacity and economic independence. As part of 19 November Women’s Entrepreneurship Day, a gathering was held where inspiring experiences were shared among women entrepreneurs, fostering a strong ecosystem that encourages collaboration and the emergence of new partnerships. Yapı Kredi is a signatory to the Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs), implemented in cooperation with UN Women, and publishes annual WEPs progress reports. Yapı Kredi recorded a 61.6% female workforce participation rate in 2025 and aims to maintain this ratio above 50%. The Bank also targets increasing the share of female members on its Board of Directors to 30% by 2026.

The Bank has also committed to increasing the share of women employees in STEM positions to 40% by 2026. By supporting women’s participation in economic life and decision-making roles, the Bank continues to advocate for gender equality across the sector.

In 2025, female labor force participation rate was 61.6% at Yapı Kredi.

### LABOR UNION RELATIONS

Yapı Kredi safeguards employees’ rights to collective bargaining and freedom of association in compliance with applicable legal regulations, supporting a culture of social dialogue and participatory management. The Bank transparently communicates all rights and obligations arising from collective bargaining agreements to its employees and provides information on trade union rights during orientation programs.

As of the end of 2025, 57% of the Bank’s employees are the union members and collective bargaining agreement is signed every two years with the Banking, Finance and Insurance Workers Union (BASİSEN). The most recently signed agreement covers the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2026.

In addition, the Labor Relations Advisory Board (ÇİDAK), established to strengthen communication and cooperation between the Bank and union members, aims to preserve workplace harmony and address potential issues through constructive dialogue. In this framework, the Board contributes to the Bank’s people-centric and stakeholder-focused approach to sustainable value creation.

# Awards

YAPI KREDİ –  
ATM DİREKT İADE –  
SILVER AWARD

SARDIS  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ –  
EUROPEAN INNOVATOR OF THE  
YEAR – BRONZE AWARD

QORUS  
REINVENTION  
AWARDS EUROPE  
2025

YAPI KREDİ – MOST INNOVATIVE  
TWITTER FEED –  
GOLD AWARD

STEVIE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ – BEST DIGITAL  
PAYMENTS STRATEGY

GLOBAL  
FINANCE

YAPI KREDİ – “YARINLARA KARTOPU”  
PROJECT – PROJECTS CREATING  
SOCIAL VALUE / EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

SOCIAL  
BENEFIT  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ – MOST INNOVATIVE  
DIGITAL BANK

GLOBAL  
FINANCE

YAPI KREDİ – A LIST

CDP  
CLIMATE  
CHANGE

YAPI KREDİ – BEST IN  
TRANSFORMATION

GLOBAL  
FINANCE

YAPI KREDİ – A LIST

CDP WATER  
SECURITY

YAPI KREDİ – BEST INTEGRATED  
CONSUMER BANKING SITE

GLOBAL  
FINANCE

YAPI KREDİ – TRADE FINANCE –  
TURKEY’S LEADING BANK

EUROMONEY

YAPI KREDİ – BEHAVIORAL FRAUD  
DETECTION FOR MERCHANTS –  
DIGITAL INNOVATION – 3<sup>RD</sup> PLACE

IDC FUTURE  
ENTERPRISE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ – YAPIMIZDAVAR –  
EMPLOYER BRAND: INTERNAL  
COMMUNICATION – SILVER AWARD

BRANDVERSE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ - FRAUD MANAGEMENT

2025 FICO  
DECISION  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ – PREDICTIBANK  
- OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE –  
SILVER AWARD

QORUS  
REINVENTION  
AWARDS EUROPE  
2025

YAPI KREDİ – GENERAL  
SUSTAINABILITY – WORLD’S MOST  
SUSTAINABLE COMPANIES 2025

TIME  
MAGAZINE

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM  
DÜNYAM” – QORUS BUSINESS MODEL  
TRANSFORMATION – BRONZE AWARD

QORUS  
REINVENTION  
AWARDS EUROPE  
2025

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM  
DÜNYAM” – AI CREATIVE  
INTEGRATION

COMMUNICATOR  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM  
DÜNYAM” – FINANCE

COMMUNICATOR  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM  
DÜNYAM” – BEST USER  
EXPERIENCE

COMMUNICATOR  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM  
DÜNYAM” – BEST USER INTERFACE

COMMUNICATOR  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM DÜNYAM”  
– EXPERIMENTAL & INNOVATIVE

COMMUNICATOR  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ MOBİL – “BENİM  
DÜNYAM” – INTEGRATED MOBILE  
EXPERIENCE

COMMUNICATOR  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ PRIVATE BANKING –  
TURKEY’S BEST PHILANTHROPY  
ADVISORY IN PRIVATE BANKING

EUROMONEY

YAPI KREDİ INVESTMENT – BROKERAGE  
SERVICES – DERIVATIVES MARKET  
(FUTURES & OPTIONS) TRADING VOLUME  
LEADER AT BORSA ISTANBUL

10<sup>TH</sup>  
TCMA GOLDEN  
BULL AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ PRIVATE BANKING –  
BEST PRIVATE BANK IN TURKEY

INTERNATIONAL  
FINANCE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ FAKTORING – BEST  
FACTORING COMPANY IN TURKEY

GLOBAL  
BANKING &  
FINANCE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ FAKTORING – BEST  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
COMPANY IN TURKEY 2025

GLOBAL  
BANKING &  
FINANCE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ FAKTORING – BEST  
WORKPLACE IN TURKEY

KINCENTRIC  
BEST  
EMPLOYERS

YAPI KREDİ FAKTORING – WORLD’S  
BEST EXPORT FACTORING  
COMPANY

FCI  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ LEASING –  
BEST WORKPLACE IN TURKEY

KINCENTRIC  
BEST  
EMPLOYERS

YAPI KREDİ LEASING – MOST  
ADMIRE COMPANY

CAPITAL –  
MOST ADMIRE  
COMPANIES IN  
BUSINESS  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ ASSET MANAGEMENT –  
BEST ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY  
IN TURKEY

GLOBAL  
BUSINESS &  
FINANCE  
MAGAZINE  
AWARDS

YAPI KREDİ INVESTMENT –  
BROKERAGE SERVICES – EQUITY  
MARKET TRADING VOLUME LEADER  
AT BORSA ISTANBUL

10<sup>TH</sup>  
TCMA GOLDEN  
BULL AWARDS

# one step ahead in volunteering

**YAPI KREDİ**  
*Gönüllüleri*

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# Support Services

Postkom provides printing services for 41 million credit cards and customer account statements in this year.

Tepe Savunma ve Güvenlik Sistemleri San. A.Ş. is responsible for physical security services with a total of 816 security guards: 703 armed security guards in branches, 96 armed security guards at the Head Office and Regional premises, and 17 unarmed security guards at Darıca Archive, Yeniköy Koru facilities, Samsun Communication Center, and Adıyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş Call Center.

Within the scope of security services, the Bank owns 876 firearms registered as fixed assets, and all legal procedures related to them are monitored by the relevant police authorities.

There are Burglar Alarm Systems and CCTV systems in 3,456 ATMs, only CCTV systems in 666 ATMs, and Burglar Alarm Systems and CCTV systems in 814 branches and 131 locations such as archives, warehouses, and main vaults are equipped with Burglar Alarm and CCTV systems.

A total of 23,676 cameras are operated within the CCTV systems. Securitas Güvenlik A.Ş. is commissioned to provide control and maintenance services for all technical and electronic security systems, including monitoring of the theft alarm system, CCTV and branch fire alarm systems. Control and maintenance of fire detection and extinguishing systems installed in the Head Office premises and the Main Vaults are rendered by Protek Mühendislik Ltd. Şti and EEC Entegre Bina Kontrol Sistemleri Şti. Across all bank locations—including the Head Office, branches, archives, and warehouses—there are 7,505 mobile fire extinguishers. Refilling, maintenance, and repair services for these devices are carried out by TPŞ Yangın Söndürme Cihazları A.Ş. At the Head Office and Regional buildings, there are: 20 X-Ray devices, 27 walk-through metal detectors.

Maintenance, service, malfunction repairs, and maintenance of these devices are provided by Teknik Döküm Kaplama Malzemeleri ve San. Tic. A.Ş. and Agop Havuçıyan X-Ray Güvenlik Sistemleri Merkezi San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Access control is ensured through: 120 card access control panels, 1,222 card readers, 6 fingerprint readers, 3 high-security access gates (mantrap – hi-sec), 6 full-height turnstiles, 57 standard turnstiles, 10 parking barriers, 6 road blockers. Card access systems, card monitoring, and related control services are provided by Dijit Teknoloji ve Güvenlik Sistemleri Ticaret Limited Şirketi. For identification cards used by bank personnel and outsourced staff, an average of 2,500 cards are printed annually, and authorization is defined on approximately 36,000 magnetic cards annually for access control points. System management and monitoring under the responsibility of bank officials are carried out by personnel employed under the contract with Tepe Servis Yönetimi A.Ş.

Card entry systems and card monitoring and controls are outsourced to Dijit Teknoloji ve Güvenlik Sistemleri Ticaret Limited Şirketi Cash-in-transit support services and first line maintenance services for ATMs inside and outside branches are provided by Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş. (Bantaş), Loomis Güvenlik Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Loomis), and Desmer Güvenlik Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (Desmer). Diebold Nixdorf Teknoloji A.Ş. and NCR Bilişim Sistemleri Ltd. Şti. provide second line maintenance services for ATMs installed inside and outside the branches.

## 2025 OVERVIEW

Physical and off-site technical security processes of GM/Regional buildings, facilities and branches have been ensured by taking the necessary controls and precautions.

The appointment of security guards has been adequately planned and monitored.

120 security guards who had been working in the same branch for 5 years or more were rotated. All security incidents were immediately intervened and necessary information and reporting was provided.

In emergency and extraordinary situations (fire, earthquake, theft, social events, etc.), security services were provided effectively at the locations by assigning security guards and working on electronic-physical security. Plaza D Block building fire detection and extinguishing system has been renewed.

Emergency floor evacuation drills were conducted in the Head Office buildings in cooperation with relevant departments. Security training programs were organized nationwide in cooperation with the security service provider. Face-to-face regional training was delivered to 790 security personnel covering:

- branch security,
- branch customer relations,
- and the Private Security Services Law No. 5188.

Additionally:

- The card access system of the Plaza D Block Head Office building was renewed.
- Card access systems of 2 regional buildings were renewed.
- Card access systems at 12 main vault locations were renewed.
- Hydrostatic cylinder tests were conducted for 10 FM200 fire suppression systems, and the systems were reactivated.
- 3 new FM200 systems were installed in the Data Center.
- Fingerprint reader application and commissioning were implemented for the Data Center crypto cabinet.
- Card access systems were installed in HUB offices.

## 2026 GOALS

### Physical and Technical Security Services:

- Yapı Kredi aims to ensure the physical and technical security of the Bank's premises, facilities, branches and ATMs, and to optimally manage the services by working in coordination with all teams. Vehicle, Archive, Transportation and Correspondence Printing Services:
- Minimizing targeted printing costs by promoting digital delivery of statements to customers.
- Taking action to resolve complaints received by management when statements sent by mail do not reach customers, ensuring solutions are implemented quickly without causing customer dissatisfaction.
- Ensuring that necessary actions are taken rapidly in case of potential disruptions in printing processes.

### Vehicle, Archive, Transportation and Correspondence Printing Services:

- Minimizing the targeted printing costs if the statements sent to our customers are shared digitally
- If the statements we send to our customers via mail are not received, the complaints received by our management are examined and action is taken to resolve them as soon as possible without causing customer dissatisfaction.
- To ensure that necessary actions are taken immediately in case of possible disruptions in the printing processes.

# Ordinary General Meeting Agenda

## YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ 12 MARCH 2026 ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING AGENDA

1. Opening and election of the Chairman of the Meeting,
2. Presentation of the Annual Activity Report of the Board of Directors, Financial Statements and Summary of Report of External Auditors related to 2025 and consideration and approval of Annual Activity Report and Financial Statements for 2025,
3. Consideration and approval of 2024 TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report,
4. Clearing of members of the Board of Directors of liability related to activities of the Bank during 2025,
5. Approval of transactions regarding liquidation by sale of some Bank receivables that are being followed up on Non-Performing Loan accounts and to clear Board members regarding these transactions,
6. Determining the number and the term of office of Board members, electing members of the Board of Directors and independent member of the Board of Directors,
7. Submitting according to Corporate Governance Principles the Remuneration Policy for the Members of Board of Directors and Senior Managers, and the payments made within the scope of the Policy to the shareholders' knowledge and approval of the same,
8. Determining the gross attendance fees for the Members of the Board of Directors,
9. Approval, approval with amendments or rejection of the proposal of the Board of Directors regarding the profit distribution date and Profit Distribution for 2025 created as per the Bank's dividend distribution policy,
10. Approval of transferring from extraordinary reserves to the special fund account in return for the revaluation fund resulting from the revaluation application within the scope of the temporary article 298-Ç of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213,
11. Approval of the Independent Audit Institution selected by the Board of Directors with the requirement of the Regulation issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, the Turkish Commercial Code and regulations of the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority,
12. The donations and charities made by the Bank within the scope of the Donation and Sponsorship Policy and wording revisions made to the policy in 2025 with the aim of social relief to the shareholders' knowledge and determining a ceiling amount for the donations to be made in 2026 under the relevant policy in line with the Banking legislation and the regulations of the Capital Markets Board,
13. Granting permission to the shareholders holding the management control, the members of the Board of Directors, the senior managers and their spouses and blood relatives and relatives by virtue of marriage up to second degree in accordance with Articles 395 and 396 of the Turkish Commercial Code and submitting the transactions carried out in this context during 2025 to the shareholders' knowledge in line with the Capital Markets Board Corporate Governance Communique,
14. Wishes and comments.

# Board of Directors Report

## Esteemed Shareholders,

In 2025, Yapı Kredi, one of the most well-established and robust institutions in the banking sector, maintained its pioneering position and continued to gain customers with its people-oriented approach while increasing customer penetration on a product basis. Thus, the Bank successfully completed the year by maintaining its strong balance sheet structure, effective asset-liability management and prudent stance. Increasing its asset size by 38% to TL 3.523 trillion, Yapı Kredi successfully maintained its customer-oriented and innovative banking approach that ensures responsible growth in 2025.

The year 2025 was a year in which the disinflation process and tight monetary policies continued as a result of the economic policies implemented. During this period, Yapı Kredi demonstrated strong performance in revenue generation, increasing its total revenues by 78%. Operational expenses, on the other hand, increased by 53% annually to reach 124,061 million TL due to the pass-through impact of inflation, alongside the business growth and human-oriented strategy. The Bank's gross operating profit was realized at TL 92.9 billion. Yapı Kredi maintained its prudent stance in asset quality. The Bank has adopted a proactive approach by prioritizing restructurings and providing payment flexibility on the individual and credit card side. The Bank outperformed the sector in unsecured consumer segment. In addition, supported by strong collections, the net cost of credit risk (excluding FX impact) was realized at 167 basis points, while the total coverage ratio stood at 3.9% (excluding NPL sales: 4.3%). As a result, 2025 net profit increased to TRY 47.1 billion and tangible return on equity rose to 21.4%.

Yapı Kredi continued to support the economy while maintaining its fundamentals at a strong level. The Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio (without taking into account the contribution of

the temporary regulatory forbearances introduced by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency in 2020) remained well above the regulatory limits at 14.8%, while the Tier-1 ratio was realized at 11.8%. These ratios were 281 basis points and 223 basis points above the regulatory requirements, respectively. Accordingly, Yapı Kredi maintained its solid position in the sector in 2025, supported by its strong fundamentals.

On the external funding side, the Bank continued to diversify its funding sources and raised approximately USD 6.5 billion through products such as syndication, bilateral loans, securitizations, Additional Tier 1 instruments, subordinated bonds and Eurobond issuance. Yapı Kredi signed a sustainability syndicated loan agreement, which will be utilized under the Bank's Sustainable Finance Framework. During the first half of the year, the Bank secured a USD 1.165 billion sustainability syndicated loan with the participation of 55 banks from 28 countries. In the second half of the year, Yapı Kredi obtained an additional USD 1.274 billion syndicated loan with the participation of 54 banks from 24 countries.

In the 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to position sustainability as a core component of its long-term value creation approach and as one of its strategic priorities. In direction of climate change-related risks, increasing regulatory expectations and evolving stakeholder demands, sustainability began to be assessed through a holistic perspective—considering not only environmental and social impacts but also their implications for the Bank's financial performance and risk profile. In this context, a double materiality approach was adopted, analyzing environmental and social impacts together with their financial reflections on the Bank's operations.

Sustainable finance activities were not treated merely as product-based initiatives but were positioned as an integrated management area encompassing lending direction, funding structure, and

impact creation. Within this framework, green and sustainability-themed loans, along with sustainable finance transactions, became key instruments supporting the transformation of the Bank's loan portfolio. To measure and monitor the balance sheet impact of this transformation, the Green Asset Ratio was evaluated as a leverage mechanism supporting the sustainability-oriented transformation of the loan portfolio, and related initiatives were carried out accordingly. The sustainable finance approach was also addressed alongside the "Loan Transformation Plan" implemented to manage risks arising from carbon-intensive sectors and to gradually transition the loan portfolio toward a lower-carbon structure. On the operational side, renewable energy usage and energy efficiency practices were treated as complementary elements. Through initiatives—most notably the Selfie Solar Power Plant (SPP) Project—the Bank launched a transformation process aimed at reducing its operational emissions.

This integrated management approach was also reflected in the Bank's international standing. Yapı Kredi was included in the "A" List of the CDP Climate Change and Water Security programs and became the only bank from Türkiye to be featured in the "World's Most Sustainable Companies 2025" list published by TIME and Statista. Accordingly, in 2025, Yapı Kredi continued its responsible growth approach by addressing sustainability holistically across loan portfolio transformation, risk management, and strategic decision-making processes

Thanks to the great importance it attaches to corporate governance, Yapı Kredi's corporate governance rating of 9.72 out of 10 in 2024 was confirmed as 9.72 in 2025, in line with the principles set by the Capital Markets Board.

#### Esteemed Shareholders,

While presenting our 2025 integrated annual report and financial statements for your opinion and approval, we, as the Board of Directors, would like to extend our thanks to you, our esteemed shareholders, for your belief in and support to Yapı Kredi.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,  
Chairman

Ali Y. Koç

# Audit Committee's Assessment on Internal Audit, Internal Control and Risk Management Systems

## INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit Department is responsible for the execution of internal audit activities with 132 employees (120 people at the Bank and the remaining 12 people within the internal audit departments of its subsidiaries). The Department directly reports to the Board of Directors via the Audit Committee. The Bank has supported the professional and personal developments of existing staff by training programs via digital resources and specialized expertise trainings.

Yapı Kredi's internal audit function is performed with branch audits, process audits, investigations and ethical review activities. Audit reports are prepared for the risks identified during the audits. The reports are submitted to the Senior Management. Moreover, the effectiveness and adequacy of management procedures and business processes are evaluated in view of risks.

At Yapı Kredi, an Annual Audit Plan is prepared for branch and process audits, and is submitted to the Board of Directors for their approval. The Annual Audit Plan is based on the meetings with the senior management organized to evaluate the risk priorities of each unit and to follow up the measures related to the previously identified risks. Moreover, the internal audit reports are submitted by the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors at least four times in a year.

Yapı Kredi's internal audit function is performed with branch audits, process audits, investigations and ethical review activities.

In 2025, the Management Assertion studies, regularly required by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) continued. In this context, in addition to banking processes and information system controls, audits of outsource service providers were also conducted.

The 2025 Audit Plan realized by the Internal Audit Department, as a total of 259 audits (79 audit performed by process and subsidiaries central audit teams and 180 audit performed by the Branch Audit) In addition, audit teams in subsidiaries carried out 65 audits. Furthermore, a total of 54 investigation and inquiry reports were published.

2026 Audit Plan has been prepared. The study considered risk assessment results, unexpected audit services. Moreover, audit projects, professional training, and findings monitoring activities were included to ensure continuous improvement of the process.

## INTERNAL CONTROL

The Yapı Kredi Internal Control Unit operates under the authority of the Audit Committee and is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's activities are conducted in compliance with applicable legislation, the standards set by regulatory and supervisory authorities, as well as the Bank's internal policies and procedures.

Within the framework of a risk-based approach, the Internal Control Unit continuously enhances its control methodology by taking into account developments in digitalization, process structures, and regulatory requirements. In this context, the establishment of a dynamic internal control environment and the enhancement of the effectiveness of internal control practices are targeted. Developments in robotic process automation and artificial intelligence are closely monitored to further support control processes through technological capabilities.

Risk-based internal control activities are carried out across the Bank's branches, head office units, and financial subsidiaries, in line with Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) regulations and international best practices. As a result of these activities, identified findings are shared with the relevant business units, and the implementation of necessary corrective and preventive actions is ensured.

Periodic reports covering internal control activities and key findings are submitted to the Audit Committee and Senior Management.

As of 2025, internal control activities were carried out by a total team of 101 employees, including 83 employees working across the Bank and personnel employed within its subsidiaries. Throughout the year, approximately 300 branches were subject to on-site reviews within the scope of both remote and on-site control activities. In addition, internal control activities were conducted at seven of the Bank's subsidiaries. These activities are planned to continue in 2026.

In addition to the training programs implemented across the Bank, the "Internal Control New Graduate Program," designed to enhance the professional competencies of internal control staff, continued as planned.

In 2026, in line with efforts to further prioritize risks and strengthen technological capabilities, the Bank aims to maintain comprehensive and effective internal control activities across the Bank and its financial subsidiaries.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is essential to capitalize on opportunities by following up global trends, to stand out in the competitive environment, and to improve economic, social and governance performances. Aware of the role of risk management in long-term sustainable growth, Yapı Kredi takes steps to create an effective risk management structure and risk culture.

Risk management is carried out by 131 employees under the management of the Audit Committee to, on an individual and consolidated basis, measure, monitor, report and control the risks that the Bank may encounter, taking into account international legal regulations, and using methods in accordance with national legislation. The highest-ranked manager responsible for risk management is the Assistant General Manager for Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management. Risk management consists of Credit Risk Planning, Modeling and Reporting, Credit Risk Strategies and Operational Risk, Market Risk and Risk Validation, all reporting to the Head of Risk Management.

Yapı Kredi ensures accurate and healthy strategic risk management through corporate functions and management committees. In this process, the Board of Directors sets up and oversees all control mechanisms and processes necessary for successfully implementing targets and strategies.

## Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to possible loss that the Bank may be exposed to due to the borrower's failure to timely fulfill its contractual obligations in part or in whole.

Under the credit risk management, Yapı Kredi aims to measure, mitigate and take necessary precautions against the credit risk by using efficient and smooth rating / scoring models, strategies and processes. Internal rating models used for measuring credit risks are designed in accordance with the criteria set forth in the "Communiqué on Calculation of the Risk Weighted Exposure Amount for Credit Risk by Internal Ratings-Based Approaches"

published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA). Following the approval of the BRSA, the Bank, as of June 30, 2021, started to calculate capital adequacy ratios with the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) approach using these internal rating models. With this development, Yapı Kredi became the first bank in Türkiye to adopt the IRB approach.

Yapı Kredi uses the following primary strategies for Credit Risk:

- Effectively implementing the Credit Policies Guidelines to ensure the continuity of the common risk management approach adopted across the Bank
- Directing the credit portfolio to less risky sectors
- Avoiding excessive concentration in group risks and strictly adhering to the applicable legal limits
- Focusing on customers with better ratings
- Avoiding transactions that will cause high credit risk and reputational risk
- Managing the country risk in accordance with the defined strategy, policy and implementation procedures

In addition to financial credit risks, Yapı Kredi evaluates possible environmental and social risks of investments such as environmental, human rights, ethical and corruption risks. New investments and projects to be financed are handled under the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment System.

You can find detailed information on the management of the loans extended with respect to environmental and social risks in the section titled Responsible and Sustainable Finance.

## Operational Risk & Reputational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from errors, violations, interruptions or damages caused by internal processes, employees and systems or external events.

Updated in 2025, Yapı Kredi's Operational Risk Management Policy covers groupwide principles and standards regarding operational risk management structure; strategies concerning operational risk control, measurement and management system practices as well as the frequency, content and addressees of operational risk reports.

The Reputational Risk Management Policy published in 2013 to define the fundamental principles and procedures for controlling, measuring and mitigating reputational risks is updated annually in view of legal and internal standards. The Policy was last updated in 2025. The Policy focuses on reputational risk control system for establishing and maintaining effective reputational risk management; measuring, monitoring and reporting activities involved in defining and preventing reputational risks and restoring the Bank's reputation; sensitive sectors and sectoral norms complying with lending policies; and relevant international standards.

## TRANSACTIONS CARRIED OUT WITH THE RISK GROUP

Transactions with the risk group are carried out at arms length and under market conditions in compliance with the Banking Law. In 2025, all related party transactions were undertaken within regulatory limits. Necessary explanations regarding transactions made by Yapı Kredi with related parties can be found in Section 5 Note 7 of the publicly announced Consolidated Financial Report as of 31 December 2025.

# 2025 Financial Review

Based on the consolidated financial results dated 31 December 2025 drawn up according to the regulations by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA Yapı Kredi reported a net profit of TL 47,093 million as of 31 December 2025, with a return on average tangible equity of 21.4%.

During the same period, the Bank's total assets increased by 38% year-on-year, reaching TL 3.523 trillion. Throughout the year, Yapı Kredi continued to enhance its contribution to the Turkish economy. The Bank expanded its total cash and non-cash loan volume by 43%, reaching TL 2.601 trillion.

In 2025, total cash loans increased by 45% to TL 1.827 trillion. As a result, Yapı Kredi achieved a market share of 15.1% in total cash loans among private banks. Growth in both Turkish lira (TL) and foreign currency (FC) loans was aligned with the loan growth limits imposed by regulatory authorities. Accordingly, Yapı Kredi recorded annual growth of 42% in TL loans and 23% in FC loans on a USD basis.

In 2025, customer deposits grew by 44%, reaching TL 1.939 trillion. Consequently, the Bank's market share among private banks in customer deposits stood at 13.8%. In line with its strategic priorities, Yapı Kredi maintained its focus on small-ticket transactions and efficient customer acquisition in deposits. Supported by this approach, TL demand deposits increased by 34% in 2025. The share of TL demand deposits within total TL deposits remained above that of peer banks, rising to 28%. In addition, the share of demand deposits within total deposits increased to 46%. In 2025, Yapı Kredi continued to diversify its funding sources in international markets, and to raise funds from international markets through syndicated loans, Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments, subordinated bonds, and Eurobond issuances. Leveraging its strong international relationships and reputable shareholder structure, the Bank generated approximately USD 6.5 billion in funding from international markets, including syndications.

In the first half of 2025, under its Sustainable Finance Framework, Yapı Kredi secured a USD 1.165 billion sustainability syndicated loan with the participation of 55 banks from 28 countries. In the second half of

the year, the Bank obtained a USD 1.274 billion syndicated loan with the participation of 54 banks from 24 countries—the highest level since 2018. With this transaction, the Bank successfully completed, for the first time in its history, a syndicated loan with a three-year tranche structure. In addition to syndicated loans, Yapı Kredi successfully issued a USD 600 million Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instrument in September and a USD 500 million Tier 2 subordinated bond in December. Both issuances attracted demand exceeding three times the offered amount from international investors. These transactions once again demonstrated Yapı Kredi's strong and reputable position within the Turkish banking sector, as well as investors' positive outlook towards Türkiye and Turkish financial institutions.

In terms of revenue generation, Yapı Kredi continued to actively manage its balance sheet in 2025 in line with its profitable growth strategy. Supported particularly by the improvement in funding costs in the second half of the year, the Bank's swap-adjusted net interest margin increased by 151 basis points to 2.24% in 2025. Fee and commission income rose by 50% year-on-year to TRY 11,645,7 million, while operating expenses increased by 53% year-on-year to TL 124,061 million, driven by ongoing technology investments, its human-oriented strategy, and the pass-through impact of inflation. As a result, the fee coverage of opex reached 94%.

In 2025, the Bank maintained its prudent approach to asset quality. Within this framework, the total coverage ratio stood at 3.9% (excluding NPL sales: 4.3%). On a consolidated basis, the NPL ratio increased by 58 basis points to 3.6%. The cost of risk, particularly reflecting asset quality deterioration in retail loans and, in the second half of the year, in small business loans, materialized at 167 basis points excluding FX impact, in line with expectations.

Yapı Kredi's strong capital buffers were maintained, and the consolidated capital adequacy ratio (excluding temporary regulatory forbearances) was realized at 14.8% at the year-end 2025.

During 2025, the Bank paid TL 145.1 million in total administrative fines ruled by regulatory and supervisory authorities.

# Five-Year Summary Financials

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Total Assets</b>	780.821	1.184.267	1.863.373	2.553.881	3.522.932
<b>Cash + Non-Cash Loans</b>	564.066	850.314	1.308.136	1.813.255	2.601.031
<b>Loans</b>	403.149	606.523	919.508	1.263.846	1.827.083
<b>Deposits</b>	419.928	705.495	1.108.886	1.374.257	1.959.143
<b>Shareholder's Equity</b>	63.489	126.262	178.881	192.814	255.617
<b>Net Income / (Loss)</b>	10.490	52.745	68.010	29.019	47.093
<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio (Group)<sup>(1,2)</sup></b>	15,0%	18,1%	16,9%	15,2%	14,8%
<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio (Bank)<sup>(1,2)</sup></b>	16,0%	19,5%	18,1%	16,4%	16,2%
<b>Number of Branches (Group)</b>	835	832	812	805	775
<b>Number of Branches (Bank)</b>	804	801	780	772	740

<sup>(1)</sup> The contribution of the temporary legal regulation has been taken into account.

<sup>(2)</sup> It has been provided according to the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) calculation method after 2020

<b>DIRECT ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED (TL THOUSAND)</b>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Direct Economic Value Generated</b>						
<b>Income</b>	240.469.28	322.504.89	110.134.489	144.686.607	131.101.203	212.910.069
<b>Economic Value Distributed</b>						
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	4.848.220	5.853.634	13.319.808	29.703.386	49.855.150	77.634.777
<b>Employee Salaries and Fringe Benefits</b>	3.576.234	4.433.204	9.097.079	16.777.259	27.530.139	40.248.684
<b>Payments to Capital Providers (Dividend)<sup>1</sup></b>	500.000	1.000.000	7,911,000	10,201,000	-	-
<b>Payments to the Government (Current Tax Provision)</b>	3.111.457	3.257.106	20.149.630	9.370.801	115.614	452.018
<b>Community Investments</b>	45.500	51.100	178.378	1.047.930	233,500	548.788

<sup>(1)</sup> The authorized body of the Bank for profit distribution is the General Assembly, and the annual ordinary General Assembly meeting has not yet been held as of the date these financial statements were prepared. Since the profit distribution proposal for 2025 has not been prepared by the Board of Directors yet, it has been left blank in the profit distribution table.

# Credit Ratings

FITCH RATINGS	RATING	OUTLOOK
Long Term Foreign Currency	BB-	Positive
Long Term Local Currency	BB-	Positive
Short Term Foreign Currency	B	
Short Term Local Currency	B	
Viability Rating	bb-	
Govern Support	b	
National Long Term	AA- (tur)	
Senior Unsecured Debt	BB-	

MOODY'S	RATING	OUTLOOK
Long Term Foreign Currency Deposit	Ba3	Stable
Long Term Local Currency Deposit	Ba3	Stable
Short Term Foreign Currency Deposit	Not Prime	
Short Term Local Currency Deposit	Not Prime	
National Scale Rating	Aaa.tr	
Senior Unsecured Debt	Ba3	Stable

As of February 18.

# Declaration of Compliance with Corporate Governance Principles

Yapı Kredi strives to comply with the Corporate Governance Principles published by the Capital Markets Board (CMB) and focuses on continuous development in this area while carrying out its operations.

The mandatory principles within the scope of the Communiqué on Corporate Governance numbered II-17.1 which is currently in effect have been fully complied with and the non-mandatory principles have been mostly complied with. Despite full compliance with the non-mandatory Corporate Governance Principles is targeted, such full compliance has not been achieved yet due to reasons such as the practical challenges with some of the principles, the ongoing discussions both in our country and on the international platform in relation to compliance with some of the principles and the fact that some principles do not completely overlap with the existing structure of the market and the Bank. The principles that have not yet been implemented is worked on and it is planned that their practice will start after the completion of the administrative, legal and technical infrastructure work in a way to contribute to the efficient management of the Bank. Below in the relevant chapters are the explanations for Yapı Kredi's extensive efforts conducted within the framework of the Corporate Governance Principles and the principles that have not yet been complied with and the conflicts of interest, if any, arising from these.

Efforts for compliance with the Capital Markets Law which covered the regulations of the CMB on the Corporate Governance Principles and with the communiqués issued on the basis of this law were among the main efforts in the field of Corporate Governance in 2025. The Board of Directors and the Committees of the Board of Directors of the Bank were formed in line with the regulations in the Communiqué on Corporate Governance. The Committees of the Board of Directors that are formed, continue with their activities efficiently. A remuneration policy was set for the Board of Directors and the senior management and employees and was submitted to

the information of the shareholders at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Annual Shareholders' Meeting Disclosure Document containing the Annual Shareholders' Meeting information such as the shareholding structure, total number of shares and voting rights and other information was submitted to the information of the investors 3 weeks before the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Furthermore, the Bank's corporate website and annual report were reviewed and the revisions required for full compliance with the principles were made. Work required for compliance with the principles will be carried out in the upcoming period by taking into consideration both the developments in the legislation and practice.

In clause 3 of article 6 of the Communiqué on Corporate Governance in relation to exemptions, it is stated that the number of independent Board members may be determined by the banks themselves on the condition that this number is not less than three and that the Board members who are appointed as an audit committee member within the bank's organization for the Board of Directors shall be considered as independent Board members within the framework of this communiqué. The communiqué also states that the qualifications set forth in the Corporate Governance principle numbered 4.3.6 shall not be sought in audit committee members of banks and that the principles numbered 4.3.7 and 4.3.8 in relation to the election of these members shall not be applied. The same communiqué also provides that the qualifications set forth in the principle numbered 4.3.6 shall be required in any case in respect of the independent board members who will not be appointed in the audit committee, and for only one member in cases where all of the independent members of the board of directors are appointed in the audit committee and that the principles numbered 4.3.7 and 4.3.8 shall apply with regard to the election of this independent member or these independent members. In this framework, in 2024, Virma Sökmen was elected as an independent Board Member by the General Assembly having the qualifications set forth in principles numbered 4.3.6 and 4.3.7. Ahmet Çimenoğlu and Nevin İpek members of the Bank's Audit Committee

are deemed independent members within the framework of this communiqué.

Among the Corporate Governance Principles, following main principles which have not been compiled and not mandatory in accordance to communicate have been specified below detailed information on this respect is provided in the relevant chapters below. There is no conflict of interest arising from non-compliance with the said principles.

In relation to principle numbered 1.3.10, a separate agenda item was included in the general assembly agenda for donations and the details of the high donations are explained in the general assembly information form. The remaining amount not detailed in the information form consists of various donations to various institutions and organizations, each less than 1 Million TL, which are not considered important information for investors. Donations below this amount are not followed by our investors, and it is planned to continue making public disclosures with the significance limit to be determined according to the current conditions in the following years. In relation to principle numbered 1.5.2, minority rights are not vested by the Articles of Association in shareholders holding less than one twentieth of the capital and rights are vested within the framework of the general regulations in the legislation and in line with general practices. No change is foreseen in the near future.

In relation to principle numbered 4.2.8, although Yapı Kredi Bank has Directors and Officers liability insurance, the amount is below the mentioned rate. Considering the high capital of the bank, the current insurance amount is considered sufficient in terms of foreseeable risks and insurance limits are regularly reviewed. In the following periods, the amount of umbrella insurance may be increased if needed.

In relation to principle numbered 4.4.7, no limits are introduced for the Members of the Board of Directors preventing them from assuming duties outside the company due to the fact that their sectoral and business experience makes a significant contribution to the Board of Directors. CV of our board members are included in our annual report. Considering the effective work of the Board of Directors, no change is foreseen in the short term and current practice, which is considered not to create any negative situation in terms of corporate governance.

In relation to principle numbered 4.5.5, the appointment of the Members of the Board of Directors in committees is performed by taking into consideration their knowledge and experience and in line with the relevant legislation and some Members of the Board of Directors are appointed to more than one committee. However, those members who assume duties in more than one committee ensure communication and increase cooperation opportunities among committees that work in related matters. Considering the efficient work of the members of the Board of Directors with their knowledge and experience, the existing committees is evaluated effectively and there is no need for changes is foreseen in the near future.

In relation to principle numbered 4.6.5, remunerations made to the Members of the Board of Directors and to the executives with administrative responsibilities are collectively and publicly disclosed in the footnotes of the financial statements in line with the general practice. Market executions are closely monitored on an issue that is considered important for the privacy of personal information, it is foreseen to act in parallel with the common practice.

Yapı Kredi's corporate governance rating in the BIST Corporate Governance Index which the Bank joined back in 2008, started with 8.02 (over 10) was increased to 9.72 through the Corporate Governance Rating Report issued by SAHA Corporate Governance and Credit Rating Services Inc. and publicly disclosed by the Bank on December 26, 2025. The ratings in terms of main sections were set as 9.60 for Shareholders, 9.87 for Public Disclosure and Transparency, 9.95 for Stakeholders and 9.59 for the Board of Directors.

The 2025 Corporate Governance Compliance Report and Corporate Governance Information Form are included in the annual report (page 249-264) prepared in accordance with CMB's decision dated 10.01.2019 and numbered 2/49 and approved by the Board of Directors of our Bank and the relevant documents can also be accessed from our Bank's corporate management page on the Public Disclosure Platform. <https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/cgif/4028e4a240f2ef4c01412ae6d6630538>

# Corporate Governance Compliance Report

COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS						
	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
<b>1.1. FACILITATING THE EXERCISE OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS</b>						
1.1.2 - Up-to-date information and disclosures which may affect the exercise of shareholder rights are available to investors at the corporate website.	X					
<b>1.2. RIGHT TO OBTAIN AND REVIEW INFORMATION</b>						
1.2.1- Management did not enter into any transaction that would complicate the conduct of special audit.	X					
<b>1.3. GENERAL ASSEMBLY</b>						
1.3.2 -The company ensures the clarity of the General Assembly agenda, and that an item on the agenda does not cover multiple topics.	X					
1.3.7- Insiders with privileged information have informed the board of directors about transactions conducted on their behalf within the scope of the company's activities in order for these transactions to be presented at the General Shareholders' Meeting.					X	No notification was made regarding such a transaction.
1.3.8 - Members of the board of directors who are concerned with specific agenda items, auditors, and other related persons, as well as the officers who are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements were present at the General Shareholders' Meeting.	X					
1.3.10 - The agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting included a separate item detailing the amounts and beneficiaries of all donations and contributions.		X				A separate agenda item was included in the general assembly agenda for donations and the details of the high donations are explained in the general assembly information form. The remaining amount not detailed in the information form consists of various donations to various institutions and organizations, each less than 1 Million TL, which are not considered important information for investors. Donations below this amount are not followed by our investors, and it is planned to continue making public disclosures with the significance limit to be determined according to the current conditions in the following years.
1.3.11 - The General Shareholders' Meeting was held open to the public, including the stakeholders, without having the right to speak.	X					

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
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## 1.4. VOTING RIGHTS

1.4.1-There is no restriction preventing shareholders from exercising their shareholder rights.	X					
1.4.2-The company does not have shares that carry privileged voting rights.	X					
1.4.3-The company withholds from exercising its voting rights at the General Shareholders' Meeting of any company with which it has cross-ownership, in case such cross-ownership provides management control.				X	There is no cross-ownership that provides a management control.	

## 1.5. MINORITY RIGHTS

1.5.1- The company pays maximum diligence to the exercise of minority rights.	X					
1.5.2-The Articles of Association extend the use of minority rights to those who own less than one twentieth of the outstanding shares, and expand the scope of the minority rights.			X		Minority rights are not vested by the Articles of Association in shareholders holding less than one twentieth of the capital and rights are vested within the framework of the general regulations in the legislation and in line with general practices. No change is foreseen in the near future.	

## 1.6. DIVIDEND RIGHT

1.6.1 -The dividend policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting is posted on the company website.	X					
1.6.2-The dividend distribution policy comprises the minimum information to ensure that the shareholders can have an opinion on the procedure and principles of dividend distributions in the future.	X					
1.6.3 - The reasons for retaining earnings, and their allocations, are stated in the relevant agenda item.	X					
1.6.4 - The board reviewed whether the dividend policy balances the benefits of the shareholders and those of the company.	X					

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
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## 1.7. TRANSFER OF SHARES

1.7.1 - There are no restrictions preventing shares from being transferred.	X					
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## 2.1. CORPORATE WEBSITE

2.1.1.-The company website includes all elements listed in Corporate Governance Principle 2.1.1.	X					
2.1.2-The shareholding structure (names, privileges, number and ratio of shares, and beneficial owners of more than 5% of the issued share capital) is updated on the website at least every 6 months.	X					
2.1.4 -The company website is prepared in other selected foreign languages, in a way to present exactly the same information with the Turkish content.	X					

## 2.2. ANNUAL REPORT

2.2.1-The board of directors ensures that the annual report represents a true and complete view of the company's activities.	X					
2.2.2 - The annual report includes all elements listed in Corporate Governance Principle 2.2.2.	X					

## 3.1. CORPORATION'S POLICY ON STAKEHOLDERS

3.1.1- The rights of the stakeholders are protected pursuant to the relevant regulations, contracts and within the framework of bona fides principles.	X					
3.1.3-Policies or procedures addressing stakeholders' rights are published on the company's website.	X					
3.1.4 - A whistleblowing programme is in place for reporting legal and ethical issues.	X					
3.1.5-The company addresses conflicts of interest among stakeholders in a balanced manner.	X					

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
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## 3.2. SUPPORTING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CORPORATION'S MANAGEMENT

3.2.1-The Articles of Association, or the internal regulations (terms of reference/manuals), regulate the participation of employees in management.	X					
3.2.2 - Surveys/other research techniques, consultation, interviews, observation method etc. were conducted to obtain opinions from stakeholders on decisions that significantly affect them.	X					

## 3.3. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

3.3.1- The company has adopted an employment policy ensuring equal opportunities, and a succession plan for all key managerial positions.	X					
3.3.2-Recruitment criteria are documented.	X					
3.3.3 - The company has a policy on human resources development, and organises trainings for employees.	X					
3.3.4-Meetings have been organised to inform employees on the financial status of the company, remuneration, career planning, education and health.	X					
3.3.5 - Employees, or their representatives, were notified of decisions impacting them. The opinion of the related trade unions was also taken.	X					
3.3.6 - Job descriptions and performance criteria have been prepared for all employees, announced to them and taken into account to determine employee remuneration.	X					
3.3.7 - Measures (procedures, trainings, raising awareness, goals, monitoring, complaint mechanisms) have been taken to prevent discrimination, and to protect employees against any physical, mental, and emotional mistreatment.	X					
3.3.8 - The company ensures freedom of association and supports the right for collective bargaining.	X					
3.3.9 - A safe working environment for employees is maintained.	X					

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
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## 3.4. RELATIONS WITH CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

3.4.1-The company measured its customer satisfaction, and operated to ensure full customer satisfaction.	X					
3.4.2-Customers are notified of any delays in handling their requests.	X					
3.4.3 - The company complied with the quality standards with respect to its products and services.	X					
3.4.4 - The company has in place adequate controls to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information and business secrets of its customers and suppliers.	X					

## 3.5. ETHICAL RULES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

3.5.1-The board of the corporation has adopted a code of ethics, disclosed on the corporate website.	X					
3.5.2-The company has been mindful of its social responsibility and has adopted measures to prevent corruption and bribery.	X					

## 4.1. ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

4.1.1 - The board of directors has ensured strategy and risks do not threaten the long-term interests of the company, and that effective risk management is in place.	X					
4.1.2 - The agenda and minutes of board meetings indicate that the board of directors discussed and approved strategy, ensured resources were adequately allocated, and monitored company and management performance.	X					

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
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## 4.2. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
X					
X					
X					
X					
X					
X					
	X				Although Yapı Kredi Bank has Directors and Officers liability insurance, the amount is below the mentioned rate. Considering the high capital of the bank, the current insurance amount is considered sufficient in terms of foreseeable risks and insurance limits are regularly reviewed. In the following periods, the amount of umbrella insurance may be increased if needed.

## 4.3. STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
X					
X					

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
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## 4.4. BOARD MEETING PROCEDURES

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
X					
X					
				X	Although there is a possibility to present an opinion, there has been no notification made by the board members who could not attend the meeting.
X					
X					
X					
	X				No limits are introduced for the Members of the Board of Directors preventing them from assuming duties outside the company due to the fact that their sectoral and business experience makes a significant contribution to the Board of Directors. CV of our board members are included in our annual report. Considering the effective work of the Board of Directors, no change is foreseen in the short term and current practice, which is considered not to create any negative situation in terms of corporate governance.

## 4.5. BOARD COMMITTEES

Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
			X		The appointment of the Members of the Board of Directors in committees is performed by taking into consideration their knowledge and experience and in line with the relevant legislation and some Members of the Board of Directors are appointed to more than one committee. However, those members who assume duties in more than one committee ensure communication and increase cooperation opportunities among committees that work in related matters. Considering the efficient work of the members of the Board of Directors with their knowledge and experience, the existing committees is evaluated effectively and there is no need for changes is foreseen in the near future.

## COMPANY COMPLIANCE STATUS

	Yes	Partial	No	Exempted	Not Applicable	Explanation
4.5.6 - Committees have invited persons to the meetings as deemed necessary to obtain their views.	X					
4.5.7-If external consultancy services are used, the independence of the provider is stated in the annual report.					X	In accordance with the working principles of the committees, the committees may make use of the opinions of the independent experts/professionals, if needed. During the past year, no such request was brought up by the committees.
4.5.8-Minutes of all committee meetings are kept and reported to board members.	X					
<b>4.6. FINANCIAL RIGHTS</b>						
4.6.1-The board of directors has conducted a board performance evaluation to review whether it has discharged all its responsibilities effectively.	X					
4.6.4-The company did not extend any loans to its board directors or executives, nor extended their lending period or enhanced the amount of those loans, or improve conditions thereon, and did not extend loans under a personal credit title by third parties or provided guarantees such as surety in favour of them.	X					
4.6.5-The individual remuneration of board members and executives is disclosed in the annual report.			X			Remunerations made to the Members of the Board of Directors and to the executives with administrative responsibilities are collectively and publicly disclosed in the footnotes of the financial statements and Ordinary General Assembly in line with the general practice. Market executions are closely monitored on an issue that is considered important for the privacy of personal information, it is foreseen to act in parallel with the common practice

# Corporate Governance Information Form

## YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI A.Ş. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INFORMATION FORM 2025 - ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

## 1. SHAREHOLDERS

## 1.1. Facilitating the Exercise of Shareholders Rights

The number of investor meetings (conference, seminar/etc.) organised by the company during the year

Conferences: 16 (attended), Roadshow: 4 (attended), Webcasts: 4 (organized)  
Analyst Days: 3 (organized), Investor Meetings via teleconferences: around 520.

## 1.2. Right to Obtain and Examine Information

The number of special audit request(s)

0

The number of special audit requests that were accepted at the General Shareholders' Meeting

-

## 1.3. General Assembly

Link to the PDP announcement that demonstrates the information requested by Principle 1.3.1. (a-d)

<https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1396783>

Whether the company provides materials for the General Shareholders' Meeting in English and Turkish at the same time

It is presented.

The links to the PDP announcements associated with the transactions that are not approved by the majority of independent directors or by unanimous votes of present board members in the context of Principle 1.3.9

There is no such transaction.

The links to the PDP announcements associated with related party transactions in the context of Article 9 of the Communiqué on Corporate Governance (II-17.1)

There is no such transaction.

The links to the PDP announcements associated with common and continuous transactions in the context of Article 10 of the Communiqué on Corporate Governance (II-17.1)

There is no such transaction.

The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the donation policy of the company

Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/ Code of Ethics and Policies

The relevant link to the PDP with minute of the General Shareholders' Meeting where the donation policy has been approved

<https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/920592>

The number of the provisions of the articles of association that discuss the participation of stakeholders to the General Shareholders' Meeting

Article 16

Identified stakeholder groups that participated in the General Shareholders' Meeting, if any

The General Assembly was held open to the public, including stakeholders and the media without the right to speak. In addition to shareholders, some bank employees and some university students attended the General Assembly meeting held in 2025.

## YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI A.Ş. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INFORMATION FORM

## 1. SHAREHOLDERS

## 1.4. Voting Rights

Whether the shares of the company have differential voting rights	No
In case that there are voting privileges, indicate the owner and percentage of the voting majority of shares.	None
The percentage of ownership of the largest shareholder	40,95%

## 1.5. Minority Rights

Whether the scope of minority rights enlarged (in terms of content or the ratio) in the articles of the association	No
If yes, specify the relevant provision of the articles of association	None

## 1.6. Dividend Right

The name of the section on the corporate website that describes the dividend distribution policy	Investor Relations / Corporate Governance / Shareholders' Meeting
Minutes of the relevant agenda item in case the board of directors proposed to the general assembly not to distribute dividends, the reason for such proposal and information as to use of the dividend	Agenda Item 8: In accordance with the Board of Directors' attached profit distribution proposal, and within the framework of the Banking Law, the Capital Markets Law and the relevant regulations, Article 20 of the Bank's Articles of Association and the Profit Distribution Policy, and taking into consideration the Bank's growth targets within the sector, its long-term strategy, and national and international economic developments, it was resolved that, from the Bank's net profit of TL 29.016.822.553,42 as shown in its non-consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with BRSR Regulations, the general legal reserve at the rate of 5% required to be set aside pursuant to Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code shall not be allocated for the year 2024, as the existing general legal reserve as of 31 December 2024 had already reached the statutory limit of 20% of the capital. Furthermore, from the net distributable profit of TL 29.016.822.553,42, it was resolved that TL 52.307.633,05 arising from real estate sale gains be allocated as a special reserve in accordance with Article 5/1(e) of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, and that the remaining TL 28.964.514.920,37 be transferred to extraordinary reserves. The resolution was adopted by majority vote, with affirmative votes representing TL 6.093.565.864,10 against dissenting votes representing TL 147.363.569,49. Shareholder Ali İhsan Gürçan cast a dissenting vote, and his statement of opposition was added to the minutes.
PDP link to the related general shareholder meeting minutes in case the board of directors proposed to the general assembly not to distribute dividends	<a href="https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1396802">https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1396802</a>

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

General Meeting Date	The number of information requests received by the company regarding the clarification of the agenda of the General Shareholders' Meeting	Shareholder participation rate to the General Shareholders' Meeting	Percentage of shares directly present at the GSM	Percentage of shares represented by proxy	Specify the name of the page of the corporate website that contains the General Shareholders' Meeting minutes, and also indicates for each resolution the voting levels for or against	Specify the name of the page of the corporate website that contains all questions asked in the general assembly meeting and all responses to them	The number of the relevant item or paragraph of General Shareholders' Meeting minutes in relation to related party transactions	The number of declarations by insiders received by the board of directors	The link to the related PDP general shareholder meeting notification
26.03.2025	0	73,88%	0,001%	73,88%	Investor Relations / Corporate Governance / Shareholders' Meeting	Investor Relations / Corporate Governance / Shareholders' Meeting	None	0	<a href="https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1412509">https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1412509</a>

## 2. DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY

## 2.1. Corporate Website

Specify the name of the sections of the website providing the information requested by the Principle 2.1.1.	Investor Relations, About Yapı Kredi, Corporate Governance, Shareholders' Meeting, We Are Here For You.
If applicable, specify the name of the sections of the website providing the list of shareholders (ultimate beneficiaries) who directly or indirectly own more than 5% of the shares.	Shareholding Structure: Investor Relations/ About Yapı Kredi/ Shareholding Structure
List of languages for which the website is available	Turkish and English

## 2.2. Annual Report

## The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information requested by principle 2.2.2.

a) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the duties of the members of the board of directors and executives conducted out of the company and declarations on independence of board members	Board of Directors, Senior management, Independence Declarations
b) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on committees formed within the board structure	Board of Directors and Committees
c) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the number of board meetings in a year and the attendance of the members to these meetings	Board of Directors and Committees
c) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on amendments in the legislation which may significantly affect the activities of the corporation	Legal Disclosures
d) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on significant lawsuits filed against the corporation and the possible results thereof	Legal Disclosures
e) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the conflicts of interest of the corporation among the institutions that it purchases services on matters such as investment consulting and rating and the measures taken by the corporation in order to avoid from these conflicts of interest	Legal Disclosures
f) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on the cross ownership subsidiaries that the direct contribution to the capital exceeds 5%	Legal Disclosures
g) The page numbers and/or name of the sections in the Annual Report that demonstrate the information on social rights and professional training of the employees and activities of corporate social responsibility in respect of the corporate activities that arises social and environmental results	Being Part of Yapı Kredi, Social Contribution

3. STAKEHOLDERS	
3.1. Corporation's Policy on Stakeholders	
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the employee remedy or severance policy	Investor Relations/ Corporate Governance/Code of Ethics and Policies
The number of definitive convictions the company was subject to in relation to breach of employee rights	Number of final court judgments entirely against the Bank: 129 Number of final court judgments partially against the Bank: 105
The position of the person responsible for the alert mechanism (i.e. whistleblowing mechanism)	Ethics and Investigation Coordination Manager
The contact detail of the company alert mechanism.	0 212 339 73 53 / 0 212 339 60 10 / etik@yapikredi.com.tr/ acikhat@yapikredi.com.tr 0 212 339 60 39/ CıkarCatismasi@yapikredi.com.tr 0 212 339 73 30 / 0 212 339 87 78 / YolsuzluklaMucadele@yapikredi.com.tr / yaptirimihlalbildirimleri@yapikredi.com.tr
3.2. Supporting the Participation of the Stakeholders in the Corporation's Management	
Name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the internal regulation addressing the participation of employees on management bodies.	Internal regulations are not publicly available or accessible.
Corporate bodies where employees are actually represented	There is an "Employee Relations Advisory Board" formed of representatives assigned by the Employer and the Union, which work to preserve labor peace and contribute to increasing productivity.
3.3. Human Resources Policy	
The role of the board on developing and ensuring that the company has a succession plan for the key management positions	The backup plan in our Bank is made for all our top management, and appointments of General Manager and Assistant General Manager are carried out with the resolution of the Board of Directors.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the human resource policy covering equal opportunities and hiring principles. Also provide a summary of relevant parts of the human resource policy.	The Bank's Human Resources and Organization Management carries out its operations in line with the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of race, gender, nationality, age, religion, political affiliation and physical disability and being respectful of privacy and civil rights. Job descriptions, performance and rewarding criteria are announced to all employees. Also, the document regarding the code of conduct applied in the Bank is available on the corporate website.
Whether the company provides an employee stock ownership programme	(There isn't an employee stock ownership programme)
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the human resource policy covering discrimination and mistreatments and the measures to prevent them. Also provide a summary of relevant parts of the human resource policy.	The Bank's Human Rights Statement on the corporate website guarantees employees in areas such as diversity, freedom of expression. Furthermore, all Bank employees are able to share any discomfort and complaints with regard to these matters, orally or in writing, to the code of conduct within the Compliance, Internal Control, Risk and to the Ethics, Fight Against Corruption and Conflict of Interest section.
The number of definitive convictions the company is subject to in relation to health and safety measures	0

3.5. Ethical Rules and Social Responsibility	
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates the code of ethics	Investor Relations/ Corporate Governance/Code of Ethics and Policies
The name of the section on the company website that demonstrates the corporate social responsibility report. If such a report does not exist, provide the information about any measures taken on environmental, social and corporate governance issues.	Investor Relations/ Corporate Governance, Sustainability
Any measures combating any kind of corruption including embezzlement and bribery	The Bank's "Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy" is included in the Investor Relations/Corporate Governance/Code of Ethics and Policies section of our website.
4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-I	
4.2. Activity of the Board of Directors	
Date of the last board evaluation conducted	18.02.2026
Whether the board evaluation was externally facilitated	No
Whether all board members released from their duties at the GSM	Yes
Name(s) of the board member(s) with specific delegated duties and authorities, and descriptions of such duties	Yıldırım Ali Koç /Chairman, Levent Çakıroğlu / Vice Chairman, Gökhan Erün / Executive Director and CEO
Number of reports presented by internal auditors to the audit committee or any relevant committee to the board	11
Specify the name of the section or page number of the annual report that provides the summary of the review of the effectiveness of internal controls	Audit Committee's Assessment on Internal Audit, Internal Control and Risk Management Systems
Name of the Chairman	Yıldırım Ali Koç
Name of the CEO	Gökhan Erün
If the CEO and Chair functions are combined: provide the link to the relevant PDP announcement providing the rationale for such combined roles	-
Link to the PDP notification stating that any damage that may be caused by the members of the board of directors during the discharge of their duties is insured for an amount exceeding 25% of the company's capital	-
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates current diversity policy targeting women directors	Investor Relations/ Corporate Governance/Code of Ethics and Policies
The number and ratio of female directors within the Board of Directors	2 (%22,2)

## COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name, Surname of Board Member	Whether Executive Director Or Not	Whether Independent Director Or Not	The First Election Date To Board	Link To PDP Notification That Includes The Interdependency Declaration	Whether the Independent Director Considered By The Nomination Committee	Whether She/He is the Director Who Ceased to Satisfy The Independence or Not	Whether The Director Has At Least 5 Years' Experience On Audit, Accounting And/Or Finance Or Not
YILDIRIM ALİ KOÇ	Non-executive	Not independent director	31.03.2016				
LEVENT ÇAKIROĞLU	Non-executive	Not independent director	25.03.2015				
GÖKHAN ERÜN	Executive	Not independent director	15.01.2018				
AHMET FADIL ASHABOĞLU	Non-executive	Not independent director	28.09.2005				
AYKUT ÜMİT TAFTALI	Non-executive	Not independent director	31.03.2016				
AHMET ÇİMENOĞLU	Non-executive	Independent director	18.03.2019	Within the frame of article 6(3)a of the CMB's Corporate Governance Communiqué; As a member of the Audit Committee, he is considered an Independent Board Member.			Yes
NEVİN İMAMOĞLU İPEK	Non-executive	Independent director	05.02.2020	Within the frame of article 6(3)a of the CMB's Corporate Governance Communiqué; As a member of the Audit Committee, she is considered an Independent Board Member.			Yes
VİRMA SÖKMEN	Non-executive	Independent director	18.03.2019	<a href="https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1396783">https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/Bildirim/1396783</a>	Considered	No	Yes
POLAT ŞEN	Non-executive	Not independent director	23.03.2022				

## 4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-II

## 4.4. Meeting Procedures of the Board of Directors

Number of physical or electronic board meetings in the reporting period	7
Director average attendance rate at board meetings	95%
Whether the board uses an electronic portal to support its work or not	No
Number of minimum days ahead of the board meeting to provide information to directors, as per the board charter	Principally a week ago.
The name of the section on the corporate website that demonstrates information about the board charter	Although there is an internal regulation on the subject (Yapı Kredi Board of Directors Working Principles), it is not a public document.
Number of maximum external commitments for board members as per the policy covering the number of external duties held by directors	No limits are introduced for the Members of the Board of Directors preventing them from assuming duties outside the company due to the fact that their sectoral and business experience makes a significant contribution to the Board of Directors.

## 4.5. Board Committees

Page numbers or section names of the annual report where information about the board committees are presented.	Board of Directors and Committees
Link(s) to the PDP announcement(s) with the board committee charters	Information on the working principles of the Board committees is available on the Bank's website.

## COMPOSITION OF BOARD COMMITTEES-I

Names Of The Board Committees	Name Of Committees Defined As "Other" In The First Column	Name-Surname of Committee Members	Whether Committee Chair Or Not	Whether Board Member Or Not
Audit Committee		Ahmet Çimenoğlu	Yes	Board member
Audit Committee		Nevin İmamoğlu İpek	No	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee		Virma Sökmen	Yes	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee		Nevin İmamoğlu İpek	No	Board member
Corporate Governance Committee		M. Erkan Özdemir	No	Not board member
Remuneration Committee		Y.Ali Koç	No	Board member
Remuneration Committee		Levent Çakiroğlu	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Gökhan Erün	Yes	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Ahmet Çimenoğlu	No	Board member
Other	Credit Committee	Virma Sökmen	No	Board member
Other	Credit Monitoring Committee	Levent Çakiroğlu	Yes	Board member
Other	Credit Monitoring Committee	Ahmet F. Ashaboğlu	No	Board member
Other	Credit Monitoring Committee	Ahmet Çimenoğlu	No	Board member
Other	Credit Monitoring Committee	Virma Sökmen	No	Board member
Other	Credit Monitoring Committee	Polat Şen	No	Board member
Other	Risk Committee	Levent Çakiroğlu	Yes	Board member
Other	Risk Committee	Gökhan Erün	No	Board member
Other	Risk Committee	Ahmet Çimenoğlu	No	Board member
Other	Risk Committee	Polat Şen	No	Board member
Other	Executive Committee	Gökhan Erün	Yes	Board member
Other	Executive Committee	Demir Karaaslan	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	M. Erkan Özdemir	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Serkan Ülgen	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Yakup Doğan	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	A. Cahit Erdoğan	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Saruhan Yücel	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	M. Erkan Akbulut	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Uğur Gökhan Özdiç	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Özden Önalı	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Mehmet Erendiz Kürşad Keteci	No	Not board member
Other	Executive Committee	Nursezil Küçük Koçak	No	Not board member

4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS-III	
4.5. Board Committees-II	
Specify where the activities of the audit committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Board of Directors; Audit Committee
Specify where the activities of the corporate governance committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Board of Directors; Corporate Governance Committee
Specify where the activities of the nomination committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	There is no Nomination Committee. The tasks related to this committee are provided by the Corporate Governance Committee. Annual Report: Board of Directors; Corporate Governance Committee
Specify where the activities of the early detection of risk committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Board of Directors; Risk Committee Members
Specify where the activities of the remuneration committee are presented in your annual report or website (Page number or section name in the annual report/website)	Board of Directors; Remuneration Committee
4.6. Financial Rights	
Specify where the operational and financial targets and their achievement are presented in your annual report (Page number or section name in the annual report)	Message from the Chairman, Message from the CEO, Report of the Board of Directors
Specify the section of website where remuneration policy for executive and non-executive directors are presented.	Investor Relations/ Corporate Governance/Code of Ethics and Policies
Specify where the individual remuneration for board members and senior executives are presented in your annual report (Page number or section name in the annual report)	Being Part of Yapı Kredi

COMPOSITION OF BOARD COMMITTEES-II					
Names Of The Board Committees	Name of committees defined as "Other" in the first column	The Percentage Of Non-executive Directors	The Percentage Of Independent Directors In The Committee	The Number Of Meetings Held In Person	The Number Of Reports On Its Activities Submitted To The Board
Audit Committee		100%	100%	4	2
Corporate Governance Committee		67%	67%	2	1
Remuneration Committee		100%	0%	2	-
Other	Credit Committee	67%	67%	26	4
Other	Credit Monitoring Committee	100%	40%	1	-
Other	Risk Committee	75%	25%	6	-

# CMB Sustainability Principles Compliance Statement

Yapı Kredi closely follows the best practices in the field of sustainability, including those specified in the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework, and carries out its activities with the aim of adapting to the generally accepted best practices in this field. The subjects managed by Yapı Kredi within the scope of its sustainability activities are consistent with the principles set out in the "Sustainability Compliance Framework" put into effect by CMB in 2020. Within this framework, Yapı Kredi has complied with all the principles specified in the non-mandatory "Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework" prepared by the CMB with the "comply or explain" approach.

The CMB Sustainability Principles Compliance Report, prepared in accordance with the formats determined by the CMB's Decision No. 34/977 dated 23.06.2022 and approved by our Company's Board of Directors, is included in the annex of the Integrated Annual Report (pages 266-275), and the documents can also be accessed from our Bank page on the Public Disclosure Platform.

<https://www.kap.org.tr/en/sirket-bilgileri/ozet/2429-yapi-ve-kredi-bankasi-a-s>

In accordance with the Decision of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Audit Standards Authority dated 29.12.2023, the report to be prepared in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards will also be disclosed to the public within the legal period.

# Sustainability Principles Compliance Framework

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
<b>A1. Strategies, Policies and Targets</b>							
A1.1						Yapı Kredi identified material ESG issues and related risks and opportunities through double materiality analysis.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Vision, Mission, Strategy, Values Sustainability Management Material Issues Risk Management Trends, Their Implication for the Sector and Yapı Kredi's Response
	X					ESG policies (e.g. Environmental Policy, Energy Policy, Human Rights and Employee Policy etc.) have been created and disclosed to the public by the Board of Directors of the corporation.	<b>Yapı Kredi Code of Ethics and Business Conduct:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/corporate-governance/detail/Code-of-Ethics-and-Policies/44/1916/0">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/corporate-governance/detail/Code-of-Ethics-and-Policies/44/1916/0</a>
A1.2						The targets determined within the scope of ESG policies approved by the Board of Directors have been shared with the public on the corporate website.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management Contribution to the Society United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking Progress Statement  <b>Corporate Website - Net-Zero:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/The-Net-Zero-Approach/852/2535/0">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/The-Net-Zero-Approach/852/2535/0</a>
	X					Short- and long-term targets set within the scope of ESG policies were disclosed to the public.	
<b>A2. Implementation/ Monitoring</b>							
A2.1						The duties of the Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee, Sustainability Unit and sustainability working groups responsible for the execution of ESG policies are disclosed to the public through the integrated annual report and corporate website.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Board of Directors and Committees Sustainability Committee Sustainability Management  <b>Corporate Website - Management Structure:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/Management-Structure/840/2526/0">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/Management-Structure/840/2526/0</a>
	X					The Sustainability Committee, which meets two times a year to monitor and direct the developments in the field of sustainability, presents its activities to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on a regular basis every year.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Board of Directors and Committees Sustainability Committee
	X					Activities carried out within the scope of policies by the responsible committee and/or unit were reported to the board of directors at least once a year.	

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
<b>A1. Strategies, Policies and Targets</b>							
A2.2						Yapı Kredi aims to realize its short- and long-term goals in line with the action plans it has created, and shares these action plans with the public through its integrated annual report and corporate website.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Sustainability Management Environmental Impact Management Trends, Their Implication for the Sector and Yapı Kredi's Response United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking Progress Statement <b>Corporate Website - The Net Zero Approach:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/The-Net-Zero-Approach/852/2535/0">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/The-Net-Zero-Approach/852/2535/0</a>
	X					In line with the ESG targets, implementation and action plans were created and disclosed to the public.	
A2.3						Yapı Kredi publicly discloses the level of achievement of Key Performance Indicators, determined in line with its ESG targets every year through its integrated annual report.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Environmental Impact Management United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking Progress Statement
	X					The ESG Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and the level of reaching these indicators on a yearly basis were publicly disclosed.	
A2.4						Yapı Kredi carries out many activities that improve its sustainability performance, both with the sustainability approach it integrates into its own business processes and with the sustainable products and services it offers, and explains these through its integrated annual report and corporate website.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Sustainability Management Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management  <b>Corporate Website - Yapı Kredi Sustainable Finance Framework:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainablebonds/Yapi-Kredi-Sustainable-Finance-Framework-2024.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainablebonds/Yapi-Kredi-Sustainable-Finance-Framework-2024.pdf</a>
	X					Activities to improve the sustainability performance of business processes or products and services have been disclosed to the public.	
<b>A3. Reporting</b>							
A3.1						Since 2019, Yapı Kredi has been publishing information on its sustainability performance, targets and actions in an understandable and transparent manner in its integrated annual reports.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Sustainability Management Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management
	X					In the annual reports, information regarding the sustainability performance, targets and actions of the partnership is given in an understandable, accurate and sufficient manner.	
A3.2						Within the scope of its sustainability strategy, Yapı Kredi takes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a guide and associates those goals with its material issues.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Material Issues  <b>Corporate Website - Yapı Kredi Sustainable Finance Framework:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainablebonds/Yapi-Kredi-Sustainable-Finance-Framework-2024.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainablebonds/Yapi-Kredi-Sustainable-Finance-Framework-2024.pdf</a>
	X					Information on which of its activities are related to the United Nations (UN) 2030 Sustainable Development Goals has been disclosed to the public by the partnership.	
A3.3						There are no lawsuits filed against Yapı Kredi regarding ESG issues.	<b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Legal Explanations
	X					Lawsuits filed and/or concluded against ESG issues, which are important in terms of ESG policies and/or will significantly affect activities, have been disclosed to the public.	

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
<b>A4. Verification</b>							
A4.1		X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Independent Assurance Statement
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
B1		X				In order to systematically manage its environmental impacts, Yapı Kredi established the Environmental Management System (EMS) by certifying its headquarters buildings with ISO 14001 certification and continues to implement this system by extending it to its all regional directorates and branches in 2024.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management  Corporate Website - ISO 14001 Certificate: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/tr/images/pdf/yapi-ve-kredi-bankasi-ISO14001-CYS-sertifikasi-2023.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/tr/images/pdf/yapi-ve-kredi-bankasi-ISO14001-CYS-sertifikasi-2023.pdf</a>
B2		X				The scope of the report, the reporting period, the reporting date, and the limitations regarding the reporting conditions were disclosed to the public regarding the environmental reports prepared in providing information on environmental management.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: About the Report Reporting Guidance
B4		X				Environmental sustainability targets are included in the performance targets of Yapı Kredi's General Manager, Executive Vice Presidents and relevant sustainability employees were publicly disclosed in the 2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire.	2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainability-reports/2025/ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainability-reports/2025/ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf</a>
B5		X				Yapı Kredi integrates the environmental issues, identified as material into its business targets and strategy that is declared through integrated annual report and corporate website.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management  Corporate Website - Sustainability: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/default/Overview/59/0/0">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/default/Overview/59/0/0</a>

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
B7		X				It has been publicly disclosed how environmental issues are managed and integrated into business objectives and strategies throughout the partnership value chain, including the operational process, including suppliers and customers.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management  Yapı Kredi Responsible Procurement Policy: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_responsible_procurement_policy.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_responsible_procurement_policy.pdf</a>
B8		X				Whether relevant organizations and non-governmental organizations on the environment are involved in the policy-making processes and the collaborations with these institutions and organizations were disclosed to the public.	Yapı Kredi disclosed its collaborations with relevant national and international organizations on the environment in its integrated annual report.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Stakeholder Relations
B9		X				Environmental indicators (Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope-1 (Direct), Scope-2 (Energy indirect), Scope-3 (Other indirect), air quality, energy management, water and wastewater management, waste management, biodiversity impacts) Information about the impacts of the company is disclosed to the public on a comparable basis periodically.	Yapı Kredi disclosed its environmental performance indicators to the public in the performance tables section of its integrated annual report, comparable to the previous four years.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Performance Tables
B10		X				Details of the standard, protocol, methodology, and base year used to collect and calculate data have been made public.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management Reporting Guidance
B11		X				Compared to previous years, the increase or decrease of environmental indicators for the report year has been disclosed to the public.	Yapı Kredi disclosed its environmental performance indicators to the public in the performance tables section of its integrated annual report, comparable to the previous four years.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Performance Tables
B12		X				Short- and long-term targets have been determined to reduce their environmental impacts, and the progress of these targets and the targets determined in previous years has been disclosed to the public.	Yapı Kredi shared its short- and long-term targets and the progress of these targets with the public in its integrated annual report in order to reduce its environmental impacts within the scope of both operational and lending activities.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
B13	X					With a responsible and sustainable finance approach, Yapı Kredi has established its strategy in combating the climate crisis and accordingly announced the actions plans to the public through the integrated annual report, CDP Corporate Questionnaire and corporate website. In addition, Bank's reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions originating from its credit portfolio and operations were verified by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTI) in 2024. A net-zero roadmap including sector-focused reduction strategies was developed to achieve these targets through studies conducted across the Bank. Studies on the implementation of this roadmap in lending processes are ongoing.	<p><b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Trends, Their Implication for the Sector and Yapı Kredi's Response – Climate Change Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management</p> <p><b>2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainability-reports/2025/ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainability-reports/2025/ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Corporate Website - The Net Zero Approach:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/The-Net-Zero-Approach/852/2535/0">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/sustainability/detail/The-Net-Zero-Approach/852/2535/0</a></p>
B14	X					In order to identify, prevent or minimize the environmental and social risks of projects and investments to be financed by Yapı Kredi, the ESRA (Environmental and Social Risk Assessment) System has been implemented based on national legislation and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Performance Standards since 2017. Details regarding the ESRA System are disclosed to the public in the integrated annual report and Yapı Kredi Environmental and Social Policy.	<p><b>2025 Integrated Annual Report:</b> Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management Innovative Banking United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking Progress Statement</p> <p><b>Yapı Kredi Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_environmental_and_social_policy.pdf?v2">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_environmental_and_social_policy.pdf?v2</a></p>
	X					Yapı Kredi aims to act responsibly in purchasing processes and to extend the principle of creating sustainable value throughout the entire supply chain. In this context, it has been implementing the Responsible Procurement Policy since 2016.	<p><b>Yapı Kredi Responsible Procurement Policy:</b> <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_responsible_procurement_policy.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_responsible_procurement_policy.pdf</a></p>

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
B15	X					The environmental benefits/benefits and cost savings of initiatives and projects aimed at reducing environmental impacts have been disclosed to the public.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management
B16	X					Energy consumption (natural gas, diesel, gasoline, LPG, coal, electricity, heating, cooling, etc.) data are publicly disclosed as Scope-1 and Scope-2.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Performance Tables
B17	X					Public disclosure was made about the electricity, heat, steam and cooling produced in the reporting year.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management Performance Tables
B18	X					Studies on increasing the use of renewable energy and the transition to zero or low carbon electricity have been made and publicly announced.	Yapı Kredi achieved its target of using 100% renewable energy in 2025 and provided 100% of its electricity consumption from renewable energy sources.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management
B19	X					Renewable energy production and usage data is publicly disclosed.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management Performance Tables
B20	X					Energy efficiency projects have been carried out and the amount of energy consumption and emission reduction achieved through energy efficiency projects has been disclosed to the public.	Yapı Kredi has achieved energy savings with projects such as Gradual LED Transformation and Corridor Closure. In addition, it has been awarded the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) platinum certificate for the Banking Base Buildings.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management Performance Tables
B21	X					Water consumption, if any, amounts of water drawn, recycled and discharged from underground or above ground, its sources and procedures have been disclosed to the public.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Performance Tables
B22	X					It has been publicly disclosed whether its operations or activities are included in any carbon pricing system (Emissions Trading System, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax).	Yapı Kredi's operations and activities are not included any carbon pricing system.  2024 TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainability-reports/2024/ykb-tsrs-compliant-sustainability-report-2024.pdf?v2">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/sustainability-reports/2024/ykb-tsrs-compliant-sustainability-report-2024.pdf?v2</a>
B23	X					Information on carbon credits accumulated or purchased during the reporting period has been disclosed to the public.	Yapı Kredi purchased carbon credits via Gold Standard Carbon Neutral Certificates and IREC (International Renewable Energy Certificate) in 2025 and publicly disclosed in its integrated annual report.  2025 Integrated Annual Report: Environmental Impact Management

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
B24					X	Carbon pricing is not applied within the partnership.	
B25	X						<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management Performance Tables</p> <p>2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/tr/images/pdf/surdurebilirlik-raporlari/2025/ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf">www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/tr/images/pdf/surdurebilirlik-raporlari/2025/ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf</a></p>
<b>C. Social Principles</b>							
<b>C1. Human Rights and Employee Rights</b>							
C1.1	X					Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement has been implemented since 2016 and is shared publicly on the corporate website. In 2023, the Bank reviewed the statement and updated it after evaluations.	<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Risk Management - Human Rights Risks Independent Assurance Statement</p> <p>Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf</a></p>
C1.2	X						<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Being Here</p> <p>Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf</a></p>

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
<b>C1. Human Rights and Employee Rights</b>							
C1.3	X					Measures taken along the value chain regarding the observance of certain economic, environmental, social factors (low-income groups, women, etc.) or minority rights/ equality of opportunity have been publicly disclosed.	<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Risk Management - Human Rights Risks</p> <p>Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf</a></p> <p>Yapı Kredi Responsible Procurement Policy: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_responsible_procurement_policy.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_responsible_procurement_policy.pdf</a></p>
C1.4	X					Developments regarding preventive and corrective practices against discrimination, inequality, human rights violations, forced and child labor were disclosed to the public.	<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Risk Management - Human Rights Risks</p> <p>Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf</a></p> <p>Yapı Kredi Code of Ethics and Business Conduct: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2021/YKB_Code_of_Ethics_and_Business_Conduct.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2021/YKB_Code_of_Ethics_and_Business_Conduct.pdf</a></p>
C1.5	X					Investment in employees (education, development policies), compensation, fringe benefits, right to unionize, work/life balance solutions and talent management are included in the employee rights policy.	<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Being a Yapı Kredi Member</p> <p>Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf</a></p>
C1.5	X					Dispute resolution processes have been determined by establishing mechanisms for employee complaints and resolution of disputes.	<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Ethics and Compliance</p> <p>Yapı Kredi Human Rights Statement: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/yk_human_rights_statement.pdf</a></p> <p>Yapı Kredi Code of Ethics and Business Conduct: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2021/YKB_Code_of_Ethics_and_Business_Conduct.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2021/YKB_Code_of_Ethics_and_Business_Conduct.pdf</a></p> <p>Yapı Kredi Whistleblowing Policy: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/Yapi_Kredi_Whistleblowing_Policy.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/Yapi_Kredi_Whistleblowing_Policy.pdf</a></p>
C1.5	X					Activities carried out within the reported period to ensure employee satisfaction were disclosed to the public.	<p>2025 Integrated Annual Report: Being a Yapı Kredi Member Performance Tables</p>

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
<b>C1. Human Rights and Employee Rights</b>							
C1.6	Occupational health and safety policies have been established and disclosed to the public.	X					Yapı Kredi Occupational Health and Safety Policy: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_occupational_health_and_safety_policy.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2020/yk_occupational_health_and_safety_policy.pdf</a>
	Measures taken to prevent occupational accidents and protect health and accident statistics have been disclosed to the public.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Occupational Health and Safety Performance Tables
C1.7	Personal data protection and data security policies have been established and disclosed to the public.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Protection and Processing of Personal Data  Yapı Kredi Corporate Policy on Protection and Processing of Personal Data: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/ethical-principles-and-policies/Personal_Data_Protection_and_Processing_Policy-Corporate.pdf?v2">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/ethical-principles-and-policies/Personal_Data_Protection_and_Processing_Policy-Corporate.pdf?v2</a>
C1.8	Ethics policy is established and disclosed to the public.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Ethics and Compliance  Yapı Kredi Code of Ethics and Business Conduct: <a href="https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2021/YKB_Code_of_Ethics_and_Business_Conduct.pdf">https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/codeofethicsandpolicies/2021/YKB_Code_of_Ethics_and_Business_Conduct.pdf</a>
C1.9	Explains its work on social investment, social responsibility, financial inclusion and access to finance.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Contribution to the Society United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking Progress Statement
C1.10	Information meetings and training programs were organized for employees on ESG policies and practices.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Sustainability Management Ethics and Compliance Risk Management Responsible and Sustainable Finance Environmental Impact Management Performance Tables

PRINCIPLES	COMPLIANCE STATUS					EXPLANATION	RELATED REPORT/LINKS
	Yes	Partial	No	Not Applicable	Irrelevant		
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>							
<b>C2. Stakeholders, International Standards and Initiatives</b>							
C2.1	The customer satisfaction policy regarding the management and resolution of customer complaints has been prepared and disclosed to the public.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Customer Experience  Yapı Kredi Customer Satisfaction Policy: <a href="https://www.yapikredi.com.tr/en/we-are-here-for-you/customer-satisfaction-approach">https://www.yapikredi.com.tr/en/we-are-here-for-you/customer-satisfaction-approach</a>
C2.2	Information about the communication with stakeholders (which stakeholder, subject and frequency) is publicly disclosed.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Stakeholders Relations
C2.3	International reporting standards adopted in reporting are explained.	X				Yapı Kredi is adopted national and international reporting standards such as, Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards, Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).	2025 Integrated Annual Report: About the Report GRI Content Index
C2.4	Principles adopted, signatory or member international organizations, committees and principles regarding sustainability have been disclosed to the public.	X				Yapı Kredi has been a signatory and supporter of principles related to sustainability, such as United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), United Nations Responsible Banking Principles (UNPRB), International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green/Sustainable Bond Principles, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Finance for Biodiversity Pledge, Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA).	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Sustainability Management Stakeholder Relations Treasury Management United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking Progress Statement UN Global Compact and WEPs Disclosure
C2.5	Improvements have been made and studies have been carried out in order to be included in the BIST Sustainability Indices and/or international index providers.	X				Yapı Kredi is included in the indices, such as BIST Sustainability Index, FTSE4Good, MSCI ESG Index.	2025 Integrated Annual Report: Sustainability Management
<b>D. Corporate Governance Principles</b>							
D1	Opinions of stakeholders were sought in the determination of measures and strategies in the field of sustainability.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Corporate Governance Compliance Report Corporate Governance Information Form
D2	Social responsibility projects, awareness activities and trainings have been carried out to raise awareness about the issue of sustainability and its importance.	X					2025 Integrated Annual Report: Sustainability Management Contribution to the Society

# Legal Disclosures

## Affiliated Company Report:

According to Article 199 of the Turkish Commercial Code No.6102, which came into effect in July 2012, Yapı Kredi's Board of Directors are liable to prepare a report regarding relations with the controlling company and its affiliated companies and to indicate the conclusion part of mentioned report in its annual report. Necessary explanations regarding transactions made by Yapı Kredi with related parties can be found in Section five Note 7 of the publicly announced Consolidated Financial Report.

In the report prepared by Yapı Kredi's Board of Directors on 18 February 2026, it states; "It is concluded that in all transactions made by Yapı Kredi with the controlling company and the companies affiliated to the controlling company in 2025, according to situations and conditions known to us and prevailing at the time the related transaction was made or related measure were taken or refrained from being taken, an appropriate consideration for each transaction has been provided and there is no measure taken or refrained from being taken, which may cause the company to suffer losses and that in this context, there is no transaction or measure which may require balancing.

## The information on amendments in the legislation which may significantly affect the activities of the corporation:

The Bank continues its activities within the framework of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, the Central Bank of Turkey, the Capital Markets Board and the Ministry of Commerce regulations, and there were some changes in these regulations in 2025, and the necessary actions have been taken to ensure full compliance.

## The information on significant lawsuits filed against the corporation and the possible results thereof:

There is no significant lawsuits filed against the Bank

## The information on conflicts of interest with organizations with whom the Company obtains investment consultancy and rating services and measures taken by the Company to prevent such conflicts of interest:

There were no incidents that may cause any conflicts of interest with organizations with whom the Bank obtains investment consultancy and rating services.

## Information on the cross ownership subsidiaries that the direct contribution to the capital exceeds 5% if any:

There is no cross-ownership.

## Information about changes to the articles of association during the reporting period:

There were made no changes to the Bank's Articles of Association in 2025.

## Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held during the year, if any:

An Extraordinary General Assembly meeting was not held during the year.

# Independence Declaration

I hereby declare that I am candidate to serve as an "independent member" at the Board of Directors of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Company) in accordance with the criteria set forth in the legislation, articles of association and Corporate Governance Communiqué of the Capital Markets Board, and in this framework;

a) There is no employment relationship with respect to any executive position that covers important duties and responsibilities, no more than 5% of the capital or voting rights or preferential shares are held jointly or individually, or no significant commercial relationship has been established in the last five years between the Company, or partnerships over which the Company has management control or exercises substantial influence, or shareholders who hold the management control of, or who exercise significant influence on, the Company and the legal entities which hold the management control of such shareholders, and me, my spouse, my relatives by blood and marriage up to the second degree;

b) I have not been a shareholder (5% and above), worked in an executive position that included important duties and responsibilities, or served as a member of the board of directors in any company from which the Company has purchased or to which the Company has sold services or products to a significant extent during such periods when such services or products were purchased or sold in the framework of agreements regarding company audit (including tax audit, legal audit, internal audit), rating and consulting, within the last five years;

c) I have the professional education, knowledge and experience to carry out properly the duties that I shall undertake as an independent member of the board of directors;

ç) I shall not work on a full-time basis in any public entity and institution except as a lecturer after I am elected a member in accordance with the legislation;

d) I am considered to be a resident of Turkey in accordance with the Income Tax Code (ITC) dated 31/12/1960 and number 193;

e) I possess strong ethic standards, professional reputation and experience to make positive contributions to the Company's activities, to preserve my impartiality in any conflict of interest between the company and its shareholders, and to decide independently taking into account the interests of the beneficiaries;

f) I can spare time for the Company's affairs to such extent that I can follow up the operation of the Company activities and meet my obligations properly;

g) I have not been serving as an independent board member in more than three companies in which the Company or shareholders possessing the management control of the Company have the management control, and in total, in more than five companies that are traded on the stock exchange;

ğ) I have not been registered and announced in the name of a legal entity that has been elected as a member of the board of directors.

Virma Sökmen

# Statement of Responsibility

## STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY SUBMITTED AS PER ARTICLE 9 OF COMMUNIQUE NO. II-14.1. ON PRINCIPLES REGARDING FINANCIAL REPORTING IN CAPITAL MARKETS BY CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD

The Integrated activity report with for 2025 issued by the our Bank in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code and “Communique No. II-14.1 on Principles regarding Financial Reporting in Capital Markets” of the Capital Markets Board (“Communique”) and made subject to the independent audit by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., has been herein attached.

We hereby declare that, as per the CMB regulations, the Integrated activity report including Corporate Governance Compliance Report, Corporate Governance Information Form and CMB Sustainability Principles Compliance Report of the our Bank has been:

- reviewed by us,
- based on our knowledge within the scope of our duties and responsibilities in the our Bank, does not contain any misleading statements with regards to important matters or does not contain any missing information that would be interpreted as misleading as of the date of statement,
- based on our knowledge within the scope of our duties and responsibilities in the our Bank, it fairly reflects the development and performance of the business and along with those within the scope of consolidation, the financial status as well as the significant risks and uncertainties faced with

and we assume liability for this statement. (February 18, 2026)

Yours sincerely,



**GÖKHAN ERÜN**  
Executive Director and CEO



**NEVİN İMAMOĞLU İPEK**  
Audit Committee Member



**AHMET ÇİMENOĞLU**  
Chairperson of the Audit Committee



**DEMİR KARAASLAN**  
Chief Financial Officer

# Dividend Distribution Policy

The Dividend Distribution Policy of the Bank, approved at the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on March 20, 2018, is as follows: “Principles regarding the Bank’s dividend distribution are set out in detail in the Bank’s Articles of Association. In this respect, taking into consideration the Bank’s growth targets as well as its financing requirements and the opinion of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, the General Assembly is authorized to pass resolutions on whether the dividend distribution shall be in cash or in the form of capital increase, whereupon bonus shares will be issued to shareholders or if part of the distribution shall be in cash and part in the form of capital increase. As per the Articles of Association, the General Assembly may decide to transfer a portion or all of the distributable profit to retained earnings or extraordinary reserves. It is expected to distribute dividend within a month following the General Assembly Meeting at the latest, and the General Assembly decides on the

date of the dividend distribution. In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Bank, the General Assembly may resolve to pay advances on profit share to shareholders as per the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and the Capital Market Board and related laws and regulations. In case of interest and dividend payments are canceled for the debt securities which included in the calculation of equity issued in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency on the Equity of Banks, dividend payments may not be made to the shareholders in relation to the relevant year. It is envisaged that the Dividend Distribution Policy of the Bank will be set out in a way to ensure the realization of long-term growth plans. This Policy is subject to revision by the Board of Directors to be submitted for the approval of General Assembly whenever necessary, taking into consideration the domestic and international economic conditions and the projects and financial condition on the agenda.

# Note on 2025 Net Profit

Pursuant to the decision of the Bank's Board of Directors dated 13.02.2026; within the framework of the Banking Law, the Capital Markets Law and related regulations, Article 20 of the Bank's Articles of Association, and the Profit Distribution Policy, and taking into consideration the Bank's growth targets within the sector, its long-term strategy, and national and international economic developments:

From the Bank's net profit for the period amounting to TRY 47,090,150,775.88, as stated in the non-consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), it has been resolved not to allocate the 5% general legal reserve required under Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code, since the existing general legal reserve as of 31.12.2025 has already reached the 20% limit of the Bank's capital.

From the net distributable profit for the period amounting to TRY 47,090,150,775.88,

- TRY 238,931,551.33 arising from real estate and subsidiary sale gains will be allocated as a special reserve in accordance with Article 5/1(e) of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, and
- TRY 38,163,782.86 will be allocated as a special reserve pursuant to Article 3/14 of the Law No. 5746 on Supporting Research, Development and Design Activities.

Accordingly, a total of TRY 277,095,334.19 will be set aside as special reserves, and the remaining TRY 46,813,055,441.69 will be transferred to extraordinary reserves.

The Profit Distribution Table for 2025 reflecting this proposal will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. 2025 Profit Distribution Table (TL)		
1.	Paid-in Capital	8.447.051.284,00
2.	Legal Reserves (per Legal Book)	3.473.904.487,54
Information on whether Articles of Association has any privilege regarding profit distribution		None
		Per legal book
3	Gross Profit	59.976.430.542,88
4	Reserve for Taxes ( - )	12.886.279.767,00
5	Net Profit ( = )	47.090.150.775,88
6	Prior Years' Losses ( - )	0
7	Legal Reserves ( - )	0
8	<b>NET DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT ( = )</b>	<b>47.090.150.775,88</b>
9	Donations made during the year ( + )	
10	<b>Net distributable profit including donations</b>	
11		
	1st dividend to shareholders	0
	-Cash	0
	-Bonus shares	0
	-Total	0
12	Dividend to shareholders which possess preferred shares	0
13	Dividend to Members of Board of Directors and employees etc.	0
14	Dividend to shareholders which possess redeemed shares	0
15	2nd dividend to shareholders	0
16	Legal Reserves	0
17	Statutory Reserves	0
18	Special Reserves	277.095.334,19
19	<b>EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES</b>	<b>46.813.055.441,69</b>
20	Other sources which are accepted as distributable	0

DIVIDEND RATIO TABLE						
	GROUP	TOTAL DIVIDEND AMOUNT		TOTAL DIVIDEND AMOUNT/NET DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT	DIVIDEND TO 1 TL NOMINAL VALUE SHARE	
		CASH (TL)	BONUS (TL)	RATIO (%)	AMOUNT (TL)	RATIO (%)
GROSS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Independent Auditor's Report on The Annual Report of the Board of Directors

## (CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH) INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the General Assembly of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### 1) Opinion

We have audited the annual report of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as "the Group") for the period of January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information provided in the annual report of the Board of Directors and the discussions made by the Board of Directors on the situation of the Group are presented fairly and consistent, in all material respects, with the audited full set consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and the information we obtained during the audit.

### 2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with "Regulation on Independent Audit of the Banks" ("BRSA Audit Regulation"), which was published in the Official Gazette No. 29314 dated April 2, 2015, published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and Independent Auditing Standards (InAS) which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye (POA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (Code of Ethics) issued by the POA, as applicable to audits of consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements included in other regulations that are relevant to the audits of the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### 3) Our Auditor's Opinion on the Full Set Consolidated and Unconsolidated Financial Statements

We have expressed unqualified opinions in our auditor's reports dated February 5, 2026, on the full set unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and the Group for the period of January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025.

### 4) The Responsibility of the Board of Directors on the Annual Report

In accordance with Articles 514 and 516 of the Turkish Commercial Code 6102 ("TCC") and communique on 'Principles and procedures set out by the regulations on preparation and issuance of annual reports of Banks', the management of the Group is responsible for the following items:

- a) Preparation of the annual report within the first three months following the balance sheet date and submission of the annual report to the general assembly.
- b) Preparation and fair presentation of the annual report; reflecting the operations of the Group for the year, along with its financial position in a correct, complete, straightforward, true and honest manner. In this report, the financial position is assessed according to the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements. The development of the Group and the potential risks to be encountered are also noted in the report. The evaluation of the Board of Directors is also included in this report.
- c) The annual report also includes the matters below:
  - Subsequent events occurred after the end of the fiscal year which have significance,
  - The research and development activities of the Group,
  - Financial benefits such as salaries and bonuses paid to the Board members and to those charged governance, allowances, travel, accommodation and representation expenses, financial aids and aids in kind, insurances and similar deposits.
  - Other matters prescribed in the communique on 'Principles and procedures set out by the regulations on preparation and issuance of annual reports of Banks' published in official gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006.

When preparing the annual report, the Board of Directors takes into account the secondary legislative arrangements published by the Ministry of Trade and related institutions.

### 5) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Report

Our aim is to express an opinion, based on the independent audit we have performed on the annual report in accordance with provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code and the Communique on 'Principles and procedures set out by the regulations on preparation and issuance of annual reports of Banks' published in official gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by BRSA, circulars, interpretations published by BRSA and "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation" which includes the provisions of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for the matters which are not regulated by these regulations, on whether the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information provided in this annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are presented fairly and consistent with the Group's and the Bank's audited consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and to prepare a report including our opinion.

The independent audit we have performed is conducted in accordance with InAS and BRSA Independent Audit Regulation. These standards require compliance with ethical provisions and the independent audit to be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information provided in the annual report and the discussions of the Board of Directors are free from material misstatement and consistent with the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Emre Çelik.

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM  
Partner

18 February 2026  
İstanbul, Türkiye

Yapı Kredi 2025 Integrated Annual Report

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with its strong  
technology team

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### Publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements and related disclosures at December 31, 2025 together with independent auditor's report

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report originally issued in Turkish)

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

#### Independent Auditors' Report on Audit of Unconsolidated Financial Statements

To the General Assembly of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### *Opinion*

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

In our opinion the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and unconsolidated financial performance and unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

Our audit was conducted in accordance with "Regulation on independent audit of the Banks" published in the Official Gazette no.29314 dated April 2, 2015, by BRSA (BRSA Independent Audit Regulation) and Independent Auditing Standards ("ISA") which are the part of Turkish Auditing Standards issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with of Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) published by POA and have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
<p><b>Financial impact of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard and recognition of measurement and impairment on financial assets and related important disclosures</b></p> <p>As presented in Section 3, disclosure 8, the Bank recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of on and off-balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements</li> <li>- There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9</li> <li>- The classification of the financial assets is based on the Bank’s business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and significant judgment is used on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments</li> <li>- Policies implemented by the Bank management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices</li> <li>- Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex</li> <li>- Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive</li> <li>- Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures included among others include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Bank’s past experience, local and global practices</li> <li>- Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists</li> <li>- Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices</li> <li>- Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Bank’s Business model</li> <li>- Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Bank’s past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations</li> <li>- Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation.</li> <li>- Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis</li> <li>- Evaluating the necessity, accuracy and estimates used for post-model adjustment process</li> <li>- Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.</li> </ul>

Pension Fund Obligations	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
<p>Employees of the Bank are members of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Mensupları Yardım ve Emekli Sandığı (“the Fund”), which is established in accordance with the temporary Article 20 of the Social Security Act No. 506 and related regulations. The Fund is a separate legal entity and foundation recognized by an official decree, providing all qualified employees with pension and post-retirement benefits. As disclosed in the “Section Three Note 16.2 to the financial statements, Banks will transfer their pension fund to the Social Security Institution and the authority of the “Council of Ministers” on the determination of the mentioned transfer date is changed as “President” in the Decree Law No. 703 published in the Official Gazette numbered 30473 and dated July 9, 2018.</p> <p>As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's transferrable liabilities are calculated by an independent actuary using the actuarial assumptions regulated by Law, and in accordance with the Decision of the Council of Ministers announced in the Official Gazette dated 15 December 2006 and No.26377.</p> <p>Considering the subjectivity of key judgements and assumptions used in the calculation of transfer obligations, together with the potential effects of possible changes in these assumptions, as well as the uncertainty around the transfer date and the effects on the transfer calculation given the fact that the technical interest rate is prescribed under the law, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>It has been addressed whether there have been any significant changes in regulations governing pension liabilities, employee benefits plans during the period, that could lead to adjust the valuation of employee benefits. Support from actuarial auditor of another entity who is in the same audit network within our firm, has been taken to assess the appropriateness of the actuarial assumptions and calculations performed by the external actuary.</p> <p>Furthermore, the accuracy and adequacy of the footnotes in the unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank have been evaluated.</p>

### ***Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements***

Bank management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements***

In an independent audit, the responsibilities of us as independent auditors are:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with BRSA Independent Audit Regulation and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with BRSA Independent Audit Regulation and ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control).
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the unconsolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with government with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### ***Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements***

- 1) In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank's bookkeeping activities and financial statements for the period January 1 – December 31, 2025, are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Bank's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 2) In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The engagement partner who supervised and concluded this independent auditor's report is Emre Çelik.

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM  
Partner

February 5, 2026  
Istanbul, Türkiye

**Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish**

**THE UNCONSOLIDATED YEAR END FINANCIAL REPORT OF  
YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI A.Ş. AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

**Address** :Yapı Kredi Plaza D Blok  
Levent 34330 İstanbul  
**Telephone** :0212 339 70 00  
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**Website** :www.yapikredi.com.tr  
**E-mail** :financialreports@yapikredi.com.tr

The unconsolidated financial report for the year end which is prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué Related to Publicly Announced Financial Statements of Banks and Explanations and Notes Related to these Financial Statements” as regulated by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency includes the following sections.

- **GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANK**
- **UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK**
- **EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED IN THE RELATED PERIOD**
- **INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK**
- **EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
- **OTHER EXPLANATIONS**
- **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements for the year end and notes to these financial statements which are expressed, in **thousands of Turkish Lira** (unless otherwise stated), have been presented based on the accounting books of the Bank prepared in accordance with the Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding Banks’ Accounting Applications and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and related appendices and interpretations of these, and have been independently audited and are presented enclosed.

**Y. Ali KOÇ** **Gökhan ERÜN** **Demir KARAASLAN** **Barış SAVUR**  
**Chairman of the** **Executive Director and** **Chief Financial Officer** **Financial Reporting and**  
**Board of Directors** **CEO** **Accounting Executive Vice President**

**Dr. Ahmet ÇİMENOĞLU** **Nevin İPEK**  
**Chairman of the Audit** **Member of the Audit**  
**Committee** **Committee**

Contact information of the personnel in charge of the addressing of questions about this financial report:  
**Name-Surname / Title** : Cengiz TİMURÖĞLU / Balance Sheet Management and Financial Analysis Manager  
**Telephone** : 0212 339 77 67  
**Fax** : 0212 339 61 05

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(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### Section one

#### General Information

#### 1. History of the Bank including its incorporation date, initial legal status and amendments to legal status, if any:

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank" or "Yapı Kredi"), was established and started operations on September 9, 1944 with the permission of the Council of Ministers No. 3/6710 as a private capital commercial bank authorised to perform all banking, economic, financial and commercial activities which are allowed by the laws of the Turkish Republic. The statute of the Bank has not changed since its incorporation.

#### 2. Explanations about the Bank's capital structure, shareholders holding directly or indirectly, collectively or individually, the management and controlling power and changes in current year, if any and explanations on the controlling group of the Bank:

Bank's publicly traded shares are traded on the Borsa Istanbul ("BIST") since 1987. As of December 31, 2025, 38,83% of the shares of the Bank are publicly traded (December 31, 2024 - 38,83%). 40,95% of the shares out of the remaining 61,17% is owned by Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş. ("KFS") which is owned by Koç Group, 20,22% is owned by Koç Holding A.Ş.

KFS was established on March 16, 2001 to combine Koç Group finance companies under one organisation and it became the main shareholder of Koçbank in 2002. On October 22, 2002, Koç Group established a strategic partnership with UniCredit Group ("UCG") over KFS.

In 2005, the Bank's shares that were owned by Çukurova Group Companies and the Saving Deposits Insurance Fund ("SDIF") were purchased by Koçbank. In 2006, Koçbank purchased additional shares of the Bank from BIST and an investment fund and, during the same year, all rights, receivables, debts and liabilities of Koçbank were transferred to the Bank pursuant the merger of the two banks. As a result of the merger and the share transfer procedures in 2007 and of a capital increase by TL 920 million in 2008, KFS shares in the Bank increased to 81,80%. KFS shares increased to 81,90% with the capital increase by TL 4,1 billion in 2018.

As of November 30, 2019, Koç Group and UCG have reached a deal to exchange their shares in the Bank and KFS.

Accordingly all the shares of KFS, which was a joint venture, were transferred to Koç Group. Besides, after the shares were transferred, KFS held 40,95%, UCG held 31,93% directly and Koç Group held a total of 49,99% directly and indirectly of the Bank shares and became controlling shareholder.

In addition, as of February 6, 2020, UniCredit also announced the placement of an 11,93% shares in Bank to institutional investors. The transaction has been completed on February 13, 2020. As a result UCG held directly 20,00% of the Bank shares.

In year 2021, UCG completed the sale of 2,00% shares in stock market and for the sale of remaining 18,00% shares UCG came to an agreement with Koç Group as per the Share Sale and Purchase Agreement relating to the sale of the Bank publicly disclosed as of November 30, 2019. Accordingly, it has been announced that Koç Group used its right of first offer for the sale of the Bank shares which were planned to be sold by UCG on November 9, 2021. The sale of the relevant shares was completed on April 1, 2022, and Koç Holding A.Ş.'s share ratio increased from 9,02% to 27,02%.

As of July 28, 2023, Koç Holding A.Ş sold its 6,81% share in the Bank to institutional investors through off-exchange sale. After the sale, shareholding of Koç Holding A.Ş in the Bank decreased to 20,22%.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 3. Explanations regarding the board of directors, members of the audit committee, Chief Executive Officer and executive vice presidents, and their areas of responsibility and shares if any:

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's Board of Directors, Members of the Audit Committee, General Manager and Assistant General Managers are as follows.

#### Board of Directors Members:

Name	Responsibility
Y. Ali KOÇ	Chairman
Levent ÇAKIROĞLU	Vice Chairman
Gökhan ERÜN	Executive Director and CEO
A. Ümit TAFTALI	Member
Ahmet ÇİMENOĞLU	Independent Member
Ahmet Fadıl ASHABOĞLU	Member
Nevin İPEK	Independent Member
Polat ŞEN	Member
Virma SÖKMEN	Independent Member

#### Audit Committee Members:

Name	Responsibility
Ahmet ÇİMENOĞLU	Chairman
Nevin İPEK	Member

#### General Manager:

Name	Responsibility
Gökhan ERÜN	Executive Director and CEO

#### Assistant General Managers:

Name	Responsibility
Abdullah GEÇER	Internal Audit
Akif Cahit ERDOĞAN	Commercial and SME Banking Management
Demir KARAASLAN	Financial Planning and Administration
Hakan KAYA	Chief Legal Officer
Mehmed Erendiz Kürşad KETECİ	Strategy Management
Mehmet Erkan AKBULUT	Corporate Banking
Mehmet Erkan ÖZDEMİR	Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management / Consumer Relations Coordination Officer
Nursezil KÜÇÜK KOÇAK	Credits
Özden ÖNALDI	Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services
Saruhan YÜCEL	Treasury Management
Serkan ÜLGEN	Retail Banking
Uğur Gökhan ÖZDİNÇ	Technology, Data and Process Management
Yakup DOĞAN	Limitless Banking

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

##### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 4. Information on the individual and corporate shareholders having control shares of the Bank:

Name/Commercial title	Share amounts (nominal)	Share percentage (%)	Paid-in capital (nominal)	Unpaid portion
Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş.	3.459.065.642,23	40,95	3.459.065.642,23	-
Koç Holding A.Ş.	1.707.666.574,00	20,22	1.707.666.574,00	-

Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş. is managed of Koç Group, and Temel Ticaret ve Yatırım A.Ş.

#### 5. Summary information on the Bank's activities and service types:

The Bank's activities summarized from the section 3 of the articles of association are as follows.

The Bank's purpose and subject matter, in accordance with the Banking Law, regulations and existing laws, include;

- The execution of all banking activities,
- The execution of all economic and financial activities which are allowed by the regulation,
- The execution of the representation, attorney and agency activities related to the subjects written above,
- The purchase and sale of share certificates, bonds and all the capital market instruments, in accordance with Capital Market Law and regulations.

In case of necessity for performing activities which are useful and required but that are not specified in the articles of association, a Board of Directors' proposal is to be presented to the General Assembly. With the approval of the General Assembly the proposal becomes applicable, subject to the approvals required by law.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has 739 branches operating in Türkiye and 1 branch in overseas (December 31, 2024 - 771 branches operating in Türkiye, 1 branch in overseas).

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has 14.637 employees (December 31, 2024 - 14.402 employees).

#### 6. Differences between the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and Turkish Accounting Standards and short explanation about the entities subject to full consolidation or proportional consolidation and entities which are deducted from equity or entities which are not included in these three methods:

According to Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and Turkish Accounting Standards, Banque de Commerce et de Placements SA, one of the associates of the Bank is consolidated through "Equity Method" in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş., on which the Bank has indirect participation, is also consolidated through "Equity Method" in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Yapı Kredi Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık Tic. ve San. A.Ş., Enternasyonal Turizm Yatırım A.Ş., Yapı Kredi Teknoloji A.Ş. and Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş., which are subsidiaries, and Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., which is an associate of the Bank are not consolidated into the Bank's consolidated financial statements in accordance with Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements since these entities are not financial institutions.

All other subsidiaries are fully consolidated.

#### 7. The existing or potential, actual or legal obstacles on the immediate transfer of shareholder's equity between the Bank and its subsidiaries or reimbursement of liabilities:

None.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

##### Unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### Section two - Unconsolidated financial statements

#### 1. Balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position)

ASSET	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)			Prior Period (31/12/2024)		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>405.526.757</b>	<b>317.414.632</b>	<b>722.941.389</b>	<b>321.007.800</b>	<b>241.235.488</b>	<b>562.243.288</b>
<b>I.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>234.672.454</b>	<b>275.669.122</b>	<b>510.341.576</b>	<b>210.258.463</b>	<b>200.787.984</b>	<b>411.046.447</b>
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with Central Bank		234.633.824	251.402.854	486.036.678	210.221.223	177.642.256	387.863.479
1.1.2 Banks	1.4.1	90.049	24.333.750	24.423.799	83.265	23.239.898	23.323.163
1.1.3 Money Markets Receivables	1.4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)		51.419	67.482	118.901	46.025	94.170	140.195
<b>I.2 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.242.709</b>	<b>2.671.441</b>	<b>3.914.150</b>	<b>303.506</b>	<b>3.421.276</b>	<b>3.724.782</b>
1.2.1 Government debt securities		-	290.336	290.336	-	292.948	292.948
1.2.2 Share certificates		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3 Other financial assets		1.242.709	2.381.105	3.623.814	303.506	3.128.328	3.431.834
<b>I.3 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>1.5.1.6</b>	<b>162.560.207</b>	<b>29.011.797</b>	<b>191.572.004</b>	<b>104.269.273</b>	<b>26.886.074</b>	<b>131.155.347</b>
1.3.1 Government debt securities		162.376.823	28.953.402	191.330.225	104.125.343	26.869.235	130.994.578
1.3.2 Share certificates		175.409	58.395	233.804	138.305	16.839	155.144
1.3.3 Other financial assets		7.975	-	7.975	5.625	-	5.625
<b>I.4 Derivative Financial Assets</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.051.387</b>	<b>10.062.272</b>	<b>17.113.659</b>	<b>6.176.588</b>	<b>10.140.154</b>	<b>16.316.712</b>
1.4.1 Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		7.017.045	8.582.800	15.599.845	5.677.426	8.298.640	13.976.066
1.4.2 Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		34.342	1.479.472	1.513.814	499.132	1.841.514	2.340.646
<b>II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)</b>		<b>1.443.984.139</b>	<b>663.830.163</b>	<b>2.107.814.302</b>	<b>1.086.934.266</b>	<b>483.781.675</b>	<b>1.570.715.941</b>
<b>2.1 Loans</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.236.589.153</b>	<b>547.509.529</b>	<b>1.784.098.682</b>	<b>870.334.720</b>	<b>375.025.054</b>	<b>1.245.359.774</b>
<b>2.2 Receivables From Leasing Transactions (Net)</b>	<b>1.12</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2.3 Factoring Receivables</b>		<b>817.030</b>	-	<b>817.030</b>	<b>1.176.371</b>	<b>8.837</b>	<b>1.185.208</b>
<b>2.4 Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>259.871.383</b>	<b>132.150.263</b>	<b>392.021.646</b>	<b>250.223.533</b>	<b>121.049.444</b>	<b>371.272.977</b>
2.4.1 Government debt securities		258.340.136	132.150.263	390.490.399	241.778.828	121.049.444	362.828.272
2.4.2 Other financial assets		1.531.247	-	1.531.247	8.444.705	-	8.444.705
<b>2.5 Expected Credit Losses (-)</b>		<b>53.293.427</b>	<b>15.829.629</b>	<b>69.123.056</b>	<b>34.800.358</b>	<b>12.301.660</b>	<b>47.102.018</b>
<b>III. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>2.218.092</b>	-	<b>2.218.092</b>	<b>560.098</b>	-	<b>560.098</b>
3.1 Held for Sale Purposes		2.218.092	-	2.218.092	560.098	-	560.098
3.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>		<b>32.066.546</b>	<b>52.011.330</b>	<b>84.077.876</b>	<b>20.606.431</b>	<b>34.718.930</b>	<b>55.325.361</b>
<b>4.1 Investments in Associates (Net)</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>239.256</b>	<b>11.330.021</b>	<b>11.569.277</b>	<b>38.446</b>	<b>7.820.018</b>	<b>7.858.464</b>
4.1.1 Consolidated based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Unconsolidated		239.256	11.330.021	11.569.277	38.446	7.820.018	7.858.464
<b>4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>31.827.290</b>	<b>40.681.309</b>	<b>72.508.599</b>	<b>20.567.985</b>	<b>26.898.912</b>	<b>47.466.897</b>
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		31.169.974	40.681.309	71.851.283	20.535.669	26.898.912	47.434.581
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		657.316	-	657.316	32.316	-	32.316
<b>4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)</b>	<b>1.11</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1 Consolidated based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Unconsolidated		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>43.565.216</b>	-	<b>43.565.216</b>	<b>30.310.339</b>	-	<b>30.310.339</b>
<b>VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>4.582.124</b>	-	<b>4.582.124</b>	<b>2.938.383</b>	-	<b>2.938.383</b>
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Other		4.582.124	-	4.582.124	2.938.383	-	2.938.383
<b>VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>	<b>1.15</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSETS</b>		<b>4.204.985</b>	-	<b>4.204.985</b>	<b>4.228.487</b>	-	<b>4.228.487</b>
<b>IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</b>	<b>1.16</b>	-	-	-	<b>12.814.574</b>	-	<b>12.814.574</b>
<b>X. OTHER ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>149.184.960</b>	<b>53.026.988</b>	<b>202.211.948</b>	<b>91.343.139</b>	<b>50.106.189</b>	<b>141.449.328</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2.085.332.819</b>	<b>1.086.283.113</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>	<b>1.570.743.517</b>	<b>809.842.282</b>	<b>2.380.585.799</b>

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**I. Balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position)**

LIABILITIES	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)			Prior Period (31/12/2024)		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. DEPOSITS</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.062.851.404</b>	<b>720.609.046</b>	<b>1.783.460.450</b>	<b>811.695.215</b>	<b>456.213.214</b>	<b>1.267.908.429</b>
<b>II. BORROWINGS</b>	<b>2.3.1</b>	<b>70.546.430</b>	<b>319.845.910</b>	<b>390.392.340</b>	<b>75.319.886</b>	<b>195.046.079</b>	<b>270.365.965</b>
<b>III. MONEY MARKETS PAYABLES</b>		<b>61.596.317</b>	<b>5.848.911</b>	<b>67.445.228</b>	<b>171.343.982</b>	<b>16.431.455</b>	<b>187.775.437</b>
<b>IV. MARKETABLE SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)</b>	<b>2.3.4</b>	<b>15.043.351</b>	<b>206.794.223</b>	<b>221.837.574</b>	<b>6.402.272</b>	<b>122.908.487</b>	<b>129.310.759</b>
4.1 Bills		-	-	-	6.073.651	51.438.572	57.512.223
4.2 Asset backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Bonds		15.043.351	206.794.223	221.837.574	328.621	71.469.915	71.798.536
<b>V. FUNDS</b>							
5.1 Borrower Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>2.3.3.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65.340.537</b>	<b>65.340.537</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76.955.388</b>	<b>76.955.388</b>
<b>VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14.607.734</b>	<b>5.343.331</b>	<b>19.951.065</b>	<b>13.582.129</b>	<b>5.476.137</b>	<b>19.058.266</b>
7.1 Derivative liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		14.592.566	5.326.367	19.918.933	13.582.129	5.476.137	19.058.266
7.2 Derivative liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		15.168	16.964	32.132	-	-	-
<b>VIII. FACTORING PAYABLES</b>							
<b>IX. LEASE PAYABLES (Net)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.037.094</b>	<b>117.417</b>	<b>7.154.511</b>	<b>5.000.496</b>	<b>75.461</b>	<b>5.075.957</b>
<b>X. PROVISIONS</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>24.473.159</b>	<b>587.618</b>	<b>25.060.777</b>	<b>20.087.100</b>	<b>460.323</b>	<b>20.547.423</b>
10.1 Provisions for Restructuring		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Provisions for Employee Benefits	2.6.1	5.819.672	-	5.819.672	3.800.684	-	3.800.684
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Other Provisions	2.6.3	18.653.487	587.618	19.241.105	16.286.416	460.323	16.746.739
<b>XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>14.193.449</b>	<b>20.222</b>	<b>14.213.671</b>	<b>8.630.281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.630.281</b>
<b>XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES</b>		<b>4.022.619</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.022.619</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>XIII. LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
13.1 Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBT</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.080.653</b>	<b>121.536.440</b>	<b>122.617.093</b>	<b>1.301.664</b>	<b>60.629.934</b>	<b>61.931.598</b>
14.1 Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Other Facilities		1.080.653	121.536.440	122.617.093	1.301.664	60.629.934	61.931.598
<b>XV. OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>180.876.828</b>	<b>13.638.218</b>	<b>194.515.046</b>	<b>129.196.382</b>	<b>11.025.866</b>	<b>140.222.248</b>
<b>XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>216.100.334</b>	<b>39.504.687</b>	<b>255.605.021</b>	<b>167.262.741</b>	<b>25.541.307</b>	<b>192.804.048</b>
16.1 Paid in Capital		8.447.051	-	8.447.051	8.447.051	-	8.447.051
16.2 Capital Reserves		2.368.601	-	2.368.601	2.279.190	-	2.279.190
16.2.1 Share Premium		556.937	-	556.937	556.937	-	556.937
16.2.2 Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3 Other Capital Reserves		1.811.664	-	1.811.664	1.722.253	-	1.722.253
16.3 Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss		13.869.774	521.072	14.390.846	7.355.680	515.728	7.871.408
16.4 Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss		(27.956.626)	38.983.615	11.026.989	(23.543.457)	25.025.579	1.482.122
16.5 Profit Reserves		172.281.383	-	172.281.383	143.707.454	-	143.707.454
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		3.473.904	-	3.473.904	3.473.904	-	3.473.904
16.5.2 Statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		168.778.964	-	168.778.964	140.205.035	-	140.205.035
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		28.515	-	28.515	-	-	-
16.6 Profit or loss		47.090.151	-	47.090.151	29.016.823	-	29.016.823
16.6.1 Prior years' profits or losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2 Current period net profit or loss		47.090.151	-	47.090.151	29.016.823	-	29.016.823
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1.672.429.372</b>	<b>1.499.186.560</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>	<b>1.409.822.148</b>	<b>970.763.651</b>	<b>2.380.585.799</b>

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**2. Off-balance sheet commitments**

Off-balance sheet commitments	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)			Prior Period (31/12/2024)		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>A. Off-balance sheet commitments (I+II+III)</b>		<b>3.716.492.920</b>	<b>3.125.250.192</b>	<b>6.841.743.112</b>	<b>2.068.785.322</b>	<b>1.679.608.643</b>	<b>3.748.393.965</b>
<b>I. Guarantees and warranties</b>	<b>3.1.2.1.2</b>	<b>390.698.447</b>	<b>386.045.746</b>	<b>776.744.193</b>	<b>280.167.247</b>	<b>263.873.150</b>	<b>544.040.397</b>
1.1. Letters of guarantee	3.1.2.2	364.104.524	239.544.185	603.648.709	261.058.918	176.484.576	437.543.494
1.1.1. Guarantees subject to state tender law		101.068.288	28.173.594	129.241.882	2.740.324	1.737.545	4.477.869
1.1.2. Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		117.799.008	211.370.591	329.169.599	92.074.311	174.747.031	266.821.342
1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		145.237.228	-	145.237.228	166.244.283	-	166.244.283
1.2. Bank acceptances		-	3.401.206	3.401.206	-	3.164.183	3.164.183
1.2.1. Import letter of acceptance		-	3.401.206	3.401.206	-	3.164.183	3.164.183
1.2.2. Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Letters of credit		106.624	105.172.183	105.278.807	45.163	60.510.916	60.556.079
1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		106.624	105.172.183	105.278.807	45.163	60.510.916	60.556.079
1.3.2. Other letters of credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4. Prefinancing given as guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5. Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.1. Endorsements to the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.2. Other endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6. Purchase guarantees for Securities issued		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7. Factoring guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8. Other guarantees		26.487.299	20.294.737	46.782.036	19.063.166	15.796.931	34.860.097
1.9. Other warranties		-	17.633.435	17.633.435	-	17.916.544	17.916.544
<b>II. Commitments</b>		<b>2.437.302.486</b>	<b>464.761.616</b>	<b>2.902.064.102</b>	<b>1.424.646.503</b>	<b>1.356.681.698</b>	<b>1.560.328.201</b>
2.1. Irrevocable commitments	3.1.1	2.421.434.182	392.207.702	2.813.641.884	1.408.265.714	94.870.707	1.503.136.421
2.1.1. Asset purchase and sale commitments		95.859.343	387.804.598	483.663.941	11.334.397	92.109.874	103.444.271
2.1.2. Deposit purchase and sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3. Share capital commitments to associates and subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4. Loan granting commitments		215.467.023	3.718.784	219.185.807	162.430.150	589.329	163.019.479
2.1.5. Securities issue brokerage commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6. Commitments for reserve requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7. Commitments for checks payments		17.128.402	-	17.128.402	10.835.555	-	10.835.555
2.1.8. Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		28.260	-	28.260	4.749	-	4.749
2.1.9. Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1.567.909.433	-	1.567.909.433	968.083.268	-	968.083.268
2.1.10. Commitments for credit cards and banking services promotions		97.325	-	97.325	76.560	-	76.560
2.1.11. Receivables from short sale commitments of marketable securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12. Payables for short sale commitments of marketable securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13. Other irrevocable commitments		524.944.396	684.320	525.628.716	255.501.035	2.171.504	257.672.539
2.2. Revocable commitments		15.868.304	72.553.914	88.422.218	16.380.789	40.810.991	57.191.780
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		15.773.733	72.553.914	88.327.647	16.380.789	40.810.991	57.191.780
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		94.571	-	94.571	-	-	-
<b>III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b>		<b>888.491.987</b>	<b>2.274.442.830</b>	<b>3.162.934.817</b>	<b>363.971.572</b>	<b>1.280.053.795</b>	<b>1.644.025.367</b>
3.1. Derivative financial instruments held for hedging		1.410.000	43.073.001	44.483.001	5.150.000	32.076.415	37.226.415
3.1.1. Fair value hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.2. Cash flow hedges		1.410.000	43.073.001	44.483.001	5.150.000	32.076.415	37.226.415
3.1.3. Hedges for investments made in foreign countries		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Trading transactions		887.081.987	2.231.369.829	3.118.451.816	358.821.572	1.247.977.380	1.606.798.952
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency purchase and sale transactions		157.812.766	155.379.481	313.192.247	74.667.774	73.188.610	147.856.384
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency purchase transactions		23.994.031	125.635.684	149.629.715	12.337.257	58.084.322	70.422.079
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency sale transactions		133.818.735	29.743.797	163.562.532	62.330.017	15.104.288	77.434.305
3.2.2. Currency and interest rate swaps		621.487.485	1.455.308.322	2.076.795.807	256.563.339	854.971.980	1.111.535.319
3.2.2.1. Currency swap purchase transactions		2.700.471	322.354.220	325.054.691	296.085	172.325.532	172.621.617
3.2.2.2. Currency swap sale transactions		188.167.014	159.083.864	347.250.878	94.186.254	90.184.074	184.370.328
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swap purchase transactions		215.310.000	486.935.119	702.245.119	81.040.500	296.231.187	377.271.687
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swap sale transactions		215.310.000	486.935.119	702.245.119	81.040.500	296.231.187	377.271.687
3.2.3. Currency, interest rate and securities options		52.629.424	129.901.643	182.531.067	15.752.451	36.608.527	52.360.978
3.2.3.1. Currency purchase options		4.807.595	71.493.220	76.300.815	4.887.351	18.318.819	23.206.170
3.2.3.2. Currency sale options		47.821.829	30.603.880	78.425.709	10.865.100	13.988.297	24.853.397
3.2.3.3. Interest rate purchase options		-					

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**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**3. Statements of Profit or Loss**

Income and expense items	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025)	Prior Period (01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024)
<b>I. INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>576.963.778</b>	<b>453.007.546</b>
1.1 Interest on Loans	4.1.1	393.804.943	295.338.843
1.2 Interest Received from Reserve Deposits		50.601.420	28.208.251
1.3 Interest Received from Banks	4.1.2	21.536.302	8.557.895
1.4 Interest Received from Money Market Transactions		14	45.160
1.5 Interest Received from Marketable Securities Portfolio	4.1.3	110.448.208	119.973.152
1.5.1 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		181.381	178.325
1.5.2 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		43.208.385	36.497.947
1.5.3 Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		67.058.442	83.296.880
1.6 Financial Lease Income		-	-
1.7 Other Interest Income		572.891	884.245
<b>II. INTEREST EXPENSE (-)</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>432.336.705</b>	<b>377.093.989</b>
2.1 Interest on Deposits	4.2.6	292.924.075	259.126.784
2.2 Interest on Funds Borrowed	4.2.1	40.663.676	32.469.211
2.3 Interest expense on money market transactions	4.2.4	76.300.649	66.395.008
2.4 Interest on Securities Issued	4.2.3	21.074.210	16.583.204
2.5 Interest on Lease Payables		1.065.939	596.139
2.6 Other Interest Expense	4.2.5	308.156	1.923.643
<b>III. NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)</b>		<b>144.627.073</b>	<b>75.913.557</b>
<b>IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSE</b>		<b>110.296.732</b>	<b>73.097.483</b>
4.1 Fees and Commissions Received		168.170.984	111.227.166
4.1.1 Non-cash Loans		5.983.339	4.919.438
4.1.2 Other	4.1.1	162.187.645	106.307.728
4.2 Fees and Commissions Paid		57.874.252	38.129.683
4.2.1 Non-cash Loans		1.224	2.086
4.2.2 Other	4.1.1	57.873.028	38.127.597
<b>V. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>132.904</b>	<b>15.055</b>
<b>VI. TRADING PROFIT/LOSS (Net)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>(63.087.389)</b>	<b>(46.430.572)</b>
6.1 Trading Gains/Losses on Securities		4.283.122	3.403.476
6.2 Derivative Financial Transactions Gains/Losses		6.224.894	(22.417.103)
6.3 Foreign Exchange Gains/Losses		(73.595.405)	(27.416.945)
<b>VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>20.940.749</b>	<b>28.505.680</b>
<b>VIII. GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (III+IV+V+VI+VII)</b>		<b>212.910.069</b>	<b>131.101.203</b>
<b>IX. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>50.200.415</b>	<b>35.695.075</b>
<b>X. OTHER PROVISION EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>118.705</b>	<b>58.609</b>
<b>XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)</b>		<b>40.248.684</b>	<b>27.530.139</b>
<b>XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>77.634.777</b>	<b>49.855.150</b>
<b>XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)</b>		<b>44.707.488</b>	<b>17.962.230</b>
<b>XIV. SURPLUS WRITTEN AS GAIN AFTER MERGER</b>		-	-
<b>XV. PROFIT/LOSS FROM EQUITY METHOD APPLIED SUBSIDIARIES</b>		<b>15.268.943</b>	<b>11.764.853</b>
<b>XVI. NET MONETARY POSITION GAIN/LOSS</b>		-	-
<b>XVII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII+XIV+XV+XVI)</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>59.976.431</b>	<b>29.727.083</b>
<b>XVIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.886.280</b>	<b>710.260</b>
18.1 Current Tax Provision		452.018	115.614
18.2 Expense effect of deferred tax (+)		12.434.262	594.646
18.3 Income effect of deferred tax (-)		-	-
<b>XIX. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XVII±XVIII)</b>		<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
<b>XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		-	-
20.1 Income from assets held for sale		-	-
20.2 Profit from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
20.3 Other income from discontinued operations		-	-
<b>XXI. EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)</b>		-	-
21.1 Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-
21.2 Losses from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
21.3 Other expenses from discontinued operations		-	-
<b>XXII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX - XXI)</b>		-	-
<b>XXIII. TAX PROVISION FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>		-	-
23.1 Current tax provision		-	-
23.2 Expense effect of deferred tax (+)		-	-
23.3 Income effect of deferred tax (-)		-	-
<b>XXIV. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)</b>		-	-
<b>XXV. NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
Earnings/(loss) per share (full TL)		0,0557	0,0344

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**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**4. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

	Current Period (01/01/2025- 31/12/2025)	Prior Period (01/01/2024- 31/12/2024)
<b>I. PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
<b>II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>16.064.305</b>	<b>(4.885.936)</b>
<b>2.1 Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>6.519.438</b>	<b>3.941.860</b>
2.1.1 Gains (losses) on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	10.079.361	8.377.677
2.1.2 Gains (losses) on Revaluation of Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Gains (losses) on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(1.911.204)	(3.730.359)
2.1.4 Other Components of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit Or Loss	(11.052)	(41.355)
2.1.5 Taxes Relating To Components Of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss	(1.637.667)	(664.103)
<b>2.2 Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>9.544.867</b>	<b>(8.827.796)</b>
2.2.1 Exchange Differences on Translation	12.854.772	3.804.780
2.2.2 Valuation and/or Reclassification Profit or Loss from Financial Assets Measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income	5.362.673	(14.099.867)
2.2.3 Income (loss) Related with Cash Flow Hedges	(803.469)	(1.573.001)
2.2.4 Income (loss) Related with Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	(9.355.922)	(2.352.798)
2.2.5 Other Components of Other Comprehensive Income that will be Reclassified to Other Profit or Loss	47.092	(14.852)
2.2.6 Taxes Relating To Components Of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss	1.439.721	5.407.942
<b>III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (I+II)</b>	<b>63.154.456</b>	<b>24.130.887</b>

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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**5. Statement of changes in shareholders' equity**

Current Period (31/12/2025)	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income			Current period net profit/(loss)	Total shareholders' equity
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY								
I. Balance at the beginning of the period	8.447.051	17.485.694	(10.813.911)	1.199.625	23.559.021	(12.779.815)	143.707.454	192.804.048
II. Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. New balance (I+II)	8.447.051	17.485.694	(10.813.911)	1.199.625	23.559.021	(12.779.815)	143.707.454	192.804.048
IV. Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	7.868.333	(1.337.843)	(11.052)	12.854.772	3.754.575	47.090.451	63.154.456
V. Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Increase (decrease) through other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit distribution	-	37.110	-	-	-	-	(390.586)	(353.483)
11.1. Dividends distributed	-	52.308	-	-	-	-	28.964.515	-
11.2. Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period end balance (III+IV+.....+XI-X)	8.447.051	25.354.027	(12.151.754)	1.188.573	36.413.793	(9.025.240)	172.281.383	255.005.021

- Tangible assets revaluation reserve.
- Accumulated gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans.
- Other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and other accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.
- Exchange differences on translation reserve for associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method.
- Accumulated gains / (losses) due to revaluation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Accumulated gains / (losses) on cash flow hedges, other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit or loss and net investment hedges.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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**5. Statement of changes in shareholders' equity**

Prior Period (31/12/2024)	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income			Current period net profit/(loss)	Total shareholders' equity
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY								
I. Balance at the beginning of the period	8.447.051	10.891.228	(8.202.660)	1.240.980	19.754.241	(2.910.152)	85.938.315	178.851.541
II. Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. New balance (I+II)	8.447.051	10.891.228	(8.202.660)	1.240.980	19.754.241	(2.910.152)	85.938.315	178.851.541
IV. Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	6.594.466	(2.611.251)	(41.355)	3.804.780	(9.869.663)	29.016.823	24.130.887
V. Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Increase (decrease) through other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit distribution	-	22.620	-	-	-	-	57.779.139	22.620
11.1. Dividends distributed	-	28.697	-	-	-	-	(10.201.000)	(10.201.000)
11.2. Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period end balance (III+IV+.....+XI-X)	8.447.051	17.485.694	(10.813.911)	1.199.625	23.559.021	(12.779.815)	143.707.454	192.804.048

- Tangible assets revaluation reserve.
- Accumulated gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans.
- Other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and other accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.
- Exchange differences on translation reserve for associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method.
- Accumulated gains / (losses) due to revaluation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Accumulated gains / (losses) on cash flow hedges, other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit or loss and net investment hedges.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**6. Statement of cash flows**

	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)	Prior Period (31/12/2024)
<b>A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<b>75.800.484</b>	<b>12.388.561</b>
1.1.1 Interest received		513.119.450	378.632.539
1.1.2 Interest paid		(432.129.048)	(376.624.740)
1.1.3 Dividend received		1.316.506	436.110
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		168.170.984	111.227.166
1.1.5 Other income		(43.742.123)	3.234.158
1.1.6 Collections from previously written-off loans and other receivables		23.742.765	11.241.415
1.1.7 Cash Payments to personnel and service suppliers		(107.681.454)	(72.780.688)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(3.207.683)	(4.426.660)
1.1.9 Other	6.3	(43.788.913)	(38.550.739)
<b>1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities subject to banking operations</b>		<b>(166.792.163)</b>	<b>14.902.295</b>
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(189.368)	(631.137)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(85.865.626)	(79.741.945)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(549.947.870)	(362.727.014)
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets		(43.147.163)	(57.902.604)
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		(8.546.475)	(6.792.609)
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		527.259.622	241.747.831
1.2.7 Net increase (decrease) in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		(10.796.635)	6.595.169
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed		92.353.768	247.616.038
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	6.3	(87.912.416)	26.738.566
<b>I. Net cash provided from banking operations</b>		<b>(90.991.679)</b>	<b>27.290.856</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>II. Net cash provided from investing activities</b>		<b>(28.643.639)</b>	<b>(48.879.021)</b>
2.1 Cash paid for the purchase of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		(2.166.949)	(2.466.063)
2.2 Cash obtained from the sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
2.3 Cash paid for the purchase of tangible and intangible asset		(5.412.609)	(4.447.056)
2.4 Cash obtained from the sale of tangible and intangible asset		321.131	1.126.774
2.5 Cash paid for the purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(158.227.173)	(76.225.823)
2.6 Cash obtained from the sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		112.556.236	39.810.207
2.7 Cash paid for the purchase of financial assets at amortised cost		(5.098.203)	(24.919.653)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets at amortised cost		29.383.928	18.242.593
2.9 Other		-	-
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>III. Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>119.632.996</b>	<b>46.853.896</b>
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		249.315.993	231.646.326
3.2 Cash outflow from funds borrowed and securities issued		(126.999.064)	(172.818.385)
3.3 Equity instruments issued		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		-	(10.201.000)
3.5 Payments for finance lease liabilities		(2.683.933)	(1.773.045)
3.6 Other		-	-
<b>IV. Effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents</b>	6.3	<b>33.764.497</b>	<b>17.766.477</b>
<b>V. Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>33.762.175</b>	<b>43.032.208</b>
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period</b>	6.1	<b>238.820.812</b>	<b>195.788.604</b>
<b>VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</b>	6.1	<b>272.582.987</b>	<b>238.820.812</b>

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**7. Profit Distribution<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Current Period (31/12/2025)	Prior Period (31/12/2024)
<b>I. Distribution of current year income</b>		
1.1 Current year income	59.976.431	29.727.083
1.2 Taxes and duties payable (-)	12.886.280	710.260
1.2.1 Corporate tax (income tax)	452.018	115.614
1.2.2 Income withholding tax	-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and duties	12.434.262	594.646
<b>A. Net income for the year (1.1-1.2)</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
1.3 Prior year losses (-)	-	-
1.4 First legal reserves (-)	-	-
1.5 Other statutory reserves (-)	-	-
<b>B. Net income available for distribution [(a)-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
1.6 First dividend to shareholders (-)	-	-
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.6.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.6.3 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.6.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.6.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.7 Dividends to personnel (-)	-	-
1.8 Dividends to board of directors (-)	-	-
1.9 Second dividend to shareholders (-)	-	-
1.9.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.9.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.9.3 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.9.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.9.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.10 Second legal reserves (-)	-	-
1.11 Statutory reserves (-)	-	-
1.12 Extraordinary reserves	-	28.964.515
1.13 Other reserves	-	-
1.14 Special funds	-	52.308
<b>II. Distribution of reserves</b>		
2.1 Appropriated reserves	-	-
2.2 Second legal reserves (-)	-	-
2.3 Dividends to shareholders (-)	-	-
2.3.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
2.3.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
2.3.3 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
2.3.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
2.3.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
2.4 Dividends to personnel (-)	-	-
2.5 Dividends to board of directors (-)	-	-
<b>III. Earnings per share</b>		
3.1 To owners of ordinary shares (full TL)	0,0557	0,0344
3.2 To owners of ordinary shares (%)	-	-
3.3 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
3.4 To owners of privileged shares (%)	-	-
<b>IV. Dividend per share</b>		
4.1 To owners of ordinary shares (full TL)	-	-
4.2 To owners of ordinary shares (%)	-	-
4.3 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
4.4 To owners of privileged shares (%)	-	-

(1) Regarding profit distribution, the authorized body of the Bank is the General Assembly and the annual general assembly meeting has not been held as of the date of preparation of these financial statements. Since the dividend distribution proposal for 2025 has not yet been prepared by the Board of Directors, only the distributable profit is stated in the profit distribution table.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

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## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### Section Three

##### Accounting policies

#### 1. Explanations on basis of presentation:

The Bank keeps its books of accounts in Turkish Lira in accordance with the Banking Act No. 5411 ("Banking Act"), which is effective from November 1, 2005, the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), and Turkish Tax Legislation.

The unconsolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding Banks Accounting Applications and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette No. 26333 dated November 1, 2006 and other communiqués, interpretations and legislations published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations published by BRSA. The format and the details of the publicly announced financial statements and related disclosures to these statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Communiqué Related to Publicly Announced Financial Statements of Banks and Explanations and Notes Related to these Financial Statements" and changes and notes to this communiqué published in the Official Gazette No. 28337 dated June 28, 2012.

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements and notes to these financial statements are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL), unless otherwise stated.

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis (restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of TL until December 31, 2004), except for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial assets/liabilities buildings and art objects and paintings in tangible assets. Besides, the carrying values of assets carried at amortized cost but subject to fair value hedge are adjusted to reflect the fair value changes related to the hedged risks.

The preparation of unconsolidated financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates by the Bank management to exercise its judgment on the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and contingent assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date. These estimates are being reviewed regularly and, when necessary, suitable corrections are made and the effects of these corrections are explained in the related notes and reflected to the income statement.

The accounting policies and valuation principles employed for the preparation the financial statements are in compliance with "Accounting and Reporting Legislation" published in the regulation, communicate, interpretations and circular of BRSA. If there is no specific regulation of BRSA, it has been determined and applied in the context of TFRS.

On November 23, 2023, POA announced that, entities reporting under the TFRS should begin implementing "TAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard in their financial statements, from periods ending on and after December 31, 2023. Besides, regulatory and auditing bodies that are authorized in their respective areas have flexibility to determine alternative transition dates for the application of TAS 29.

Within the scope of decisions dated December 12, 2023 numbered 10744 and December 5, 2024 numbered 11021 respectively by the BRSA, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies are not subject to inflation adjustments in their financial statements required under TAS 29 in 2023, 2024 and 2025.

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## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 2. Explanations on strategy of using financial instruments and foreign currency transactions:

The general strategy of the Bank in using financial instruments is to sustain an optimal balance between the yield of the instruments and their risks. The most important funding source of the Bank is deposits. For non-deposit items, the Bank maintains longer-term funding structure especially through long-term foreign borrowings. Funds from deposits and other funding sources are invested in high quality financial assets in order to keep currency, interest rate and liquidity risks within the limits determined by the asset-liability strategy. The currency, interest and liquidity risks of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are managed in accordance with the risk limits approved in the Bank and the related legal limits. Derivative instruments are mainly utilized for liquidity needs and for mitigating currency and interest rate risks. The position of the Bank as a result of foreign currency activities is being held at minimum levels and the currency risk exposure is monitored within the limits determined by the Board of Directors under the context of Banking Act.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated with the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising from such valuations are recognized in the income statement under the account of "Foreign exchange gains or losses", except for valuation differences arising from foreign currency participations, subsidiaries and foreign currency non-performing loans.

The Bank hedges foreign currency exposure arising from carrying its foreign subsidiaries at equity method, with foreign currency financial liabilities and applies net investment hedge accounting. The effective portions of the change in fair value in financial liabilities in foreign currency are recorded under "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in other profit or loss" in equity.

In order to eliminate the inconsistency in the recognition, the Bank might classify its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at fair value through profit / loss upon the initial recognition.

#### 3. Explanations on investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures:

Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures are being carried at equity method as defined in "TAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" in the unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank started from June 30, 2015. Any valuation differences arising from prior years, before January 1, 2015, are booked as "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss" under equity. In the following periods, any valuation differences arising from the current period income and other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss and "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss" under the equity, respectively. This accounting policy change is performed through an early adaption before the effective date of January 1, 2016 in accordance with the change of "TAS 27 – Turkish Accounting Standards for Individual Financial Statements" numbered 29321 on April 9, 2015 and confirmation by BRSA's letter numbered 10686 on July 14, 2015.

#### 4. Explanations on forward and option contracts and derivative instruments:

The Bank's derivative transactions mainly consist of money and interest rate swaps, forward foreign exchange purchase and sale transactions and options.

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently remeasured at their fair values. As a result, the fair value of derivatives is reflected as net liability or net asset on a contract by contract basis. The accounting method applied to the income or loss arising from derivative instruments depends on whether the derivative is being used for hedging purposes or not and depends on the type of item being hedged.

At the transaction date, the Bank documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, together with the risk management policies and the strategies on hedging transactions. Besides, the Bank regularly documents the effectiveness of the hedging instruments in offsetting the changes in the fair value of the hedged items.

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Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments subject to fair value hedges are recognized under profit or loss accounts together with the variation in the fair value of hedged items. The changes of fair value of derivative transactions for fair value hedge are classified in "Derivative Financial Transactions Gains/Losses" account. In the balance sheet, changes in the fair value of hedged assets and liabilities, during the period in which the hedge is effective, are shown with the related assets and liabilities. The ineffective portion of the mentioned hedging transaction is reflected to the income statement. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the hedge accounting requirements, according to the adjustments made to the carrying value (amortized cost) of the hedged item, for which the risk is hedged by a portfolio hedge, are amortized with the straight line method within the time to maturity and recognized in profit or loss accounts. Fair value adjustments are recognized directly in the income statement in an event of repayment and/or unwinding and/or derecognition of the hedged item.

The Bank hedges its cash flow risk arising from foreign currency and Turkish Lira floating interest rate liabilities by using currency and interest rate swaps. The effective portion of the fair value changes of the hedging instruments are recorded in "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss" under shareholders' equity. These funds are transferred to profit or loss from equity when the cash flows of the hedged items (interest expense) impact the income statement.

In case the cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued due to the expiry, realization for sale of the hedging instrument, or due to the results of the effectiveness test the amounts accounted under shareholders' equity are transferred to the profit or loss accounts as these cash flows of the hedged item are realized (considering the original maturity of the hedging instrument).

Some of the trading purpose derivative transactions, even though they provide effective economic hedges under the Bank's risk management policy, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in "IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments" and are therefore treated as "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss".

"Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" are measured at fair value. If the fair value of derivative financial instruments is positive, it is disclosed under the main account "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss"; and if the fair value difference is negative, it is disclosed under "Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss". Fair value changes are recorded under "Derivative Financial Transactions Gains/(Losses)" in the income statement.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are calculated using quoted market prices or by using discounted cash flow models.

Parameters used for the valuation of the option portfolio are determined by market risk management and the confirmation of the accuracy of fair value calculations are monitored periodically by market risk management.

Liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative instruments are followed in the off-balance sheet accounts as their contractual values. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted as derivative instruments according to "IFRS - 9 Financial Instruments" in case (i) the related embedded derivative's economic features and risks are not closely related to the host contract, (ii) another instrument that has the same contract conditions with the embedded derivative satisfies the definition of a derivative instrument and (iii) the hybrid instrument is not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Credit derivatives are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's credit derivatives portfolio included total return swaps.

Credit linked notes are bonds that have repayments depending on a credit event or the credit risk evaluation of a reference asset or asset pool. Depending on whether the reference assets are included in the balance sheet of the issuer or the owner of the assets, these transactions can be accounted by the party assuming the credit risk as insurance or as an embedded derivative. As per the Bank's management evaluation, the embedded derivatives included in the credit linked notes are separated from the host contracts in accordance with "IFRS - 9 Financial Instruments" and recorded and evaluated as credit default swaps. The bond itself (host contract) is valued in accordance with the valuation principles of the category it is classified.

Total return swaps are contracts, in which the seller commits to pay the contract value for all cash flows of the reference assets of the seller and the changes of the market values of these reference assets to the buyer during the contract maturity and bear all the decreases in the market value of these reference assets. The Bank uses the total return swaps to generate long term funding.

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Market risks of these products are monitored using the Bank's internal modeling system for the Value-at-Risk and basis points sensitivity analysis; the liquidity risks are monitored using the short term liquidity report on daily and the long term liquidity report on monthly basis.

According to the regulations of BRSA, currency exchange transactions, which are realized at value date in the initial phase of currency swaps, are recorded and followed as irrevocable commitments in off-balance sheet accounts until the value date.

A Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is applied to the Bank's over-the-counter derivative exposures to take into account the counterparty's risk of default when measuring the fair value of the derivative. CVA is the mark-to-market cost of protection required to hedge credit risk from counterparties in the Bank's over-the-counter derivatives portfolio. The Bank calculates CVA based on collective provisioning methodology calculated in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, "IFRS - 9 Financial Instruments", comprising the product of Exposure, Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). CVA is calculated based on the exposure of each counterparty.

Within the scope of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement standard; (i) if there is a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity for that asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities); (ii) when the transaction or quoted price does not represent fair value; and / or (iii) when a price for a similar asset requires significant adjustment to make it comparable to the asset being measured, or (iv) when the price is stale, the Bank makes an adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices and reflects this adjustment to the fair value measurement. In this context, the Bank determines the point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

#### 5. Explanations on interest income and expense:

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis by using the effective interest method periodically

Retrospective rediscount calculation and foreign exchange evaluation is performed for non performing loans, and accrued interest and discounts as of transfer to non performing loan accounts are accounted under loan accrual/rediscount accounts as per Uniform Chart of Accounts ("UCA"). The Bank ceases accruing interest after non-performing loan classification. In place of that, interest amount representing the time value of future collections is recognized under interest income instead of provision expense.

#### 6. Explanations on fee and commission income and expenses:

Fees and commissions received as a result of the service agreements or arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction on behalf of a third party are recognized either in the period when the transaction is realized or deferred based on the type of the underlying transaction. Other commission income and fees from various banking services are recorded as income at the time of realization.

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 IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contract with Customers".

#### 7. Explanations on financial assets:

As of January 1, 2018, the Bank has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost

According to IFRS 9, classification of financial assets is based on two criterias; business model under which the financial asset is being managed and contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest of the financial asset. This evaluation incorporates whether there is any clause that may change timing or amount of contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

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Classification of financial assets reflects the business model of how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. Bank's business model may be to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a bank of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

The Bank owns Consumer Price Indexed (CPI) Government Bonds which are classified under "Fair value through other comprehensive income" and "measured at amortised cost" securities portfolio. Related securities and reference indices used in calculating the actual coupon payment amounts of these assets are based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of prior two months.

#### Assessment of the business model

The Bank determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument. Accordingly, this condition is not a single-instrument basis approach for classification and should be determined on a higher level of aggregation.

During the assessment of the business model for management of financial assets, all relevant evidences available at the assessment date have taken into consideration. Such relevant evidence includes below:

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

If cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the expectations on the date of the assessment of the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model as long as all relevant information that was available at the time of business model assessment were. However, when the business model is assessed for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets, it must be considered information about how cash flows were realised in the past, along with all other relevant information.

The business models are divided into three categories. These categories are defined below:

- Business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. That is, the Bank manages the assets held within the portfolio to collect those particular contractual cash flows.

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Although the objective of Bank's business model may be to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Bank does not need to hold all of those instruments until the maturity. Thus Bank's business model can be to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even when sales of financial assets occur or are expected to occur in the future.

The business model may be to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows even if the Bank sells financial assets when there is an increase in the assets' credit risk. The Bank considers reasonable and supportable information, including forward looking information, in order to determine whether there has been an increase in the assets' credit risk. Regardless of their frequency and value, sales due to an increase in the assets' credit risk are not inconsistent with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows because the credit quality of financial assets is relevant to the Bank's ability to collect contractual cash flows.

- A business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

The Bank may hold financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In this type of business model, the Bank's management have made a decision on both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets is necessary for achieving the objective of the business model. There are various objectives that may be consistent with this type of business model. For example, the objective of the business model may be to manage liquidity needs on a daily basis, to maintain a particular interest yield profile or to match the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities funding those assets. To achieve such an objective, the Bank will both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.

Compared to a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, this business model will typically involve greater frequency and value of sales. This is because selling financial assets is integral to achieving the business model's objective instead of being only incidental to it.

- Other business models

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

A portfolio of financial assets that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis is neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. The Bank is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions.

#### Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

When making such assessment, the Bank:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

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.

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#### 7.1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets, which are classified as "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss", are trading financial assets and are either acquired for generating profit from short-term fluctuations in the price or dealer's margin, or are financial assets included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term profit making exists independent from the acquisition purpose.

Trading financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. However, if fair values cannot be obtained from active market transactions, it is assumed that the fair value cannot be observed reliably and fair values are calculated by alternative models. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are recognized in the income statement. Interest earned while holding financial assets is reported as interest income and dividends received are included separately in dividend income.

The principles regarding the accounting of derivative financial instruments are explained in detail in note 4 of this section.

#### 7.2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. These financial assets are initially recognized at total of acquisition and transaction cost. After their initial recognition they are carried at "Amortized cost" using the "Effective interest method".

#### 7.3. Loans:

Loans are financial assets raised through lending without having the intention to trade in the short term. Loans are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted on active market. Loans are recognized initially at cost including transaction costs (which reflect fair values) and subsequently carried at the amortized cost using the "effective interest method". The expenses incurred for the assets received as collateral are not considered as transaction costs and are recognized in the expense accounts.

Retail, commercial and corporate loans included in cash loans are accounted for with their original maturities in accounts which are mentioned in the UCA. Foreign currency indexed loans are initially measured at local currency accounts with the foreign exchange rate prevailing at date of the initial recognition and re-valued with the relevant foreign currency rates prevailing at the date of the financial statements. Increase or decrease in the value of the principal amount of the loan due to changes in foreign exchange rates is accounted in the related income and expense accounts. Repayment amounts are translated with the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the repayment dates and the valuation differences are accounted for in "foreign exchange gain/loss" accounts.

The Bank provides provision for expected credit losses based on the assessments and estimates of the management, by considering "IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments" and the "Communiqué Related to Principles and Procedures on Determining the Qualifications of Banks' Loans and Other Receivables and the Provision for These Loans and Other Receivables" ("Provisioning Regulation") published in the Official Gazette No. 29750 dated June 22, 2016. In this context, the management estimates are determined on the basis of the prudence principle and Bank credit risk policies, considering the general structure of the loan portfolio, the financial conditions of the customers, non-financial information and the economic conjuncture.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has made its classifications in accordance with the IFRS 9 standard and reflected them in its financial statements. In this context; the Bank has evaluated many reasonable and supportable qualitative and quantitative data in assessing whether there is a significant increase in credit risk in the classification of loans according to stages and determining the moment when the default situation occurs. It has classified the loans according to their stages according to its best judgment under the current conditions.

Expected Credit Losses are accounted for as an expense in the accounting period they are incurred. If there is a subsequent collection from a receivable that was already provisioned in previous years, the recovery amount is classified under "Other operating income". The write off policy is described in the explanations and notes related to assets, fifth section.

#### 7.4. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

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Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently re-measured at fair value. When fair values based on market prices cannot be observed reliably, the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair values determined by using alternative models. "Unrealized gains and losses" arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the shareholders' equity as "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss", until the related assets are impaired or disposed. When these financial assets are disposed or impaired, the related fair value differences accumulated in the shareholders' equity are transferred to the income statement. Interest and dividends received from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded in interest income and dividend income as appropriate.

Interest income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are calculated by effective interest rate method and are accounted for in interest income account. At the time of sale of a financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income before the maturity, the difference between the profit, which is the difference between the cost and sales price of the financial assets, and the interest income accrual are accounted under "Profit/losses from capital market transactions".

#### 7.5. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

At initial recognition, an irrevocable election can be made to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9. Such election is made on an instrument basis.

Fair value differences recognized in other comprehensive income are not transferred to profit or loss in the following periods and transferred to prior years' profit / loss. The equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are not subject to impairment calculation.

#### 8. Explanations on impairment of financial assets:

The Bank assesses the expected credit losses ("ECL") related with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts on a forward-looking basis. The Bank recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of expected credit losses reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance:

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is an area that requires the use of advanced models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour.

These financial assets will be divided into three categories depending on the gradual increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition. Impairment shall be recognized on outstanding amounts in each category, as follows:

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 will be recorded in the amount of 12-month expected credit losses.

Stage 2:

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset will be transferred to this stage. Impairment for credit risk will be determined on the basis of the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses.

Stage 3:

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognized and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount.

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Life-time expected credit loss is calculated on an individual or collective basis for the financial assets in stage 2 and stage 3.

General provisions represent ECLs for the first stage and the second stage, specific provisions represent ECLs for the third stage.

The Bank has developed specific models for calculating the expected loss; such models are based on the parameters of PD, LGD and EAD and on the effective interest rate. In particular:

- The PD (Probability of Default), represents the customer's probability of more than 90 days delay, within 12-months;
- The LGD (Loss Given Default), represents the percentage of the estimated loss, and thus the expected rate of recovery, at the date of occurrence of the default event of the credit exposure;
- The EAD (Exposure at Default), represents the measure of the exposure at the time of the event of default of the credit exposure;
- The Effective interest rate is the discount rate that expresses of the time value of money.

Such parameters are calculated starting from the corresponding parameters used for IRB preparation purposes, with specific adjustments in order to ensure consistency between accounting and regulatory treatment despite different regulatory requirements.

The main adjustments aimed at:

- Removal of prudence principal used for IRB phase;
- Introducing "point-in-time" adjustments to replace "through-the-cycle" adjustments required for IRB phase (TFRS 9 parameters developed over these parameters.);
- With reference to lifetime PD, through-the-cycle PD curves obtained by adjusting observed cumulated default rates were calibrated in order to reflect point-in-time on portfolio default rates.

Recovery rate incorporated into through-the-cycle LGD was adjusted in order to remove prudence principle and to reflect the most updated trend of recovery rates discounted at effective interest rate or at its best approximation.

The lifetime EAD has been obtained by converting the 1 year regulatory or managerial model to life-time, removing margin of prudence and including the expected discounted cash flow.

The stage allocation model is a key aspect of the accounting model required to calculate expected credit losses which is aimed at transferring credit exposures from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

With reference to the quantitative component of the model for stage allocation, the Bank has adopted a statistical approach based on a quantiles regression whose objective is to define a threshold in terms of maximum variation acceptable between the PD at the time of origination and the PD assessed at the reporting date.

The stage allocation model was based on a combination of relative and absolute elements. The main elements were:

- Comparison, for each transaction, between the PD measured at the time of recognition and PD as at the reporting date, both calculated according to internal models, through thresholds set in a way considering all key variables of each transaction that can affect the Bank's expectation of PD changes over time;
- Absolute elements such as the backstops required by law;
- Additional internal evidence

#### Significant increase in credit risk

In the assessment of significant increase in credit risk quantitative and qualitative assessments are made;

Quantitative Assessment:

As a result of quantitative assessment, related financial asset is classified as stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) when any of the following criterias are satisfied.

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As of reporting date:

- Lifetime expected credit losses shall be recognized on a transaction base, when more than 30 days past due status is passed. The Bank can abandon this estimation when it has reasonable and supportable information about customers contractual repayments.
- In case a loan has been restructured, it will be followed up under Stage 2 during the follow-up period mentioned in the related regulations. The loan can be transferred back to Stage 1 at end of the follow-up period if there is no significant deterioration.
- Provisions on non-funded non cash loans are evaluated as significant increase in credit risk.

#### Qualitative Assessment

The probability of significant increase in credit risk under qualitative assessment is based on the comparison of probability of default of a loan in the origination and as of reporting date.

The Bank uses distribution regression on segment basis in order to calculate the thresholds used in defining the significant increase in credit risk.

#### Low credit risk

Financial instruments defined as low risk for TFRS 9 are;

- Receivables from Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ("CBRT");
- Loans with counterparty of Treasury of the Republic of Türkiye
- The issued securities or guaranteed marketable securities from central banks of the countries where Bank's subsidiaries, associates are resident;
- Bank placements;
- Other money market transactions;
- Transactions of Bank's associates and subsidiaries

#### Forward Looking Macroeconomic Information

Forward-looking macroeconomic information is incorporated into credit risk parameters during assessment of significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss calculation. For the calculation of expected credit loss, Bank uses macroeconomic estimation method which is developed during creation of various scenarios. Macroeconomic variables prevailing during these estimates are gross domestic product (GDP) and CPI.

When expected credit losses are estimated in accordance with the forward looking macroeconomic information, the Bank evaluates three scenarios (base, pessimistic and optimistic) with various weights based. The Bank has reviewed the macroeconomic model used in the process and has been the subject of provision calculations using the data considered to reflect the current situation in the best way.

In the light of macroeconomic expectations, the Bank reflected the calculations made to its financial statements considering the probability of default values and the possible changes in the exposure at default. In this context, the Bank has measured the effect of the change in macroeconomic data used in the calculation of expected credit loss such as gross domestic product and CPI, on the non performing loans under different scenarios and reflected the coefficient increase, which was considered to be the most accurate, to its provision calculations by projecting it on the loan parameters within the range of NPL ratio obtained throughout the calculations.

#### 9. Explanations on offsetting financial assets:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to collect/pay related financial assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 10. Explanations on sales and repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:

Securities subject to repurchase agreements ("Repo") are classified as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" according to the investment purposes of the Bank and measured according to the portfolio to which they belong. Funds obtained from repurchase agreements are accounted under "Money market funds" in liabilities and the difference between the sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of the repurchase agreements using the "Effective interest method". Interest expense on repo transactions are recorded under "Interest expense on money market transactions" in the income statement.

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Funds given against securities purchased under agreements to resell ("Reverse repo") are accounted under "Receivables from money markets" on the balance sheet. The difference between the purchase and determined resell price is accrued over the life of repurchase agreements using the effective interest method.

The Bank has no securities lending transactions.

#### 11. Information on assets held for sale and related to discontinued operations and explanations on liabilities related with these assets:

According to the "TFRS – 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", a tangible asset (or a bank of assets to be disposed) classified as "Asset held for sale" is measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. An asset (or a bank of assets to be disposed) is regarded as "Asset held for sale" only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or a bank of assets to be disposed) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset should be actively in the market at a price consistent with its fair value.

A discontinued operation is a part of the Bank's business classified as sold or held for sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in the income statement.

#### 12. Explanations on goodwill and other intangible assets:

##### 12.1. Goodwill:

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Bank's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition of the control is recorded as goodwill and represents a payment made by the acquirer in anticipation of future economic benefits from assets that are not capable of being individually identified and separately recognized. The acquirer also recognizes assets that are capable of being individually identified and separately recognized, intangible assets (e.g. credit card brand value, deposit base and customer portfolio) and contingent liabilities at fair value, irrespective of whether the asset had been recognized by the acquire before the business combination, if it can be distinguished from the goodwill and if the asset's fair value can be measured reliably.

As of December 31, 2025 the Bank has no goodwill (December 31, 2024 – None).

##### 12.2. Other intangible assets:

Intangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and any directly attributable costs of setting the asset to work for its intended use are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at historical costs after the deduction of accumulated amortization and the provision for impairment.

The Bank evaluates the possibility of existence of impairment of intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. If there is an evidence of impairment, the Bank estimates a recoverable amount in accordance with the "TAS 36 – Impairment of Assets". The recoverable amount is the higher of net sales price or the value in use. When the book value of another intangible asset exceeds the recoverable amount, the related asset is considered to be impaired. If there is no evidence of impairment, there is no need to estimate the recoverable amount.

Intangibles are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The useful life of the asset is determined by assessing the expected useful life of the asset, technical, technological and other kinds of obsolescence and all required maintenance expenses necessary to utilize the economic benefit from the asset.

#### 13. Explanations on property and equipment:

Property and equipment is measured at its cost when initially recognized and any directly attributable costs of setting the asset in working order for its intended use are included in the initial measurement in accordance with "TAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment". Subsequently, properties and equipment, except art objects, paintings and buildings are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment.

The Bank adopted a fair value accounting method for its buildings as of March 31, 2015 in tangible assets in accordance with "TAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment".

The depreciation rate for buildings is 2-4%, for movables and movables acquired under financial leasing depreciation is calculated over estimated useful life by using the straight-line method.

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The depreciation charge for items remaining in property and equipment for less than a full accounting period at the balance sheet date is calculated in proportion to the period the item remained in property and equipment.

In accordance with "TAS 36 – Impairment of Assets", where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated "recoverable amount", it is written down to its "recoverable amount" and the provision for impairment is charged to the income statement.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property and equipment are determined by deducting the net book value of the property and equipment from its sales proceeds.

Expenditures for the repair and maintenance of property and equipment are recognized as expense. The capital expenditures made in order to increase the capacity of the tangible asset or to increase its future benefits are capitalized on the cost of the tangible asset. The capital expenditures include the cost components which are used either to increase the useful life or the capacity of the asset or the quality of the product or to decrease the costs.

#### 14. Explanations on leasing transactions:

The Bank performs leasing transactions in the capacity of the lessee and lessor.

##### 14.1 Accounting of leasing operations according to lessee:

The Bank has adopted "TFRS 16: Leases" approach in the accounting of leasing transactions.

In accordance with TFRS 16, the Bank calculates "right-of-use" amount using the present value of the lease payments of fixed asset at the beginning of the leasing period and recognizes under "property and equipment". Unpaid leasing payments are calculated at their net present value and recognized under "lease payables" in liabilities. Lease payments are discounted using related borrowing rates.

Fixed assets that are subject to leasing is amortised on the basis of leasing period. Interest expense related to lease payables is classified under "interest on lease payables" under "interest expense" and exchange rate changes are classified under "foreign exchange gains/losses". Leasing payments are deducted from lease payables.

##### 14.2 Accounting of the leasing transactions in terms of the lessor:

The major risks and benefits of the property carried by the lessor are classified as operational leasing. The payments that are received as operational leasing are accounted as income via the linear method throughout the leasing term.

#### 15. Explanations on provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions and contingent liabilities, except for the expected credit loss recognized for financial instruments within the scope of TFRS 9 standards, are accounted in accordance with "TAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions for contingent liabilities arisen from past events are recognized in the period of occurrence in accordance with the "Matching principle". A provision is recognized when it is probable that the contingent event will occur and a reliable estimate can be made. When a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made or it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, it is considered that a "contingent" liability exists and it is disclosed in the related notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

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### 16. Explanations on obligations related to employee benefits:

#### 16.1. Employee benefits

Obligations related to employee termination and vacation rights are accounted for in accordance with "TAS 19 – Employee Benefits" and are classified under "Provisions for employee benefits" account in the balance sheet.

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Bank is required to pay a specific amount to the employees who have retired or whose employment is terminated other than for the reasons specified in the Turkish Labour Law. The reserve for employment termination benefits represents the present value of the estimated total liability for the future probable obligation of the Bank determined by using certain actuarial assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses are accounted for under equity in accordance with the "TAS 19 – Employee Benefits" standard.

#### 16.2. Pension rights

The Bank's personnel are members of the Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Mensupları Yardım ve Emekli Sandığı Vakfı ("the Fund") which was established in accordance with the 20th temporary article of the Social Security Law No.506. As of December, 31, 2025, the defined benefit obligations of the Fund have calculated in the actuarial valuation report prepared by the registered actuary.

Temporary article 23 paragraph 1 of the Banking Act published in the Official Gazette No. 25983 dated November 1, 2005 stated that foundations like the Fund are to be transferred to the Social Security Institution ("SSI") within three years beginning from the publication date of the article.

The article of the Law related to the transfer was cancelled (pursuant to the application by the President on November 2, 2005) by the decision of Constitutional Court (decision no: E.2005/39, K. 2007/33 dated March 22, 2007) published in the Official Gazette No. 26479 dated March 31, 2007, and the effect of the law article was suspended from the date of the publication of the decision.

The reasoning of the Constitutional Court regarding the abrogation of the corresponding article was published in the Official Gazette dated December 15, 2007, No 26731. With the publication of the reasoning of the decision, the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye ("GNAT") started to work on new legal arrangements regarding the transfer of the fund members to SSI and the related articles of the "Law Regarding the Changes in Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law and Other Related Laws and Regulations" No 5754 ("the New Law") regulating the transfer of the funds were approved by the GNAT on April 17, 2008. The New Law was published in the Official Gazette No. 26870 dated May 8, 2008. With the new law, the banks' pension funds will be transferred to SSI within three years from the date of publication of the decree and this period can be extended for a maximum of two years with the decision of the Council of Ministers. The transfer period was extended for another two years with the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2011/1559 published in the Official Gazette dated April 9, 2011. According to the "Amendment of Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law No. 6283" published in the Official Gazette dated March 8, 2012, Council of Ministers was authorized to increase the two-year extension period mentioned above to four years. According to the decision of The Council of Ministers dated February 24, 2014, the transfer date is set as May 2015. The Council of Ministers was authorized to determine the transfer date of pension funds in accordance with the last amendment in the first paragraph of the 20th provisional article of Law No.5510 implemented by the Law No. 6645 on Amendment of the Occupational Health and Safety Law and Other Laws and Decree Laws published in the Official Gazette dated April 23, 2015 and numbered 29335. The president was authorized to determine the transfer date of pension funds in accordance with the last amendment by the Law No. 30473 published in the Official Gazette dated July 9, 2018.

A commission (whose members are the representatives of the SSI, Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, State Planning Organization, BRSA, Saving Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDIF"), one member representing the Fund and one member representing the Fund members) is in charge of the calculation of the value of the payment that would need to be made to SSI to settle the obligation using a technical interest rate of 9,8% by law taking into consideration income and expenses by insurance branches of the funds and the excess of salaries and income paid by the funds over the salaries and income to be paid in accordance with the SSI arrangements which should not be less than SSI arrangements, related to the members of the Fund as of the date of the transfer including the members who have left the scheme.

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In accordance with the New Law, after the transfer to SSI, any social rights and payments to Fund members and their beneficiaries which are not provided although they are included in the Fund Title Deed will continue to be provided by the Fund and the employers of the Fund members.

The Bank accounts for a provision for the technical deficit based on the report prepared by a registered actuary in accordance with the rates determined by the New Law and in accordance with TAS 19.

#### 16.3. Short term benefits of employee:

Within the scope of "TAS 19 – Employee Benefits", the Bank measures the expected costs of accumulated paid leaves as expected payments it will make due to unused leave rights as at the end of the reporting date.

### 17. Explanations on taxation:

#### 17.1. Current tax:

Pursuant to Law No. 7456 published in the Official Gazette dated July 15, 2023 and numbered 32249, the corporate income tax rate for banks has been determined as 30%.

The corporate income tax rate is applied to the taxable base calculated by adding non-deductible expenses to the commercial profit of corporations in accordance with tax legislation and deducting the exemptions and deductions regulated under the tax laws. In addition, corporate taxpayers have been included in the scope of the Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax Practice as of January 1, 2025. Accordingly, the corporate income tax calculated within the framework of general rules is compared with 10% of the corporate profit before deductions and exemptions specified in the law, and the higher of the two amounts is taken into account as corporate income tax.

Fifty percent (50%) of the gains arising from the sale of participation shares that have been held for at least two years are exempt from corporate income tax, provided that such gains are either added to capital or retained in equity for a period of five years, as regulated under the Corporate Income Tax Law. The tax exemption for gains arising from the sale of immovable property was abolished as of July 15, 2023, and in the event of the sale of immovable assets included in the company's assets prior to this date, the exemption rate applicable to the gains has been determined as 25%.

Corporations calculate transitory tax on their quarterly financial profits and declare and pay such taxes by the 17th day of the second month following the relevant period. Transitory taxpaid during the year are offset against the corporate income tax calculated based on the annual corporate tax return to be filed in the following year. If an excess amount remains after offsetting, this amount may either be refunded in cash or offset against other public receivables.

Corporate income tax returns are submitted to the relevant tax office by the end of the last day of the fourth month following the end of the accounting period, and the assessed tax is paid on the same date. In addition, authorized tax authorities may examine accounting records within a five-year period, and in case of detection of incorrect practices, the payable tax amounts may be subject to change.

According to Turkish tax legislation, tax losses reported on tax returns may be carried forward and offset against corporate profits of subsequent periods for up to five years. However, such losses cannot be offset against prior years' profits.

No withholding tax is applied on dividend distributions made to non-resident corporations that generate income in Türkiye through a workplace or permanent representative, or to resident corporations in Türkiye. Dividend payments made to individuals and corporations out of this scope are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%. The capitalization of profits (i.e., adding profits to capital) is not considered dividend distribution and is therefore not subject to withholding tax.

In accordance with the Transitory Article 298/A of the Tax Procedure Law (TPL), non-monetary items included in the financial statements are required to be subject to inflation adjustment. Under Transitory Article 33 of the Tax Procedure Law, it was envisaged that inflation adjustment would be applied to the financial statements of corporations as of December 31, 2023. However, with Law No. 7491 published on December 28, 2023, it was regulated that banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions would not take into account the profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustment in determining their taxable income for the 2024 and 2025 fiscal periods. The financial statements dated December 31, 2023 prepared within the scope of the Tax Procedure Law were subject to inflation adjustment.

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The profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustment were presented under prior years' profit/loss accounts, however, they did not affect the corporate income tax base. In the 2024 fiscal period, including transitory tax periods, the profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustment were not taken into account in determining taxable income. With Transitory Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law by Law No. 7571 published in the Official Gazette dated December 25, 2025 and numbered 33118, corporations shall not be required to apply inflation adjustment to their financial statements for the 2025, 2026 and 2027 fiscal periods, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. Corporations may apply revaluation to the assets falling within the scope of paragraph (Ç) of repeated Article 298 in the fiscal periods in which inflation adjustment is not applied.

#### 17.2. Deferred tax:

The Bank calculates and accounts for deferred income taxes for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in these financial statements in accordance with "TAS 12 – Income Taxes" and in accordance with BRSA's explanations and circulars and the tax legislation. The Bank calculates deferred tax on deductible temporary differences, to the extent that future taxable income is estimated to be available. In the deferred tax calculation, the enacted tax rate is used as of the balance sheet date by estimating when the temporary differences will be taxable / deductible in accordance with the current tax legislation.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all resulting temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets resulting from temporary differences are recognized to the extent that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

The calculated deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability are presented as net in these financial statements.

Tax effects of the transactions that are directly accounted under equity are also reflected to equity.

#### 17.3. Transfer pricing:

The article no.13 of the Corporate Tax Law No.5520 describes the issue of transfer pricing under the title of "disguised profit distribution" by way of transfer pricing (previously included as "Disguised profit" in the Corporate Tax Law No.5422). "The General Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing" published at November 18, 2007/26704, explains the application related issues on this topic effective from January 1, 2007, also taking into account the regulations in Article 41 of the Income Tax Law.

"Arm's length principle", which is the basis for the transfer pricing rule, is the pricing system to be followed for purchase or sale activities between related parties for any product or service transactions as if the transaction is realized with any other third party. According to this communiqué, if the taxpayers conduct transactions like purchase and sale of goods or services with the related parties where the prices are not determined according to the arm's length principle, then it will be concluded that there is a disguised profit distribution by way of transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions will not be deducted from the corporate tax base for tax purposes.

As discussed in the relevant section of this communiqué, the taxpayers are required to fill out the "Transfer Pricing, Controlled Foreign Entities and Thin Capitalization" form for the purchase and sale of goods or services conducted with their related parties in a taxation period, attach these forms to their corporate tax returns and submit to the tax offices.

#### 18. Explanations on borrowings:

The financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss, trading and derivative financial liabilities are valued with their fair values and the other financial liabilities are carried at "amortized cost" including costs of transactions using the "effective interest method".

The Bank classifies some of its financial liabilities as the financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch at the initial recognition.

For the related liabilities until the maturity, the Bank presents interest expenses paid and the difference between amortized cost and acquisition cost in the interest expense, the difference between the fair value of the financial liabilities and amortized cost presents under the trading gain/(loss) in the income statement.

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The Bank utilizes various hedging techniques to minimise the currency, interest rate and liquidity risks of its financial liabilities. No convertible bonds have been issued by the Bank. Also, the Bank obtains funds by issuing bonds and bills.

#### 19. Explanations on issuance of share certificates:

When shares are issued above their nominal value, the excess over the nominal value is accounted under shareholders' equity as "Share premium".

#### 20. Explanations on confirmed bills of exchange and letter of acceptances:

Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are included in the "Off-balance sheet commitments".

#### 21. Explanations on government grants:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 22. Profit reserves and profit distribution:

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements other than legal reserves are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below. Legal reserves consist of first and second reserves as foreseen in the TCC. The TCC specifies that the first legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 5% until the total reserve is equal to 20% of paid-in capital and that the second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of distributions in excess of 5% of paid-in capital; however holding companies are not subject to this application. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can only be used to compensate for accumulated losses and cannot be used for other purposes unless they exceed 50% of paid-in capital.

No dividend payments were announced after the balance sheet date.

#### 23. Earnings per share:

Earnings per share disclosed in the income statement are calculated by dividing net profit/(loss) for the year to the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period concerned.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Net income/(loss) to be appropriated to ordinary shareholders	47.090.151	29.016.823
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares(thousand)	844.705.128	844.705.128
<b>Earnings per share (full TL)</b>	<b>0,0557</b>	<b>0,0344</b>

In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings. These bonus shares are treated as issued shares in earnings per share computations. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources by giving them a retroactive effect. In case bonus shares are distributed after the balance sheet date but before the preparation of the financial statements, earnings per share is calculated considering the new number of shares.

No bonus shares were issued during 2025 (2024 – None).

#### 24. Related parties:

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders having control shares of the Bank, key management personnel and board members together with their families and companies controlled by/affiliated with them, associated companies and joint ventures and the Fund providing post employment benefits are considered and referred to as related parties in accordance with "TAS 24 – Related Parties". The transactions with related parties are disclosed in detail in note 7 of section Five.

#### 25. Explanations on operating segments:

Information about operating segments which are determined in line with "TFRS 8 – Operating Segments" together with organizational and internal reporting structure of the Bank, are disclosed in note 12 of section four.

#### 26. Explanations on other matters:

None.

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**Section Four - Information related to financial position and risk management of the Bank****1. Explanations on equity:**

The calculation of the own funds and the capital adequacy standard ratio are performed in accordance with the communiqués such as "Regulation Regarding the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks' Capital Adequacy Ratio", "Regulation Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques", "Regulation on calculation of Risk-Weighted Amounts of Securitizations" and "Regulation Regarding Banks' Shareholders' Equity". The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank is 18,09% (December 31, 2024 - 18,55%).

**1.1. Information on equity:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>		
Paid-in Capital	8.447.051	8.447.051
Share premiums	556.937	556.937
Retained earnings	173.991.032	145.364.795
Other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves which defined in the Turkish Accounting Standards	66.087.106	44.355.945
Profit	47.090.151	29.016.823
Net profit of the period	47.090.151	29.016.823
Profit of the previous years	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled subsidiaries and cannot be recognised within profit for the period	102.015	64.912
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions</b>	<b>296.274.292</b>	<b>227.806.463</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory deductions</b>		
Valuation adjustments	-	-
The sum of the net loss for the current period and the previous years which could not be absorbed by the retained earnings and losses recognised in equity in accordance with TAS	30.109.591	24.029.733
Leasehold improvements for operating leasing	1.068.434	857.793
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	4.076.503	2.612.693
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Cash-flow hedge reserve	985.294	1.521.776
Total expected losses calculated according to the Internal Ratings Based Approach that exceed total provision	12.183.280	5.723.487
Securitization gain on sale	-	-
Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Investments in own capital	-	-
Credits extended contrary to the fourth paragraph of Articles 56 of the Banking Law	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (-) of the common equity Tier 1 in accordance with the second paragraph of the provisional article 2 in the regulation regarding the Banks' Shareholders' Equity	-	-
The amount above threshold for the investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	-	-
The amount above threshold for mortgage servicing rights	-	-
The amount above threshold for deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
<b>Total regulatory deductions to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>48.423.102</b>	<b>34.745.482</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>247.851.190</b>	<b>193.060.981</b>

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	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>		
Preferred shares that are not included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital and related shares issue premiums	-	-
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the BRSA	47.130.270	17.640.150
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the BRSA (For the purposes of the Provisional Article 4 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds)	-	-
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions</b>	<b>47.130.270</b>	<b>17.640.150</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory deductions</b>		
Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	-	-
<b>Regulatory Adjustments which will be deducted from Tier 1 capital during the transition period</b>		
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not be 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 (-)	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>47.130.270</b>	<b>17.640.150</b>
<b>Total Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 capital = Common Equity Tier 1 capital + Additional Tier 1 capital)</b>	<b>294.981.460</b>	<b>210.701.131</b>
<b>TIER 2 CAPITAL</b>		
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the Agency	71.175.405	41.212.345
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the Agency (For the purposes of the Provisional Article 4 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds)	-	-
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	1.098.063	674.371
<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>72.273.468</b>	<b>41.886.716</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier 2 Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of the Bank to banks that invest on the Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold) (-)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) (-)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	-	-
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>72.273.468</b>	<b>41.886.716</b>
<b>Total Capital (The sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital)</b>	<b>366.989.055</b>	<b>252.398.800</b>
<b>The Sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital (Total Capital)</b>		
Credits extended contrary to the provisions of Articles 50 and 51 of the Banking Law	35.807	24.375
Portion of the sum of the banks' real estate net book values, which is in excess of fifty per cent of their own funds and net book values of those of merchandise and real estate which have to be acquired due to their receivables and disposed of pursuant to Article 57 of the Banking Law, which cannot be disposed of despite the lapse of a period of five years since the date of such acquisition <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	230.066	164.672
<b>Regulatory Adjustments which will be deducted from Total Capital during the transition period</b>		
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold) which will not be 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 (-)	-	-
Significant 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, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold) which will not be 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 (-)	-	-
Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold), mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold), deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability) which will not be 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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(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”))

OWN FUNDS	Current Period	Prior Period
Total Capital (The sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital) <sup>(2)</sup>	366.989.055	252.398.800
Total Risk Weighted Assets <sup>(3)</sup>	2.029.196.715	1.360.573.404
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS</b>		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12,21	14,19
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14,54	15,49
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	18,09	18,55
<b>BUFFERS</b>		
Institution specific buffer requirement of the Bank (a+b+c)	2,509	2,516
a) Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2,500	2,500
b) Bank’s specific countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0,009	0,016
c) Systemically important Bank buffer (%)	-	-
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier 1 capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers to Risk Weighted Assets (%)	7,714	9,486
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>		
Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials	258.866	1.449.439
Significant investments in the common stock of financials	11.330.021	7.820.018
Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	12.814.574
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital</b>		
General provisions for standard based receivables (before ten thousand twenty five limitation)	1.568.662	963.387
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general provisions for receivables where the standard approach used	1.098.063	674.371
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	-	-

- According to the “Regulation Regarding to changes on Regulation on Banks’ Shareholders’ Equity” published in Official Gazette No.30121 on July 11, 2017, related article has been abolished.
- In the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratios, the negative valuation differences on securities acquired before January 1, 2024 classified under “securities at fair value through other comprehensive income” are not taken into consideration in the calculation of own funds according to BRSA numbered 10747 dated December 12, 2023.
- In the calculation of credit risk, foreign exchange rate is the rate that used in the preparation of financial statements as of June 28, 2024, according to BRSA numbered 11038 dated December 19, 2024.

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**1.2. Details on Subordinated Liabilities:**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Order (1,3), lower (1,4,5)	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.
ISIN Identifier (6) CLSP, ISIN or Bloomberg Identifier for private placement	XS246709749 / US94848A V11	XS310905409 / US94848A V18	XS729431687 / US94848A S29	XS711009926 / US94848A R26	XS278416481 / US94848A N12	XS748482911	BRSA/CMHB / Turkish Law
ISIN Identifier (6) CLSP, ISIN or Bloomberg Identifier for private placement	XS246709749 / US94848A V11	XS310905409 / US94848A V18	XS729431687 / US94848A S29	XS711009926 / US94848A R26	XS278416481 / US94848A N12	XS748482911	BRSA/CMHB / Turkish Law
Legal form of the instrument	English Law / Turkish Law	English Law / Turkish Law	English Law / Turkish Law	English Law / Turkish Law	English Law / Turkish Law	English Law / Turkish Law	BRSA/CMHB / Turkish Law
Instrument type (to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Standard - Consolidated	Standard - Consolidated	Standard - Consolidated	Standard - Consolidated	Standard - Consolidated	Standard - Consolidated	Standard - Consolidated
Eligible at aggregate / consolidated	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Instrument type (to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond
Eligible at aggregate / consolidated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL, as of most recent reporting date)	21.453	33.207	21.453	31.850	21.423	30	500
Accounting classification	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost	Liability - Subordinated Loans - amortised cost
Original date of issuance	December 11, 2025	September 4, 2025	April 4, 2024	January 17, 2024	January 22, 2021	October 4, 2019	July 3, 2019
Original maturity date	10 years 6 month	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Lower call subject to prior supervisors approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Call option is available between March 11, 2031 - June 11, 2031	In case of one call within the period of September 4, 2030 - March 4, 2031, call option is available every six months following the payment dates.	In case of one call within the period of April 4, 2029 - July 4, 2029, call option is available every six months following the coupon payment dates.	5 years	5 years	After 5th year	After 5th year
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-	-	-	-	After 5th year	After 5th year
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Floating	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index	First 5 years 7,55% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate	First 5 years 8,25% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate	First 5 years 9,743% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate	First 5 years 9,25% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate	First 5 years 9,25% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate	TLREF index change +1,30%	TLREF index change +1,30%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount
Full discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Discretionary	Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or callable	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or callable	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible, fully or partially	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible, partially or optional conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible, step-up instrument type convertible into	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible, step-up instrument type convertible into	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-down, write-down trigger(s)	In case of default	In case of default	In case of default	In case of default	In case of default	In case of default	In case of default
Write-down, full or partial	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete
Write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
Temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	After the senior creditors, same with TIER 1 sub debt.	After the senior creditors, and the TIER 2	After the senior creditors, and the TIER 2	After the senior creditors, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, same with TIER 2
Details of noncumulativity with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

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- 1.3. There are differences between the figures in the own funds and their corresponding amounts in the balance sheet. Within this context; gains that are related to cash flow hedge transactions are not considered in the own funds. The subordinated liabilities are considered after the adjustments made in accordance with the ninth paragraph of the eighth article of the "Regulation Regarding Banks' Shareholders' Equity". In addition, the negative valuation differences on securities acquired before January 1, 2024 classified under "securities at fair value through other comprehensive income" are not taken into consideration in the calculation of own funds according to BRSA numbered 10747 dated December 12, 2023.

#### 1.4. Exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer:

The exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer table prepared in accordance with the communiqué "Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers of Banks" published in the Official Gazette no. 28812 dated November 5, 2013 is presented below:

##### Private sector receivables:

Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	1.491.992.210	-	1.491.992.210
Malta	4.625.244	-	4.625.244
Netherlands	3.053.000	-	3.053.000
Marshall Islands	1.409.673	-	1.409.673
Germany	517.895	-	517.895
Switzerland	445.089	-	445.089
France	314.209	-	314.209
England	312.933	-	312.933
Portugal	204.563	-	204.563
United State of America	191.508	-	191.508
United Arab Emirates	127.287	-	127.287
Other	1.268.916	-	1.268.916
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.504.462.527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.504.462.527</b>

#### 2. Explanations on Credit Risk:

The Bank calculates its credit risk, which is subject to the regulatory capital adequacy ratio reporting, with the Internal Rating-Based (IRB) approach. Foundation IRB approach is used for the corporate exposure class and advanced IRB approach is used for the retail exposure class as determined by "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks".

- 2.1. Credit risk is the loss or the risk of the Bank in case counterparty cannot fulfill its obligations stated in agreements where the Bank is at a side. The Bank identifies loan limits for each customer considering statutory regulations, the internal scoring system, financial analysis reports geographical and industry concentration and considering credit policies determined by Board of the Directors each year. The limits defined by the Bank's Board of Directors for each correspondent bank are followed-up daily by Treasury Management for the transactions related with placements with domestic and correspondent banks or treasury operations such as forward buy and sell transactions. Moreover, daily positions and limit controls of each dealer at Treasury department who is authorized for transactions in the market are performed by the system. During the loan granting process, liquid collaterals are preferred to the greatest extent possible. Collaterals and guarantees must be obtained during credit underwriting based on credit worthiness, customers' financial status, and credit type. While granting of long term project finance loans, long term projections of the companies are analyzed both by financial analysis specialists and head office. Also the pricing of these commitments are decided by coordination with Treasury Management.

The Bank also monitors limitations on single borrower and group of borrowers in accordance with the regulations.

Rating system used for Medium Sized Entities (ME), Small and Medium Sized Entities (SME) and Corporate/Commercial customers is also used for defining the authorization level for loan granting. Thus, customers with a low rating are assigned to higher authority levels, whereas customers with a high rating are assigned to lower authority levels. By using this methodology it is aimed to establish risk based optimization in the loan processes.

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Probability of default of a customer is calculated through this internally developed rating system. The rating concentration of Corporate, Commercial, ME and SME customers of the Bank is as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Strong	51,8%	57,6%
Standard	33,5%	24,3%
Below Standard	14,7%	18,1%

The Bank takes following criterias into consideration for the identification of default:

- The loan is overdue more than 90 days.
- The borrower is not able to pay at least one of the loans he received from the Bank (cross default)
- Having a negative intelligence and bad-record for the borrower in the market.
- Deterioration of the creditworthiness of the borrower

The Bank sets aside expected credit loss provisions in accordance with the Provisioning Regulation within the scope of "provisions" and "value adjustments".

**Total amount of exposures after offsetting transactions but before applying credit risk mitigations and the average exposure amounts that are classified in different risk groups and types, are disclosed below for the relevant period:**

Risk Classifications:	Current Period risk amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Average risk amount <sup>(1)</sup>
Exposures to central governments or central banks	975.406.067	952.717.726
Exposures to banks and financial institutions	164.059.768	308.872.134
Corporate exposures - Other	637.720.497	757.562.093
Specialised Lending	119.042.710	153.622.452
Corporate exposures - SME	200.151.605	220.126.935
Retail Exposures - Other	1.142.278.660	935.959.052
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	739.703.578	812.123.362
Retail exposures - SME	439.702.438	389.063.593
Investments in equities	68.717.313	63.088.071
Other Items	191.697.560	197.580.127
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.678.480.196</b>	<b>4.790.715.545</b>

(1) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

- 2.2. The Bank has control limits over the positions of forwards, options and similar agreements. These positions are measured and managed by following their market values and by taking potential risk into considerations throughout their maturities, in accordance with Counterparty Credit Risk management. Limits are also calculated and dynamically managed by taking these potential risks into considerations. Daily market value calculations, limit controls, collateral assessments are performed and reported to the relevant departments within the Bank.

The Bank may use its rights, as stated in the derivative agreements based on which the Bank realizes derivative transactions, in order to eliminate the risks that may arise due to being exposed to severe risk levels arising from fluctuations in the market.

- 2.3. In line with the Provisioning Regulation, if the cash risk of a customer is classified as nonperforming, the non-cash risk is also classified as nonperforming under the same group where the cash risks were already followed and specific provision is reserved.

Restructured loans are also classified and followed up according to the regulation on provisions considering the Bank's credit risk policies. Accordingly, the financial position and commercial operations of related customers are monitored, their principal and interest payments are followed up with the restructured repayment schedule and the necessary precautions are taken.

- 2.4. Banking activities in foreign countries and credit transactions are subject to periodical follow-up in terms of the economic conditions of the related country and the evaluation of the creditworthiness of the customers and financial institutions. No material credit risk have been observed in scope of these operations.

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- 2.5 Regarding credit risk;
- The proportion of the Bank's top 100 and 200 cash loan balances in total cash loans is 19% and 24% (December 31, 2024 - 21% and 25%).
  - The proportion of the Bank's top 100 and 200 non-cash loan balances in total non-cash loans is 36% and 46% (December 31, 2024 - 34% and 45%).
  - The proportion of the Bank's cash and non-cash loan balances with the first 100 and 200 customers comprises of 24% and 31% of total cash loans and non-cash loans (December 31, 2024 - 25% and 31%).
- 2.6 The Bank provided a general loan loss provision amounting to TL 29.813.638 (December 31, 2024 - TL 22.536.032).

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### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

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#### 2.7 Risk profile according to the geographical concentration:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Current Period</b>										
Domestic	973.493.415	99.035.426	633.332.558	116.646.780	193.956.676	1.140.807.464	738.611.222	439.653.909	186.399	191.697.560
EU countries	1.863.413	45.365.019	1.388.839	2.213.432	4.767.775	811.689	682.540	18.865	-	-
OECD countries <sup>(1)</sup>	-	1.345.747	59.040	-	-	58.888	46.667	1.170	-	-
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	2.051.127	-	-	2.818	1.420	2	-	-
USA, Canada	49.239	12.918.444	396	-	-	176.805	132.061	7.691	162.529	-
Other countries	-	5.195.132	688.537	182.498	1.427.154	420.996	229.668	20.801	-	-
Investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undistributed Assets / Liabilities <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.368.385	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>975.406.067</b>	<b>164.059.768</b>	<b>637.720.497</b>	<b>119.042.710</b>	<b>200.151.605</b>	<b>1.142.278.660</b>	<b>739.703.578</b>	<b>439.702.438</b>	<b>68.713.313</b>	<b>191.697.560</b>

(1) Risk classifications in the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" is used.

(2) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

(3) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

(4) Assets and liabilities are not allocated on a consistent basis

1- Exposures to central governments or central banks

2- Exposures to banks and financial institutions

3- Corporate exposures - Other

4- Specialised Lending

5- Corporate exposures - SME

6- Retail Exposures - Other

7- Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving

8- Retail exposures - SME

9- Investments in equities

10- Other Items

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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

Prior Period	Risk Classifications <sup>(1)(2)</sup>										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Domestic	797.881.930	263.331.994	508.766.346	105.112.423	158.958.435	488.576.812	632.830.133	257.031.814	147.115	124.541.154	3.337.128.156
EU countries	1.305.841	59.531.983	1.308.388	1.507.210	3.512.361	420.486	569.685	9.368	-	-	68.165.522
OECD countries <sup>(3)</sup>	-	879.092	344.520	-	27.576	41.380	2.393	-	-	-	1.294.961
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	1.468.834	-	29.665	1.982	-	-	-	-	1.502.433
USA, Canada	131.714	13.937.199	904.113	-	1.037	111.630	3.442	1.030.085	-	-	16.215.015
Other countries	-	1.331.532	987.506	85.036	884.032	231.407	224.470	3.485	46.921.295	-	3.247.468
Investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.921.295
Undistributed Assets / Liabilities <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>799.319.485</b>	<b>339.011.800</b>	<b>513.729.907</b>	<b>106.704.669</b>	<b>163.385.530</b>	<b>489.304.038</b>	<b>633.779.230</b>	<b>257.050.502</b>	<b>48.098.495</b>	<b>124.541.154</b>	<b>3.474.974.850</b>

(1) Risk classifications in the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" is used.

(2) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

(3) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

(4) Assets and liabilities are not allocated on a consistent basis

- 1- Exposures to central governments or central banks
- 2- Exposures to banks and financial institutions
- 3- Corporate exposures - Other
- 4- Specialised Lending
- 5- Corporate exposures - SME
- 6- Retail Exposures - Other
- 7- Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving
- 8- Retail exposures - SME
- 9- Investments in equities
- 10- Other Items

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### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

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#### 2.8 Risk profile according to sectors and counterparties:

	Risk classifications <sup>(1)(2)</sup>										FC	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>3.400</b>	-	<b>17.483.780</b>	-	<b>3.740.952</b>	-	-	<b>21.103.511</b>	-	-	<b>31.236.716</b>	<b>11.093.927</b>
Farming and raising livestock	3.400	-	12.007.774	-	3.352.430	-	-	19.260.620	-	-	28.033.953	6.590.271
Forestry	-	-	2.716.310	-	352.876	-	-	1.666.938	-	-	3.001.010	1.735.114
Fishing	-	-	2.758.696	-	35.646	-	-	175.953	-	-	201.753	2.768.542
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>10.935</b>	-	<b>388.313.945</b>	<b>60.957.547</b>	<b>114.133.050</b>	-	-	<b>198.154.861</b>	<b>1.870</b>	<b>450.039.402</b>	<b>311.532.806</b>	<b>7</b>
Mining	-	-	8.161.174	-	415.962	-	-	724.284	-	-	3.711.703	5.589.717
Production	7.588	-	352.401.895	3.782.845	95.356.035	-	-	194.735.144	1.870	426.850.774	219.434.603	6
Electric, gas and water	3.347	-	27.750.876	57.174.702	18.361.053	-	-	2.695.433	-	19.476.925	86.508.486	1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>28</b>	-	<b>40.583.354</b>	<b>29.070.562</b>	<b>25.488.337</b>	-	-	<b>43.664.306</b>	-	-	<b>86.663.383</b>	<b>52.143.204</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>975.391.701</b>	<b>146.302.170</b>	<b>181.095.782</b>	<b>29.014.601</b>	<b>56.301.720</b>	-	-	<b>174.139.849</b>	<b>58.300.136</b>	<b>191.191.939</b>	<b>1.303.540.117</b>	<b>508.197.781</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	10	-	48.468.700	-	20.552.280	-	-	59.128.030	-	-	101.076.432	27.072.588
Hotel, food and beverage services	9	-	24.589.202	61.844	12.049.302	-	-	19.770.362	-	-	29.079.458	27.391.261
Transportation and telecommunication	-	4.120	14.455.057	10.459.560	7.776.624	-	-	19.646.114	5.000	-	28.218.740	24.127.735
Financial institutions	966.185.770	146.242.241	57.695.679	166.760	715.484	-	-	5.855.665	57.413.967	191.191.939	1.038.197.898	387.269.607
Real estate and renting services	57	-	10.250.282	16.082.168	2.992.980	-	-	7.160.359	877.485	-	19.019.511	18.343.820
Self-employment services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education services	15.060	-	1.065.661	-	515.526	-	-	1.034.752	-	-	2.090.694	540.305
Health and social services	9.190.795	55.809	24.571.201	2.244.269	11.699.524	-	-	61.544.567	3.684	-	85.857.384	23.452.465
<b>Other</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.757.598</b>	<b>10.244.636</b>	-	<b>487.546</b>	<b>1.142.278.660</b>	<b>739.703.578</b>	<b>2.639.911</b>	<b>505.621</b>	<b>1.893.422.517</b>	<b>30.610.343</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>975.406.067</b>	<b>164.059.768</b>	<b>637.220.497</b>	<b>119.042.710</b>	<b>200.151.605</b>	<b>1.142.278.660</b>	<b>739.703.578</b>	<b>439.702.438</b>	<b>68.717.313</b>	<b>191.697.560</b>	<b>3.764.902.135</b>	<b>913.578.061</b>

(1) Risk classifications in the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" is used.

(2) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

- 1- Exposures to central governments or central banks
- 2- Exposures to banks and financial institutions
- 3- Corporate exposures - Other
- 4- Specialised Lending
- 5- Corporate exposures - SME
- 6- Retail Exposures - Other
- 7- Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving
- 8- Retail exposures - SME
- 9- Investments in equities
- 10- Other Items

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**2.9 Risk profile according to remaining maturities:**

Risk classifications <sup>(1)</sup>	1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1 year and over	Total
Exposures to central governments or central banks	339.439.850	101.733.081	5.177.858	5.134.152	523.664.385	975.149.326
Exposures to banks and financial institutions	64.566.404	38.052.297	16.492.834	14.958.904	16.217.498	150.287.937
Corporate exposures - Other	31.484.726	84.590.368	82.030.455	151.252.647	287.736.029	637.094.225
Specialised Lending	2.253.492	7.773.629	91.191,5	5.316.929	102.786.745	119.042.710
Corporate exposures - SME	9.754.978	16.349.521	21.978.306	46.680.511	104.733.286	199.496.602
Retail Exposures - Other	2.736.019	685.233.586	18.759.519	63.108.638	321.890.743	1.091.728.505
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	783	438.043.789	2.028	15	244.177.311	682.223.926
Retail exposures - SME	11.859.101	173.926.712	29.239.742	60.557.702	143.225.451	418.808.708
Investments in equities	505.621	-	-	-	-	-
Other Items	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>462.600.974</b>	<b>1.545.702.983</b>	<b>174.592.657</b>	<b>347.009.498</b>	<b>1.744.431.448</b>	<b>4.274.337.560</b>

(1) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

**2.10 Risk balances according to risk weights:**

Total exposure amount before and after applying risk mitigation techniques and total amounts deducted from the capital which are calculated in accordance with the Appendix-1 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks" are presented below:

Risk Weights	0%-20%	20%-35%	35%-50%	50%-75%	75%-100%	100%-250%	250%	1250%	Total	Deductions from the shareholders' equity
1 Total exposure before credit risk mitigation	2.078.069.755	749.975.163	297.278.506	585.830.808	371.638.395	574.620.421	21.067.148	-	4.678.480.196	5.410.810
2 Total exposure after credit risk mitigation	2.032.876.851	733.480.514	298.189.080	584.056.110	369.329.473	573.538.614	21.067.148	-	4.612.537.790	5.410.810

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**2.11 Information according to sectors and counterparties :**

For loans which are classified as impaired loans due to delay of collection of principal or interest by 90 days and above and/or negative risk assessments of creditworthiness of the debtor; "Specific Provision" is set aside in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

For loans which are classified as past due but not impaired loans due to delay of collection of principal or interest up to 90 days; "General Provision" is set aside in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

Sectors and Counterparties	Loans		Provisions
	Impaired (IFRS 9)		
	Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)	Credit Impaired (stage 3)	Expected Credit Losses
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>1.316.546</b>	<b>616.213</b>	<b>486.378</b>
Farming and raising livestock	1.270.898	560.424	443.157
Forestry	39.965	49.440	37.914
Fishing	5.683	6.349	5.307
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>94.346.080</b>	<b>18.716.982</b>	<b>22.329.562</b>
Mining	22.174	30.919	17.315
Production	22.423.921	14.422.526	9.642.359
Electric, gas and water	71.899.985	4.263.537	12.669.888
<b>Construction</b>	<b>11.788.269</b>	<b>9.683.077</b>	<b>3.839.659</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41.361.927</b>	<b>8.802.254</b>	<b>7.740.063</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	4.544.636	3.182.462	2.363.689
Hotel, food and beverage services	5.311.472	911.328	540.677
Transportation and telecommunication	7.754.677	996.025	993.143
Financial institutions	314.478	53.957	50.868
Real estate and renting services	13.856.863	859.859	1.631.082
Education services	68.786	116.333	105.244
Health and social services	9.511.015	2.682.290	2.055.360
<b>Other</b>	<b>73.647.624</b>	<b>38.410.141</b>	<b>28.640.560</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>222.460.446</b>	<b>76.228.667</b>	<b>63.036.222</b>

**2.12 Information about value adjustments and changes in the loan impairment:**

	Opening balance	Provision amounts set aside during the period	Reversal of provisions	Other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	Closing balance
1 Specific provisions	26.538.830	35.312.739	(12.569.583)	(6.935.017)	42.346.969
2 General provisions	22.536.032	14.887.676	(7.610.070)	-	29.813.638

(1) The figure represents write-off's and also includes NPL sales amounts.

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### 3. Explanations on Risk Management:

#### 3.1. General Information on Risk Management and Risk Weighted Amount

##### 3.1.1. Risk Management Approach of The Bank

Risk management strategy of the Bank ensures using the capital at an optimum level and provide sustainable growth in this framework through measurement of risks in accordance with international standards and local regulations and taking risk-return balance into consideration in the framework of sustainable growth. Risk management approach of the Bank is based on strong risk management techniques of ISEDES (Evaluation Process of Internal Capital Adequacy) and prospective planning and capital evaluation depending upon risk profile.

A prospective capital planning approach is adopted for the Bank to carry out its operations if certain losses are incurred as a result of unexpected events or deteriorations in markets. The best international practices are utilized for the determination, measurement, analysis and control of risks. The process regarding identification of risks and determination of appropriate measurement method has a dynamic structure in which the risk management is improved through inspiring from advanced international practices and analyses updated in line with its business evolution. A risk appetite framework integrated to budget process, has been developed in order to carry out related activities at an optimum level while reaching predefined budget target of the Bank and therefore an appropriated risk positions are ensured to be taken.

Risk appetite, as an integral part of the main pillar and a crucial instrument of the Bank Management, is implemented in order to ensure the execution of Bank's activities in an ideal manner through taking appropriate risk positions at an acceptable level of risk. Risk appetite, is integrated to management and budget processes of the Bank with performance indicators which are sensitive to risk.

Risk appetite indicators, targets, limits and critical thresholds are determined by the Executive Committee with the joint recommendation of Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management and Financial Planning and Administration Management. Possible changes which may occur in economic conditions are taken into consideration during the determination of aforementioned limits and thresholds.

Determined risk appetite indicators consists of capital adequacy, liquidity, assets quality, financial risk and operational risk ratios of the Bank and senior management ensures the Bank to carry out its activities in the range of such targets and critical thresholds. Senior management should be informed to take emergency precautions if the critical thresholds are exceeded. Monitoring and periodical reporting to senior management is performed by the related units in order to implement risk appetite framework.

The Bank implements internal policies and procedures that are audited and approved at least once a year by the Board of Directors in order to manage market risks arising from on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet liabilities. Based on the principles mentioned in Regulatory Authority's directives and best practice guidelines, internal policies determine responsibilities and practitioners for identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of the risks in line with the risk appetite and needs of the Bank; lay the groundwork for granting limits in the Bank; and guide the actions to be taken in case of risk appetite is exceeded.

The Credit Policy Directive, which reflects the general framework of Bank's credit allocation activities, is updated minimum annually and implemented with the approval of the Board of Directors. Credit Policy Directive is based on improving asset quality, supporting effective risk management and compliance with legal practices. In addition, it includes management of lending activities according to the Bank's common standards, limitations and principles.

The main purpose of the credit risk management is to identify, measure and mitigate credit risk, react in a timely manner and take necessary actions with the help of efficient and well-functioning rating/scoring models, strategies and processes. The main strategies include topics like effective implementation of the Credit Policy Directive to reinforce the sustainability of common risk management approach, steering of the loan portfolio toward less risky sectors, avoidance of excessive concentration in Group exposures while strictly obeying statutory limits, focus on customers with better credit ratings, avoidance of transactions bearing high credit and reputational risk, managing country risk in line with established strategy, policy and rules, timely updates to senior management about all developments in credit risk area to ensure effective credit risk management, performing credit stress tests and participating in credit risk regulatory processes.

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Risk Management reports to Board of Directors in organisation structure via Audit Committee. Risk Management organisation is divided into "Market Risk Management", "Credit Risk Strategy, Modelling and Reporting Management" and "Risk Validation" units.

In the process of market risk management, related business and risk units perform their activities within the scope of the principles determined by internal policies such as the Financial Markets Policy, Liquidity Policy, Liquidity Risk Limit Management Policy, Liquidity Emergency Policy, Interest Rate Risk Policy, Interest Rate Risk Limit Management Policy, Hedge Policy, Financial Investment Risk Policy, Immovables Risk Policy, Derivatives Policy, Independent Price Verification Policy, Policy due to inclusion on Financial assets where fair value change is reflected to income statement, Market Risk Stress Test Policy.

Value at Risk, Basis Point Value (interest rate sensitivity), and Credit Basis Point Value (credit spread sensitivity) are risk metrics calculated via internal models and used in measurement of market risks. Risk measures are monitored at product, portfolio and account (Financial assets where fair value change is reflected to income statement and Financial assets where fair value change is reflected to other comprehensive income statement) basis. Performance of internal models is measured by backtesting of the model's outputs. In addition, transaction limits are used at specific products.

Liquidity Risk measurement methods; consists of both short term risk metrics such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Short Term Liquidity, Intraday Liquidity, and Early Warning Indicators and long-term risk metrics such as the Net Stable Funding Ratio and the funding concentration structure. With various scenario analyzes aimed at stressing the liquidity, it is examined how the possible deterioration scenarios that can be observed in the parameters of the market or institution-specific or both cases affect the liquidity position of the Bank.

Measurements performed via internal models in the context of market risk management are reported to the Bank's Top Management, Treasury, Financial Reporting and Credit Monitoring Units (for the Counterparty Credit Risk process) on a daily basis and to the Board of Directors and Executive Committee on a monthly basis.

Stress tests, provide a prospective point of view during risk management , budget and capital planning processes through reviewing the impact of events or changes in markets, which have a low possibility to occur under normal conditions but may result in losses to Bank in case they occur. The Bank performs stress tests to measure impacts of temporary or continuous deteriorations in market risk factors on income statement and to make capital plans. Scenarios, having basis, medium and high stress levels, aim to measure impacts of adverse conditions across the country on the economic value of the Bank through risk factors. Other important risk elements such as Fixed Assets held by the Bank and financial investment risks faced through its subsidiaries, as well as price movements, are reviewed during stress test processes as well.

Stress test studies are made with the active participation of senior management and impact of the stress test to the general risk profile of the Bank is reported. Senior management participates in establishing of stress test's scenario, analyzing of its results, through determination of the scope and approach of the scenario, guidance of required directions and review of results and recommendation of action plans. Stress scenarios, up-to-date estimations and crisis scenarios are prepared by Research and Analytics Department.

The Bank reduces market risk exposure within scope of its commercial activities through derivative instruments and makes an effort to control impacts of the risks on capital through hedge accounting implementation. It holds foreign exchange positions to manage residual positions as a result of banking activities through performing a conservative approach to exchange risk and manages its end of day positions at a minimum level.

For the detection and mitigation of risks, Operational and Reputational Risk Management defines policies and strategies and determines, reports and monitors actions to reduce potential operational and reputational risks via loss data, key risk indicators, scenario analysis and risk assessments. Operational Risk Management Policy and Reputational Risk Policy is updated every year and approved by the Board of Directors.

Business Continuity Management Policy aims at reducing the risks that may endanger the continuity of Banks operations to a minimum level and ensuring critical product and services in case of unexpected events in an acceptable period. Bank's resilience against unexpected events is increased through the Crisis Communication Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Business Recovery Plan and Crisis Communication Plan. Business Continuity Policy and Plans are regularly updated and approved by the Board of Directors.

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Risk validation management is an independent team that reports directly to the Assistant General Manager of Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management, and is responsible for the controls of all models, data and processes carried out within the framework of risk management. Validation studies include not only statistical practices, but also compliance with the legal regulations and in-bank policies. The risk validation team consists of three units. These units are regulatory risk validation, strategic risk validation and rating models validation teams. Within the scope of legal risk validation, mainly IRB models, TFRS 9 and credit risk validation in the second structural pillar are performed. In the frame of strategic risk validation, strategy validation, managerial models, market risk and other risk types as part of the second structural pillar are validated. Validation of rating models includes validation activities of marketing models, macroeconomic forecasting models, project financing models and operational risk models.

### 3.1.2. Overview of Risk Weighted Assets

		Risk Weighted Assets		Minimum Capital Requirements
		Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	1.757.557.051	1.161.841.165	140.604.564
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	149.196.336	114.730.309	11.935.707
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	1.608.360.715	1.047.110.856	128.668.857
4	Counterparty credit risk	11.202.445	9.963.015	896.196
5	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	11.202.445	9.963.015	896.196
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
7	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	864.981	306.034	69.198
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
10	Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-
12	Securitisation exposures in banking book	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)	-	-	-
15	Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
16	Market risk	38.581.094	16.658.697	3.086.488
17	Of which standardised approach (SA)	38.581.094	16.658.697	3.086.488
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19	Operational risk	201.852.565	157.343.032	16.148.205
20	Of which Basic Indicator Approach	201.852.565	157.343.032	16.148.205
21	Of which Standardised Approach	-	-	-
22	Of which Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	19.138.579	14.461.461	1.531.086
24	Floor adjustment	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)</b>		<b>2.029.196.715</b>	<b>1.360.573.404</b>	<b>162.335.737</b>

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### 3.2. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts

#### 3.2.1. Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation

Current Period	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per IAS			Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS		
	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to Securitisation framework	Subject to market risk	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital	
<b>Assets</b>						
Financial Assets (Net)	722.941.389	88.365.072	-	7.654.089	-	
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost (Net)	2.107.814.302	24.097.039	-	-	265.873	
Assets Held For Resale and Related To Discontinued Operations (Net)	2.218.092	-	-	-	-	
Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates, Joint Ventures	84.077.876	-	-	-	-	
Property and Equipment (Net)	43.565.216	-	-	-	1.068.434	
Intangible Assets (Net)	4.582.124	505.621	-	-	4.076.503	
Tax Asset	4.204.985	4.204.985	-	-	-	
Other Assets	202.271.948	203.440.447	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>	<b>3.218.699.246</b>	<b>112.462.111</b>	<b>7.654.089</b>	<b>5.410.810</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	1.783.460.450	-	-	-	1.783.460.450	
Borrowings	390.392.340	-	-	-	390.392.340	
Money Markets	67.445.228	67.339.979	-	-	105.249	
Marketable Securities Issued (Net)	221.837.574	-	-	-	221.837.574	
Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	65.340.537	-	-	-	65.340.537	
Derivative Financial Liabilities	19.951.065	-	-	10.379.166	19.951.065	
Lease Payables (Net)	7.154.511	-	-	-	7.154.511	
Provisions	25.060.777	-	-	-	25.060.777	
Tax Liability	18.236.290	-	-	-	18.236.290	
Subordinated Debts	122.617.093	-	-	-	122.617.093	
Other Liabilities	194.515.046	-	-	-	194.515.046	
Shareholder's Equity	255.605.021	-	-	-	255.605.021	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>	<b>67.339.979</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.379.166</b>	<b>3.104.275.953</b>	

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Prior Period	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS			Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS			Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to the Securitisation Framework	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to market risk	
<b>Assets</b>							
Financial Assets (Net)	562,243,288	78,216,744	-	545,773,824	78,216,744	6,094,818	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost (Net)	1,570,715,941	178,287,340	-	1,617,125,881	178,287,340	-	189,047
Assets Held For Resale and Related To Discontinued Operations (Net)	560,098	-	-	560,098	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates, Joint Ventures	55,325,361	-	-	55,325,361	-	-	-
Property and Equipment (Net)	30,310,339	-	-	29,452,546	-	-	857,793
Intangible Assets (Net)	2,938,383	-	-	325,690	-	-	2,612,693
Tax Asset	17,043,061	-	-	17,043,061	-	-	-
Other Assets	141,449,328	-	-	142,181,038	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,380,585,799</b>	<b>256,504,084</b>	<b>2,407,787,499</b>	<b>2,407,787,499</b>	<b>256,504,084</b>	<b>6,094,818</b>	<b>3,659,533</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits	1,267,908,429	-	-	-	-	-	1,267,908,429
Borrowings	270,365,965	-	-	-	-	-	270,365,965
Money Markets	187,775,437	187,538,791	-	-	187,538,791	-	236,646
Marketable Securities Issued (Net)	129,310,759	-	-	-	-	-	129,310,759
Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	76,955,388	-	-	-	-	9,378,376	76,955,388
Derivative Financial Liabilities	19,058,266	-	-	-	-	-	19,058,266
Lease Payables (Net)	5,075,957	-	-	-	-	-	5,075,957
Provisions	20,547,423	-	-	-	-	-	20,547,423
Tax Liability	8,630,281	-	-	-	-	-	8,630,281
Subordinated Debts	61,931,598	-	-	-	-	-	61,931,598
Other Liabilities	140,222,248	-	-	-	-	-	140,222,248
Shareholder's Equity	192,804,048	-	-	-	-	-	192,804,048
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,380,585,799</b>	<b>187,538,791</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>187,538,791</b>	<b>187,538,791</b>	<b>9,378,376</b>	<b>2,193,047,008</b>

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**3.2.2. Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements**

	Current Period		Subject to the Securitisation	Subject To Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject To Market Risk	
	Total	Subject To Credit Risk				
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory Consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of section 4)	3.338.815.446	3.218.699.246	-	112.462.111	7.654.089
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of section 4)	77.719.145	-	-	67.339.979	10.379.166
<b>3</b>	<b>Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation</b>	<b>3.261.096.301</b>	<b>3.218.699.246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45.122.132</b>	<b>(2.725.077)</b>
4	Off-Balance Sheet Amounts	3.574.643.295	1.736.825.360	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences Resulted from the BRSA's Applications	-	(376.955.587)	-	(8.842.158)	41.306.171
9	Differences due to risk reduction	-	(2.311.203)	-	-	-
<b>Risk Amounts</b>		<b>4.576.257.816</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.279.974</b>	<b>38.581.094</b>	

	Prior Period		Subject to the Securitisation	Subject To Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject To Market Risk	
	Total	Subject To Credit Risk				
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory Consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of section 4)	2.670.386.401	2.407.787.499	-	256.504.084	6.094.818
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of section 4)	196.917.167	-	-	187.538.791	9.378.376
<b>3</b>	<b>Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation</b>	<b>2.473.469.234</b>	<b>2.407.787.499</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.965.293</b>	<b>(3.283.558)</b>
4	Off-Balance Sheet Amounts	2.054.389.156	1.073.947.664	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences Resulted from the BRSA's Applications	-	(249.308.945)	-	(8.094.991)	19.942.255
9	Differences due to risk reduction	-	(1.828.192)	-	-	-
<b>Risk Amounts</b>		<b>3.230.598.026</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60.870.302</b>	<b>16.658.697</b>	

**3.2.3. Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts**

There is no difference between amounts reported in the financial statements and valued in accordance with TAS and amounts valued in accordance with TAS in scope of legal consolidation.

Bank's financial instruments subject to fair value measurement are valued using Mark-to-Market or Mark-to-Model approach based on their product types. Implementation of valuation methodologies is carried out in accordance with the "Fair Value Measurement" policies in line with the prudent valuation principles set out in the annex of the Directive on Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy. The Bank uses market prices for bonds and futures contracts traded in organized markets, while it often uses platforms generating Mark-to-Model value for derivative transactions traded in OTC markets. Mark-to-Market or Mark-to-Model valuations are made on a daily basis so that changes in the market can be reflected in the Bank's financials with the same frequency.

The Independent Price Control process (IPV) is designed to draw the errors or deviations that may occur in the valuations to the minimum level, to calculate the correct profit / loss and risk, through verification, comparison and approval of market prices and model inputs regularly with independent and different sources. The purpose of the IPV is to ensure that the data used for bank valuations are generated on a daily basis from a highly representative, adequately liquid and accurate instruments. All these processes have a clear, integrated and complementary approach that is in line with the objectives of the Bank.

The fair value of an instrument is recognized through the utilization of quotations for securities and derivatives in active markets. In instances where quotations are not available, the price is determined by using generally accepted pricing models for market operations.

Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) are also made by taking into account the possible changes in the credit value of the counterparties of the transactions made within the scope of counterparty credit risk (CCR).

Credit valuation adjustments represent the current market value of the Bank's credit risk arising from the failure to fulfil any of the obligations specified in the contract with the counterparty.

Changes in the credit risk of all counterparties arising from derivative transactions due to market conditions are also included in regulatory capital adequacy calculations.

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### 3.3. Explanations on Credit Risk

#### 3.3.1. General information on credit risk

##### 3.3.1.1. General qualitative information on credit risk

Credit Policy is prepared to be well-structured in line with the BRSA loan management guidebook.

Credit policy is revised at least once a year, approved by Board of Directors, announced within the bank and implemented in accordance with the appropriate procedures in banks. During the review of credit policies, economic conjuncture, the bank's capital adequacy ratio and amendments in related regulation are taken into consideration. Key elements such as target markets, portfolio structure and concentration, large exposures, credit limit applications, approval authorities are determined in the credit policies. In the policies, key messages are provided based on principles of prudence, continuity about the customer's credit worthiness, specific sectors, segments and products for growth in accordance with the defined credit strategies.

Credit Risk Management Section is established to manage the credit risk of the Bank by determining, measuring, monitoring, evaluating and reporting the risks. In order to improve the asset quality of the Bank, the main roles and responsibilities of the section are composed of performing periodical analyses on credit portfolio trend, calculating credit risk cost based on segments and executing compliance activities between risk management practices with Basel requirements.

Credit risk management consists of two sub-units: credit risk strategies and operational risk management and credit risk planning, modeling and reporting management.

Credit risk strategies and operational risk management is responsible for developing underwriting, monitoring, collection and workout strategies and following the actions taken in accordance with the Bank's risk appetite in terms of credit risk. The unit takes an active role in the development of these strategies by conducting risk analysis, determining the rules to be used in decision trees, putting them into practice through decision support systems, and running the flow smoothly. The unit is also responsible for definition of the operational and reputational risk policies, implementation of measurement, monitoring and reporting systems, identification of the key risk indicators, and performance of scenario analyses. The unit carries out the activities regarding Basel compliance, operational risk models setting and development, operational risk weighted asset calculation and risk based insurance activities. The unit is responsible for the studies on Information Systems risk inventory, coordination of the Support Services Risk Management Program and setting up the relevant monitoring systems and management, as well as development of the Business Continuity Management Policy and Plans and continuous updating of these policy and plans. The unit also ensures the actions taken under business continuity and the coordination and control of Business Continuity Management projects and budget.

Credit Risk Planning, Modeling and Reporting Management is responsible for preparation of credit risk budgeting and credit risk reporting activities of the Bank, calculation of loan loss provisions; identification of the Credit Policy according to risk appetite of the Bank, implementation of the policy throughout the Banks and its subsidiaries, support to all units in the Bank for the related topics. The units establishes a common risk culture on group basis and performs process analyses of credit and risk management functions in subsidiaries to ensure standard risk management practices and establishes action plans for the standardization of all gaps within the group. The unit prepares reports for assessment of credit risk and for the preparation of various and comprehensive concentrations and forecasts on asset quality trends for the Bank, performs necessary calculations to measure the risk profile of the bank and ensures that the country risk is identified. The unit is also responsible for taking part in the model development processes of PD, EAD, LGD models which are in the scope of IRB communique (issued by BRSA – using internal rating based approach for credit risk calculations) and giving opinions as the ultimate authority, supervising the rating systems, monitoring the performance, analysing the results regularly, ensuring the proper functioning of the rating systems, leading the studies for the areas that need improvement and the deficiencies identified, informing the BRSA about the changes made in the rating systems and the relevant units within the Bank, evaluating model use test, ensuring dissemination of the models in the bank internal processes within the scope requested by the BRSA and monitoring the projects carried out in the Bank within the scope of Basel for commercial customers. This business unit is also responsible for taking part in the development processes of operational models used in underwriting, monitoring, collection, etc. processes and monitoring their performance.

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ISEDES report is prepared in accordance with the related guide of BRSA and submitted to the approval of the Board of Directors. The report mainly includes the Bank's approach for the review of risks and capital in order to preserve capital adequacy of the Bank with respect to its current and future activities and information on management structure and applied approaches.

Regular supervision and controls are performed to ensure that credit process is carried out in compliance with the Bank credit policies and procedures, loans are extended in accordance with principles and procedures determined by the Board of Directors and loans are reported properly with the information of maturity, quantity and qualification to top management.

Activities carried out by units within scope of internal systems are employed as a tool to define weak points regarding the credit risk management process, policy and procedures and to determine the transactions that are not compliant with limits, policy and procedures.

Issues that are observed during the examinations is being regularly reported to top management and Audit Committee considering importance level.

Summary of the activities of units within the scope of internal systems are effectively utilized by the management and actions are taken in order to prevent repetition of weaknesses and conflicts regarding credit management.

##### 3.3.1.2. Credit quality of assets

Current Period	Gross carrying values of as per TAS		Allowances/ impairment	Net values
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1 Loans	68.029.244	1.716.886.468	69.027.104	1.715.888.608
2 Debt Securities	-	587.318.212	140.168	587.178.044
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	8.199.423	3.582.186.654	2.407.323	3.587.978.754
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.228.667</b>	<b>5.886.391.334</b>	<b>71.574.595</b>	<b>5.891.045.406</b>

Prior Period	Gross carrying values of as per TAS		Allowances/ impairment	Net values
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1 Loans	38.804.395	1.207.740.587	46.959.362	1.199.585.620
2 Debt Securities	-	506.037.239	181.933	505.855.306
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	6.487.637	2.040.689.181	1.549.341	2.045.627.477
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.292.032</b>	<b>3.754.467.007</b>	<b>48.690.636</b>	<b>3.751.068.403</b>

##### 3.3.1.3. Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>1 Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period</b>	<b>45.292.032</b>	<b>28.858.591</b>
2 Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	65.414.791	39.636.450
3 Returned to non-defaulted status (-)	1.115.273	5.929.621
4 Amounts written off (-)	8.509.423	5.667.321
5 Other changes	(24.853.460)	(11.606.067)
<b>6 Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)</b>	<b>76.228.667</b>	<b>45.292.032</b>

##### 3.3.1.4. Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

According to the BRSA Regulation "Regulation on the procedures and principles for the determination of qualification of loans and other receivables by Banks and provision to be set aside" in the cases:

- For which recovery of principal or interest or both delays for more than ninety days from their terms or due dates or;
- Which have limited means for total recovery because debtors' equity or guarantees extended by them are found inadequate to cover payment of debts on respective terms and are likely to lead to losses in case any such problems observed are not solved or;
- For which debtors have suffered deterioration in their creditworthiness and credits have suffered weakness consequently or;

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- For which it is believed that recovery by banks of principal or interest or both would delay for more than ninety days from their terms or due dates due to reasons such as problems encountered by debtors over operating capital financing or additional liquidity creation,

loans and receivables are classified as 'non performing loans' and are transferred to non performing loan accounts. Within the scope of the same regulation, these loans are set aside for the expected credit loss according to the internal models developed by the Bank.

In accordance with the regulation; in the event that failure to meet payment obligations towards banks stems from temporary liquidity difficulties related to the loans and other receivables as part of the principles of classification, loans and other receivables including any overdue interest may be restructured or subject to a new redemption plan for the purpose of providing debtors with liquidity capability and ensuring recovery of receivables by bank.

#### 3.3.1.4.1. Exposures provisioned against by major regions<sup>(1)</sup>

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic	2.456.345.165	1.712.397.225
USA, Canada	1.205.120	690.541
European Union (EU) Countries	21.957.701	18.803.937
OECD Countries	2.248.865	2.748.686
Off-Shore Banking Regions	900	1.098
Other Countries	9.188.469	7.907.555
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.490.946.220</b>	<b>1.742.549.042</b>

(1) Breakdown of cash, non-cash and non-performing loans with respect to geographical regions are provided.

#### 3.3.1.4.2. Exposures provisioned against by major sectors<sup>(1)</sup>

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>42.784.560</b>	<b>32.755.222</b>
Farming and raising livestock	34.482.341	26.064.497
Forestry	4.173.815	3.756.683
Fishing	4.128.404	2.934.042
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>940.696.298</b>	<b>671.395.669</b>
Mining and Quarrying	11.435.552	9.165.064
Production	779.231.159	543.767.734
Electricity, Gas, Water	150.029.587	118.462.871
<b>Construction</b>	<b>245.484.487</b>	<b>176.840.572</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>542.902.980</b>	<b>389.324.587</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	139.267.281	90.156.199
Hotel, food and beverage services	63.601.377	39.719.094
Transportation and telecommunication	65.523.303	54.741.199
Financial institutions	115.226.154	85.318.523
Real estate and leasing services	44.771.346	26.617.902
Education services	2.855.121	1.641.205
Health and social services	111.658.398	91.130.465
<b>Other</b>	<b>719.077.895</b>	<b>472.232.992</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.490.946.220</b>	<b>1.742.549.042</b>

(1) Breakdown of cash loans, non-cash loans and non-performing loans by sectors.

#### 3.3.1.4.3. Receivables according to remaining maturities

Receivables according to remaining maturities are explained note 7 of section 4.

#### 3.3.1.4.4. Exposures provisioned against by major sectors

Information on the amount of receivables and provisions provided for on the sector basis are disclosed in note 2 of section 4.

#### 3.3.1.4.5. Exposures provisioned against by major regions

The distribution of the specific provisions is predominantly domestic and a provision amounting to TL 40.935.969 (December 31, 2024- TL 25.515.260) has been set aside for the risk at an amount of TL 67.930.640 (December 31, 2024- TL 38.708.024)

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#### 3.3.1.4.6. Aging analysis for overdue receivables<sup>(1)</sup>

Overdue days count	Current Period	Prior Period
1-30 days	19.921.960	12.952.693
31-60 days	13.614.426	9.974.972
61-90 days	10.601.719	6.266.912
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.138.105</b>	<b>29.194.577</b>

(1) Overdue receivables under close monitoring represent overdue of cash loans.

Loans under close monitoring amounting to TL 167.984.563 (December 31, 2024 – TL 116.322.792) are not overdue.

#### 3.3.1.4.7. Breakdown of restructured receivables based on whether or not provisions are allocated

Provisions are recognized for all non-performing loans in accordance with Provisioning Regulation.

Credit Class	Current Period	Prior Period
Loans restructured from Loans and other receivables under close monitoring	132.492.637	92.663.796
Loans restructured from Loans under legal follow-up	11.395.946	8.534.055
<b>Total</b>	<b>143.888.583</b>	<b>101.197.851</b>

#### 3.3.1.4.8. Informations related to expected credit losses for loans:

Current Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Beginning of the period</b>	<b>4.839.368</b>	<b>16.530.529</b>	<b>25.589.465</b>	<b>46.959.362</b>
Additions	9.979.906	17.707.771	28.808.692	56.496.369
Disposals (-)	10.342.397	9.223.637	11.577.793	31.143.827
Sold (-)	-	-	6.924.393	6.924.393
Write offs (-)	-	-	10.624	10.624
Transfer to stage 1	5.029.686	(4.875.779)	(153.907)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(2.275.000)	2.972.127	(697.127)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(301.342)	(5.662.072)	5.963.414	-
Foreign currency differences	551.605	3.098.612	-	3.650.217
<b>End of the period</b>	<b>7.481.826</b>	<b>20.547.551</b>	<b>40.997.727</b>	<b>69.027.104</b>

Prior Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Beginning of the period</b>	<b>5.672.509</b>	<b>15.243.845</b>	<b>18.903.573</b>	<b>39.819.927</b>
Additions	2.793.969	14.721.042	22.108.277	39.623.288
Disposals (-)	7.361.737	9.631.567	12.007.301	29.000.605
Sold (-)	-	-	5.667.321	5.667.321
Write offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	3.509.073	(3.506.805)	(2.268)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(59.969)	425.454	(365.485)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(106)	(2.619.884)	2.619.990	-
Foreign currency differences	285.629	1.898.444	-	2.184.073
<b>End of the period</b>	<b>4.839.368</b>	<b>16.530.529</b>	<b>25.589.465</b>	<b>46.959.362</b>

#### 3.3.2. Credit risk mitigation

##### 3.3.2.1. Qualitative disclosure on credit risk mitigation techniques

The Bank employs on-balance sheet netting and/or general netting agreements for specific capital market transactions for credit risk mitigation, with the condition of meeting the requirements of having implemented corresponding system supported methods and processes and clear documentation of the required documents.

The Bank may use assets and liabilities as an on balance sheet netting instrument considering them as cash collateral.

The capital requirements may be determined on the base of net exposure of assets and liabilities, if the following conditions are met:

- The agreement should provide the Bank the authorization to monitor the receivable of the payee over a single value after netting all payables and receivables even though there is no such indicator for the counterparty showing bankruptcy or financial difficulty in accordance with the regulations of governments.
- The Bank is provided the authority of netting and monitoring the risk over a single value even the counterparty is not in bankruptcy case of a bankruptcy of one counterparty, the other counterparty should have the authority to terminate all contracts under the agreement
- The agreement should provide the facility to monitor the receivable of the payee over a single value after netting all payables and receivables in case of the termination of all contracts

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In the policies and procedures regarding the assessment and management of the collaterals as part of collateralized lending, Credit risk mitigation techniques aims at:

- Determination of general and specific requirements for the improvement and optimization of collateral systems, processes, strategies and procedures;
- Valuation of collateral taking into consideration the local regulations and procedures;
- Provision of the soundness, legal enforceability and maintenance of ratable collateral based on a legal framework;
- Determination of the level of the collateral haircut taking the local conditions and the process of risk management into consideration;
- Regular monitoring of the collateral value;
- Differentiation between counterparty (economic) and country (political) risk aspects,
- Mitigation of concentration risks, correlation risks and residual risks through recognition of collateral;
- Improvement in the quality of strategic business and overall Bank management
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities
- Determination of acceptable collaterals and collateral related conditions (list of collateral) / (non-parametric condition list)

In the calculations regarding credit risk mitigation, the Bank performs risk mitigation within the regulations set out in the Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques Notification dated September 6, 2014 and numbered 29111 and uses a comprehensive financial guarantee method for its financial collaterals. With the comprehensive financial collateral method, the relevant volatility adjustments specified in the regulation made on the value of the financial collaterals that are used in calculating the capital requirements.

The credit policies establish an operational connection between Bank's activities and its risk capacity and covers the main business areas in accordance with target portfolio structure, risk targets regarding expected and unexpected loss in line with risk capacity and limits relating to risk concentration. Limits are ensured to be compliant with restrictions determined by related regulation and regulatory authorities. Bank uses an integrated approach in concentration risk management, in which all risk concentrations are identified, monitored and evaluated. Therefore, besides the loans to individuals and companies, also the concentrations of market, sector, country and segment are being taken into consideration. Bank pays utmost attention to any concentration of the credit and market risks on a specific counterparty or risk classification in accordance with policies and internal procedures.

#### 3.3.2.2. Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

Current Period	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS		Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees		Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives	
Loans	1.606.444.993	109.443.615	91.880.365	1.763.979	1.503.227	-	-
Debt securities	587.178.044	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.193.623.037</b>	<b>109.443.615</b>	<b>91.880.365</b>	<b>1.763.979</b>	<b>1.503.227</b>	-	-
Of which defaulted	24.747.093	2.284.424	1.334.419	577.203	263.356	-	-

Prior Period	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS		Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees		Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives	
Loans	1.099.973.201	99.612.419	79.079.909	1.507.124	1.255.959	-	-
Debt securities	505.855.306	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.605.828.507</b>	<b>99.612.419</b>	<b>79.079.909</b>	<b>1.507.124</b>	<b>1.255.959</b>	-	-
Of which defaulted	12.118.367	1.096.563	627.614	546.177	221.265	-	-

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#### 3.3.3. Credit risk under standardised approach

##### 3.3.3.1. Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

An international rating firm, Fitch Ratings' external risk ratings are used to determine the risk weights of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks". The international risk ratings are used for all the exposures to central governments/central banks, for Financial Institutions, Corporations, Regional Governments, Administrative Bodies and for Multinational Development Banks asset classes of which the counterparty resides in foreign countries. For receivables denominated in Turkish Lira, national scale credit ratings assigned by JCR Eurasia Rating (JCR-ER) may also be utilized.

Exposures to central governments and central banks which are not rated by Fitch Ratings are included in the calculation of capital adequacy as unrated. Receivables from residents in Türkiye are classified as unrated.

Fitch Ratings' risk ratings as per the credit quality grades and the risk weights according to exposure categories are presented below:

Credit Quality Grade	Fitch Ratings	Claims on sovereigns and Central Banks	Claims on administrative bodies and other non-commercial undertakings	Claims on banks and intermediary institutions		Claims on corporates
				Contractual maturity of claims under 3 months	Contractual maturity of claims over 3 months	
1	AAA AA+ AA AA-	0%	20%	20%	20%	20%
2	A+ A A-	20%	50%	20%	50%	50%
3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	50%	100%	20%	50%	100%
4	BB+ BB BB-	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%
5	B+ B B-	100%	100%	50%	100%	150%
6	CCC+ CCC CCC- CC C D	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%

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#### 3.3.3.2. Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

Current Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks	924.444.530	509	926.211.113	3.036	-	-
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	4.617.868	995	4.617.861	497	2.309.179	50,00%
3 Exposures to public sector entities	4.290.125	1.025.688	4.290.100	300.045	4.590.145	100,00%
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks	1.307.303	707.400	1.307.303	605.349	-	-
5 Exposures to institutions	92.582.388	327.844.428	92.582.388	16.846.604	27.411.353	25,05%
6 Exposures to corporates	38.282.868	118.578.362	37.824.197	37.111.886	48.741.985	65,04%
7 Retail exposures	6.230.091	5.377.849	5.118.996	153.407	3.954.302	75,00%
8 Exposures secured by residential property	939.982	610	939.982	305	340.985	36,26%
9 Exposures secured by commercial real estate	325.089	915.749	325.089	537.874	568.498	65,88%
10 Past-due loans	140.350	-	13.739	-	7.069	51,45%
11 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	198.136	1.661.826	50.484	92.107	210.938	147,93%
12 Exposures in the form of collective investment undertaking	1.246.948	-	1.246.948	-	864.981	69,37%
13 Investments in equities	68.717.313	-	68.717.313	-	80.200.461	116,71%
14 Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.143.322.991</b>	<b>456.113.416</b>	<b>1.143.245.513</b>	<b>55.651.110</b>	<b>169.199.896</b>	<b>14,11%</b>

Prior Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks	791.272.977	343	792.750.200	17.004	-	-
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	2.944.892	27.855	2.939.316	12.997	1.476.157	50,00%
3 Exposures to public sector entities	2.850.915	790.175	2.850.899	171.049	3.021.948	100,00%
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks	1.284.245	304.168	1.284.245	153.310	-	-
5 Exposures to institutions	86.523.084	70.917.983	86.523.084	13.855.677	30.395.988	30,28%
6 Exposures to corporates	28.282.532	74.174.162	26.437.616	25.519.525	34.967.466	67,30%
7 Retail exposures	2.938.172	3.319.803	2.497.822	93.182	1.943.252	75,00%
8 Exposures secured by residential property	117.468	15.984	117.468	7.992	44.522	35,49%
9 Exposures secured by commercial real estate	158.915	848.714	158.915	449.357	367.838	60,47%
10 Past-due loans	170.635	-	29.212	-	28.990	99,24%
11 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	83.992	1.505.472	3.956	109.536	170.238	150,00%
12 Exposures in the form of collective investment undertaking	307.745	-	307.745	-	306.034	99,44%
13 Investments in equities	48.098.495	-	48.098.495	-	56.775.371	118,04%
14 Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>965.034.067</b>	<b>151.904.659</b>	<b>963.998.973</b>	<b>40.389.629</b>	<b>129.497.804</b>	<b>12,89%</b>

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#### 3.3.3.3. Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

Current Period	Asset classes/ Risk weight	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)											
		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	1250%	
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks		926.214.149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	926.214.149
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities		-	-	-	-	4.618.358	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.618.358
3 Exposures to public sector entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	4.590.145	-	-	-	-	4.590.145
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks		-	1.912.652	-	-	-	-	122.080	-	-	-	-	1.912.652
5 Exposures to institutions		-	714.387	90.023.297	-	18.569.228	-	25.356.961	-	-	-	-	109.428.992
6 Exposures to corporates		-	1.717.040	1.820.058	-	46.042.024	-	5.272.403	-	-	-	-	74.936.083
7 Retail exposures		-	-	-	910.575	-	29.712	-	-	-	-	-	940.287
8 Exposures secured by residential property		-	-	-	-	588.930	-	274.033	-	-	-	-	862.963
9 Exposures secured by commercial real estate		-	-	-	-	13.341	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	13.739
10 Past-due loans		-	-	-	-	2.199	-	796.965	-	-	-	-	142.591
11 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board		-	144.071	-	283.135	-	-	61.061.881	-	-	-	-	1.246.948
12 Investments made in collective investment companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.717.313
13 Investments in equities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.655.432
14 Other receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>930.702.299</b>	<b>92.126.490</b>	<b>910.575</b>	<b>69.856.857</b>	<b>5.302.115</b>	<b>92.203.963</b>	<b>138.892</b>	<b>7.655.432</b>	<b>1.198.896.623</b>	<b>1.004.388.602</b>	<b>1.198.896.623</b>	<b>1.198.896.623</b>

Prior Period	Asset classes/ Risk weight	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)											
		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	1250%	
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks		792.767.204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792.767.204
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities		-	-	-	-	2.952.313	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.952.313
3 Exposures to public sector entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.021.948	-	-	-	-	3.021.948
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks		-	1.437.555	-	-	-	-	481.297	-	-	-	-	1.437.555
5 Exposures to institutions		-	66.780.137	294.969	-	33.117.327	-	18.154.773	-	-	-	-	100.378.761
6 Exposures to corporates		-	-	-	294.969	33.507.399	-	5.272.403	-	-	-	-	51.957.141
7 Retail exposures		-	-	-	123.932	-	1.528	-	-	-	-	-	2.591.004
8 Exposures secured by residential property		-	-	-	-	480.868	-	127.404	-	-	-	-	608.272
9 Exposures secured by commercial real estate		-	-	-	-	444	-	28.768	-	-	-	-	29.212
10 Past-due loans		-	-	-	-	510	-	113.492	-	-	-	-	13.492
11 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board		-	1.264	240	-	-	-	42.313.911	-	-	-	-	307.745
12 Investments made in collective investment companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.098.495
13 Investments in equities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.200.461
14 Other receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>794.206.023</b>	<b>67.075.346</b>	<b>123.932</b>	<b>70.058.861</b>	<b>2.592.532</b>	<b>64.433.832</b>	<b>113.492</b>	<b>5.784.584</b>	<b>1.004.388.602</b>	<b>1.004.388.602</b>	<b>1.004.388.602</b>	<b>1.004.388.602</b>

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#### 3.3.3.4. Explanations on the use of IRB Models

In the development of internal models;

- As the owners of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) models used in capital adequacy calculations, credit risk control and modeling units (individual and commercial) are responsible for the development and implementation processes of the models, also the regular monitoring and updating of the models.
- In case of need, advanced analytics unit is responsible for the development of the PD, LGD, EAD models,
- Validation unit is responsible for performing the initial and periodic validation of the models and providing the regular validation report.

When the development of the models is completed and following the approval of the validation unit, they are submitted to the approval of the credit committee and the Board of Directors. The models can be got into use after the necessary approvals are obtained from the relevant committees.

Performance monitoring of the model, which has been developed and put into use, is carried out by the credit risk control and modeling units and the validation unit. Performance monitoring of the models is carried out through the credit risk control unit report prepared quarterly by the credit risk control and modeling teams and annual periodic validation studies. In addition, every month before the models are run, certification checks are carried out and the accuracy of the data used in the model is confirmed.

Re-development, re-train or re-calibration of the models can be done according to the performance monitoring results of the models in use.

In accordance with the IRB communiqué (issued by BRSa – using internal rating based approach for credit risk calculations) as published in the Official Gazette dated October 23, 2015 numbered 29511, all IRB models and validation processes are audited annually by the Internal Audit Department. The scope of audits consists of three main areas: governance and validation, rating systems and quantification of risks and usage testing. Audit processes include reviewing IRB models for compliance with all minimum requirements, as well as validation of models. In this framework, initial, periodic, data and process validation activities are examined and validation findings are also taken into account within the scope of relevant model audits.

Reports on credit risk models are prepared in order to explain the structure, process and performance of the rating system, the areas that need improvement, the activities to complete the identified deficiencies, and to monitor the credit risk. Commercial credit risk control and modeling and retail credit risk control and modeling units are responsible for reporting. The related report includes the risk profile according to grades, migrations between grades, comparison of the estimations of risk parameters and observed values, and analysis of the effectiveness of the override process. If there is a rating override for project finance loans in the relevant reporting period, the reasons for the change are also included.

For the capital calculation, BRSa allowed the use of PD and EAD models in the corporate receivables class, the PD, LGD and EAD models in the retail receivables class, and the use of the slotting method in project finance loans.

90% of the bank's total risk weighted assets is calculated with the IRB approach. 7% of the total risk weighted amount is held in portfolios that do not have an IRB approach permission such as receivables from central governments or financial institutions. The corporate and commercial portfolio is under the foundation IRB approach, 90% of which is calculated with the IRB approach. The retail portfolio is under the advanced IRB approach and 100% of it is calculated with the IRB approach. The classification approach is used for all project financing risks.

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There are application and behavior PD Models for both corporate and retail receivables classes. Application models are the models that work at the moment in the Bank's proactive channel when a customer applies for a loan to the Bank. Behavioral models are run at the end of each month for customers with limits or risks in the bank (it is required to be older than six months in the retail portfolio).

- Individual portfolio PD application models consist of five models that work separately for each product in case the customer makes an application and in the Bank's proactive channel, while Behavior PD model is a model that consists of nine different segments.
- Individual portfolio EAD models consist of five different models that vary according to the limit usage rate and risk amount for the customer's credit card and overdraft products, while LGD models consist of five models with eleven different segments in terms of risk amount breakdown by product.
- SME portfolio PD application and behavior models consists of four different segments, which vary according to the customer's information such as turnover, customer type, sector information and risk center limit. The customer can only proceed from one of these segments.
- The same model is used for application and behavior in the corporate/commercial portfolio PD calculation. The model consists of four different segments that vary according to the customer's balance sheet type, turnover and risk center limit. The customer can only proceed from one of these segments.
- Corporate/commercial/SME portfolio EAD model consists of twelve different segments that vary according to the portfolio, limit, risk, limit usage rate and limit gap information for the customer's commercial overdraft, commercial credit card, non-cash (check, letter of guarantee, letter of credit) products. Five of the twelve segments are for the corporate/commercial portfolio and seven are for the SME portfolio. LGD Model consists of seven different segments that vary according to turnover, risk amount and collateral information at the customer level.

Bank's PD models are developed using logistic regression. At least five years of data are used while developing the model in accordance with the articles specified in the communiqué. For the initial validation activities, out-of-sample (OOS) and out-of-time (OOT) data is separated. As stated in the Communiqué, the PD of the best grade can be at least 0,03%.

Due to the use of minimum five-year data during model development and the higher default rates during the model development period compared to the current period, the calculated PD value especially for the individual portfolio differs relatively from the observed DR.

The PD model is used in underwriting strategies, provision calculations and economic capital calculations as well as capital calculations.

Specialized loans can be defined as portfolios with low default rates. PD calculation is not made for specialized loans, the classification method is used.

While developing the LGD model, the gross LGD approach was used. At least 5-7 years of data are used while developing the model in accordance with the articles specified in the communiqué. For the initial validation activities, out-of-sample (OOS) and out-of-time (OOT) data is separated. As stated in the communiqué, it has been ensured that the LGD value of mortgage loans is at least 10%. The downturn period effect for the individual portfolio is added as a conservatism margin:

- A random sample is selected one thousand times, with the LGD values calculated for the performing and default groups equal to the number of observations for each product.
- In each sample, the average of LGD values for the performing and default groups is calculated.
- LGD averages calculated in the previous step were ordered for all segments and groups, and the 75th percentile was determined as LGD with a conservatism margin added.
- In order to reflect the effect of the downturn period, the 90th percentile was chosen after the LGD averages were ranked for all segments and groups.

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For Commercial LGD model, the total collection amount in the first year when the customers entered the liquidation process was calculated and this amount was deducted from the default amount of the following year. Thus, the default amounts remaining in the following years spent by the customer in the liquidation process are reflected. The annual collection has been made taking into account these default amounts. Thus, the year in which the collection rate was bad in the economic cycle was taken into account. The through-the-cycle (TtC) LGD of the annual calculated LGD values was found. The year with the largest percentage difference of the annual LGD values from the calculated TtC LGD was determined as the downturn year, and the related percentage difference was determined as the downturn period coefficient.

The saturation point values used for the time between the default event and the closing of the receivable are as follows.

Product / Portfolio	Saturation Point
Consumer loan	74
Auto loan	30
Overdraft	42
Mortgage	33
Credit card	50
Commercial portfolio	73
SME portfolio	68
Corporate portfolio	50

EAD model begins by associating defaulted loans with the 12-month risk and limit information before the default date. A random observation month is selected from the 12-month period from the date of default by the customer, and the EAD parameters are calculated accordingly. In product segmentation, arithmetic mean EAD ratios were calculated by considering business requirements and statistical significance. The last step is to add a conservatism margin as required in the Basel and IDD communiqué to create the final model.

As a result of the analysis made for individual credit cards and overdraft products, it was decided to use the 60th and 70th percentiles for the conservatism margin and downturn period effect ratios, respectively, in risk conversion factor (RCF), limit conversion factor (LCF) and Non-limit conversion factor (NLCF).

For business card and commercial overdraft products, five quantile is added over the model output for the conservatism margin and the model output for the downturn period effect.

As a result of the analysis made for noncash products, it was decided to use the 70th and 80th percentiles for the conservatism margin and downturn period effect ratios, respectively, in RCF, LCF and NLCF.

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#### 3.3.3.5. IRB Approach: Credit Risk Amounts by Portfolio and PD Ranges

Current Period Foundation IRB	PD Range	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Average CCF	Average CCF and CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density	Expected Loss	Provisions
Exposures to corporates	0-0,15	112.683.269	398.327.758	47,36%	301.346.719	0,10%	29.323	44,16%	1,63	55.144.175	18,30%	95.474	148.745
	0,15-0,25	19.622.310	35.077.670	43,74%	34.964.288	0,20%	23.963	43,11%	1,78	13.414.157	38,37%	32.171	997.204
	0,25-0,5	50.449.741	57.887.569	48,75%	78.668.002	0,35%	7.730	43,47%	1,40	37.857.485	48,12%	125.394	101.315
	0,5-0,75	46.792.125	36.533.257	47,73%	64.240.439	0,62%	9.882	44,03%	1,41	42.201.496	65,69%	180.178	183.917
	0,75-2,5	123.074.537	97.090.287	46,39%	168.115.198	1,50%	15.426	42,10%	1,54	151.223.527	89,95%	1.328.144	1.328.144
	2,5-10	49.734.723	35.716.439	36,77%	62.867.389	4,94%	11.279	40,74%	1,43	80.013.456	127,27%	1.337.416	658.083
	10-100	25.667.868	4.242.295	43,74%	27.523.261	24,22%	1.890	42,46%	1,91	62.514.605	227,13%	2.999.580	2.299.092
	100 (default)	14.970.063	4.630.808	20,61%	15.924.375	100,00%	4.256	43,33%	2,50	-	-	6.901.170	8.486.286
	Subtotal	442.994.636	609.526.083	46,40%	753.649.671	3,87%	100.438	43,20%	1,58	442.368.901	58,70%	12.864.084	14.202.786

Current Period Advanced IRB	PD Range	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Average CCF	Average CCF and CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density	Expected Loss	Provisions
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	0-0,15	20.580.432	190.537.364	63,92%	142.379.430	0,10%	1.894.740	56,22%	-	4.961.334	3,48%	77.320	49.497
	0,15-0,25	27.208.166	246.551.269	61,92%	179.880.862	0,19%	2.209.294	55,99%	-	11.043.220	6,14%	193.965	108.078
	0,25-0,5	9.141.576	136.825.948	63,74%	48.868.267	0,33%	629.292	56,24%	-	4.643.069	9,50%	90.148	50.015
	0,5-0,75	26.265.167	155.741.598	63,03%	112.502.991	0,64%	1.353.027	56,15%	-	18.241.230	16,21%	407.392	173.067
	0,75-2,5	42.646.062	59.739.668	62,09%	98.842.755	5,10%	2.320.392	55,42%	-	41.907.129	29,60%	1.143.204	526.788
	2,5-10	61.748.657	1.529.577	69,23%	14.884.989	30,69%	451.311	54,72%	-	68.687.526	69,49%	2.789.541	1.509.398
	10-100	13.826.057	774.399	100,00%	774.399	100,00%	24.209	65,00%	-	25.675.508	172,49%	2.506.879	1.026.470
	100 (default)	773.400	853.254.823	63,00%	739.703.578	1,86%	10.709.101	56,02%	-	175.242.337	23,69%	497.092	66.329
	Subtotal	202.189.520	1.332.458.997	52,73%	990.736.833	0,09%	203.289	52,56%	-	121.103.858	12,14%	7.705.541	3.509.642
	Other Retail Exposures	0-0,15	17.284.776	47.571.327	53,16%	42.546.588	0,20%	181.171	53,99%	-	9.718.523	23,03%	45.150
	0,15-0,25	28.534.758	50.613.055	49,08%	53.375.810	0,35%	145.245	52,29%	-	17.169.459	32,26%	97.448	70.910
	0,25-0,5	20.851.438	30.273.743	51,63%	36.481.541	0,63%	127.549	53,22%	-	16.582.365	46,05%	120.936	120.637
	0,5-0,75	69.969.909	58.580.173	49,13%	98.751.688	1,46%	250.259	50,95%	-	60.511.595	61,53%	729.381	400.973
	0,75-2,5	55.993.031	22.631.011	47,43%	66.727.097	5,10%	194.192	50,22%	-	52.521.074	78,68%	1.700.487	753.292
	2,5-10	25.335.612	5.239.414	36,97%	27.272.826	23,89%	61.522	48,80%	-	30.670.625	112,24%	3.193.791	1.042.893
	10-100	12.603.734	1.969.556	23,20%	13.060.651	100,00%	54.002	72,95%	-	2.245.117	16,92%	9.356.001	9.067.677
	100 (default)	26.052.265	346.094.176	50,82%	437.965.054	5,73%	1.016.556	52,38%	-	201.522.616	46,09%	15.288.699	11.592.307
Subtotal	490.733.475	303.000.857	57,32%	222.747.462	0,10%	435.955	35,44%	-	31.345.851	14,20%	118.122	81.380	
Other Retail Exposures	0,15-0,25	72.361.476	317.331.463	59,12%	259.958.101	0,19%	578.016	55,96%	-	59.632.684	23,42%	274.528	167.753
	0,25-0,5	25.970.426	74.847.068	59,06%	70.176.232	0,33%	155.952	56,08%	-	22.817.980	33,30%	126.270	70.760
	0,5-0,75	85.426.666	167.042.873	59,19%	184.292.299	0,64%	465.304	56,82%	-	89.526.328	49,50%	657.435	310.776
	0,75-2,5	124.802.622	126.773.284	59,05%	199.659.593	1,50%	574.002	57,69%	-	139.747.343	70,68%	1.706.459	849.041
	2,5-10	111.291.838	33.605.509	59,13%	131.161.340	5,02%	590.951	58,69%	-	120.221.549	91,85%	3.847.168	1.961.796
	10-100	28.268.704	491.634	67,80%	28.602.039	30,94%	180.961	60,22%	-	46.724.649	163,69%	5.275.431	1.939.224
	100 (default)	39.575.598	23.085	53,23%	39.587.886	100,00%	267.809	75,05%	-	3.410.914	8,46%	29.438.549	23.569.548
Subtotal	536.770.805	1.023.115.773	58,59%	1.136.184.952	5,39%	3.242.586	57,42%	-	513.427.298	45,74%	41.443.962	28.950.278	
Other Items	Retail Total	999.012.590	2.226.464.772	59,06%	2.313.851.564	4,28%	13.827.706	55,56%	-	890.192.251	38,47%	64.438.202	44.052.267
Subtotal		191.697.559	-	-	191.697.559	-	-	-	-	1.658.858.606	86,49%	-	-

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Prior Period	PD Range	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Average CCF	Exposures post-CCF and CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density	Expected Loss	Provisions
Foundation IRB		117.107.414	287.406.418	52,82%	268.918.137	0,07%	32.453	43,81%	1,61	48.960.469	18,21%	86.812	90.484
	0-0,15	23.664.219	38.273.326	49,79%	42.719.601	0,20%	27.358	43,54%	1,40	14.932.701	34,95%	39.398	69.345
	0,15-0,25	38.956.705	51.704.621	48,31%	63.936.525	0,36%	9.267	42,79%	1,35	30.063.289	47,02%	103.558	218.168
	0,25-0,5	21.820.484	29.534.189	42,69%	34.429.155	0,62%	11.360	43,13%	1,41	21.982.689	63,85%	96.580	85.999
	0,5-0,75	101.645.380	71.674.461	47,77%	135.883.778	1,57%	18.836	42,17%	1,58	123.754.567	91,07%	988.291	1.149.908
	0,75-2,5	36.011.999	30.306.606	33,43%	46.144.847	5,03%	11.533	42,02%	1,43	60.741.314	131,63%	1.044.152	779.273
	2,5-10	15.872.947	2.263.979	46,41%	16.923.674	22,74%	1.786	42,89%	1,15	37.723.599	222,90%	1.731.591	1.478.565
	10-100	9.024.288	4.204.388	23,71%	10.021.104	100,00%	4.523	43,74%	2,50	7.218.386	-	7.218.386	5.423.050
	100 (default)	364.103.436	515.367.988	49,45%	618.976.821	3,08%	113.311	43,13%	1,54	338.158.128	54,63%	11.278.768	9.294.792
	Subtotal	364.103.436	515.367.988	49,45%	618.976.821	3,08%	113.311	43,13%	1,54	338.158.128	54,63%	11.278.768	9.294.792

Prior Period	PD Range	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Average CCF	Exposures post-CCF and CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density	Expected Loss	Provisions
Advanced IRB		20.187.962	150.878.983	60,32%	111.493.146	0,10%	1.846.005	50,85%	-	3.510.553	3,15%	54.701	38.778
	0-0,15	26.446.519	206.577.278	60,29%	150.997.583	0,19%	2.217.561	50,91%	-	8.429.196	5,58%	148.051	91.252
	0,15-0,25	8.830.978	50.546.442	61,93%	40.132.257	0,33%	620.270	51,52%	-	3.495.130	8,71%	67.870	38.590
	0,25-0,5	26.193.955	115.915.956	61,61%	97.610.901	0,64%	1.365.978	51,52%	-	14.519.729	14,88%	324.262	142.222
	0,5-0,75	41.300.599	128.823.371	61,58%	120.625.344	1,46%	1.975.018	51,65%	-	33.181.820	27,51%	908.649	398.806
	0,75-2,5	60.732.593	55.248.141	60,24%	94.012.202	5,29%	2.199.938	50,77%	-	61.211.676	65,11%	2.517.972	1.135.148
	2,5-10	16.607.274	2.025.260	66,28%	17.949.527	31,15%	442.099	50,28%	-	28.639.189	159,55%	2.815.406	1.093.085
	10-100	958.193	225	56,61%	958.320	100,00%	34.028	65,93%	-	105.461	11,00%	623.896	108.227
	100 (default)	201.258.073	710.017.656	60,92%	633.779.280	2,28%	10.653.635	51,12%	-	153.092.754	24,16%	7.460.807	3.046.108
	Subtotal	15.147.096	72.130.956	51,94%	52.608.757	0,09%	173.088	51,05%	-	6.385.749	12,15%	24.097	28.392
	0,15-0,25	10.228.250	29.912.008	52,36%	25.890.774	0,20%	168.704	50,92%	-	5.595.062	21,86%	25.914	31.746
	0,25-0,5	16.681.393	34.292.133	48,54%	33.326.112	0,35%	140.665	52,37%	-	10.745.935	32,37%	60.854	32.581
	0,5-0,75	12.600.099	18.909.278	51,67%	22.369.848	0,63%	121.843	50,89%	-	9.676.169	44,00%	70.481	53.846
	0,75-2,5	42.637.183	39.507.384	48,44%	61.774.770	1,46%	244.614	50,58%	-	37.509.198	61,02%	451.313	183.571
	2,5-10	33.384.896	14.058.849	46,38%	39.905.717	5,14%	184.289	49,68%	-	31.127.280	77,97%	1.009.932	355.233
	10-100	14.571.863	2.905.696	39,05%	15.706.572	22,60%	88.890	48,73%	-	17.516.932	111,27%	1.725.548	489.076
	100 (default)	4.535.901	862.542	22,80%	4.732.592	100,00%	46.374	72,38%	-	835.547	17,13%	3.359.005	1.794.414
	Subtotal	149.786.681	212.578.846	50,11%	256.315.142	4,54%	949.628	51,12%	-	119.391.872	46,70%	6.727.144	4.968.859
	0-0,15	21.543.544	115.076.921	54,88%	84.696.111	0,10%	213.133	49,01%	-	10.524.842	12,55%	39.657	28.987
	0,15-0,25	33.291.262	109.553.318	56,49%	95.183.018	0,19%	319.867	50,49%	-	19.642.220	21,13%	90.428	59.369
	0,25-0,5	11.891.957	26.053.016	56,42%	26.591.473	0,33%	90.109	50,87%	-	7.880.629	30,19%	43.594	25.131
	0,5-0,75	43.080.439	56.298.969	56,65%	74.972.388	0,64%	340.537	52,78%	-	33.861.963	45,95%	248.614	117.094
	0,75-2,5	64.377.655	40.885.932	56,68%	87.552.547	1,53%	468.800	54,61%	-	58.406.512	67,33%	722.513	325.630
	2,5-10	66.850.104	12.447.193	58,00%	74.069.558	5,24%	581.867	56,38%	-	65.634.190	88,78%	2.181.812	941.868
	10-100	19.928.195	309.580	64,72%	20.128.560	31,06%	200.198	59,03%	-	32.260.149	160,78%	3.648.992	1.391.614
	100 (default)	23.278.516	15.746	47,72%	23.286.030	100,00%	237.090	72,09%	-	1.991.599	8,39%	16.628.826	14.932.639
	Subtotal	384.241.672	360.642.675	56,08%	486.779.685	7,44%	2.451.154	53,66%	-	230.202.104	47,87%	23.604.436	17.832.327
	Retail Total	635.286.426	1.283.239.177	57,77%	1.376.574.107	4,48%	12.628.663	51,71%	-	502.686.730	36,52%	37.792.387	25.837.294
	Subtotal	124.541.154	-	-	124.541.154	-	2	-	-	105.186.176	84,42%	-	-

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**3.3.3.6. IRB: The effect of credit derivatives used as CRM technique on RWA**

Current Period	RWA – PRE Credit	Actual RWA
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Foundation IRB	-	-
2 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Advanced IRB	-	-
3 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Foundation IRB	-	-
4 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Advanced IRB	-	-
5 Exposures to corporates -Foundation IRB	443.975.411	443.975.411
6 Exposures to corporates - Advanced IRB	-	-
7 Specialised Lending - Foundation IRB	-	-
8 Specialised Lending - Advanced IRB	110.612.382	110.612.382
9 Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	175.242.337	175.242.337
10 Retail exposures - secured by real estate	8.275.932	8.275.932
11 Retail exposures - SME	200.129.450	200.129.450
12 Retail Exposures - Other	506.547.888	506.547.888
13 Investments in equities - Foundation IRB	-	-
14 Investments in equities - Advanced IRB	-	-
15 Purchased Receivables - Foundation IRB	-	-
16 Purchased Receivables - Advanced IRB	-	-
17 Other Items - Advanced IRB	165.858.606	165.858.606
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.610.642.006</b>	<b>1.610.642.006</b>

Prior Period	RWA – PRE Credit	Actual RWA
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Foundation IRB	-	-
2 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Advanced IRB	-	-
3 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Foundation IRB	-	-
4 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Advanced IRB	-	-
5 Exposures to corporates -Foundation IRB	339.278.551	339.278.551
6 Exposures to corporates - Advanced IRB	-	-
7 Specialised Lending - Foundation IRB	-	-
8 Specialised Lending - Advanced IRB	101.509.615	101.509.615
9 Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	153.092.754	153.092.754
10 Retail exposures - secured by real estate	3.851.927	3.851.927
11 Retail exposures - SME	118.336.075	118.336.075
12 Retail Exposures - Other	227.406.344	227.406.344
13 Investments in equities - Foundation IRB	-	-
14 Investments in equities - Advanced IRB	-	-
15 Purchased Receivables - Foundation IRB	-	-
16 Purchased Receivables - Advanced IRB	-	-
17 Other Items - Advanced IRB	105.186.176	105.186.176
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.048.661.442</b>	<b>1.048.661.442</b>

**3.3.3.7. RWA Movement Table Under IRB Approach<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Current Period	Prior Period
1 Prior Period Closing Amount	1.047.110.856	851.101.785
2 Changes in Volume	415.871.741	333.962.474
3 Changes in Asset Quality	93.507.355	(43.695.529)
4 Model Updates	-	-
5 Policy and Regulatory Changes	51.870.763	(94.257.874)
6 Purchasing and Selling	-	-
7 FX Difference	-	-
8 Other	-	-
<b>9 Current Period Closing Amount</b>	<b>1.608.360.715</b>	<b>1.047.110.856</b>

(1) Counterparty credit risk is not included in the table.

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**3.3.3.8. IRB: Back-testing of probability of default in each asset class**

Asset classes	PD Range	Equivalent External Rating	Weighted Average PD	Mean PD By Borrower	Number of Borrowers Prior Period	Number of Borrowers Current Period	Borrowers in default within the year	Borrowers in default for the first time within the year	Average historical annual default rate
Corporate exposures - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,06%	0,07%	31.425	28.510	24	7	0,04%
Corporate exposures - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,27%	0,24%	37.468	32.322	68	20	0,10%
Corporate exposures - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,70%	0,76%	16.309	16.309	124	50	0,32%
Corporate exposures - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	1,71%	2,06%	15.135	12.970	280	95	0,98%
Corporate exposures - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	5,50%	6,34%	7.855	7.622	450	156	3,34%
Corporate exposures - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	23,25%	27,15%	1.371	1.404	299	89	14,61%
Corporate exposures - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	43,95%	42,41%	116	111	27	37	14,92%
Corporate exposures - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	4.523	4.256	35	20	0,48%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>3,85%</b>	<b>6,74%</b>	<b>113.432</b>	<b>100.582</b>	<b>1.307</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>0,72%</b>
<b>Asset classes</b>	<b>PD Range</b>	<b>Equivalent External Rating</b>	<b>Weighted Average PD</b>	<b>Mean PD By Borrower</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Prior Period</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Current Period</b>	<b>Borrowers in default within the year</b>	<b>Borrowers in default for the first time within the year</b>	<b>Average historical annual default rate</b>
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,10%	0,10%	1.894.740	1.894.740	878	279	0,04%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,22%	0,22%	2.837.656	2.838.318	3.430	279	0,08%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,78%	0,78%	2.202.366	2.202.366	11.364	1.363	0,33%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	2,26%	2,34%	2.023.419	2.096.655	31.441	4.601	1,07%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	7,01%	7,29%	1.340.065	1.461.836	75.216	10.940	3,95%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	31,37%	31,37%	399.345	334.324	79.261	899	15,99%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	34.028	24.209	20.496	153	57,86%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,86%</b>	<b>2,98%</b>	<b>10.653.635</b>	<b>10.709.101</b>	<b>222.086</b>	<b>18.262</b>	<b>1,87%</b>
<b>Asset classes</b>	<b>PD Range</b>	<b>Equivalent External Rating</b>	<b>Weighted Average PD</b>	<b>Mean PD By Borrower</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Prior Period</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Current Period</b>	<b>Borrowers in default within the year</b>	<b>Borrowers in default for the first time within the year</b>	<b>Average historical annual default rate</b>
Retail exposures - SME - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,08%	0,09%	154.875	180.089	110	6	0,05%
Retail exposures - SME - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,26%	0,25%	308.927	330.935	665	96	0,13%
Retail exposures - SME - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,74%	0,76%	204.743	214.890	1.466	300	0,43%
Retail exposures - SME - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	1,83%	2,07%	201.022	208.082	3.694	773	1,15%
Retail exposures - SME - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	6,20%	6,47%	161.636	166.749	8.406	1.663	3,51%
Retail exposures - SME - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	20,74%	23,57%	311.168	311.622	5.522	922	13,97%
Retail exposures - SME - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	43,53%	47,19%	11.811	14.225	2.873	434	16,78%
Retail exposures - SME - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	46.250	53.898	69	83	0,15%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>5,73%</b>	<b>8,78%</b>	<b>949.633</b>	<b>1.018.552</b>	<b>22.805</b>	<b>4.277</b>	<b>1,47%</b>
<b>Asset classes</b>	<b>PD Range</b>	<b>Equivalent External Rating</b>	<b>Weighted Average PD</b>	<b>Mean PD By Borrower</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Prior Period</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Current Period</b>	<b>Borrowers in default within the year</b>	<b>Borrowers in default for the first time within the year</b>	<b>Average historical annual default rate</b>
Retail Exposures - Other - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,10%	0,10%	210.803	432.301	117	25	0,03%
Retail Exposures - Other - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,22%	0,22%	403.720	724.907	530	296	0,10%
Retail Exposures - Other - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,76%	0,76%	526.046	704.137	2.154	2.628	0,38%
Retail Exposures - Other - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	2,26%	2,29%	486.532	555.163	4.871	6.453	1,14%
Retail Exposures - Other - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	6,87%	6,96%	373.577	367.132	6.517	9.352	3,37%
Retail Exposures - Other - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	31,29%	31,22%	196.201	175.090	17.198	16.016	14,87%
Retail Exposures - Other - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Exposures - Other - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	236.948	267.660	5.856	1.847	4,37%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>5,39%</b>	<b>7,52%</b>	<b>2.433.827</b>	<b>3.226.390</b>	<b>37.243</b>	<b>36.617</b>	<b>2,55%</b>
<b>Asset classes</b>	<b>PD Range</b>	<b>Equivalent External Rating</b>	<b>Weighted Average PD</b>	<b>Mean PD By Borrower</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Prior Period</b>	<b>Number of Borrowers Current Period</b>	<b>Borrowers in default within the year</b>	<b>Borrowers in default for the first time within the year</b>	<b>Average historical annual default rate</b>
Other Items - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**3.3.3.9. IRB: Specialized lending and equity investments subject to the simple risk weight approach**

Current Period	Specialised Lendings (Besides High-volatility Commercial Real Estates)													
	Risk Amount						RWA Amount							
	Remaining Maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Counterparty credit risk	Risk Weight	Risk	Project Finance	Object Finance	Commodities Finance	Income Producing Real Estate	Total Credit Risk	Counter Party Credit Risk	Expected Losses	
Strong	<2,5 years	2.010.400	-	29.823	50%	2.040.223	-	-	-	-	2.040.223	1.005.200	14.912	-
Good	>2,5 years	26.969.822	2.702.707	433.224	70%	27.955.314	2.283.031	287.220	-	2.283.031	27.955.314	19.265.463	303.257	111.821
	>2,5 years	9.783.658	2.553.488	281.327	70%	8.180.663	-	60.250	-	4.198.358	10.750.914	7.328.711	196.929	43.004
Satisfactory	>2,5 years	15.305.415	10.929.214	-	90%	17.656.729	362.730	-	-	9.600.779	22.217.817	19.996.035	-	177.743
Weak	>2,5 years	53.495.601	1.962.038	135.937	115%	41.942.807	2.511.805	-	-	62.007.373	54.055.391	62.007.373	156.327	1.513.551
Default	>2,5 years	1.887.238	2.655	-	250%	1.887.781	-	-	-	135.270	338.175	-	-	10.822
<b>Total</b>		<b>109.587.404</b>	<b>18.150.102</b>	<b>880.311</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99.798.787</b>	<b>3.161.755</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.082.168</b>	<b>119.042.710</b>	<b>109.940.957</b>	<b>671.425</b>	<b>2.800.831</b>	<b>-</b>

Prior Period	Specialised Lendings (Besides High-volatility Commercial Real Estates)													
	Risk Amount						RWA Amount							
	Remaining Maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Counterparty credit risk	Risk Weight	Risk	Project Finance	Object Finance	Commodities Finance	Income Producing Real Estate	Total Credit Risk	Counter Party Credit Risk	Expected Losses	
Strong	<2,5 years	16.708.194	-	44.732	50%	44.732	-	-	-	-	44.732	22.366	-	69.742
Good	>2,5 years	4.584.675	2.089.216	300.343	70%	17.435.444	5.000.665	60.250	-	292.564	17.435.444	11.994.571	210.240	21.414
	>2,5 years	26.694.100	8.697.115	172.246	70%	31.387.927	287.175	-	-	31.387.927	3.626.863	120.572	120.572	253.401
Satisfactory	>2,5 years	48.781.026	2.114.684	54.432	115%	31.335.579	1.592.245	-	-	16.661.229	49.589.053	56.964.814	62.597	1.388.493
Weak	>2,5 years	2.597.870	43.999	-	250%	1.911.443	-	-	-	695.416	2.606.859	-	-	1.303.429
<b>Total</b>		<b>99.365.865</b>	<b>15.073.056</b>	<b>587.327</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87.115.790</b>	<b>1.939.670</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17.649.209</b>	<b>106.704.669</b>	<b>101.079.822</b>	<b>429.793</b>	<b>3.036.479</b>	<b>-</b>

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### 3.4. Explanation on Counterparty credit risk

#### 3.4.1. Qualitative evaluation for Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is organized under Market Risk Management and is functioning within the scope of "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks". These functions include counterparty credit risk calculations within general risk appetite and control process of risk management policies for CCR.

Credit limits under CCR are defined within the scope of internal model method, specified in "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks. - Appendix 2", considering various stress scenarios.

General policies for collaterals and provisions under credit risk management are also valid for CCR. Exposure and collateral values are calculated on a daily basis. In order to mitigate the counterparty credit risk, international framework agreements (ISDA, CSA, GMRA, etc.) are being used through collateral and margin call mechanisms.

In case of a downgrade in credit note, the amount of additional collateral the Bank has to provide is calculated periodically under several stress scenarios.

#### 3.4.2. Assessment of Counterparty Credit Risk according to the models of measurement

Current Period		Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE <sup>(1)</sup>	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standard Approach-CCR	18.129.940	-	-	1,4	18.129.940	7.013.699
2	Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Simplified Standardised Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	2.898.082	359.902
5	Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>							<b>7.373.601</b>

Prior Period		Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE <sup>(1)</sup>	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standard Approach-CCR	11.629.556	-	-	1,4	11.629.556	5.234.910
2	Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Simplified Standardised Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	6.372.190	1.275.024
5	Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>							<b>6.509.934</b>

(1) Effective expected positive exposure

#### 3.4.3. Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts
Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy	-	-	-	-
1 (i) Value at risk component (including 3*multiplier)	-	-	-	-
2 (ii) Stressed Value at Risk (including 3*multiplier)	-	-	-	-
3 All portfolios subject to Standardised CVA capital obligation	18.129.940	3.320.651	11.629.556	2.420.008
<b>Total amount of CVA capital adequacy</b>	<b>18.129.940</b>	<b>3.320.651</b>	<b>11.629.556</b>	<b>2.420.008</b>

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### 3.4.4. Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Current Period		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Total credit risk <sup>(1)</sup>
1	Central governments and central banks receivables	1.105.325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.105.325
2	Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Administrative and non commercial receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	6.323	-	-	-	6.693.752	-	6.481.036	-	-	-	13.181.111
6	Corporate receivables	250.322	-	-	-	43	-	203.932	-	390.290	-	844.587
7	Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.703	-	-	27.703
8	Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.361.970</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.693.795</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.684.968</b>	<b>27.703</b>	<b>390.290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.158.726</b>

Prior Period		0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Total credit risk <sup>(1)</sup>
1	Central governments and central banks receivables	8.652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.652
2	Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Administrative and non commercial receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
4	Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	9.253.755	-	5.169.787	-	-	-	14.423.542
6	Corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	15.963	-	174.582	-	429.439	-	619.984
7	Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.007	-	-	5.007
8	Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.269.718</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.344.369</b>	<b>5.007</b>	<b>429.464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.057.210</b>

(1) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure after applying credit risk mitigations.

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**3.4.5. Counterparty Credit Risk Amounts by Portfolio and PD Ranges**

Current Period Foundation IRB	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
	0-0,15	3.788.543	0,07%	99	45,00%	1,01	562.978	14,86%
	0,15-0,25	14.639	0,21%	5	45,00%	1,00	4.744	32,41%
	0,25-0,5	228.452	0,37%	16	45,00%	1,00	106.897	46,79%
	0,5-0,75	196.057	0,62%	7	45,00%	1,65	137.947	70,36%
	0,75-2,5	682.434	1,98%	15	44,92%	1,90	764.562	112,03%
	2,5-10	24.241	3,39%	2	45,00%	1,00	29.382	121,21%
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4.934.366</b>	<b>0,39%</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>44,99%</b>	<b>1,16</b>	<b>1.606.510</b>	<b>32,56%</b>

Advanced IRB	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53.495</b>	<b>0,03%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51,72%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.022</b>	<b>5,65%</b>
	0,15-0,25	29	0,21%	1	45,83%	-	6	20,05%
	0,25-0,5	1.095	0,33%	1	50,48%	-	328	29,96%
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54.619</b>	<b>0,04%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>51,69%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.356</b>	<b>6,14%</b>
	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54.619</b>	<b>0,04%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>51,69%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.356</b>	<b>6,14%</b>
	<b>Total (All portfolios)</b>	<b>54.619</b>	<b>0,04%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>51,69%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.356</b>	<b>6,14%</b>

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Prior Period Foundation IRB	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
	0-0,15	1.232.417	0,05%	86	45,00%	1,23	166.315	13,50%
	0,15-0,25	45.230	0,21%	5	45,00%	1,00	14.658	32,41%
	0,25-0,5	346.291	0,34%	15	45,00%	1,37	166.897	48,20%
	0,5-0,75	189.765	0,62%	3	45,00%	1,98	141.490	74,56%
	0,75-2,5	226.381	1,29%	9	45,00%	1,04	196.220	86,68%
	2,5-10	314.391	3,33%	3	45,00%	2,37	434.843	138,31%
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.354.475</b>	<b>0,70%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>45,00%</b>	<b>1,44</b>	<b>1.120.423</b>	<b>47,59%</b>

Advanced IRB	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.536</b>	<b>0,11%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46,26%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>12,26%</b>
	0,15-0,25	198	0,38%	1	45,83%	-	59	29,89%
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.734</b>	<b>0,13%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46,23%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>13,54%</b>
	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2.734</b>	<b>0,13%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46,23%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>13,54%</b>
	<b>Total (All portfolios)</b>	<b>2.734</b>	<b>0,13%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46,23%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>13,54%</b>

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**3.4.6. Composition of collateral for CCR exposure**

Current Period	Collaterals for Derivatives Transactions				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1 Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	61.493.458	-
2 Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	4.481.139	-
3 Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	63.926.825
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	5.968.184
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>65.974.597</b>	<b>69.895.009</b>

Prior Period	Collaterals for Derivatives Transactions				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1 Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	171.333.829	-
2 Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	12.175.791	-
3 Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	205.093.339
4 Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	16.468.763
5 Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>183.509.620</b>	<b>221.562.102</b>

**3.4.7. Credit derivatives exposures**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Protection Bought	Protection Sold	Protection Bought	Protection Sold
<b>Nominal</b>				
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Total return swaps	-	62.419.758	-	74.908.138
Credit Options	-	-	-	-
Other Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Nominal</b>	-	<b>62.419.758</b>	-	<b>74.908.138</b>
<b>Rediscount Amount</b>	-	<b>236.919</b>	-	<b>(340.032)</b>
Positive rediscount amount (asset)	-	2.222.950	-	2.589.576
Negative rediscount amount (liability)	-	(1.986.031)	-	(2.929.608)

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**3.4.8. Exposures to central counterparties**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA
<b>1 Exposure to Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCPs) (total)</b>		<b>508.193</b>		<b>1.033.073</b>
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
2 (i) OTC Derivatives	11.887.430	440.903	9.357.010	362.842
3 (ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-	-	-
4 (iii) Securities financing transactions	1.022.322	20.446	31.853.846	637.077
5 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
6 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
7 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
8 Pre-funded default fund contributions	2.342.200	46.844	1.657.700	33.154
9 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
<b>11 Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)</b>	-	-	-	-
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
12 (i) OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-
13 (ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-	-	-
14 (iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
15 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
16 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
17 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
19 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-

**3.5. Securitisations**

None.

**3.6. Explanations on Market Risk****3.6.1. Qualitative disclosure on market risk**

Market Risk Management department monitors the interest rate, exchange rate, stock, commodity and credit spread risks arising from the main financial activities of the Bank on a daily basis and measures the probability of loss that may arise from the related risks by using internal model. Risks measured are regularly reported to the business units, their compliance with the Bank's risk appetite is monitored and impacts on capital requirement are analyzed. By taking into account the distinction between banking and trading portfolios, analyses and measurements enable Market Risk Management to determine specific limits on sub-portfolio / product levels.

Market risks that the Bank is exposed to are assessed and managed by a triple structure consisting of Treasury, Financial Planning and Market Risk Management Units. The Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee have primary responsibility for management of such risks. Both Top management and the sub-units are responsible for managing the risks taking into account constraints and targets such as Bank's interest rate sensitivity, liquidity constraints, funding sources, budget targets, medium and long-term capital planning and profitability of the products in operation.

Models, strategies and processes that are accurate and integrated in accordance with risks the Bank is or may be exposed to have been established. Automated reporting and validation activities are carried out for effective analysis, monitoring and control mechanisms. Risk management infrastructure integrated with day-to-day activities enabling monitor and measurement independently from executive activities; and supports business and decision-making processes has been established. Policies, processes, targets, roles / responsibilities, and regular trainings are the main elements of the Bank's dissemination of risk culture and awareness. Systems and structures compatible with international best practices and in line with the risk appetite are available for risk management.

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The Bank implements internal policies and procedures that are reviewed and approved at least once a year by the Board of Directors in order to manage market risks arising from on and off-balance sheet liabilities. Based on the principles mentioned in Regulatory Authority's directives and best practice guidelines, internal policies determine responsibilities and practitioners for identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of the risks in line with the risk appetite and needs of the Bank; lay the groundwork for granting limits in the Bank; and guide the actions to be taken in case of risk appetite is exceeded.

Market Risk Management organization consists of 4 sub-units; Market Risk Analysis, Asset-Liability Management and Affiliates Coordination, Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management and Risk Methodologies and Market Data Analysis units.

Market Risk Analysis unit; carry out the activities such as measuring and setting limits for risks arising from financial assets where fair value change is reflected to income statement and financial assets where fair value change is reflected to other comprehensive income statement using advanced internal methods (Value at Risk, Base Point Value Sensitivity etc.), complying policies and procedures with new regulations and best practices, product-based risk analysis, developing risk measurement and valuation techniques and applying stress tests.

Asset Liability Management and Subsidiaries Coordination unit; enables the Bank to measure the liquidity risk, manage the structural interest rate exposure, manage the protection procedures and the protection accounting processes used to reduce the risk of re-pricing. Follows the concentration of the Bank's funding side. Also paves the way for implementation of Bank-side risk applications and risk culture in the Bank's subsidiaries, plays an active role in risk appetite determination and coordination processes.

Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management Unit calculates the exposures of over the counter (OTC) derivative transactions via internal model method and manages the inclusion of these exposures into the monitoring and the credit underwriting processes.

The Risk Methodologies and Market Data Analysis unit provides unbiased management of all market data related to treasury products under the risk management framework. The unit is responsible for the verification of fair values, and transfer of related data sources to the banking system.

#### 3.6.2. Market risk under standardised approach

	Current Period	Prior Period
	Risk Weighted	Risk Weighted
	Asset	Asset
<b>Outright products</b>	<b>29.329.081</b>	<b>16.023.335</b>
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	11.800.855	5.950.025
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3 Foreign exchange risk	12.352.790	8.378.172
4 Commodity risk	5.175.436	1.695.138
<b>Options</b>	<b>9.252.013</b>	<b>635.362</b>
5 Simplified approach	-	-
6 Delta-plus method	9.252.013	635.362
7 Scenario approach	-	-
8 Securitisation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.581.094</b>	<b>16.658.697</b>

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#### 3.7. Explanations on Operational Risk:

The Bank calculates the amount subject to operational risk based on "Basic Indicator Method" by using 2024, 2023 and 2022 year-end gross income balances of the Bank, in accordance with section 3 of the "Regulation Regarding Measurement and Evaluation of Banks' Capital Adequacy Ratio", published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated October 23, 2015, namely "The Calculation of the Amount Subject to Operational Risk". As of December 31, 2025, the total amount subject to operational risk is TL 201.852.565 (December 31, 2024 - TL 157.343.032) and the amount of the related capital requirement is TL 16.148.205 (December 31, 2024 - TL 12.587.443).

Current Period	2 Prior Period Value	1 Prior Period Value	Current Period value	Total / Total number of years for	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	97.147.860	124.913.129	100.903.116	107.654.702	15%	16.148.205
<b>Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)</b>						<b>201.852.565</b>

Prior Period	2 Prior Period Value	1 Prior Period Value	Current Period value	Total / Total number of years for	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	29.687.861	97.147.860	124.913.129	83.916.283	15%	12.587.443
<b>Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)</b>						<b>157.343.032</b>

#### 3.8. Interest rate risk arising from banking accounts:

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility of loss that may arise in the Bank's capital or earnings due to movements in interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect the Bank's net interest income, other interest-sensitive revenues and operating expenses, thereby impacting the Bank's profitability. Similarly, changes in interest rates affect the fair values of instruments related to the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items, as well as the economic values of future cash flows (and in certain cases, the cash flows themselves). The aggregation of interest rate risk in the banking book on a significant currency basis is calculated as the ratio of the highest loss amount calculated under different scenarios to Tier 1 capital, in accordance with the "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Positions Using the Standard Shock Method", which entered into force as of October 1, 2025.

Interest rate risk arises from three main sources:

- Repricing Risk: Arising from mismatches in the repricing structures of assets and liabilities.
- Yield Curve Risk: Arising from changes in the slope and shape of the yield curve.
- Basis Risk: Arising from low correlation between interest income earned and interest expense paid on different financial instruments with similar repricing characteristics.

Customer early prepayment risk (optionality risk) is indirectly taken into account in the management and monitoring of interest rate risk by applying defined protection ratios.

Within the scope of interest rate risk in the banking book, the core deposit analysis on non-maturing deposits is performed based on the maximum weighted average maturity limits set out in the Regulation. In the analysis of core deposits, annually reviewed behavioural models are used to distribute non-maturing deposits up to future maturities in line with the regulatory defined upper limits for weighted average maturity. In addition, assumptions regarding early prepayment behaviour for housing and consumer loans, as well as early redemption behaviour on term deposits, are within the scope. Based on the regulatory framework, prepayment and early redemption rates for the relevant products vary depending on the type of interest rate shock scenarios.

Interest rate risk is monitored via weekly and monthly internal and monthly regulatory reports presented to the Executive Committee. The models and assumptions applied in interest rate risk measurement are subject to ongoing validation and control processes, including internal control, internal audit and independent audit reviews, and reviewed at least annually, unless warranted otherwise by market developments.

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Beyond the stress scenarios specified under the Regulation, the Bank evaluates additional specifically defined stress scenarios. While supervisory calculations are based on specific regulatory yield curves for each currency, internal risk metrics are derived using yield curves that represents each product's characteristics.

In the calculation of the Economic Value of Equity (EVE), the cash flows of assets, liabilities and derivative instruments are allocated by taking into account the maturity buckets and maturity midpoints defined in the Regulation. Based on the cash flows allocated to the relevant maturity buckets, the change in economic value is calculated by applying the six different standard yield curve shock scenarios prescribed under the Regulation. Respectively, the shock values defined for parallel upward, parallel downward, steepener, flattener, shortrate up and shortrates down scenarios are applied.

In the EVE calculation, the relevant shocks are applied to all maturities. In cases where products contain interest rate margins, including margins arising from floating -rate structures or funding spreads, cash flows incorporating such margins are used in the construction of EVE. The EVE risk amount is calculated under the assumption that banking book positions are maintained until maturity and that no new transactions are executed.

Deposits, which constitute one of the Bank's most significant liability items, are analysed in terms of their maturity structure and the non-maturing portion that does not generate interest income is decomposed into stable (core) and unstable components that are not sensitive to interest rates or other economic conditions. Core deposits represent the stable portion of non-maturing deposit accounts that do not exhibit sensitivity to interest rate changes and economic cycles. The non-core portion of non-maturing deposits (NMD) is treated as having overnight maturity, while the core portion is assumed to remain within the Bank for an extended period and is modelled accordingly using a statistical decay (run-off) profile. The so called decay profile applied is determined based on depositor and account characteristics, including "retail-transactional", "retail-nontransactional" and "wholesale", in conjunction with the currency denomination of the deposits. The average repricing maturity applied to non-maturing deposits ranges between 3 months and 38 months, while the maximum repricing maturity is set at 72 months.

In the measurement and determination of early withdrawal behaviour for term deposits, depositors are classified into two categories, namely retail customers and wholesale customers, in accordance with the Regulation. Another variable is the segmentation of term deposits by currency denomination. Consistent with the modelling approach for NMD, early redemption rates included in the calculations are separately determined based on depositor segmentation and currency denomination.

Within the framework of the matters described above, the EVE is calculated separately on a currency basis and for interest rate-related commodity whose share within total assets or total liabilities is 5 percent or above. The total economic value differences arising from fluctuations in interest rates as of December 31, 2025 are presented in the table below in accordance with the Regulation.

Economic Value of Equity <sup>(1)</sup>	Current Period
Parallel Shock Up	14.310.978
Parallel Shock Down	(16.610.745)
Steepener Shock	(2.376.837)
Flattener Shock	3.622.759
Short Rates Shock Up	10.229.048
Short Rates Shock Down	(10.377.717)
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>14.310.978</b>
<b>Tier I Capital</b>	<b>294.981.460</b>

(1) In accordance with the transitional provisions, comparative information for the prior period has not been disclosed.

#### 4. Explanations on currency risk:

The difference between the Bank's foreign currency denominated and foreign currency indexed on and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities is defined as the "Net Foreign Currency Position" and it is the basis of currency risk. Cross currency risk is also taken into consideration for the currency risk calculations and measurements.

The Bank keeps the amount of currency risk exposure within the related legal limits and follows the exchange position on a daily/regular basis. In addition, although the internal exchange position limit is lower when compared to the related legal limit, there has not been any limit exceeding during the period.

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As an instrument of currency risk management, derivatives such as swap and forwards are used to reduce risk whenever needed. In order to guard against extreme volatility during the year stress tests are applied. Value at risk method is used for the measurement of foreign exchange risk.

The details of hedging of the foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investment risk with derivative instruments are disclosed in section four note 10.

The Bank's publicly announced foreign exchange bid rates as of the date of the financial statements and for the last five working days prior to that date are as follows:

(Exchange rates presented as full TL)	USD	EUR
<b>Balance sheet evaluation rate:</b>	<b>42,8457</b>	<b>50,2859</b>
First day current bid rate	42,8623	50,4532
Second day current bid rate	42,8542	50,4519
Third day current bid rate	42,7656	50,3547
Fourth day current bid rate	42,7641	50,3896
Fifth day current bid rate	42,7434	50,4208
<b>Arithmetic average of the last 31 days:</b>	<b>42,6000</b>	<b>49,9015</b>
<b>Balance sheet evaluation rate as of prior period:</b>	<b>35,2803</b>	<b>36,7362</b>

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#### Information on currency risk of the Bank:

Current Period	EUR	USD	OTHER FC <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	53.936.415	119.973.606	77.432.050	251.342.071
Banks	4.614.008	16.401.950	3.311.093	24.327.051
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3.781	2.667.660	-	2.671.441
Money market placements	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	313.029	28.698.768	-	29.011.797
Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	285.100.032	214.280.813	32.388.670	531.769.515
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	37.314.397	3.366.912	11.330.021	52.011.330
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	12.618.794	119.497.066	-	132.115.860
Hedging derivative financial assets	234.322	1.245.150	-	1.479.472
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets <sup>(2)</sup>	12.054.068	29.601.612	16.318.936	57.974.616
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>406.188.846</b>	<b>535.733.537</b>	<b>140.780.770</b>	<b>1.082.703.153</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits	53.862	223.799	8.935	286.596
Foreign currency deposits	192.498.824	234.075.872	293.747.754	720.322.450
Funds from money market	-	5.848.911	-	5.848.911
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	112.089.395	207.756.515	-	319.845.910
Marketable securities issued	40.181.837	162.628.319	3.984.067	206.794.223
Miscellaneous payables	1.251.965	3.709.095	83.231	5.044.291
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	-	16.964	-	16.964
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	5.918.509	195.455.777	148.242	201.522.528
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>351.994.392</b>	<b>809.715.252</b>	<b>297.972.229</b>	<b>1.459.681.873</b>
<b>Net on-balance sheet position</b>	<b>54.194.454</b>	<b>(273.981.715)</b>	<b>(157.191.459)</b>	<b>(376.978.720)</b>
<b>Net off-balance sheet position<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>(53.413.294)</b>	<b>266.557.727</b>	<b>168.492.791</b>	<b>381.637.224</b>
Derivative financial assets	225.206.739	508.496.049	172.531.715	906.234.503
Derivative financial liabilities	278.620.033	241.938.322	4.038.924	524.597.279
<b>Net Position</b>	<b>781.160</b>	<b>(7.423.988)</b>	<b>11.301.332</b>	<b>4.658.504</b>
<b>Non-cash loans</b>	<b>159.809.517</b>	<b>196.193.291</b>	<b>30.042.938</b>	<b>386.045.746</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>				
Total assets	272.022.045	472.052.941	63.114.799	807.189.785
Total liabilities	228.097.192	590.164.512	126.960.640	945.222.344
<b>Net on-balance sheet position</b>	<b>43.924.853</b>	<b>(118.111.571)</b>	<b>(63.845.841)</b>	<b>(138.032.559)</b>
<b>Net off-balance sheet position<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>(43.729.565)</b>	<b>117.301.927</b>	<b>71.541.216</b>	<b>145.113.578</b>
Financial derivative assets	70.419.534	212.348.701	74.667.490	357.435.725
Financial derivative liabilities	114.149.099	95.046.774	3.126.274	212.322.147
<b>Net Position</b>	<b>195.288</b>	<b>(809.644)</b>	<b>7.695.375</b>	<b>7.081.019</b>
<b>Non-cash loans</b>	<b>110.347.748</b>	<b>134.945.901</b>	<b>18.579.501</b>	<b>263.873.150</b>

(1) Includes FX indexed loans amounting to TL 55.212 (December 31, 2024 - TL 78.252) which have been disclosed as TL in the financial statements.

(2) Does not include foreign currency prepaid expenses amounting to TL 3.635.172 (December 31, 2024 - TL 2.730.749).

(3) Does not include foreign currency other comprehensive income and expense under equity.

(4) Other FC column includes also gold balance.

(5) Forward transactions classified as commitments are also included.

#### Currency risk sensitivity analysis:

The table below represents the sensitivity of the Bank to 15% change of currency exchange rates (USD and EUR). 15% change is the assumption of parity change that may be faced in a possible fluctuation used in the Bank's stress test scenarios.

Change in currency exchange rates	Current Period		Prior Period
	Equity and Profit/loss effect <sup>(1)</sup>	Equity and Profit/loss effect <sup>(1)</sup>	Equity and Profit/loss effect <sup>(1)</sup>
(+) 15%	(2.364.380)		39.171
(-) 15%	618.759		404.689

(1) Excluding tax effect.

#### 5. Explanations on interest rate risk:

The monitoring of the Bank's interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities and the sensitivity analyses regarding the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on the financial statements are performed by the Risk Management Department based on the carrying values of all interest rate sensitive products. The results are presented on a monthly basis to the Executive Committee within the scope of the Asset and Liability Management function. Through sensitivity and scenario analyses, the manner in which the Bank may be affected by interest rate fluctuations (volatility) in future periods is analysed. In these analyses, interest rate shocks are applied and potential losses arising from changes in the fair values of interest rate sensitive products are calculated.

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Sensitivity analyses are also calculated on a daily basis within the scope of market risk reporting, on a currency and maturity basis, and are monitored against defined limits and reported to senior management.

In order to limit interest rate and foreign exchange risks arising from short-term deposits and long-term consumer loans on the balance sheet, the Bank enters into TL/FC and TL/TL interest rate and currency swap transactions. Hedge accounting is applied to the transactions in accordance with the interest rate risk appetite of the entity.

#### 5.1. Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items based on repricing dates:

Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Cash (cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	209.588.348	-	-	-	-	276.336.128	485.924.476
Banks	25.149	5.960	8.330	-	-	24.377.661	24.417.100
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	656	2.172.748	5.653	49.579	230.665	1.454.849	3.914.150
Receivables from money markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	22.376.247	30.657.533	6.696.163	79.151.208	52.449.074	241.779	191.572.004
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	586.879.874	197.968.662	534.516.903	354.234.471	43.286.558	(997.860)	1.715.888.508
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	141.736.379	15.252.769	45.629.010	117.831.239	71.572.249	(95.952)	391.925.694
Other assets	3.950.502	2.725.799	6.718.066	5.520.983	2.403.294	336.655.256	357.973.900
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>964.557.155</b>	<b>248.783.471</b>	<b>593.574.125</b>	<b>556.787.480</b>	<b>169.941.840</b>	<b>637.971.861</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank deposits	2.261.994	1.816.151	10.612.189	1.153.628	-	997.393	16.841.355
Other deposits	769.549.600	143.003.009	6.562.516	5.222	-	847.498.748	1.766.619.095
Funds from money market	67.443.655	1.573	-	-	-	-	67.445.228
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	154.517.982	154.517.982
Marketable securities issued	7.313.921	21.916.457	87.508.991	105.098.205	-	-	221.837.574
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	89.919.260	221.908.017	74.733.960	3.449.528	381.575	-	390.392.340
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	27.437.598	72.681.982	6.829.156	27.614.082	80.500.388	338.899.152	553.962.358
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>963.926.028</b>	<b>461.327.189</b>	<b>186.246.812</b>	<b>137.320.665</b>	<b>80.881.963</b>	<b>1.341.913.275</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>
<b>Balance sheet long position</b>	<b>631.127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>407.327.313</b>	<b>419.466.815</b>	<b>89.059.877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>916.485.132</b>
<b>Balance sheet short position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(212.543.718)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(703.941.414)</b>	<b>(916.485.132)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46.545.890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46.545.890</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(8.379.412)</b>	<b>(52.223.741)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15.510.451)</b>	<b>(3.261.665)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(79.375.269)</b>
<b>Total position</b>	<b>(7.748.285)</b>	<b>(264.767.459)</b>	<b>453.873.203</b>	<b>403.956.364</b>	<b>85.798.212</b>	<b>(703.941.414)</b>	<b>(32.829.379)</b>
Prior Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Cash (cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	143.823.783	-	-	-	-	243.907.912	387.731.695
Banks	-	4.253	23.178	-	-	23.287.321	23.314.752
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1.737.026	1.716	48.096	227.104	1.710.840	3.724.782
Receivables from money markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18.004.010	28.574.402	16.998.385	19.865.744	47.552.037	160.769	131.155.347
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	417.827.710	124.117.553	406.978.159	217.193.302	41.623.863	(8.154.967)	1,199,585,620
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	155.176.650	19,512,742	22,580,675	85,814,277	88,188,634	(142,657)	371,130,321
Other assets	1,610,097	1,876,129	8,100,948	5,619,448	3,338,577	243,398,083	263,943,282
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>736.442.250</b>	<b>175.822.105</b>	<b>454.683.061</b>	<b>328.540.867</b>	<b>180.930.215</b>	<b>504.167.301</b>	<b>2,380,585,799</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank deposits	10,040,038	4,674,741	9,412,120	437,593	-	1,133,656	25,698,148
Other deposits	519,302,225	136,298,166	15,912,383	21,494	-	570,676,013	1,242,210,281
Funds from money market	187,774,715	722	-	-	-	-	187,775,437
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	108,795,210	108,795,210
Marketable securities issued	10,204,902	18,123,210	47,283,528	53,699,119	-	-	129,310,759
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	71,233,920	144,224,243	53,244,620	1,553,705	109,477	-	270,365,965
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	5,013,262	84,588,085	4,848,175	40,640,585	27,931,102	253,408,790	416,429,999
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>803,569,062</b>	<b>387,909,167</b>	<b>130,700,826</b>	<b>96,352,496</b>	<b>28,040,579</b>	<b>934,013,669</b>	<b>2,380,585,799</b>
<b>Balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>323,982,235</b>	<b>232,188,371</b>	<b>152,889,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>709,060,242</b>
<b>Balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(67,126,812)</b>	<b>(212,087,062)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(429,846,368)</b>	<b>(709,060,242)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,520,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,520,080</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(21,479,287)</b>	<b>(4,761,920)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(40,020)</b>	<b>(3,422,888)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,704,115)</b>
<b>Total position</b>	<b>(88,606,099)</b>	<b>(216,848,982)</b>	<b>336,502,315</b>	<b>232,148,351</b>	<b>149,466,748</b>	<b>(429,846,368)</b>	<b>(17,184,035)</b>

(1) Expected credit losses are shown in the "Non-interest bearing" column of the relevant financial item.

(2) Non-performing loans are shown in the "Non-interest bearing" column after being offset by expected credit losses.

(3) Shareholders' equity is presented under the "Non interest bearing".

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#### 5.2. Average interest rates for monetary financial instruments:

The following average interest rates are calculated by weighting the rates with their principal amounts outstanding as of the balance sheet date.

Current Period	EUR	USD	Yen	TL
	%	%	%	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	34,28
Banks	1,95	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,03	4,95	-	-
Receivables from money markets	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,71	6,30	-	33,28
Loans	6,56	8,07	-	47,11
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,32	6,44	-	25,32
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	27,24
Other deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,22	0,79	-	27,87
Funds from money market	-	3,25	-	33,37
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	3,37	6,88	-	39,58
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	3,47	5,16	-	33,71

Prior Period	EUR	USD	Yen	TL
	%	%	%	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	34,79
Banks	2,67	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,65	5,12	-	-
Receivables from money markets	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,68	6,24	-	36,23
Loans	6,79	8,46	-	49,45
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,32	6,49	-	34,84
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,25	3,00	-	45,26
Other deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,10	0,47	-	32,62
Funds from money market	3,55	3,63	-	41,72
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	3,41	6,76	-	48,50
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	4,76	6,05	-	43,85

(1) In accordance with CBRT's letter dated February 5, 2024 and numbered 198, interest rates were taken into account that applied to some of the required reserves established in TL, in accordance with the conditions specified in the instruction.

(2) Demand deposit balances are included in average interest rate calculation.

#### 6. Explanation on share certificates position risk from banking book:

None.

#### 7. Explanations on Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio:

Liquidity risk is defined as risk of unexpected loss to be occurred or bank to have difficulties in raising funds while meeting maturing liabilities. Liquidity management is daily monitored in the Bank under Treasury Management and Risk Management. The liquidity policy of the Bank is approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. Treasury Management is responsible for carrying out transactions which are appropriate to Bank's policy, monitoring of liquidity position and submitting necessary reports to executives. Treasury management contributes to determine strategies and operating actions for the management of the liquidity position in addition to prepare funding plan and contingency funding plan of the Bank. Liquidity risk is evaluated with liquidity gap analysis, liquidity stress tests and supplementary precautions/measurements. Liquidity Gap analysis are performed for two different periods as short-term and long-term. Going concern scenario and structural positions are reported monthly. This reporting constitutes the basis of monitoring and management of liquidity position.

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The Bank does not function as a central funding institution in its relations with its subsidiaries. Intra-group liquidity management and funding strategies are limited with related legal boundaries and monitored regularly via various reports. Intraday liquidity is also monitored closely by the bank in its best effort.

The Bank issues an annual funding plan in order to sustain funding in a consistent and balanced way. Funding plan have to be updated at least annually and approved by the Executive Committee since it is complied with budgeting process and risk appetite frameworks. The primary purpose of the funding plan is to provide a reliable balance between assets and liabilities.

Both short-term liquidity and medium/long-term (structural) liquidity measurement and reporting for all types of currencies are periodically made in the Bank and its subsidiaries. There are limits which are predetermined and approved by the Board of Directors on the basis of all currencies for each period.

The Bank mainly uses derivative transactions as managing liquidity risk and monitors cash inflow and outflow periods in the framework of funding plan balancing the distribution among currencies.

The Bank aims to reduce the risks to the lowest level if required via measuring possible risks in liquidity with stress tests. Stress tests make it possible for the Bank to reinterpret analysis of its liquidity position according to scenarios depending on possible cases and tail risks except for crisis situations. Liquidity Stress Test methodology makes a similar approach with Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) template and hence allows the overview of the results in line with Basel approaches. The Bank applies and reports liquidity stress tests consisting of different scenarios and maturity segments both on unconsolidated and consolidated level and the results are compared with both liquidity stress tests and other liquidity limit and trigger levels set, with different frequencies (weekly, monthly etc.) according to the scenarios.

"Liquidity Contingency Plan" is applied if the Bank needs more liquidity than its daily liquidity need because of possible financial events in future. Duties and responsibilities are defined in detail in the aforementioned plan. Both the liquidity policy and liquidity contingency policy are in line with BRSA best practice documents on liquidity risk management. The abovementioned policies and the thresholds (limits etc.) covered within liquidity risk management framework are updated and approved at least annually.

Funding sources of the Bank mainly consist of deposits which constitute 56% (December 31, 2024 - 53%) of total liabilities of the Bank and also include repo, secured loans, syndication, securitization, bond/security issuance and other instruments including subordinated loans/debts.

The Bank calculates and reports the LCR in full compliance with the regulations. LCR is a metric measuring the adequacy of unencumbered free liquid assets owned by banks (called high quality liquid assets) to meet expected net cash outflows over the next 30 days. The metric is an important Basel regulation that measures short-term liquidity and is closely monitored in the Bank. In addition to LCR, the Bank has also measures the Net Stable Funding Rate (NSFR), which is considered another complementary element and provides another important medium / long-term liquidity risk measurement. In accordance with the Regulation on Calculation of Banks' Net Stable Funding Ratio, published in the Official Gazette dated May 26, 2023 and numbered 32202, the relevant metric has started to be followed up within the framework of legal regulations. These two metrics are also included within the Risk Appetite Indicators and closely monitored at the Bank.

High quality liquid assets mentioned in LCR calculation consist of cash, effective money, CBRT accounts and reserves and government bonds issued by Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye treated as high quality liquid assets.

Cash outflows from derivative transactions in liquidity coverage ratio calculation are based on inclusion of net cash flows with maturity of 30 days in the calculation. Additionally, transactions having a margin possibility are included in liquidity coverage ratio calculation by taking the largest outflow amount according to the negative values of net margin flows realized in the last 24 months in respect of 30 days period or for liability into consideration as cash outflow.

Secured funding consists of repo and other secured borrowings. A large part of securities which are subjects of the aforementioned funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye and transactions are carried out in both CBRT market and interbank market.

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The Bank manages all the transactions made before its foreign branches and partnership in the framework of central bank, markets and related legislation of the country in which the institutions are located. Legal lending limits and high limit transactions are closely monitored in this framework.

All cash inflow and outflow items related to liquidity profile of the Bank are included in liquidity coverage ratio tables below for the last three months.

Average amounts of weekly liquidity coverage ratio calculations related to the last three months of current period are explained in the table below.

Current Period	Unweighted Amounts		Weighted Amounts	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
<b>High Quality Liquid Assets</b>				
High Quality Liquid Assets			706.940.514	289.788.969
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
<b>Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>1.077.063.037</b>	<b>435.243.447</b>	<b>90.093.661</b>	<b>42.848.026</b>
Stable deposits	352.252.845	13.526.388	17.612.642	676.320
Less stable deposits	724.810.192	421.717.059	72.481.019	42.171.706
<b>Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>729.556.076</b>	<b>279.350.135</b>	<b>442.711.088</b>	<b>160.069.096</b>
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-Operational deposits	550.120.994	235.272.855	297.039.987	115.991.816
Other Unsecured funding	179.435.082	44.077.280	145.671.101	44.077.280
<b>Secured funding</b>				
<b>Other Cash Outflows</b>	<b>2.221.870</b>	<b>3.534.024</b>	<b>2.221.870</b>	<b>3.534.024</b>
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	2.221.870	3.534.024	2.221.870	3.534.024
Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments</b>	<b>746.945.998</b>	<b>349.760.965</b>	<b>37.347.300</b>	<b>17.488.048</b>
<b>Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments</b>	<b>2.292.017.735</b>	<b>119.769.710</b>	<b>151.549.309</b>	<b>18.639.148</b>
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>723.923.228</b>	<b>242.578.342</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Lending Transactions	236.822.183	65.878.601	147.032.549	55.066.088
Other contractual cash inflows	2.976.908	110.305.272	2.976.908	110.305.272
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>239.799.091</b>	<b>176.183.873</b>	<b>150.009.457</b>	<b>165.371.360</b>
			<b>Capped Amounts</b>	
<b>Total High Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>706.940.514</b>	<b>289.788.969</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>573.913.771</b>	<b>77.206.982</b>
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>123,18</b>	<b>375,34</b>

The dates and values of minimum and maximum foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios calculated weekly related to the last three months of current period are explained in the table below.

Current Period	Minimum FC (%)	Minimum TL+FC (%)	Maximum FC (%)	Maximum TL+FC (%)
Week	November 7, 2025	October 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	December 19, 2025
Ratio (%)	234,31	114,23	538,69	136,39

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Average amounts of weekly liquidity coverage ratio calculations related to the last three months of prior period are explained in the table below.

Prior Period	Unweighted Amounts		Weighted Amounts	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
<b>High Quality Liquid Assets</b>				
High Quality Liquid Assets			456.430.997	194.006.947
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
<b>Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>865.295.137</b>	<b>308.971.862</b>	<b>76.210.085</b>	<b>30.429.542</b>
Stable deposits	206.388.574	9.352.885	10.319.429	467.644
Less stable deposits	658.906.563	299.618.977	65.890.656	29.961.898
<b>Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>471.225.861</b>	<b>180.515.772</b>	<b>270.746.374</b>	<b>99.926.217</b>
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-Operational deposits	337.468.048	141.078.748	159.427.935	60.489.193
Other Unsecured funding	133.757.813	39.437.024	111.318.439	39.437.024
<b>Secured funding</b>				
<b>Other Cash Outflows</b>	<b>2.645.069</b>	<b>3.525.575</b>	<b>2.645.069</b>	<b>3.525.575</b>
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	2.645.069	3.525.575	2.645.069	3.525.575
Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments</b>	<b>540.962.666</b>	<b>253.332.811</b>	<b>27.048.133</b>	<b>12.666.641</b>
<b>Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments</b>	<b>1.442.135.931</b>	<b>78.341.199</b>	<b>102.411.854</b>	<b>16.944.435</b>
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>479.061.515</b>	<b>163.492.410</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Lending Transactions	177.508.535	43.126.237	107.979.426	36.421.049
Other contractual cash inflows	1.615.689	36.170.876	1.615.689	36.170.876
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>179.124.224</b>	<b>79.297.113</b>	<b>109.595.115</b>	<b>72.591.925</b>
			<b>Capped Amounts</b>	
<b>Total High Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>456.430.997</b>	<b>194.006.947</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>369.466.400</b>	<b>90.900.485</b>
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>123,54</b>	<b>213,43</b>

The dates and values of minimum and maximum foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios calculated weekly related to the last three months of prior period are explained in the table below.

Prior Period	Minimum FC (%)	Minimum TL+FC (%)	Maximum FC (%)	Maximum TL+FC (%)
Week	October 25, 2024	November 1, 2024	December 27, 2024	December 6, 2024
Ratio (%)	161,75	116,34	308,97	130,11

With the framework of the regulation, NSFR is closely monitored and reported on monthly and three-month average basis. NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. In addition to the Bank's capital available stable funding mainly consists of retail and corporate deposits and other borrowings which are taken into account at different rates in accordance with the regulation. Required stable funding is calculated by the amount of receivables, such as loans and government bonds, categorized by the counterparty type, residual maturity and encumbrance status. Within this framework, the required stable fund amount refers to the portion of the Bank's on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that expected to be refunded. In accordance with the regulation, the three-month simple arithmetic average of the calculated NSFR for the periods of March, June, September and December cannot be less than 100%.

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Three-month simple arithmetic mean as of most recent quarter is 121,73%. The ratio and main items constituting the NSFR as of most recent period shown in the table below.

Compared to current and prior period NSFR, the decrease is primarily due to changes in the amount and maturity of deposits and loans that play significant part in development of the Bank's ratio.

	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of 6 months and longer but less than 1 year	Residual maturity of 1 year or more	
<b>Current Period</b>					
<b>Available stable funding</b>					
1 Capital Instruments	297.370.737	-	-	118.625.675	415.996.412
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	297.370.737	-	-	118.625.675	415.996.412
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	633.145.624	473.554.784	-	-	1.014.979.052
5 Stable Deposits	188.872.550	190.101.139	-	-	360.025.005
6 Less Stable Deposits	444.273.074	283.453.645	-	-	654.954.047
7 Other Obligations	113.563.631	1.091.429.363	187.713.457	294.140.294	671.781.137
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Obligations	113.563.631	1.091.429.363	187.713.457	294.140.294	671.781.137
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	-	(30.714.754)	-	-	-
12 Derivative liabilities	-	-	(30.884.463)	-	-
13 All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	169.709	-	-	-
14 Available stable funding					2.102.756.601
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					113.735.265
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	-	1.105.838.077	251.882.953	433.342.229	1.023.623.798
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	56.322.457	7.053.659	6.481.440	18.456.638
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	1.048.156.023	243.192.870	415.256.478	997.455.542
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	2.731.519	1.775.487
22 Residential mortgages	-	1.167.663	1.102.099	10.760.236	6.994.154
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	1.167.663	1.102.099	10.760.236	6.994.154
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	191.934	534.325	844.075	717.464
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	422.445.038	-	32.583.503	-	452.567.538
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	16.406.684	-	-	-	13.945.681
28 Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	30.884.463	-	30.884.463
30 Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	1.699.040	-	1.699.040
31 Other Assets not included above	406.038.354	-	-	-	406.038.354
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	3.175.660.867	-	-	158.783.043
33 Total Required stable funding					1.748.709.644
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					120,25

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Three-month simple arithmetic mean as of most recent quarter is 120,13%. The ratio and main items constituting the NSFR as of prior period shown in the table below.

	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of 6 months and longer but less than 1 year	Residual maturity of 1 year or more	
<b>Prior Period</b>					
<b>Available stable funding</b>					
1 Capital Instruments	228.480.835	-	-	59.012.495	287.493.330
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	228.480.835	-	-	59.012.495	287.493.330
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	422.220.209	424.301.276	-	-	773.732.843
5 Stable Deposits	118.650.771	118.619.348	-	-	225.406.613
6 Less Stable Deposits	303.569.438	305.681.928	-	-	548.326.230
7 Other Obligations	89.876.878	932.029.043	102.737.268	159.973.877	416.380.936
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Obligations	89.876.878	932.029.043	102.737.268	159.973.877	416.380.936
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	-	-	(26.170.104)	-	-
12 Derivative liabilities	-	-	(26.411.876)	-	-
13 All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	241.772	-	-	-
14 Available stable funding					1.477.607.109
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					163.124.176
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	-	799.029.724	182.418.531	272.358.234	696.366.009
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	51.577.112	6.716.186	606.309	11.700.969
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	740.174.122	173.767.443	266.555.046	681.178.207
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3.625.846	2.356.800
22 Residential mortgages	-	880.335	554.875	4.652.564	3.024.166
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	880.335	554.875	4.652.564	3.024.166
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	6.398.155	1.380.027	544.315	462.667
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	273.529.539	-	37.530.879	-	310.400.800
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	4.397.452	-	-	-	3.737.834
28 Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	35.934.774	-	35.934.774
30 Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	1.596.105	-	1.596.105
31 Other Assets not included above	269.132.087	-	-	-	269.132.087
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	1.990.953.010	-	-	99.547.651
33 Total Required stable funding					1.269.438.636
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					116,40

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**Breakdown 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	Unclassified	Total
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
Cash (cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	205.248.855	280.787.823	5.960	8.330	-	-	(112.202)	485.924.476
Banks	24.384.360	25.149	5.960	8.330	-	-	(6.699)	24.417.100
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1.204.079	656	3.781	5.653	49.579	2.399.635	250.767	3.914.150
Receivables from money markets	-	9.640.591	177.519	2.368.479	113.129.567	66.014.069	241.779	191.572.004
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	561.989.290	204.379.817	517.093.291	370.698.560	62.725.510	(997.860)	1.715.888.608
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	-	8.821.625	247.836	3.301.705	283.666.760	95.983.720	(95.952)	391.925.604
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	159.851.302	3.664.236	5.693.124	2.444.036	6.810.860	2.706.388	176.803.954	357.973.900
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>390.688.896</b>	<b>864.929.370</b>	<b>210.508.037</b>	<b>525.221.494</b>	<b>774.355.326</b>	<b>229.829.322</b>	<b>176.083.787</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Bank deposits	997.393	2.261.994	1.816.151	10.612.189	1.153.628	-	-	16.841.355
Other deposits	847.498.748	769.549.600	143.003.009	6.562.516	5.222	-	-	1.766.619.095
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	-	10.981.096	41.752.582	227.380.670	101.332.934	8.945.058	-	390.392.340
Funds from money market	-	67.443.655	1.573	-	-	-	-	67.445.228
Marketable securities issued	-	7.313.921	21.916.487	87.508.991	105.098.205	-	-	221.837.574
Miscellaneous payables	444.523	148.413.831	1.253.833	-	-	-	4.405.795	154.517.982
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	39.997.064	5.031.056	21.984.595	14.234.627	73.983.684	130.145.347	268.585.985	553.962.358
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>888.937.228</b>	<b>1.010.995.153</b>	<b>231.728.200</b>	<b>346.298.993</b>	<b>281.573.673</b>	<b>139.090.405</b>	<b>272.991.780</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(498.249.132)</b>	<b>(146.065.783)</b>	<b>(21.220.163)</b>	<b>178.922.501</b>	<b>492.781.653</b>	<b>90.738.917</b>	<b>(96.907.993)</b>	-
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	-	<b>(4.320.453)</b>	<b>(10.448.262)</b>	<b>(21.258.417)</b>	<b>(2.043.095)</b>	<b>5.240.848</b>	-	<b>(32.829.379)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	426.327.408	313.944.475	479.746.727	215.741.278	129.292.831	-	1.565.052.719
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	(430.647.861)	(324.392.737)	(501.005.144)	(217.784.373)	(124.051.983)	-	(1.597.882.008)
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	-	<b>22.988.813</b>	<b>92.930.960</b>	<b>362.434.262</b>	<b>119.616.152</b>	<b>15.496.866</b>	<b>163.277.140</b>	<b>776.744.173</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>								
Total assets	333.865.532	604.204.843	150.112.906	410.067.499	504.762.313	235.729.714	141.842.992	2.380.585.799
Total liabilities	603.384.087	903.627.628	222.184.675	220.033.467	150.886.518	79.148.701	201.720.723	2.380.585.799
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>(269.518.555)</b>	<b>(299.422.785)</b>	<b>(72.071.769)</b>	<b>190.034.032</b>	<b>354.275.795</b>	<b>156.581.013</b>	<b>(59.877.731)</b>	-
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	-	<b>(3.356.224)</b>	<b>(8.150.019)</b>	<b>(9.593.606)</b>	<b>(311.391)</b>	<b>4.227.205</b>	-	<b>(17.184.035)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	170.491.928	156.182.939	206.180.467	194.684.664	83.880.668	-	813.420.666
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	(173.848.152)	(164.332.958)	(215.774.073)	(194.996.055)	(81.653.463)	-	(830.604.701)
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	-	<b>20.016.134</b>	<b>59.260.703</b>	<b>251.670.127</b>	<b>83.742.860</b>	<b>14.338.949</b>	<b>115.011.624</b>	<b>544.040.397</b>

(1) Expected credit losses are presented in the "Unclassified" column of the relevant financial item.

(2) Non-performing loans are presented in the "Unclassified" column after being offset against expected credit loss.

(3) Shareholders' equity is presented under the "Other liabilities" item in the "Unclassified" column.

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**Breakdown of financial liabilities according to their remaining contractual maturities:**

The maturity distribution of values at contracted maturity date of non-derivative financial liabilities is presented below. Maturity segments also include the interests of related assets and liabilities.

Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Demand and up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	1.641.831.185	152.076.200	18.021.396	1.158.954	-	1.813.087.735
Borrowings	13.483.000	49.734.015	248.455.286	110.201.744	9.768.505	431.642.550
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3.159.784	8.574.467	43.693.771	29.635.038	85.063.060
Funds from money market	67.718.702	1.635	-	-	-	67.720.337
Subordinated debts	3.175.188	1.139.480	6.061.786	59.910.803	115.842.925	186.130.182
Marketable securities issued (Net)	7.331.430	22.019.064	93.378.705	130.517.226	-	253.246.425
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.733.539.505</b>	<b>228.130.178</b>	<b>374.491.640</b>	<b>345.482.498</b>	<b>155.246.468</b>	<b>2.836.890.289</b>

Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Demand and up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	1.120.801.760	152.081.563	28.615.743	467.872	-	1.301.966.938
Borrowings	71.934.342	49.760.843	140.785.701	24.876.270	456.909	287.814.065
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	4.264.486	11.025.253	50.749.428	36.046.724	102.085.891
Funds from money market	188.009.931	768	-	-	-	188.010.699
Subordinated debts	2.614.535	98.590	2,845.274	39,694.074	52,201.614	97,454,087
Marketable securities issued (Net)	10,235,866	18,601,965	48,302,816	74,039,122	-	151,179,769
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.393.596.434</b>	<b>224.808.215</b>	<b>231.574.787</b>	<b>189.826.766</b>	<b>88.705.247</b>	<b>2.128.511.449</b>

(1) Maturities of non-cash loans are described in note 3 of section 5.

**8. Explanations on leverage ratio:**

When comparing current and prior period, the main reason for decrease in leverage ratio is the increase in total exposure.

	Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>On-Balance sheet exposures</b>		
On-Balance sheet assets (Excluding derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives, including collaterals)	3,173,850,007	2,344,090,468
(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(34,764,054)	(25,720,937)
Total on-Balance sheet exposures	3,139,085,953	2,318,369,531
<b>Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives</b>		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	7,429,845	7,512,770
Potential credit risk of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	10,802,406	6,785,735
Total derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives exposure	18,232,251	14,298,505
<b>Securities financing transaction exposure</b>		
Total risk of gross securities financing transactions (excluding on-balance sheet exposure)	17,550,706	36,030,054
Agent transaction exposures	-	-
Total securities financing transaction exposures	17,550,706	36,030,054
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	3,395,220,899	2,094,060,068
(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(82,799,100)	(63,938,874)
Total risk of off-balance sheet items	3,312,421,799	2,030,121,194
<b>Capital and total exposure</b>		
Tier 1 capital	291,956,515	210,649,255
Total exposures	6,487,290,709	4,398,819,284
<b>Leverage ratio (%)</b>	<b>4,50</b>	<b>4,79</b>

(1) The arithmetic average of the last three months in the related periods.

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#### 9. Explanations on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities at fair values:

The following table summarizes the carrying values and fair values of some financial assets and liabilities of the Bank. The carrying value represents the acquisition costs and accumulated interest accruals of corresponding financial assets or liabilities.

	Book Value		Fair value	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>2.392.933.161</b>	<b>1.772.296.469</b>	<b>2.356.550.496</b>	<b>1.716.977.028</b>
Banks	24.423.799	23.323.163	24.333.764	23.321.699
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	191.572.004	131.155.347	191.572.004	131.155.347
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	392.021.646	371.272.977	349.388.836	324.556.554
Loans	1.784.915.712	1.246.544.982	1.791.255.892	1.237.943.428
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>2.738.165.976</b>	<b>1.915.267.349</b>	<b>2.764.219.772</b>	<b>1.925.166.239</b>
Bank deposits	16.841.355	25.698.148	16.840.950	25.687.802
Other deposits	1.766.619.095	1.242.210.281	1.769.463.958	1.241.980.287
Borrowings	390.392.340	270.365.965	393.874.132	272.604.117
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	65.340.537	76.955.388	65.340.537	76.955.388
Subordinated debts	122.617.093	61.931.598	133.777.881	66.372.958
Marketable securities issued	221.837.574	129.310.759	230.404.332	132.770.477
Miscellaneous payables	154.517.982	108.795.210	154.517.982	108.795.210

The fair values of deposits, banks, securities issued and funds borrowed from other financial institutions are determined by calculating the discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates.

The fair value of held-to-maturity assets is determined based on market prices or when this price is not available, based on market prices quoted for other securities subject to the same redemption qualifications in terms of interest, maturity and other similar conditions.

The expected fair value of loans and receivables is determined by calculating the discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates for the loans with fixed interest rates. For the loans with floating interest rates (such as overdrafts and credit card receivables), it is assumed that the carrying value approaches to the fair value.

TFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement", requires classification of line items at fair value presented at the financial statements according to the defined levels. These levels depend on the observability of data used for fair value calculations. Classification for fair value is generated as followed below:

Level 1: Assets or liabilities with prices recorded (unadjusted) in active markets

Level 2: Assets or liabilities that are excluded in the Level 1 of recorded prices directly observable by prices or indirectly observable derived through prices observable from similar assets or liabilities

Level 3: Assets and liabilities where no observable market data can be used for valuation

According to these classification principles stated, the Bank's classification of financial assets and liabilities carried at their fair value are as follows:

Current Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1.494.415	2.419.735	-	3.914.150
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	191.330.225	66.370	-	191.396.595
Derivative financial assets	-	17.113.659	-	17.113.659
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>192.824.640</b>	<b>19.599.764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212.424.404</b>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	65.340.537	-	65.340.537
Derivative financial liabilities	-	19.951.065	-	19.951.065
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85.291.602</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85.291.602</b>

Prior Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	565.918	3.158.864	-	3.724.782
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	130.994.578	22.464	-	131.017.042
Derivative financial assets	-	16.316.712	-	16.316.712
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>131.560.496</b>	<b>19.498.040</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>151.058.536</b>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	76.955.388	-	76.955.388
Derivative financial liabilities	-	19.058.266	-	19.058.266
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96.013.654</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96.013.654</b>

The Bank classify its buildings carried at their fair value within property and equipment under level 3.

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#### 10. Explanations on hedge accounting:

The Bank applies the following hedge accounting models: Cash Flow Hedge ("CFH") and Net Investment Hedge ("NIH").

If the fair value of the hedging instrument under hedge of CFH is positive, it is classified under "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" if the fair value is negative, it is classified under "Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income".

Interest rate swap, currency swap and cross currency interest rate swap are used as hedging instrument in CFH. Contractual amounts and the fair values as at December 31, 2025 of these hedging instruments are presented in the table below:

Hedging instrument	Current Period			Prior Period		
	Notional <sup>(1)</sup>	Asset	Liability	Notional <sup>(1)</sup>	Asset	Liability
Interest rate swap / Currency swap / Cross currency interest rate swap (CFH)	22.241.500	1.513.814	32.132	18.613.208	2.340.646	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.241.500</b>	<b>1.513.814</b>	<b>32.132</b>	<b>18.613.208</b>	<b>2.340.646</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Only the "sell" legs of the related derivatives are presented with the addition of the "buy" legs of these derivatives amounting to TL 22.241.501 (December 31, 2024 - TL 18.613.207) the total notional of derivative financial assets amounting to TL 44.483.001 (December 31, 2024 - TL 37.226.415) is accounted for in off-balance sheet under "Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments" line item.

The fair valuation methodology of the derivatives presented in the above table is disclosed in the accounting principles section of these financial statements in section 3, part 4.

#### 10.1. Cash flow hedge accounting:

The Bank applies macro and micro CFH accounting in order to hedge its cash flow risk from floating interest rate liabilities. The hedging instruments are USD, EUR and TL interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross currency swaps with floating receive, fixed pay legs, and the hedged item is the cash outflows due to financing of interests of repricing USD, EUR and TL deposits, borrowings and repos.

The impact of application of CFH accounting is summarized below:

Current Period						
Type of hedging instrument	Hedged item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedged risks	Net fair value of the hedging instrument		Net gain/(loss) recognized in hedging funds <sup>(1)</sup>	Net gain/(loss) reclassified to equity <sup>(2)(3)</sup>
			Asset	Liability		
Interest rate swap / Currency swap / Cross currency interest rate swap	Customer deposits, borrowings and repos	Cash flow risk due to the changes in the interest rates	1.513.814	32.132	1.564.031	(562.428)

Prior Period						
Type of hedging instrument	Hedged item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedged risks	Net fair value of the hedging instrument		Net gain/(loss) recognized in hedging funds <sup>(1)</sup>	Net gain/(loss) reclassified to equity <sup>(2)(3)</sup>
			Asset	Liability		
Interest rate swaps/ Cross currency interest rate swap	Customer deposits, borrowings and repos	Cash flow risk due to the changes in the interest rates	2.340.646	-	2.126.459	(1.101.101)

(1) Includes deferred tax impact.

(2) Includes tax and foreign exchange differences.

(3) The ineffective portion of the mentioned hedging transaction is TL 156.867 gain (December 31, 2024 - TL 668.781 gain).

At the inception date, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items required by the CFH accounting application in accordance with "TAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and its own risk management policies and principles. Every individual relationship is approved and documented in the same way. In accordance with "TAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the effectiveness tests of the relationships are performed in accordance with the Bank's risk management policies.

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The effectiveness tests are performed on a monthly basis and the effectiveness of risk relationships are measured. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the CFH accounting requirements (out of the effectiveness range 80%-125%) or if the management voluntarily decides to discontinue the hedging relation or the hedging instrument is sold or closed before its maturity, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective shall remain separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur. When the hedged forecasted transactions are no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

#### 10.2. Net Investment Hedge:

The Bank hedges part of the currency translation risk of net investments in foreign operations through foreign currency borrowings. The Bank's EUR denominated borrowing is designated as a hedge of the net investment in the Bank's certain EUR denominated subsidiaries. The total amount of the borrowing designated as a hedge of the net investment at December 31, 2025 is EUR 742 million (December 31, 2024 - EUR 665 million).

#### 11. Explanations on the activities carried out on behalf of others and fiduciary transactions:

The Bank carries out trading, custody, management and consulting services on behalf of customers and on their account. The Bank has no fiduciary transactions.

#### 12. Explanations on operating segments:

The Bank carries out its banking operations through three main business units:

- Retail Banking
- Corporate Banking
- Commercial and SME Banking

The Bank's Retail Banking activities include card payment systems, individual, individual portfolio, blue class, private banking. Retail Banking products and services offered to customers include card payment systems, consumer loans (including general purpose loans, auto loans, mortgages), commercial installment loans, time and demand deposits, gold banking, investment accounts, life and non-life insurance products and payroll services. In addition, customers who receive their monthly salary/SSI payments through our bank are offered privileges covering various banking transactions. Card payment systems cover the management of products, services, campaigns for member merchants as well as the sales and activities for a variety of customer types. Crystal, Play, Adios and Taksitçi are the other card brands providing services for the different segments within the World brand, shopping and marketing platform of the Bank. Through its Blue Class and Private Banking activities, the Bank serves high net worth customers and delivers investment products to this customer segment. Among the products and services offered to Private Banking customers are time deposit products, mutual funds, foreign exchange, gold and equity trading. Also, personal art advisory, inheritance advisory, real estate advisory, tax advisory, education and philanthropic advisory are offered within the Private Banking and Wealth Management activities.

Corporate, Commercial and SME Banking segment is organized into three subgroups: Corporate Banking for large-scale, international and multinational companies and Commercial Banking for medium-sized enterprises and SME Banking for SME companies. Corporate and Commercial Banking, has a product range of working capital finance, trade finance, project finance, domestic and international non-cash loans such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee, cash management, internet banking, financial advisory and equity management advisory. SME Banking offer to customers SME loans and SME banking packages products.

The Bank's widespread branch network and alternative distribution channels including ATMs, telephone banking, internet banking and mobile banking are utilized to serve customers in all segments. Treasury, Asset – Liability Management and other operations, mainly consist of treasury management's results, operations of supporting business units and other unallocated transactions.

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#### Major balance sheet and income statement items based on operating segments:

The below table is prepared in accordance with the Management Information System (MIS) data of the Bank.

Current Period	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Commercial and SME banking	Treasury, asset-liability management and other	Total operations of the Bank
Operating income	115.166.450	17.696.768	60.874.211	19.039.736	212.777.165
Operating expenses	(71.640.095)	(474.325)	(26.420.111)	(69.668.050)	(168.202.581)
<b>Net operating income / (expense)</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>(50.628.314)</b>	<b>44.574.584</b>
Dividend income <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	132.904	132.904
Profit/(loss) from equity accounted subsidiaries <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	15.268.943	15.268.943
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>(35.226.467)</b>	<b>59.976.431</b>
Tax provision expense <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	(12.886.280)	(12.886.280)
<b>Net period profit/loss</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>(48.112.747)</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>
<b>Net profit/loss</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>(48.112.747)</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>
Segment asset	809.951.714	305.670.207	533.266.295	1.438.649.840	3.087.538.056
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	84.077.876	84.077.876
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>809.951.714</b>	<b>305.670.207</b>	<b>533.266.295</b>	<b>1.522.727.716</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>
Segment liabilities	1.129.984.247	165.060.245	338.200.495	1.282.765.924	2.916.010.911
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	255.605.021	255.605.021
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1.129.984.247</b>	<b>165.060.245</b>	<b>338.200.495</b>	<b>1.538.370.945</b>	<b>3.171.615.932</b>

Prior Period	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Commercial and SME banking	Treasury, asset-liability management and other	Total operations of the Bank
Operating income	80.808.175	18.505.872	53.650.523	55.044.989	208.009.559
Operating expenses	(50.733.840)	(1.236.406)	(11.723.803)	(126.368.335)	(190.062.384)
<b>Net operating income / (expense)</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>(71.323.346)</b>	<b>17.947.175</b>
Dividend income <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	15.055	15.055
Profit/(loss) from equity accounted subsidiaries <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	11.764.853	11.764.853
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>(59.543.438)</b>	<b>29.727.083</b>
Tax provision expense <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	(710.260)	(710.260)
<b>Net period profit/loss</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>(60.253.698)</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
<b>Net profit/loss</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>(60.253.698)</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
Segment asset	537.745.837	223.352.741	385.324.156	1.178.837.704	2.325.260.438
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	55.325.361	55.325.361
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>537.745.837</b>	<b>223.352.741</b>	<b>385.324.156</b>	<b>1.234.163.065</b>	<b>2.380.585.799</b>
Segment liabilities	828.940.954	127.143.741	250.655.068	981.041.988	2.187.781.751
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	192.804.048	192.804.048
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>828.940.954</b>	<b>127.143.741</b>	<b>250.655.068</b>	<b>1.173.846.036</b>	<b>2.380.585.799</b>

(1) Related items have not been distributed based on operating segments and presented under "Treasury, Asset-Liability Management and Other".

#### 13. Explanations on fees for services received from independent auditor <sup>(1), (2)</sup>:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Independent audit fee	88.118	51.001
Tax advisory services fee	2.221	1.583
Other assurance services fee	28.832	11.075
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.171</b>	<b>63.659</b>

(1) Value added tax (VAT) excluded amounts are presented.

(2) Relevant amounts are presented on a consolidated basis, including domestic and foreign subsidiaries of the Bank.

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#### Section Five - Explanations and notes related to unconsolidated financial statements

#### 1. Explanations and notes related to assets

##### 1.1. Information related to cash and the account of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye:

###### 1.1.1. Information on cash and the account of the CBRT:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash	6.108.446	17.916.468	5.666.992	15.268.416
The CBRT <sup>(1)</sup>	228.525.378	233.485.688	204.554.231	162.373.691
Other	-	698	-	149
<b>Total</b>	<b>234.633.824</b>	<b>251.402.854</b>	<b>210.221.223</b>	<b>177.642.256</b>

(1) The balance of gold amounting to TL 75.811.683 is accounted for under the Central Bank foreign currency account (December 31, 2024 - TL 29.862.248).

###### 1.1.2. Information on the account of the CBRT:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted demand amount <sup>(1)</sup>	101.966.465	92.667.309	143.217.836	66.730.541
Unrestricted time amount	43.045.389	-	-	-
Restricted time amount	-	-	-	-
Reserve requirement <sup>(2)</sup>	83.513.524	140.818.379	61.336.395	95.643.150
<b>Total</b>	<b>228.525.378</b>	<b>233.485.688</b>	<b>204.554.231</b>	<b>162.373.691</b>

(1) The TL reserve requirement has been classified in "Central Bank Demand Unrestricted Account" based on the correspondence with BRSA letter as of January 3, 2008.

(2) The Bank keeps TL, USD, EUR and Gold reserve deposits for its TL and FC liabilities at Central Bank accounts in accordance with the legislation of the Central Bank numbered 2013/15, "Decree on Reserve Deposits".

###### 1.2. Information on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

The Bank has financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss given as collateral/blocked amounts to TL 2.168.967 (December 31, 2024 - TL 1.720.994).

###### 1.3. Information on derivative financial assets:

###### 1.3.1. Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held for trading:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	1.073.403	1.031.437	634.054	327.062
Swap transactions	5.563.161	7.011.500	4.664.337	7.869.631
Futures transactions	117.863	-	180.556	-
Options	262.618	539.863	198.479	101.947
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.017.045</b>	<b>8.582.800</b>	<b>5.677.426</b>	<b>8.298.640</b>

###### 1.3.2. Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held for hedging:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair value hedges <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedges <sup>(1)</sup>	34.342	1.479.472	499.132	1.841.514
Hedges for investments made in foreign countries	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.342</b>	<b>1.479.472</b>	<b>499.132</b>	<b>1.841.514</b>

(1) Explained in note 10 of section 4.

###### 1.4. Information on banks:

###### 1.4.1. Information on banks:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Banks</b>				
Domestic	1.899	35.014	1.491	35.239
Foreign	88.150	24.298.736	81.774	23.204.659
Head quarters and foreign branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.049</b>	<b>24.333.750</b>	<b>83.265</b>	<b>23.239.898</b>

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#### 1.4.2. Information on foreign banks account

	Unrestricted amount		Restricted amount	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU countries	6.695.381	3.627.267	-	-
USA, Canada	13.699.941	16.240.692	3.447.246	3.015.362
OECD countries <sup>(1)</sup>	91.748	50.102	-	-
Off-shore banking regions	2.476	2.374	-	-
Other	450.094	350.636	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.939.640</b>	<b>20.271.071</b>	<b>3.447.246</b>	<b>3.015.362</b>

(1) OECD countries except EU countries, USA and Canada.

#### 1.4.3. Information on money markets receivables:

As of December 31, 2025 the bank has no money market receivables (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.5. Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which are subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral / blocked:

As of December 31, 2025 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income given as repo transactions amounts to TL 46.868.488 (December 31, 2024 - TL 48.049.321). The securities, subject to collateral/blocked are TL 13.572.982 (December 31, 2024 - TL 29.478.473).

#### 1.6. Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	196.381.044	138.110.187
Quoted on stock exchange	196.373.069	138.104.562
Not quoted	7.975	5.625
Share certificates	279.123	200.463
Quoted on stock exchange	-	-
Not quoted	279.123	200.463
Impairment (-) <sup>(1)</sup>	5.088.163	7.155.303
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.572.004</b>	<b>131.155.347</b>

(1) Includes the negative differences between the acquisition cost and the market price related to the securities portfolio.

#### 1.7. Explanations on loans:

##### 1.7.1. Information on all types of loans or advance balances given to shareholders and employees of the Bank:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
<b>Direct loans granted to shareholders</b>	-	-	-	-
Corporate shareholders	-	-	-	-
Real person shareholders	-	-	-	-
<b>Indirect loans granted to shareholders</b>	<b>21.236</b>	<b>466.480</b>	<b>19.895</b>	<b>629.218</b>
<b>Loans granted to employees</b>	<b>2.223.513</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1.265.084</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.244.749</b>	<b>467.156</b>	<b>1.284.979</b>	<b>629.401</b>

##### 1.7.2. Information on the first and second group loans and other receivables and loans and other receivables that have been restructured or rescheduled:

	Standard Loans	Loans under close monitoring		
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Modifications on agreement conditions	Refinancing
<b>Cash Loans</b>				
<b>Non-specialized loans</b>	<b>1.503.946.770</b>	<b>79.630.031</b>	<b>10.286.968</b>	<b>122.205.669</b>
Loans given to enterprises	360.166.615	11.280.406	10.102.539	72.729.025
Export loans	160.225.319	5.688.851	184.429	733.910
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	41.430.805	-	-	-
Consumer loans	287.514.745	21.294.926	-	18.905.230
Credit cards	441.838.542	33.072.829	-	17.924.141
Other	212.770.744	8.293.019	-	11.913.363
<b>Specialized loans</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other receivables</b>	<b>817.030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.504.763.800</b>	<b>79.630.031</b>	<b>10.286.968</b>	<b>122.205.669</b>

	Standard loans	Loans under close monitoring
12-month provisions for possible losses	7.481.826	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	20.547.551
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.481.826</b>	<b>20.547.551</b>

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**1.7.3. Loans according to their maturity structure:**

	Loans under close monitoring		
	Standard loans	Not under the scope of restructuring	Agreement conditions modified
Short-term loans	906.701.409	47.892.214	12.365.543
Medium and long-term loans	598.062.391	31.737.817	120.127.094
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.504.763.800</b>	<b>79.630.031</b>	<b>132.492.637</b>

**1.7.4. Information on loans by types and specific provisions****1.7.4.1. Information on loans by types and specific provisions:**

Current Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Total
Standard loans	775.410.513	287.514.745	441.838.542	1.504.763.800
Watch list	120.925.542	40.200.156	50.996.970	212.122.668
Loans under legal follow-up	32.947.824	16.315.750	18.765.670	68.029.244
Specific provisions (-)	15.119.828	12.198.447	13.679.452	40.997.727
<b>Total</b>	<b>914.164.051</b>	<b>331.832.204</b>	<b>497.921.730</b>	<b>1.743.917.985</b>

Prior Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Total
Standard loans	579.382.964	190.856.090	291.984.164	1.062.223.218
Watch list	87.847.543	26.938.537	30.731.289	145.517.369
Loans under legal follow-up	18.777.725	11.501.788	8.524.882	38.804.395
Specific provisions (-)	9.784.050	9.909.203	5.896.212	25.589.465
<b>Total</b>	<b>676.224.182</b>	<b>219.387.212</b>	<b>325.344.123</b>	<b>1.220.955.517</b>

**1.7.4.2. Specific provisions provided against loans**

Current Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Total
Opening balance	9.784.050	9.909.203	5.896.212	25.589.465
Impairment	9.099.179	11.084.757	14.588.170	34.772.106
Collections (-)	2.993.124	5.305.260	4.130.443	12.428.827
Write-off (-)	770.277	3.490.253	2.674.487	6.935.017
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.119.828</b>	<b>12.198.447</b>	<b>13.679.452</b>	<b>40.997.727</b>

Prior Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Total
Opening balance	12.031.981	5.313.706	1.557.886	18.903.573
Impairment	5.662.137	9.066.613	7.379.527	22.108.277
Collections (-)	7.305.543	824.238	1.625.283	9.755.064
Write-off (-)	604.525	3.646.878	1.415.918	5.667.321
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.784.050</b>	<b>9.909.203</b>	<b>5.896.212</b>	<b>25.589.465</b>

**1.7.4.3. Fair value of collaterals**

Current Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Total
Watch List	76.213.358	1.499.399	-	77.712.757
Loans under legal follow-up	13.291.905	244.716	-	13.536.621
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.505.263</b>	<b>1.744.115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.249.378</b>

Prior Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Total
Watch List	60.045.643	921.853	-	60.967.496
Loans under legal follow-up	7.728.845	171.632	-	7.900.477
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.774.488</b>	<b>1.093.485</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.867.973</b>

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**1.7.5. Information on consumer loans, individual credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards:**

	Short-term	Medium and long-term	Total
<b>Consumer loans-TL</b>	<b>64.839.088</b>	<b>138.943.336</b>	<b>203.782.424</b>
Real estate loans	34.493	34.662.254	34.696.747
Automotive loans	4.559.739	4.220.130	8.779.869
Consumer loans	60.244.856	100.060.952	160.305.808
<b>Consumer loans-FC indexed</b>	<b>27.294</b>	<b>27.294</b>	<b>27.294</b>
Real estate loans	-	27.294	27.294
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
<b>Individual credit cards-TL</b>	<b>412.430.047</b>	<b>24.408.093</b>	<b>436.838.140</b>
With installments	173.463.090	23.697.904	197.160.994
Without installments	238.966.957	710.189	239.677.146
<b>Individual credit cards-FC</b>	<b>1.566.353</b>	<b>42.723</b>	<b>1.609.076</b>
With installments	-	-	-
Without installments	1.566.353	42.723	1.609.076
<b>Personnel loans-TL</b>	<b>605.837</b>	<b>600.055</b>	<b>1.205.892</b>
Real estate loans	-	1.742	1.742
Automotive loans	5.011	2.520	7.531
Consumer loans	600.826	595.793	1.196.619
<b>Personnel loans-FC indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Real estate loans	-	-	-
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
<b>Personnel credit cards-TL</b>	<b>859.148</b>	<b>10.137</b>	<b>869.285</b>
With installments	365.124	10.137	375.261
Without installments	494.024	-	494.024
<b>Personnel credit cards-FC</b>	<b>10.042</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.042</b>
With installments	-	-	-
Without installments	10.042	-	10.042
<b>Credit deposit account-TL (real person)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>122.604.599</b>	<b>94.692</b>	<b>122.699.291</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>602.915.114</b>	<b>164.126.330</b>	<b>767.041.444</b>

(1) TL 138.294 of the credit deposit account belongs to the loans used by personnel.

**1.7.6. Information on installment based commercial loans and corporate credit cards:**

	Short-term	Medium and long-term	Total
<b>Installment based commercial loans -TL</b>	<b>11.137.483</b>	<b>142.768.201</b>	<b>153.905.684</b>
Business loans	-	1.190.930	1.190.930
Automotive loans	1.738.749	29.273.664	31.012.413
Consumer loans	9.398.734	112.303.607	121.702.341
<b>Installment based commercial loans -FC indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Business loans	-	-	-
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
<b>Corporate credit cards-TL</b>	<b>53.025.475</b>	<b>453.148</b>	<b>53.478.623</b>
With installment	16.994.811	449.899	17.444.710
Without installment	36.030.664	3.249	36.033.913
<b>Corporate credit cards-FC</b>	<b>30.166</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>30.346</b>
With installment	-	-	-
Without installment	30.166	180	30.346
<b>Credit deposit account-TL (legal person)</b>	<b>18.026.850</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>18.027.118</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.219.974</b>	<b>143.221.797</b>	<b>225.441.771</b>

**1.7.7. Distribution of loans by users<sup>(1)</sup>:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	24.136.293	23.022.589
Private	1.692.750.175	1.184.717.998
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.716.886.468</b>	<b>1.207.740.587</b>

(1) Non-performing loans are not included.

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#### 1.7.8. Distribution of domestic and foreign loans<sup>(1)</sup>:

Distribution has been disclosed based on the location where the customers operate:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic loans	1.704.413.711	1.198.114.319
Foreign loans	12.472.757	9.626.268
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.716.886.468</b>	<b>1.207.740.587</b>

(1) Non-performing loans are not included.

#### 1.7.9. Loans granted to associates and subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct loans granted to associates and subsidiaries	2.238.035	5.335.767
Indirect loans granted to associates and subsidiaries	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.238.035</b>	<b>5.335.767</b>

#### 1.7.10. Information on credit-impaired (Stage 3):

	Current Period	Prior Period
Loans with limited collectability	8.899.374	6.101.552
Loans with doubtful collectability	11.291.019	10.196.956
Uncollectable loans	20.807.334	9.290.957
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.997.727</b>	<b>25.589.465</b>

#### 1.7.11. Information on non-performing loans (net):

##### 1.7.11.1. Information on restructured loans from non-performing loans:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period</b>			
Gross amounts before provisions	1.920.153	2.862.708	6.613.085
Restructured loans	1.920.153	2.862.708	6.613.085
<b>Prior Period</b>			
Gross amounts before provisions	1.787.505	2.258.608	4.487.942
Restructured loans	1.787.505	2.258.608	4.487.942

##### 1.7.11.2. Information on the movement of total non-performing loans:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>9.857.209</b>	<b>14.981.309</b>	<b>13.965.877</b>
Additions (+)	45.203.814	5.467.187	13.032.004
Transfers from other categories of non-performing loans (+)	-	34.787.342	24.846.488
Transfer to other categories of non-performing loans (-)	34.787.342	24.846.488	-
Collections (-)	5.012.157	8.149.716	12.806.860
Write-offs (-)	-	-	10.624
Sale (-)	-	1.466.899	7.031.900
Corporate and commercial loans	-	153.148	774.243
Consumer loans	-	948.127	3.334.957
Credit cards	-	365.624	2.922.700
Other	-	-	-
<b>Current Period</b>	<b>15.261.524</b>	<b>20.772.735</b>	<b>31.994.985</b>
Provision (-)	8.899.374	11.291.019	20.807.334
<b>Net balance on balance sheet</b>	<b>6.362.150</b>	<b>9.481.716</b>	<b>11.187.651</b>

In line with the decree of Bank's Board of Directors non-performing loans some of which were written off in prior periods, amounting to TL 8.527.749 have been liquidated for an amount of TL 1.698.351 through sales to various asset management companies.

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#### 1.7.11.3. Information on non-performing loans granted as foreign currency loans:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period</b>			
Period end balance	1.574.498	1.454.599	6.010.257
Provision (-)	1.424.961	199.351	2.841.961
<b>Net balance on-balance sheet</b>	<b>149.537</b>	<b>1.255.248</b>	<b>3.168.296</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>			
Period end balance	67.912	1.265.882	6.277.147
Provision (-)	57.202	938.799	3.227.829
<b>Net balance on-balance sheet</b>	<b>10.710</b>	<b>327.083</b>	<b>3.049.318</b>

#### 1.7.11.4. Information on the gross and net amounts of the non-performing loans according to types of borrowers:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period (net)</b>	<b>6.362.150</b>	<b>9.481.716</b>	<b>11.187.651</b>
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (gross)	15.261.524	20.772.735	31.911.189
Provision amount (-)	8.899.374	11.291.019	20.723.538
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (net)	6.362.150	9.481.716	11.187.651
Banks (gross)	-	-	774
Provision amount (-)	-	-	774
Banks (net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	83.022
Provision amount (-)	-	-	83.022
Other loans (Net)	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period (net)</b>	<b>3.755.657</b>	<b>4.784.353</b>	<b>4.674.920</b>
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (gross)	9.857.209	14.981.309	13.881.714
Provision amount (-)	6.101.552	10.196.956	9.206.794
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (net)	3.755.657	4.784.353	4.674.920
Banks (gross)	-	-	774
Provision amount (-)	-	-	774
Banks (net)	-	-	-
Other loans and receivables (gross)	-	-	83.389
Provision amount (-)	-	-	83.389
Other loans and receivables (net)	-	-	-

#### 1.7.11.5. Information on interest accruals, rediscounts and valuation differences calculated for non-performing loans and their provisions:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period (net)</b>	<b>1.133.440</b>	<b>1.418.569</b>	<b>1.194.974</b>
Interest accruals and rediscounts and valuation differences	2.213.988	3.262.565	5.135.278
Provision amount (-)	1.080.548	1.843.996	3.940.304
<b>Prior Period (net)</b>	<b>718.936</b>	<b>788.929</b>	<b>208.601</b>
Interest accruals and rediscounts and valuation differences	1.621.905	2.316.775	1.681.252
Provision amount (-)	902.969	1.527.846	1.472.651

#### 1.7.12. Explanation on liquidation policy for uncollectible loans and receivables:

Uncollectible loans and receivables, which are classified in accordance with the Provisioning Regulation, are collected through legal follow-up, voluntary payments and liquidation of collaterals.

#### 1.7.13. Explanation on write-off policies:

In order to ensure the liquidation of non-performing loans and other receivables related to the liquidation policy, to provide the maximum collection all possible alternatives within the framework of the legislation are applied, and in case of collection, liquidation or receivables with no possibility of restructuring, the legal follow-up and conversion of collaterals into cash method is applied.

The receivables that are determined to be uncollectible in the Legal Follow-up process regarding the write-off policy can be deleted by the resolution of the Board of Directors by fulfilling the requirements in the relevant laws, regulations and internal directives.

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Besides, in accordance with the changes on "Provisioning Regulation" published in the Official Gazette No. 30961 dated November 27, 2019 by the BRSA, the Bank, during the period deemed appropriate under TFRS 9, may write off part of the loans for which the Bank has no reasonable expectation of recovery and that are classified under Group five with a life time expected credit loss due the to default of debtor, starting from the following reporting date that the loan is classified in Group five. Write off is only an accounting application in accordance with the related change in the regulation and it does not result in waive from the Bank's right to receive.

#### 1.8. Information on financial assets at amortized cost:

##### 1.8.1. Characteristics and carrying values of financial assets measured at amortised cost which are subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral / blocked:

As of December 31, 2025 financial assets measured at amortised cost given as repo transactions amounting to TL 23.851.739 (December 31, 2024 - TL 175.362.011). The securities subject to collateral/blocked are TL 165.248.490 (December 31, 2024 - TL 145.381.386).

##### 1.8.2. Information on public sector debt securities measured at amortized cost:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Government bond	390.490.399	362.828.272
Treasury bill	-	-
Other public sector debt securities	1.531.247	8.444.705
<b>Total</b>	<b>392.021.646</b>	<b>371.272.977</b>

##### 1.8.3. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	409.478.456	384.588.746
Quoted on stock exchange	409.478.456	384.588.746
Not quoted	-	-
Impairment provision (-) <sup>(1)</sup>	17.456.810	13.315.769
<b>Total</b>	<b>392.021.646</b>	<b>371.272.977</b>

(1) Includes amortisation of the premiums paid during the purchase of the securities throughout the maturity of the securities.

##### 1.8.4. Movement of financial assets measured at amortized cost within the period:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Beginning balance	371.272.977	305.334.494
Foreign currency differences on monetary assets <sup>(1)</sup>	49.175.435	63.730.783
Purchases during the year	5.098.203	24.919.653
Disposals through sales and redemptions(-)	29.383.928	18.242.593
Impairment provision (-) <sup>(2)</sup>	4.141.041	4.469.360
<b>Period end balance</b>	<b>392.021.646</b>	<b>371.272.977</b>

(1) Also includes the changes in the interest income accruals.

(2) Includes amortisation of the premiums paid during the purchase of the securities throughout the maturity of the securities.

#### 1.9. Information on investments in associates (net):

##### 1.9.1. Information on unconsolidated investments in associates:

No	Description	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's share holding percentage if different voting percentage (%)	Bank's risk group share holding percentage(%)
1	Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	38,17	38,17
2	Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A.	Geneva/Switzerland	30,67	30,67
3	Kredi Kayıt Bürosu <sup>(1)</sup>	Istanbul/Türkiye	18,18	18,18
4	Bankalararası Kart Merkezi <sup>(1)</sup>	Istanbul/Türkiye	4,89	4,89

No	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Total fixed assets	Interest income	Income from marketable securities			Fair value
					Current period portfolio	Current period profit/loss	Prior period profit/loss	
1	477.977	16.210	234.336	-	-	211	(253.542)	-
2	196.040.117	40.179.301	261.321	7.875.981	1.258.997	2.578.265	1.729.531	-
3	5.412.217	2.351.328	1.153.134	588.061	-	1.282.745	517.710	-
4	10.697.526	9.124.490	1.682.888	2.158.700	-	2.261.467	1.878.600	-

(1) Financial statement information is September 30, 2025.

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#### 1.9.2. Movement of unconsolidated investments in associates:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	7.858.464	6.208.730
Movements during the period	3.710.813	1.649.734
Purchases <sup>(1)</sup>	200.810	-
Bonus shares obtained profit from current year's share	-	-
Profit from current year's income	784.846	764.128
Sales (-)	-	-
Revaluation (decrease) / increase <sup>(2)</sup>	2.915.390	1.053.090
Impairment provision (-) <sup>(3)</sup>	190.233	167.484
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>11.569.277</b>	<b>7.858.464</b>
Capital commitments	-	-
<b>Shareholding percentage at the end of the period (%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) At the extraordinary general assembly meeting of Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. dated January 13, 2025, it was decided to increase the capital to TL 171.717. After the capital increase, the Parent Bank's share increased to 38,17%.

(2) Includes the differences in the other comprehensive income related with the equity method accounting.

(3) Includes dividend income received in the current period.

#### 1.9.3. Information on sectors and the carrying amounts of unconsolidated financial investments in associates:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	11.330.021	7.820.018
Insurance companies	-	-
Factoring companies	-	-
Leasing companies	-	-
Finance companies	-	-
Other financial associates	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.330.021</b>	<b>7.820.018</b>

#### 1.9.4. Information on investments in associates quoted on a stock exchange:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.10. Information on shareholders' equity of the significant subsidiaries (net):

There is no deficit of regulatory limits on capital structure of the subsidiaries which are included in the consolidated capital adequacy ratio calculation in accordance with the capital adequacy ratio limits.

##### 1.10.1. Information on shareholders' equity of the significant subsidiaries:

	Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	Yapı Kredi Faktoring A.Ş.	Yapı Kredi Finansal Kiralama A.O.	Yapı Kredi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V.	Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG
<b>Core capital</b>						
Paid in capital	98.918	130.000	389.928	32.642	112.442	3.807.202
Inflation adjustment to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital reserves	117.569	-	(217.104)	-	-	-
Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be classified in profit or loss	10.038	(28.990)	(50.360)	(8.191)	-	-
Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be classified in profit or loss	4.721	-	(58.273)	-	24.294.055	-
Legal reserves	98.890	26.000	79.305	152.057	-	-
Extraordinary reserves	6.620.694	2.795.887	7.727.736	-	5.873.557	(390.586)
Other profit Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income or Loss	5.015.458	1.867.944	3.477.569	2.927.200	3.071.567	(495.308)
Current Year Income/Loss	5.085.404	1.867.944	3.389.154	2.316.308	3.071.567	(495.308)
Prior Years' Income/Loss	(69.946)	-	88.415	610.892	-	-
Leasehold improvements (-)	-	1.755	432	205	31	2.960
Intangible assets (-)	94.403	72.262	141.238	4.245	76.585	141.907
<b>Total Tier I capital</b>	<b>11.871.885</b>	<b>4.716.824</b>	<b>11.207.131</b>	<b>3.099.258</b>	<b>33.275.005</b>	<b>2.776.441</b>
<b>Tier II capital</b>	<b>21.454</b>	<b>76.343</b>	<b>336.148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152.487</b>	<b>8.939</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>11.893.339</b>	<b>4.793.167</b>	<b>11.543.279</b>	<b>3.099.258</b>	<b>33.427.492</b>	<b>2.785.380</b>
<b>Deductions from the capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>11.893.339</b>	<b>4.793.167</b>	<b>11.543.279</b>	<b>3.099.258</b>	<b>33.427.492</b>	<b>2.785.380</b>

The above information is based on the consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of December 31, 2025.

Paid-in capital is a capital which have been disclosed as Turkish Lira in the articles of incorporation and registered in trade register. Inflation adjustment to share capital is the adjustment difference arising from inflation accounting.

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Extraordinary Reserves are the reserves which represent the remaining net income of the prior periods after providing the legal reserves in accordance with the General Assembly of the Bank.

Legal reserves are the income reserves that are provided according to the first paragraph and the third subparagraph of the second paragraph of the article no 466 and no 467 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6762 allocated as capital reserves separated from annual profit according to the laws of foundation.

#### 1.10.2. Information on subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's share holding percentage if different voting percentage (%)	Bank's risk group share holding percentage (%)
1 Yapı Kredi Holding B.V.	Amsterdam/Netherlands	100,00	100,00
2 Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99,98	100,00
3 Yapı Kredi Faktoring A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99,95	100,00
4 Yapı Kredi Finansal Kiralama A.O.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99,99	99,99
5 Yapı Kredi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	12,65	99,99
6 Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam/Netherlands	67,24	100,00
7 Yapı Kredi Azerbaycan	Baku/Azerbaijan	99,80	100,00
8 Enternasyonal Turizm Yatırım A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	99,99	99,99
9 Yapı Kredi Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık Tic.ve San.A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	100,00	100,00
10 Yapı Kredi Teknoloji A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	100,00	100,00
11 Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Istanbul/Türkiye	100,00	100,00
12 Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG <sup>(3)</sup>	Frankfurt/Germany	-	100,00

(1) The capital of Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. was increased by TL 625.000 on September 11, 2025.

(2) Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. established Yapı Kredi Blokzincir Teknolojileri A.Ş., a wholly owned subsidiary, on August 6, 2025, to operate a crypto asset trading platform.

(3) The Bank owns all shares of Yapı Kredi Deutschland GmbH and Yapı Kredi Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH which are shareholders of Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG.

#### 1.10.3. Main financial figures of the subsidiaries in order of the above table:

Financial statement information disclosed consolidated financial statements results.

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Total fixed assets	Interest income	Income from marketable securities portfolio	Current period profit / loss	Prior period profit/loss	Market value	Required equity
1	141.581	137.860	-	-	-	(11.307)	13.557	-	-
2	81.491.789	11.966.288	242.320	9.889.710	242.339	5.085.404	3.598.346	-	-
3	37.629.151	4.790.841	94.549	10.553.535	-	1.867.944	1.176.312	-	-
4	70.778.136	11.348.801	165.537	8.311.986	-	3.389.154	2.376.273	-	-
5	3.519.962	3.103.708	21.598	944.728	-	2.316.308	1.435.891	-	-
6	212.734.550	33.351.621	120.535	12.496.091	616.699	3.071.567	2.396.101	-	-
7	20.448.845	3.373.660	917.749	1.172.293	130.732	322.814	251.282	-	-
8	1.309.401	1.298.593	1.083.110	16.767	-	(9.585)	(26.706)	-	-
9	434.697	136.345	19.323	1.532	-	9.964	1.500	-	-
10	410.394	217.546	36.618	51.165	-	167.971	94.182	-	-
11	650.015	650.015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	10.195.064	3.879.105	251.279	189.551	15.822	(495.308)	-	-	-

#### 1.10.4. Movement schedule of subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	47.434.581	31.525.881
Movements in period	24.416.702	15.908.700
Purchases <sup>(1)</sup>	1.341.139	2.466.063
Free shares obtained profit from current years share	-	-
Share of current year income	14.484.097	11.000.725
Sales(-)	-	-
Revaluation increase/decrease <sup>(2)</sup>	9.584.835	2.695.483
Impairment provision (-) <sup>(3)</sup>	993.369	253.571
Balance at the end of the period	71.851.283	47.434.581
Capital commitments	-	-
Shareholding percentage at the end of the period (%)	-	-

(1) With the decision of the Board of Directors dated June 11, 2025, the capital of Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG was increased by EUR 30 million and the capital payment has been completed.

(2) Includes the shares taken from the other comprehensive income according to the equity method.

(3) Includes dividend income received in the current period.

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#### 1.10.5. Sectoral information on financial subsidiaries and the related carrying amounts:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	29.672.710	19.674.428
Insurance companies	-	-
Factoring companies	4.788.560	2.929.054
Leasing companies	11.348.100	8.035.274
Finance companies	-	-
Other financial subsidiaries	26.041.913	16.795.825
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.851.283</b>	<b>47.434.581</b>

#### 1.10.6. Subsidiaries quoted on stock exchange:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.11. Information on joint ventures (net):

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

#### 1.12. Information on lease receivables (net):

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.13 Information on tangible assets:

	Immovable	Leased fixed assets	Vehicles	Right of use assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Other tangible fixed assets	Total
<b>Prior Period</b>						
Cost	21.415.455	162.493	37.024	6.844.213	7.091.437	35.550.622
Accumulated depreciation (-)	975.040	120.673	13.040	1.887.318	2.244.212	5.240.283
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>20.440.415</b>	<b>41.820</b>	<b>23.984</b>	<b>4.956.895</b>	<b>4.847.225</b>	<b>30.310.339</b>
<b>Current Period</b>						
<b>Net book value at beginning of the period</b>	<b>20.440.415</b>	<b>41.820</b>	<b>23.984</b>	<b>4.956.895</b>	<b>4.847.225</b>	<b>30.310.339</b>
Additions <sup>(2)</sup>	10.096.057	13.443	-	4.729.290	2.955.996	17.794.786
Disposals (-) net	182.862	3.656	8	1.051.779	14.323	1.252.628
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (-)	314.090	5.117	7.094	1.801.352	1.159.628	3.287.281
<b>Net book value at end of the period</b>	<b>30.039.520</b>	<b>46.490</b>	<b>16.882</b>	<b>6.833.054</b>	<b>6.629.270</b>	<b>43.565.216</b>
Cost at the end of the period	30.955.837	168.042	35.953	9.723.950	9.897.197	50.780.979
Accumulated depreciation at the period end (-)	916.317	121.552	19.071	2.890.896	3.267.927	7.215.763
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>30.039.520</b>	<b>46.490</b>	<b>16.882</b>	<b>6.833.054</b>	<b>6.629.270</b>	<b>43.565.216</b>

(1) Includes branch and ATM leases accounted within the scope of TFRS 16.

(2) The Bank revalued its real estates included in tangible fixed assets and the revaluation increase amounting to TL 10.079.361 is included in the additions.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had no provision for impairment (December 31, 2024 – None) for the immovables.

#### 1.14 Information on intangible assets:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	2.938.383	1.795.385
Additions during the period	2.426.474	1.615.257
Unused and disposed items (-)	7.057	150
Provision for goodwill impairment (-)	-	-
Amortization expenses (-)	775.676	472.109
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>4.582.124</b>	<b>2.938.383</b>

#### 1.15. Information on investment property:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

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#### 1.16. Information on deferred tax:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Tax base	Deferred tax	Tax base	Deferred tax
Expected credit loss	26.359.434	7.907.830	22.215.361	6.664.608
Provision for pension fund	13.353.514	4.006.054	12.990.997	3.897.299
Provision for employee benefit	5.819.672	1.745.902	3.800.684	1.140.205
Derivative financial liabilities	3.467.695	1.040.308	3.196.836	959.051
Subsidiaries, investment in associates and share certificates	122.117	36.635	122.117	36.635
Other	44.061.207	13.218.362	53.691.607	16.107.483
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<b>93.183.639</b>	<b>27.955.091</b>	<b>96.017.602</b>	<b>28.805.281</b>
Valuation difference of securities portfolio	38.576.711	11.573.013	19.345.573	5.803.672
Property, equipment and intangibles, net	34.071.574	9.761.542	15.546.234	4.287.573
Other	35.477.184	10.643.155	19.664.874	5.899.462
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<b>108.125.469</b>	<b>31.977.710</b>	<b>54.556.681</b>	<b>15.990.707</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset / (liability) net</b>	<b>(14.941.830)</b>	<b>(4.022.619)</b>	<b>41.460.921</b>	<b>12.814.574</b>

In accordance with TAS 12 – Income Taxes, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in the financial statements are clarified and deferred tax liability amounting to TL 4.022.619 is presented in the financial statements (December 31, 2024 – TL 12.814.574 deferred tax assets).

#### 1.17. Movement schedule of assets held for sale and related to discontinued operations:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Net book value at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>560.098</b>	<b>1.026.089</b>
Additions <sup>(1)</sup>	1.770.269	444.886
Disposals (-), net	113.225	910.877
Impairment provision reversal	950	-
Impairment (-)	-	-
Depreciation (-)	-	-
<b>Net book value at the end of the period</b>	<b>2.218.092</b>	<b>560.098</b>
Cost at the end of the period	2.218.541	561.368
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period (-)	449	1.270
<b>Net book value at the end of the period</b>	<b>2.218.092</b>	<b>560.098</b>

(1) In current period, the carrying value of asset held for sale with a right of repurchase is TL 1.110.695 (December 31, 2024 – TL 364.652). The total net carrying value of asset held for sale with a right of repurchase is TL 1.404.298 (December 31, 2024 – TL 381.622).

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank booked impairment provision on assets held for sale with an amount of TL 273 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1.223).

#### 1.18. Information on other assets:

As of December 31, 2025, other assets do not exceed 10% of the total assets.

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#### 2. Explanations and notes related to liabilities

#### 2.1. Information on deposits:

#### 2.1.1. Information on maturity structure of deposits/collected funds<sup>(1)</sup>:

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1 Year and over	Accumulative savings account	Total
Foreign currency deposit:	302.965.187	52.214.436	83.044.131	7.997.084	368.669	726.006	-	447.315.513
Residents in Türkiye	292.908.891	51.890.070	82.086.368	7.893.046	300.303	590.174	-	435.668.852
Residents abroad	10.056.296	324.366	957.763	104.038	68.366	135.832	-	11.646.661
Public sector deposits	24.260.527	36.778	708.761	44.208	-	-	-	25.050.274
Commercial deposits	74.342.485	50.746.096	235.576.592	14.782.721	1.428.892	1.011.632	-	377.888.418
Other institutions deposits	1.767.048	2.447.131	18.338.689	5.830.328	2.294	549	-	28.386.039
Precious metals vault	253.711.661	-	16.876.781	-	2.248.919	169.576	-	273.006.937
Bank deposits	997.393	1.742.436	1.350.784	3.605.923	5.229.933	3.914.886	-	16.841.355
The CBRT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic banks	10.296	1.722.328	1.350.784	3.605.923	5.229.933	3.914.886	-	15.834.150
Foreign banks	831.823	20.108	-	-	-	-	-	851.931
Participation banks	155.274	-	-	-	-	-	-	155.274
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>848.496.141</b>	<b>149.189.475</b>	<b>704.283.855</b>	<b>64.799.360</b>	<b>10.422.776</b>	<b>6.268.571</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1.783.460.450</b>

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6 Months-1 Year	1 Year and over	Accumulative savings account	Total
Foreign currency deposits	252.280.075	28.093.887	56.634.679	2.435.546	1.491.060	1.424.544	-	342.359.791
Residents in Türkiye	243.224.364	27.402.457	55.582.231	2.336.612	350.032	430.633	-	329.326.329
Residents abroad	9.055.711	691.430	1.052.448	98.934	1.141.028	993.911	-	13.033.462
Public sector deposits	16.706.597	1.255.896	103.176	5.728	32	-	-	18.071.429
Commercial deposits	53.900.087	34.111.873	122.572.554	12.155.406	987.259	976.002	-	224.703.181
Other institutions deposits	1.399.256	1.671.798	7.539.883	1.642.771	2.163	111	-	12.255.982
Precious metals vault	101.988.239	-	9.865.208	-	1.283.932	271.179	-	113.408.558
Bank deposits	1.133.656	8.888.987	3.595.913	4.443.791	5.729.291	1.906.510	-	25.698.148
The CBRT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic banks	71.492	8.839.149	2.588.656	4.443.791	5.729.291	1.906.510	-	23.578.889
Foreign banks	867.771	49.838	1.007.257	-	-	-	-	1.924.866
Participation banks	194.393	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.393
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>571.809.669</b>	<b>91.140.668</b>	<b>458.938.910</b>	<b>122.710.676</b>	<b>12.727.093</b>	<b>10.581.291</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1.267.908.429</b>

(1) Within the scope of the "Decision on Supporting Deposit and Participation Accounts Against Exchange Rate Increases (Decision No: 5206)" published in the Official Gazette dated February 24, 2022 and numbered 31760, and the CBRT's communiqués numbered 2021/14, 2021/16, 2022/7 and 2022/11, the "Currency protected TL deposit" which provide protection against foreign currency exchange rate changes for TL deposits, as of the reporting date amounting to TL 1.762.325 (December 31, 2024 – TL 103.853.980).

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**2.1.2. Information on deposits insurance:****2.1.2.1. Information on deposits under the guarantee of the deposits insurance fund and exceeding the limit of deposit insurance fund:**

	Under the guarantee of deposit insurance		Exceeding limit of the deposit insurance	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Saving deposits</b>				
Deposits	344.744.972	238.921.692	252.896.300	292.690.071
Foreign currency saving deposits	89.073.735	74.940.363	87.829.130	109.200.599
Other deposits	114.248.649	54.169.543	126.575.420	42.563.627
Foreign branches' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-

	Under the guarantee of deposit insurance		Exceeding limit of the deposit insurance	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Legal entities' deposits</b>				
Deposits	34.112.560	25.464.722	179.345.951	170.569.016
Foreign currency saving deposits	11.485.117	8.444.201	210.423.721	147.461.117
Other deposits	3.606.702	1.726.029	36.665.037	14.947.758
Foreign branches' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-

**2.1.2.2. Deposits which are not under the guarantee of saving deposit insurance fund:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Foreign branches' deposits and other accounts	5.879.927	9.631.366
Saving deposits and other accounts of controlling shareholders and deposits of their mother, father, spouse, children in care	-	-
Saving deposits and other accounts of president and members of board of directors, CEO and vice presidents and deposits of their mother, father, spouse, children in care	3.349.919	1.900.955
Saving deposits and other accounts in scope of the property holdings derived from crime defined in article 282 of Turkish criminal law no:5237 dated September 26, 2004	-	-
Saving deposits in deposit bank which is established in Türkiye in order to engage in off-shore banking activities solely	-	-

**2.2. Information on trading derivative financial liabilities:****2.2.1. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for trading:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	4.338.866	963.138	2.822.976	43.856
Swap transactions	10.101.835	3.901.097	10.443.855	5.345.165
Futures transactions	157	-	652	-
Options	151.708	462.132	314.646	87.116
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.592.566</b>	<b>5.326.367</b>	<b>13.582.129</b>	<b>5.476.137</b>

**2.2.2. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for hedging:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair value hedges	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedges <sup>(1)</sup>	15.168	16.964	-	-
Hedges for investments made in foreign countries	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.168</b>	<b>16.964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Explained in note 10 of section 4.

**2.3. Information about on banks and other financial institutions:****2.3.1. Information on borrowings:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
The CBRT borrowings	1.022.640	-	200.580	-
From domestic banks and institutions	1.202.635	1.084.497	1.494.468	2.779.024
From foreign banks, institutions and funds	68.321.155	318.761.413	73.624.838	192.267.055
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.546.430</b>	<b>319.845.910</b>	<b>75.319.886</b>	<b>195.046.079</b>

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**2.3.2. Information on maturity structure of borrowings:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	330.440	13.884.354	73.500.967	30.130.730
Medium and long-term	70.215.990	305.961.556	1.818.919	164.915.349
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.546.430</b>	<b>319.845.910</b>	<b>75.319.886</b>	<b>195.046.079</b>

**2.3.3. Information on securitization borrowings:**

**2.3.3.1.** The Bank obtains borrowings via its structured entity, Yapı Kredi Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company, with future flow transactions which is founded on its future money transfers within its funding programme.

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From foreign banks	-	-	-	-
From foreign institutions	-	114.744.139	-	94.762.149
From foreign funds	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114.744.139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94.762.149</b>

**2.3.3.2. Information on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:**

The Bank classified some of its financial liabilities as the financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch at the initial recognition in accordance with TFRS 9. As of December 31, 2025, the total amount of financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit/loss is TL 65.340.537 (December 31, 2024 - TL 76.955.388) with an accrued interest expense of TL 778.494 (December 31, 2024 - TL 283.235 expense) and with a fair value difference of TL 656.738 recognized as an expense (December 31, 2024 - TL 965.237 expense). On the other hand, the nominal amounts of the total return swaps and bond forwards which are closely related with these financial liabilities as of December 31, 2025 are TL 62.419.758 (December 31, 2024 - TL 75.308.138) with a fair value differences amounting to TL 236.919 asset (December 31, 2024 - TL 340.032 liability). The mentioned total return swaps have 11 years maturity in weighted average.

**2.3.4. Information on marketable securities issued:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bonds	-	-	6.073.651	51.438.572
Bills	15.043.351	206.794.223	328.621	71.469.915
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.043.351</b>	<b>206.794.223</b>	<b>6.402.272</b>	<b>122.908.487</b>

**2.4. Information on other liabilities:**

As of December 31, 2025, other liabilities do not exceed 10% of the total balance sheet commitments.

**2.5. Information on lease payables:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	2.623.030	1.669.660	1.808.192	1.241.710
Between 1 – 4 years	5.332.290	3.392.916	3.367.700	2.313.716
More than 4 years	3.287.676	2.091.935	2.214.215	1.520.531
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.242.996</b>	<b>7.154.511</b>	<b>7.390.107</b>	<b>5.075.957</b>

**2.6. Information on provisions:****2.6.1. Information on provision for employee benefit:**

In accordance with Turkish Labour Law, the reserve for employment termination benefits is calculated as the present value of the probable future obligation in case of the retirement of employees. "TAS 19 – Employee Benefits" necessitates actuarial valuation methods to calculate the liabilities of enterprises.

The following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of total liabilities:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Discount rate (%)	3,65	3,38
Possibility of being eligible for retirement (%)	93,95	94,59

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The principal actuarial assumption is that the maximum liability will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the effects of future inflation. As the annual ceiling is revised semi-annually, the ceiling of full TL 64.948,77 effective from January 1, 2026 has been taken into consideration in calculating the provision for employee benefit.

Movement of employment termination benefits liability in the balance sheet:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Prior period ending balance</b>	<b>2.818.515</b>	<b>3.160.252</b>
Changes during the period	530.645	528.220
Recognized in equity	955.521	932.554
Paid during the period	(267.154)	(1.802.511)
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>4.037.527</b>	<b>2.818.515</b>

In addition, the Bank has accounted for unused vacation provision amounting to TL 1.782.145 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - TL 982.169).

#### 2.6.2. Information on provisions related with the foreign currency difference of foreign currency indexed loans:

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

#### 2.6.3. Other provisions:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Pension fund provision	13.353.514	12.990.997
Provisions on non-funded non cash loans	1.315.992	917.318
General provisions on non cash loans	1.091.331	632.023
Provision for lawsuits	229.384	158.340
Provisions for credit cards and promotion campaigns related to banking services	366.128	255.862
Other	2.884.756	1.792.199
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.241.105</b>	<b>16.746.739</b>

#### Pension fund provision:

The Bank has set aside provision amounting to TL 13.353.514 (December 31, 2024 - TL 12.990.997) for the technical deficit based on the report prepared by a registered actuary within the framework of the transfer assumption, taking into account the technical interest rate of 9,8%, CSO 1980 mortality table and calculation methods determined by the New Law. The Bank accounted pension fund provision in accordance with "TAS 19 - Employee Benefits" standard.

In the calculation of the defined benefit obligation for transferrable benefits, mainly fixed and specific assumptions are used within the framework of the New Law. However, the final obligation amount that the Bank will bear at the transfer may vary depending on factors such as the discount rate, inflation and salary increase and number of participants and attrition rate.

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>12.990.997</b>	<b>10.027.806</b>
Recognized in equity	955.683	2.797.805
Changes during the period	(593.166)	165.386
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>13.353.514</b>	<b>12.990.997</b>

#### The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Present value of funded obligations	25.376.186	24.385.065
- Pension benefits transferable to SSI	42.914.877	35.804.609
- Post employment medical benefits transferable to SSI	(17.538.691)	(11.419.544)
Fair value of plan assets	(12.022.672)	(11.394.068)
<b>Pension fund provision</b>	<b>13.353.514</b>	<b>12.990.997</b>

#### The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Discount rate		
- Pension benefits transferable to SSI	9,80%	9,80%
- Post employment medical benefits transferable to SSI	9,80%	9,80%

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**Mortality rate:** Average life expectation is defined according to CSO 1980 mortality table.

#### Plan assets are comprised as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Bank placements	4.393.572	37	3.106.696	27
Government bonds and treasury bills	3.387.489	28	4.715.055	41
Premises and equipment	3.230.769	27	2.486.826	22
Other	1.010.842	8	1.085.491	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.022.672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.394.068</b>	<b>100</b>

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Opening balance of plan assets</b>	<b>11.394.068</b>	<b>8.091.787</b>
Contributions paid by the Bank	4.646.659	3.446.953
Contributions paid by the employee	3.543.728	2.618.122
Other	(7.561.783)	(2.762.794)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>12.022.672</b>	<b>11.394.068</b>

#### 2.7. Information on taxes payable:

##### 2.7.1. Information on taxes payable:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate Tax Payable	165.408	-
Banking Insurance Transaction Tax ("BITT")	5.349.147	4.428.681
Taxation of Marketable Securities Income	6.341.939	2.783.714
Foreign Exchange Transaction Tax	95.763	37.266
Value Added Tax Payable	296.798	143.854
Property Tax	26.994	18.893
Other	1.163.786	693.694
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.439.835</b>	<b>8.106.102</b>

##### 2.7.2. Information on premium payables:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social security premiums – employee	-	-
Social security premiums – employer	-	-
Bank pension fund premiums – employee	291.918	196.652
Bank pension fund premiums – employer	420.034	286.384
Pension fund deposit and provisions – employee	-	-
Pension fund deposit and provisions – employer	-	-
Unemployment insurance – employee	20.458	13.621
Unemployment insurance – employer	41.426	27.522
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>773.836</b>	<b>524.179</b>

#### 2.8. Liabilities for property and equipment held for sale and related to discontinued operations (net):

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 2.9. Information on subordinated debt<sup>(1)</sup>:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Debt instruments to be included in additional capital calculation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48.838.041</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.481.048</b>
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	48.838.041	-	18.481.048
<b>Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation</b>	<b>1.080.653</b>	<b>72.698.399</b>	<b>1.301.664</b>	<b>42.148.886</b>
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	1.080.653	72.698.399	1.301.664	42.148.886
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.080.653</b>	<b>121.536.440</b>	<b>1.301.664</b>	<b>60.629.934</b>

(1) Subordinated loans are explained in detail in note "Details on Subordinated Liabilities" of section four.

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## 2.10. Information on shareholders' equity:

### 2.10.1. Presentation of paid-in capital:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common shares	8.447.051	8.447.051
Preferred shares	-	-

### 2.10.2. Paid-in capital amount, explanation as to whether the registered share capital system is applied and if so, amount of registered share capital ceiling:

Capital System	Paid-In Capital	Registered Share Capital Ceiling
Registered Capital System	8.447.051	15.000.000

### 2.10.3. Information on the share capital increases during the period and the sources:

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

### 2.10.4. Information on transfers from capital reserves to capital during the current period:

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

### 2.10.5. Information on capital commitments, until the end of the fiscal year and the subsequent interim period:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

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

The interest, liquidity, and foreign exchange risk related to on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are managed by the Bank within several risk and legal limits.

### 2.10.7. Privileges on the corporate stock:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

### 2.10.8. Information on marketable securities value increase fund:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>From investments in associates, subsidiaries, and joint ventures</b>	<b>667.501</b>	<b>36.934.865</b>	<b>683.895</b>	<b>24.074.751</b>
Revaluation difference <sup>(1)</sup>	667.501	521.072	683.895	515.730
Foreign currency difference <sup>(1)</sup>	-	36.413.793	-	23.559.021
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(9.377.205)</b>	<b>351.965</b>	<b>(11.634.066)</b>	<b>(1.145.749)</b>
Revaluation difference <sup>(2)</sup>	(9.377.205)	351.965	(11.634.066)	(1.145.749)
Foreign currency differences	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(8.709.704)</b>	<b>37.286.830</b>	<b>(10.950.171)</b>	<b>22.929.002</b>

(1) Includes differences between historical cost basis and equity accounted associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures.

(2) Includes tax effect related to foreign currency valuation differences in TL column.

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## 3. Explanations and notes related to off-balance sheet accounts

### 3.1. Information on off balance sheet commitments:

#### 3.1.1. The amount and type of irrevocable commitments:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Commitments on credit card limits	1.567.909.433	968.083.268
Asset purchase and sale commitments	483.663.941	103.444.271
Loan granting commitments	219.185.807	163.019.479
Commitments for cheques	17.128.402	10.835.555
Other irrevocable commitments	525.754.301	257.753.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.813.641.884</b>	<b>1.503.136.421</b>

#### 3.1.2. Type and amount of probable losses and obligations arising from off-balance sheet items:

Obligations arising from off-balance sheet are disclosed in "Off-balance sheet commitments". The Bank set aside general provision for its non-cash loans amounting to TL 1.091.331 (December 31, 2024 - TL 632.023) and specific provision amounting to TL 8.199.423 (December 31, 2024 - TL 6.487.637) for non-cash loans which are not indemnified yet amounting to TL 1.315.992 (December 31, 2024 - TL 917.318).

#### 3.1.2.1. Non-cash loans including guarantees, bank acceptance loans, collaterals that are accepted as financial guarantees and other letter of credits:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bank acceptance loans	3.401.206	3.164.183
Letter of credits	105.278.807	60.556.079
Other guarantees and collaterals	64.415.471	42.776.641
<b>Total</b>	<b>173.095.484</b>	<b>106.496.903</b>

#### 3.1.2.2. Guarantees, suretyships and other similar transactions:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Temporary letter of guarantees	15.949.493	12.704.409
Definite letter of guarantees	323.419.241	218.839.727
Advance letter of guarantees	65.020.194	51.321.060
Letter of guarantees given to customs	14.910.617	12.930.452
Other letter of guarantees	184.349.164	141.747.846
<b>Total</b>	<b>603.648.709</b>	<b>437.543.494</b>

#### 3.1.3. Information on non-cash loans:

##### 3.1.3.1. Total amount of non-cash loans:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-cash loans given against cash loans	179.188.209	138.249.475
With original maturity of 1 year or less than 1 year	31.990.489	22.761.592
With original maturity of more than 1 year	147.197.720	115.487.883
Other non-cash loans	597.555.984	405.790.922
<b>Total</b>	<b>776.744.193</b>	<b>544.040.397</b>

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**3.1.3.2 Information on sectoral concentration of non-cash loans:**

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>6.260.905</b>	<b>1,60</b>	<b>7.628.682</b>	<b>1,98</b>	<b>7.048.901</b>	<b>2,51</b>	<b>5.623.126</b>	<b>2,14</b>
Farming and raising livestock	5.873.319	1,50	6.279.637	1,63	6.414.429	2,29	3.925.012	1,49
Forestry	345.204	0,09	1.269.212	0,33	572.613	0,20	1.578.604	0,60
Fishing	42.382	0,01	79.833	0,02	61.859	0,02	119.510	0,05
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>194.513.799</b>	<b>49,78</b>	<b>246.217.611</b>	<b>63,78</b>	<b>142.103.511</b>	<b>50,72</b>	<b>164.031.813</b>	<b>62,16</b>
Mining	950.979	0,24	1.551.022	0,40	980.784	0,35	1.765.419	0,67
Production	167.689.243	42,92	218.339.338	56,56	124.043.588	44,27	140.460.578	53,23
Electric, gas and water	25.873.577	6,62	26.327.251	6,83	17.079.139	6,10	21.805.816	8,26
<b>Construction</b>	<b>83.780.073</b>	<b>21,44</b>	<b>60.168.412</b>	<b>15,59</b>	<b>51.077.502</b>	<b>18,23</b>	<b>45.490.207</b>	<b>17,24</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>104.729.066</b>	<b>26,80</b>	<b>71.713.602</b>	<b>18,58</b>	<b>79.003.235</b>	<b>28,19</b>	<b>48.540.698</b>	<b>18,39</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	28.767.434	7,36	12.003.190	3,11	21.019.660	7,50	8.822.192	3,34
Hotel, food and beverage services	5.994.054	1,53	3.542.174	0,92	4.687.843	1,67	4.020.032	1,52
Transportation and telecommunication	9.137.274	2,34	13.465.204	3,49	8.248.263	2,94	10.497.692	3,98
Financial institutions	45.022.890	11,52	18.972.906	4,91	31.509.766	11,25	14.308.602	5,42
Real estate and leasing services	3.476.203	0,89	3.402.344	0,88	2.832.220	1,01	2.238.504	0,85
Education services	546.439	0,14	114.569	0,03	403.278	0,14	140.509	0,05
Health and social services	11.784.772	3,02	20.213.215	5,25	10.302.205	3,68	8.513.167	3,23
<b>Other</b>	<b>1.414.604</b>	<b>0,38</b>	<b>317.439</b>	<b>0,07</b>	<b>934.098</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>187.306</b>	<b>0,07</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>390.698.447</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>386.045.746</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>280.167.247</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>263.873.150</b>	<b>100,00</b>

**3.1.3.3 Information non-cash loans classified in Group I and Group II:**

Current Period	Group I		Group II	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of guarantee	357.175.812	228.416.620	5.692.026	4.260.558
Bank acceptances	-	3.401.206	-	-
Letters of credit	106.624	104.737.193	-	342.194
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Underwriting commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other commitments and contingencies	26.444.299	37.925.238	43.000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>383.726.735</b>	<b>374.480.257</b>	<b>5.735.026</b>	<b>4.602.752</b>

Prior Period	Group I		Group II	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of guarantee	256.712.647	167.954.136	3.602.132	3.027.327
Bank acceptances	-	3.082.400	-	-
Letters of credit	45.163	60.318.744	-	50.777
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Underwriting commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other commitments and contingencies	19.048.166	23.711.267	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>275.805.976</b>	<b>255.066.547</b>	<b>3.602.132</b>	<b>3.078.104</b>

**3.1.3.4 Maturity distribution of non cash loans:**

Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Indefinite	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Letter of credit	-	59.619.576	45.643.144	16.087	105.278.807
Letter of guarantee	158.268.712	110.717.710	300.556.233	34.106.054	603.648.709
Bank acceptances	-	2.885.464	515.742	-	3.401.206
Other	5.008.428	29.972.611	13.123.908	16.310.524	64.415.471
<b>Total</b>	<b>163.277.140</b>	<b>203.195.361</b>	<b>359.839.027</b>	<b>50.432.665</b>	<b>776.744.193</b>

Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Indefinite	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Letter of credit	-	41.574.055	18.968.778	13.246	60.556.079
Letter of guarantee	110.010.546	84.340.749	219.682.966	23.509.233	437.543.494
Bank acceptances	-	2.789.527	374.656	-	3.164.183
Other	5.001.078	20.546.246	5.346.505	11.882.812	42.776.641
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.011.624</b>	<b>149.250.577</b>	<b>244.372.905</b>	<b>35.405.291</b>	<b>544.040.397</b>

(1) The distribution is based on the original maturities.

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**3.2 Information on derivative financial instruments:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign currency related derivative transactions (I)	1.247.375.793	573.503.182
Forward foreign currency purchase and sale transactions	313.192.247	147.856.384
Currency swap purchase and sale transactions	672.305.569	356.991.945
Currency futures	107.151.453	20.595.286
Currency purchase and sale options	154.726.524	48.059.567
Interest related derivative transactions (II)	1.432.294.781	758.844.785
Forward interest rate agreements	-	-
Interest rate swap purchase and sale transactions	1.404.490.238	754.543.374
Interest rate purchase and sale options	27.804.543	4.301.411
Interest rate futures	-	-
Other trading derivative transactions (III)	438.781.242	274.450.985
<b>A. Total trading derivative transactions (I+II+III)</b>	<b>3.118.451.816</b>	<b>1.606.798.952</b>
Types of derivative transactions for hedging purposes		
Transactions for fair value hedge	-	-
Transactions for cash flow hedge	44.483.001	37.226.415
Transactions for foreign net investment hedge	-	-
<b>B. Total hedging related derivatives</b>	<b>44.483.001</b>	<b>37.226.415</b>
<b>Total derivative transactions (A+B)</b>	<b>3.162.934.817</b>	<b>1.644.025.367</b>

**3.3 Information on credit derivatives and risk exposures:**

The Bank has no credit default swaps in derivative portfolio for the period ended December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - None).

Derivative portfolio includes total return swap that has a nominal amount of TL 124.839.516 total of buy and sell leg as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – TL 149.816.276).

**3.4 Information on contingent liabilities and assets:**

The Bank has recorded a provision of TL 229.384 (December 31, 2024 – TL 158.340) for litigation and has accounted for it in the accompanying financial statements under the "Other Provisions" account. 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.

**3.5 Information on services in the name and account of others:**

The Bank's activities such as intermediation and custody to serve the investment needs of customers are followed up under off balance sheet accounts.

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**4. Explanations and notes related to income statement****4.1. Information on interest income:****4.1.1. Information on interest income on loans:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term loans <sup>(1)</sup>	201.873.891	11.454.173	156.400.824	7.161.660
Medium/long-term loans <sup>(1)</sup>	136.686.897	25.797.371	103.470.986	19.118.958
Interest on loans under follow-up	17.992.611	-	9.186.415	-
Premiums received from resource utilization support fund	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>356.553.399</b>	<b>37.251.544</b>	<b>269.058.225</b>	<b>26.280.618</b>

(1) Includes fees and commissions received for cash loans.

**4.1.2. Information on interest income on banks:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From the CBRT	16.493.862	-	3.450.700	6.381
From domestic banks	1.478.705	3.468	953.348	37
From foreign banks	15.489	3.544.778	12.051	4.135.378
Headquarters and branches abroad	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.988.056</b>	<b>3.548.246</b>	<b>4.416.099</b>	<b>4.141.796</b>

**4.1.3. Information on interest income on marketable securities:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	181.381	-	178.325
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	40.776.773	2.431.612	34.944.737	1.553.210
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	60.943.549	6.114.893	76.948.321	6.348.559
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.720.322</b>	<b>8.727.886</b>	<b>111.893.058</b>	<b>8.080.094</b>

**4.1.4. Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest received from associates and subsidiaries	1.218.318	1.655.815
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.218.318</b>	<b>1.655.815</b>

**4.2. Information on interest expense:****4.2.1. Information on interest expense on borrowings:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	19.778.964	12.517.437	12.597.994	11.113.738
The CBRT	155.864	-	-	-
Domestic banks	586.429	112.303	413.897	279.452
Foreign banks	19.036.671	12.405.134	12.184.097	10.834.286
Headquarters and foreign branches	-	-	-	-
Other institutions	-	8.367.275	-	8.757.479
<b>Total <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>19.778.964</b>	<b>20.884.712</b>	<b>12.597.994</b>	<b>19.871.217</b>

(1) Includes fees and commissions related to borrowings.

**4.2.2. Information on interest expense to associates and subsidiaries:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest paid to associates and subsidiaries	350.960	319.199
<b>Total</b>	<b>350.960</b>	<b>319.199</b>

**4.2.3. Information on interest expense to marketable securities issued:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest expense to marketable securities issued	2.300.191	18.774.019	4.376.820	12.206.384
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.300.191</b>	<b>18.774.019</b>	<b>4.376.820</b>	<b>12.206.384</b>

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**4.2.4. Information on interest expense on money market transactions:**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest expense on money market transactions	76.075.176	225.473	65.003.160	1.391.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.075.176</b>	<b>225.473</b>	<b>65.003.160</b>	<b>1.391.848</b>

**4.2.5. Information on other interest expense:**

The bank has no commission expense (December 31, 2024 – TL 1.867.822) which has been recognized in other interest expense within the scope of 30th article of the CBRT Tariff Schedule titled “Communiqué on Required Reserve and Foreign Currency Deposit Accounts”.

**4.2.6. Maturity structure of the interest expense on deposits:**

Account name	Time Deposit						Accumulating deposit	Total	Prior Period
	Demand Deposit	Up to 1 month	Up to 3 months	Up to 6 months	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 year			
<b>TL</b>									
Bank deposits	465.406	1.844.404	67.527	59.566	45.172	-	-	2.482.075	6.478.640
Saving deposits	-	11.168.132	157.033.588	24.476.585	610.737	1.431.527	33	194.720.602	166.264.557
Public sector deposits	-	55.625	126.967	13.142	4	-	-	195.738	378.108
Commercial deposits	229	12.366.311	40.082.219	3.932.012	609.775	452.584	-	57.443.130	66.387.776
Other deposits	-	864.499	33.622.130	870.235	14.798	87	-	35.371.749	18.013.934
Deposits with 7 days notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>465.635</b>	<b>26.298.971</b>	<b>230.932.431</b>	<b>29.351.540</b>	<b>1.280.486</b>	<b>1.884.198</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>290.213.294</b>	<b>257.523.015</b>
<b>FC</b>									
Foreign currency deposits	2.732	462.892	1.848.813	33.573	5.414	154	-	2.353.578	795.549
Bank deposits	230.888	93.869	-	-	-	-	-	324.757	794.025
Deposits with 7 days notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious metal vault	-	468	30.648	-	1.218	112	-	32.446	14.195
<b>Total</b>	<b>233.620</b>	<b>557.229</b>	<b>1.879.461</b>	<b>33.573</b>	<b>6.632</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.710.781</b>	<b>1.603.769</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>699.255</b>	<b>26.856.200</b>	<b>232.811.892</b>	<b>29.385.113</b>	<b>1.287.118</b>	<b>1.884.464</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>292.924.075</b>	<b>259.126.784</b>

**4.3 Information on dividend income:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	9.205	9.159
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9.699	5.873
Other	114.000	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.904</b>	<b>15.055</b>

**4.4. Information on trading profit/loss (net):**

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Profit</b>	<b>345.198.796</b>	<b>237.114.861</b>
Gain from capital market transactions	4.327.997	3.487.586
Derivative financial transaction gains	174.581.316	112.954.967
Foreign exchange gains	166.289.483	120.672.308
<b>Loss (-)</b>	<b>408.286.185</b>	<b>283.545.433</b>
Loss from capital market transactions	44.875	84.110
Derivative financial transaction losses	168.356.422	135.372.070
Foreign exchange loss	239.884.888	148.089.253
<b>Net trading profit/loss</b>	<b>(63.087.389)</b>	<b>(46.430.572)</b>

The net gain resulting from the foreign exchange differences related to derivative financial transactions is TL 90.774.315 (December 31, 2024 – TL 39.667.687 gain).

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

##### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 4.5. Allowance for expected credit losses and other provision expenses:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Allowance for expected credit losses</b>	<b>50.200.415</b>	<b>35.695.075</b>
12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	6.654.014	778.048
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	8.233.662	12.382.375
Non performing loans (Stage 3)	35.312.739	22.534.652
<b>Impairment provisions for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Impairment provisions related to investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>118.705</b>	<b>58.609</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.319.120</b>	<b>35.753.684</b>

#### 4.6. Information on other operating income:

"Other Operating Income" in the statement of profit or loss mainly includes collections from receivables for which Specific / General provision has been allocated in prior periods.

#### 4.7. Information related to other operating expenses:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provision for employee benefit	530.645	528.220
Provision expense for pension fund	-	-
Impairment losses of property and equipment	-	-
Depreciation expenses of property and equipment	3.287.281	2.169.050
Impairment losses of intangible assets	-	-
Goodwill impairment losses	-	-
Amortisation expenses of intangible assets	775.676	472.109
Impairment losses of equity participations for which equity method applied	-	-
Impairment losses of assets held for sale	-	-
Depreciation expenses of assets held for sale	-	-
Impairment losses of fixed assets held for sale and assets related to discontinued operations	-	-
Other operating expenses	56.689.093	36.715.745
TFRS 16 exempt lease expenses	538.336	343.833
Repair and maintenance expenses	1.685.530	1.180.776
Advertising expenses	1.444.538	990.991
Other expense	53.020.689	34.200.145
Loss on sales of assets	2.426	-
Other	16.349.656	9.970.026
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.634.777</b>	<b>49.855.150</b>

#### 4.8. Information on income/loss before taxes from continuing operations and discontinued operations:

The profit before tax includes TL 144.627.073 (December 31, 2024 – TL 75.913.557) of net interest income, TL 110.296.732 (December 31, 2024 – TL 73.097.483) of net fees and commissions income, TL 40.248.684 personnel expenses (December 31, 2024 – TL 27.530.139) and other operating expense amounting to TL 77.634.777 (December 31, 2024 - TL 49.855.150).

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has no profit before tax from discontinued operations (December 31, 2024 – None).

#### 4.9. Provision for taxes on income from continuing operations and discontinued operations:

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank tax expense from continued operations, from discontinued operations amounting to TL 452.018 (December 31, 2024 – TL 115.614 expense) and deferred tax expense from continued operations amounting to TL 12.434.262 (December 31, 2024 - TL 594.646 deferred tax expense).

#### 4.10. Information on net income/loss for the period:

**4.10.1.** The characteristics, dimension and recurrence of income or expense items arising from ordinary banking transactions do not require any additional explanation to understand the Bank's current period performance.

**4.10.2.** The effect of the change in an estimate of financial statement items to profit / loss is not likely to affect subsequent periods.

#### 4.11. Other items in statement of profit or loss:

"Other fees and commissions received" and "Other fees and commissions paid" in profit or loss mainly include commissions and fees related to credit cards and banking transactions.

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#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

##### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

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#### 5. Explanations and notes related to statement of changes in shareholders' equity

##### 5.1. Information on dividends:

Authorised body for profit appropriation of the current period is General Assembly. As of the preparation date of these financial statements, annual ordinary meeting of the General Assembly has not been held yet.

##### 5.2. Information on increase/decrease amounts resulting from merger:

None.

##### 5.3. Information on equity share premiums:

The details regarding property and equipment valuation differences are disclosed in section 3 note 19.

##### 5.4. Explanations on property and equipment valuation differences:

The Bank adopted fair value accounting method for its buildings and art objects and paintings in tangible assets in accordance with TAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". As of December 31, 2025, revaluation gain under shareholders' equity is amounting to TL 25.354.027 (December 31, 2024 – TL 17.485.694).

##### 5.5. Explanations related to accumulated remeasurement gains/losses of defined benefit plans:

Accumulated remeasurement gains/losses of defined benefit plans are accounted under equity. As of December 31, 2025 actuarial loss related to provision for employee benefit accounted under equity is amounting to TL 3.627.657 (December 31, 2024 – TL 2.958.792), actuarial loss related to pension fund provision is amounting to TL 8.524.097 (December 31, 2024 – TL 7.855.119).

##### 5.6. Explanations on joint ventures accounted for using equity method:

Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures are being carried at equity method as defined in "TAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" in the unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank started from June 30, 2015. Any valuation differences arising from prior years, before January 1, 2015, are booked as "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss" under equity. In the following periods, any valuation differences arising from the current period income and other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss and "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss" under the equity, respectively.

##### 5.7. Explanations on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

"Unrealized gains and losses" arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the shareholders' equity until the related assets are impaired or disposed.

##### 5.8. Hedging transactions:

The Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting in order to hedge the risk of cash flow of its liabilities. In the scope of this application, the derivative financial instruments are specified as floating rate and fixed rate interest payment USD, EUR and TL interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross currency swaps, hedging liabilities as the USD, EUR and TL customer deposits, repos, cash outflows due to re-pricing of loans because of the expected interest rate financing. In this context, fair value change of the effective portion of derivative financial instruments accounted in other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss, taking into account tax effects. Such amount as of December 31, 2025 is TL 1.564.031 gain (December 31, 2024 – TL 2.126.459 gain).

The Bank's Euro denominated borrowing is designated as a hedge of the net investment in the Bank's certain EUR denominated subsidiaries. The total amount of the borrowing designated as a hedge of the net investment at December 31, 2025 is EUR 742 million (December 31, 2024 is EUR 665 million). The foreign exchange loss of TL 17.957.836 net of tax, on translation of the borrowing to Turkish Lira at the statement of financial position date is recognized in "hedging reserves" in equity (December 31, 2024 - TL 11.408.691 loss).

##### 5.9. Information on share issue premium:

Other capital and profit reserves, in general, consist of legal reserves and extraordinary reserves.

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### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

## 6. Explanations and notes related to statement of cash flows

### 6.1. Information on cash and cash equivalents:

#### 6.1.1. Components of cash and cash equivalents and the accounting policy applied in their determination:

Cash and foreign currency balances together with demand deposits at banks including the unrestricted amounts of CBRT are defined as "Cash"; money market placements and time deposits in banks with original maturities of less than three months are defined as "Cash Equivalents".

#### 6.1.2. Effect of a change in the accounting policies:

None.

#### 6.1.3. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalent items with balance sheet and cash flow statements:

##### 6.1.3.1. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Cash</b>	<b>235.778.131</b>	<b>193.378.243</b>
Cash and effectives	20.935.557	21.923.283
Demand deposits in banks	214.842.574	171.454.960
<b>Cash equivalents</b>	<b>3.042.681</b>	<b>2.410.361</b>
Interbank money market	-	-
Time deposits in banks	3.042.681	2.410.361
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>238.820.812</b>	<b>195.788.604</b>

##### 6.1.3.2. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Cash</b>	<b>226.096.368</b>	<b>235.778.131</b>
Cash and effectives	24.025.612	20.935.557
Demand deposits in banks	202.070.756	214.842.574
<b>Cash equivalents</b>	<b>46.486.619</b>	<b>3.042.681</b>
Interbank money market	-	-
Time deposits in banks	46.486.619	3.042.681
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>272.582.987</b>	<b>238.820.812</b>

### 6.2. Information on cash and cash equivalents those are not available for use due to legal limitations and other reasons:

As of December 31, 2025 the cash and cash equivalents those are not available for use due to legal limitations and other reasons including reserve requirements is amounting to TL 422.156.192 (December 31, 2024 – TL 369.912.345).

### 6.3. Explanations on other items in the statement of cash flows and the effects of the change in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents:

Decrease in "Other Account" amounting to TL 43.788.913 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – TL 38.550.739 decrease), which is classified under "Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities", includes mainly fee and commissions given, other operating expenses excluding personnel expenses, and foreign exchange gains/losses.

Decrease in "Net increase/decrease in other liabilities" amounting to TL 87.912.416 (December 31, 2024 - TL 26.738.566 increase) which is classified under "Changes in operating assets and liabilities" mainly arises from changes in miscellaneous payables, subordinated loans and other liabilities.

The effects of the change in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents are calculated as an increase approximately of TL 33.764.497 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – TL 17.766.477 increase).

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

## 7. Explanations and notes related to the Bank's risk group

### 7.1. The volume of transactions relating to the Bank's risk group, outstanding loan and deposit transactions and profit or loss of the period:

#### 7.1.1. Information on loans of the Bank's risk group:

Current Period	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
<b>Bank's risk group</b> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>						
Loans and other receivables						
Balance at the beginning of the period	5.608.737	1.476.026	19.895	629.218	18.620.445	24.552.005
Balance at the end of the period	3.442.114	3.831.983	21.236	466.480	28.768.025	39.992.972
<b>Interest and commission income received</b>	<b>1.218.318</b>	<b>6.823</b>	<b>2.869</b>	<b>1.866</b>	<b>6.009.678</b>	<b>156.538</b>

Prior Period	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
<b>Bank's risk group</b> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>						
Loans and other receivables						
Balance at the beginning of the period	4.006.915	745.931	35.697	1.304.299	16.194.886	9.442.461
Balance at the end of the period	5.608.737	1.476.026	19.895	629.218	18.620.445	24.552.005
<b>Interest and commission income received</b>	<b>1.655.815</b>	<b>5.478</b>	<b>2.910</b>	<b>2.363</b>	<b>6.951.838</b>	<b>131.154</b>

(1) Defined in subsection 2 of the 49th article of the Banking Act No.5411.

(2) The information in table above includes marketable securities and due from banks as well as loans.

#### 7.1.2. Information on deposits of the Bank's risk group:

Bank's risk group	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Deposit</b>						
Beginning of the period	2.264.874	3.861.841	40.166.519	25.111.812	140.084.264	124.678.809
End of the period	8.446.458	2.264.874	54.929.505	40.166.519	170.970.755	140.084.264
<b>Interest expense on deposits</b>	<b>350.960</b>	<b>319.199</b>	<b>10.590.888</b>	<b>6.457.029</b>	<b>11.409.956</b>	<b>14.878.867</b>

(1) Defined in subsection 2 of the 49th article of the Banking Act No. 5411.

(2) The information in table above includes borrowings and repo transactions as well as deposits.

#### 7.1.3. Information on forward and option agreements and other derivative instruments with the Bank's risk group:

Bank's risk group	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Transactions at fair value through profit or loss</b>						
Beginning of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	16.374.235	376.933	-	19.721.860	12.693.289	5.382.691
End of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	39.010.019	16.374.235	271.564	-	24.617.625	12.693.289
<b>Total profit / (loss)</b>	<b>(604.956)</b>	<b>827.482</b>	<b>12.608</b>	<b>7.298</b>	<b>2.948.372</b>	<b>1.407.941</b>
<b>Transactions for hedging purposes</b>						
Beginning of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total profit / (loss)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Defined in subsection 2 of the 49th article of the Banking Act No. 5411.

(2) The balances at the beginning and end of the periods are disclosed as the total of buy and sell amounts of derivative financial instruments.

### 7.2 Information regarding benefits provided to the Bank's top management:

The gross total of salaries and benefits paid to the Bank's top management amount to TL 786.583 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - TL 640.350).

(Convenience translation of publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to unconsolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 8 Explanations and notes related to the domestic, foreign, off-shore branches or associates and foreign representatives of the Bank

	Number	Number of Employees		Total asset	Statutory share capital
Domestic Branch	739	14.634			
			Country of incorporation		
Foreign Representative Office	-	-			
Foreign Branch	1	3	Bahrain	53.386.028	-
Off-Shore Banking Region Branch	-	-		-	-

#### 9. Explanations and notes related to subsequent events

- Subordinated Tier 2 bond issued on January 22, 2021, amounting to USD 500 million and 10 year maturity with early redemption option in fifth year, was early redeemed on January 22, 2026.
- It was decided to issue an additional USD 250 million subordinated bond, in addition to the USD 500 million subordinated bond which is eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital on December 11, 2025. This additional issuance was completed on January 27, 2026.

#### Section six - Other explanations

##### 1. Other explanations on the Bank's operations

None

#### Section Seven - Explanations on independent auditor's report

##### 1. Explanations on independent auditor's report

The unconsolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2025 have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. The independent auditor's report dated, February 5, 2026 is presented preceding the unconsolidated financial statements.

##### 2. Explanations and notes prepared by independent auditor

None.

## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

**Publicly announced consolidated financial statements and related disclosures at December 31, 2025 together with independent auditor's report**

**(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)**

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

**Independent Auditors' Report on Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements**

**To the General Assembly of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.**

### *Opinion*

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as "Group") as of December 31, 2025 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations.

### *Basis for Opinion*

Our audit was conducted in accordance with "Regulation on independent audit of the Banks" published in the Official Gazette no.29314 dated April 2, 2015, by BRSA (BRSA Independent Audit Regulation) and Independent Auditing Standards ("ISA") which are the part of Turkish Auditing Standards issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with of Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) published by POA and have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### *Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
<p><b>Financial impact of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard and recognition of measurement and impairment on financial assets and related important disclosures</b></p> <p>As presented in Section 3, disclosure 8, the Group recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of on and off-balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements</li> <li>- There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9</li> <li>- The classification of the financial assets is based on the Group’s business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and significant judgment is used on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments</li> <li>- Policies implemented by the management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices</li> <li>- Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex</li> <li>- Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive</li> <li>- Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures included among others include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Group’s past experience, local and global practices</li> <li>- Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists</li> <li>- Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices</li> <li>- Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Group’s Business model</li> <li>- Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Group’s past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations</li> <li>- Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation.</li> <li>- Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis</li> <li>- Evaluating the necessity, accuracy and estimates used for post-model adjustment process</li> <li>- Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.</li> </ul>

Pension Fund Obligations	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
<p>Employees of the Bank are members of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Mensupları Yardım ve Emekli Sandığı (“the Fund”), which is established in accordance with the temporary Article 20 of the Social Security Act No. 506 and related regulations. The Fund is a separate legal entity and foundation recognized by an official decree, providing all qualified employees with pension and post-retirement benefits. As disclosed in the “Section Three Note 16.2 to the financial statements, Banks will transfer their pension fund to the Social Security Institution and the authority of the “Council of Ministers” on the determination of the mentioned transfer date is changed as “President” in the Decree Law No. 703 published in the Official Gazette numbered 30473 and dated July 9, 2018.</p> <p>As of December 31, 2025, the Bank’s transferrable liabilities are calculated by an independent actuary using the actuarial assumptions regulated by Law, and in accordance with the Decision of the Council of Ministers announced in the Official Gazette dated 15 December 2006 and No.26377.</p> <p>Considering the subjectivity of key judgements and assumptions used in the calculation of transfer obligations, together with the potential effects of possible changes in these assumptions, as well as the uncertainty around the transfer date and the effects on the transfer calculation given the fact that the technical interest rate is prescribed under the law, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>It has been addressed whether there have been any significant changes in regulations governing pension liabilities, employee benefits plans during the period, that could lead to adjust the valuation of employee benefits. Support from actuarial auditor of another entity who is in the same audit network within our firm, has been taken to assess the appropriateness of the actuarial assumptions and calculations performed by the external actuary.</p> <p>Furthermore, the accuracy and adequacy of the footnotes in the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been evaluated.</p>

#### Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

#### Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

In an independent audit, the responsibilities of us as independent auditors are:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with

BRSA Independent Audit Regulation and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with BRSA Independent Audit Regulation and ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control).
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with government with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

- 1) In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank's bookkeeping activities and financial statements for the period January 1 – December 31, 2025, are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Bank's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 2) In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The engagement partner who supervised and concluded this independent auditor's report is Emre Çelik.

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM  
Partner

February 5, 2026  
Istanbul, Türkiye

**Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated year end financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish**

**THE CONSOLIDATED YEAR END FINANCIAL REPORT OF  
YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI A.Ş. AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025**

<b>Address</b>	:Yapı Kredi Plaza D Blok Levent 34330 İstanbul
<b>Telephone</b>	: 0212 339 70 00
<b>Fax</b>	: 0212 339 60 00
<b>Website</b>	: www.yapikredi.com.tr
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The consolidated financial report for the year end which is prepared in accordance with the "Communiqué Related to Publicly Announced Financial Statements of Banks and Explanations and Notes Related to these Financial Statements" as regulated by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency includes the following sections.

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK
- CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT BANK
- EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED IN THE RELATED PERIOD
- INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
- EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- OTHER EXPLANATIONS
- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Investments in subsidiaries and associates, whose financial statements have been consolidated in these consolidated financial statements are as follows.

Subsidiaries	Associates
1. Yapı Kredi Finansal Kiralama A.O.	1. Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A.
2. Yapı Kredi Faktoring A.Ş.	2. Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş.
3. Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	
4. Yapı Kredi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	
5. Yapı Kredi Holding B.V.	
6. Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V.	
7. Stichting Custody Services YKB	
8. Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan CJSC	
9. Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG	

Although Yapı Kredi Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company (the Structured Entity) is not a subsidiary of the Bank, it has been included in the consolidation since the Bank has 100% control.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements related disclosures and footnotes which have been independently audited and presented in this report are prepared in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, the related statements and guidances, and in compliance with the financial records of the Bank, and unless stated otherwise, presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira (TL)**.

<b>Y. Ali KOÇ</b> Chairman of the Board of Directors	<b>Gökhan ERÜN</b> Executive Director and CEO	<b>Demir KARAASLAN</b> Chief Financial Officer	<b>Barış SAVUR</b> Financial Reporting and Accounting Executive Vice President
---	---	---	--

<b>Dr. Ahmet ÇİMENÖĞLU</b> Chairman of the Audit Committee	<b>Nevin İPEK</b> Member of the Audit Committee
--	---

Contact information of the personnel in charge of the addressing of questions about this financial report:

<b>Name-Surname / Title</b>	: Murat SUZEYHUZ / International Reporting and Consolidation Manager
<b>Telephone</b>	: 0212 339 77 69
<b>Fax</b>	: 0212 339 61 05

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## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### Notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### Section One

##### General Information

#### 1. History of the Parent Bank including its incorporation date, initial legal status and amendments to legal status:

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank", "Yapı Kredi" or "the Parent Bank"), was established and started operations on September 9, 1944 with the permission of the Council of Ministers No. 3/6710 as a private capital commercial bank authorised to perform all banking, economic, financial and commercial activities which are allowed by the laws of the Turkish Republic. The statute of the Bank has not changed since its incorporation.

#### 2. Explanation about the Parent Bank's capital structure, shareholders holding directly or indirectly, collectively or individually, the management and controlling power and changes in current year, if any and explanations on the controlling group of the Bank:

The Parent Bank's publicly traded shares are traded on the Borsa Istanbul ("BIST") since 1987. As of December 31, 2025, 38,83% of the shares of the Bank are publicly traded (December 31, 2024 - 38,83%). 40,95% of the shares out of the remaining 61,17% is owned by Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş. ("KFS") which is owned by Koç Group, 20,22% is owned by Koç Holding A.Ş.

KFS was established on March 16, 2001 to combine Koç Group finance companies under one organisation and it became the main shareholder of Koçbank in 2002. On October 22, 2002, Koç Group established a strategic partnership with UniCredit Group ("UCG") over KFS.

In 2005, the Bank's shares that were owned by Çukurova Group Companies and the Saving Deposits Insurance Fund ("SDIF") were purchased by Koçbank. In 2006, Koçbank purchased additional shares of the Bank from BIST and an investment fund and, during the same year, all rights, receivables, debts and liabilities of Koçbank were transferred to the Bank pursuant to the merger of the two banks. As a result of the merger and the share transfer procedures in 2007 and of a capital increase by TL 920 million in 2008, KFS shares in the Parent Bank increased to 81,80%. KFS shares increased to 81,90% with the capital increase by TL 4,1 billion in 2018.

As of November 30, 2019, Koç Group and UCG have reached a deal to exchange their shares in the Parent Bank and KFS.

Accordingly, all the shares of KFS, which was a joint venture, were transferred to Koç Group. Besides, after the shares were transferred, KFS held 40,95%, UCG held 31,93% directly and Koç Group held a total of 49,99% directly and indirectly of the Parent Bank shares and became controlling shareholder.

In addition, as of February 6, 2020, UniCredit also announced the placement of an 11,93% shares in Parent Bank to institutional investors. The transaction completed on February 13, 2020. As a result UCG held directly 20,00% of the Parent Bank shares.

In year 2021, UCG completed the sale of 2,00% shares in stock market and for the sale of remaining 18,00% shares UCG came to an agreement with Koç Group as per the Share Sale and Purchase Agreement relating to the sale of the Parent Bank publicly disclosed on November 30, 2019. Accordingly, it was announced that Koç Group used its right of first offer for the sale of the Parent Bank shares which were planned to be sold by UCG on November 9, 2021. The sale of the relevant shares was completed on April 1, 2022, and Koç Holding A.Ş.'s share ratio increased from 9,02% to 27,02%.

As of July 28, 2023, Koç Holding A.Ş sold its 6,81% share in the Bank to institutional investors through off-exchange sale. After the sale, shareholding of Koç Holding A.Ş in the Bank decreased to 20,22%.

In 2006 and 2007, with the acquisition of Yapı Kredi and its subsidiaries, KFS Group launched structural reorganisation and the following subsidiaries is still under the control of group were legally merged:

Merging entities	Merger date	Merged entity	
Yapı Kredi	Koçbank	October 2, 2006	Yapı Kredi
Yapı Kredi Finansal Kiralama A.O. ("Yapı Kredi Leasing")	Koç Leasing	December 25, 2006	Yapı Kredi Leasing
Yapı Kredi Faktoring A.Ş. ("Yapı Kredi Faktoring")	Koç Faktoring	December 29, 2006	Yapı Kredi Faktoring
Yapı Kredi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. ("Yapı Kredi Portföy")	Koç Portföy	December 29, 2006	Yapı Kredi Portföy
Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. ("Yapı Kredi Menkul")	Koç Yatırım	January 12, 2007	Yapı Kredi Menkul
Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V. ("Yapı Kredi NV")	Koçbank Nederland N.V.	July 2, 2007	Yapı Kredi NV

(Yetkili İmza / Kaşe)

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### Notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 3. Explanations regarding the board of directors, members of the audit committee, Chief Executive Officer and executive vice presidents, and their areas of responsibility and shares if any:

As of December 31, 2025 the Parent Bank's Board of Directors, Members of the Audit Committee, General Manager and Assistant General Managers are as follows:

##### Board of Directors Members:

Name	Responsibility
Y. Ali KOÇ	Chairman
Levent ÇAKIROĞLU	Vice Chairman
Gökhan ERÜN	Executive Director and CEO
A. Ümit TAFTALI	Member
Ahmet ÇİMENÖĞLU	Independent Member
Ahmet Fadıl ASHABOĞLU	Member
Nevin İPEK	Independent Member
Polat ŞEN	Member
Virma SÖKMEN	Independent Member

##### Audit Committee Members:

Name	Responsibility
Ahmet ÇİMENÖĞLU	Chairman
Nevin İPEK	Member

##### General Manager:

Name	Responsibility
Gökhan ERÜN	Executive Director and CEO

##### Assistant General Managers:

Name	Responsibility
Abdullah GEÇER	Internal Audit
Akif Cahit ERDOĞAN	Commercial and SME Banking Management
Demir KARAASLAN	Financial Planning and Administration
Hakan KAYA	Chief Legal Officer
Mehmed Erendiz Kürşad KETECİ	Strategy Management
Mehmet Erkan AKBULUT	Corporate Banking
Mehmet Erkan ÖZDEMİR	Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management / Consumer Relations Coordination Officer
Nursezil KÜÇÜK KOÇAK	Credits
Özden ÖNALDI	Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services Management
Saruhan YÜCEL	Treasury Management
Serkan ÜLGEN	Retail Banking
Uğur Gökhan ÖZDİNÇ	Technology, Data and Process Management
Yakup DOĞAN	Limitless Banking

(Yetkili İmza / Kaşe)

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 4. Information on the individual and corporate shareholders having control shares of the Parent Bank:

Name/Commercial title	Share amounts (nominal)	Share percentage (%)	Paid-in capital (nominal)	Unpaid portion
Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş.	3.459.065.642,23	40,95	3.459.065.642,23	-
Koç Holding A.Ş.	1.707.666.574,00	20,22	1.707.666.574,00	-

Koç Finansal Hizmetler A.Ş. is owned by Koç Group and Temel Ticaret ve Yatırım A.Ş.

#### 5. Summary information on the Parent Bank's activities and service types:

The Parent Bank's activities summarized in the section 3 of the articles of association are as follows:

The Parent Bank's purpose and subject matter in accordance with the Banking Law, regulations and existing laws include:

- The execution of all banking activities,
- The execution of all economic and financial activities which are allowed by the regulation,
- The execution of the representation, attorney and agency activities related to the subjects written above,
- The purchase and sale of share certificates, bonds and all the capital market instruments, in accordance with Capital Market Law and regulations.

In case of necessity for performing activities which are useful and required but that are not specified in the articles of association, a Board of Directors' proposal is to be presented to the General Assembly. With the approval of the General Assembly the proposal becomes applicable, subject to the approvals required by law.

As of December 31, 2025, the Parent Bank has 739 branches operating in Türkiye and 1 branch in overseas (December 31, 2024 - 771 branches operating in Türkiye, 1 branch in overseas).

As of December 31, 2025, the Parent Bank has 14.637 employees (December 31, 2024 - 14.402 employees). The Parent Bank together with its consolidated subsidiaries is referred to as the "Group" in these consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2025 the Group has 15.634 employees (December 31, 2024 - 15.311 employees).

#### 6. Differences between the communiqué on preparation of consolidated financial statements of Banks and Turkish Accounting Standards and short explanation about the entities subject to full consolidation or proportional consolidation and entities which are deducted from equity or entities which are not included in these three methods:

According to Communiqué of the Preparation Consolidated Financial Statements and Turkish Accounting Standards, Banque de Commerce et de Placements SA, the associate of the Bank is consolidated through "Equity Method" in the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group. Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş., on which the Bank has indirect participation, is also consolidated through "Equity Method" in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Yapı Kredi Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık Tic. ve San. A.Ş., Enternasyonal Turizm Yatırım A.Ş., Yapı Kredi Teknoloji A.Ş. and Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş., which are subsidiaries and Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., which is an associate of the Bank are not consolidated into the Bank's consolidated financial statements in accordance with Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements since these entities are not financial institutions.

All other subsidiaries are fully consolidated.

#### 7. The existing or potential, actual or legal obstacles on the immediate transfer of shareholder's equity between the Bank and its subsidiaries or reimbursement of liabilities:

None.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### Section Two - Consolidated financial statements

#### 1. Consolidated balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position)

ASSETS	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)			Prior Period (31/12/2024)		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>451.542.913</b>	<b>411.479.825</b>	<b>863.022.738</b>	<b>331.294.428</b>	<b>301.020.584</b>	<b>632.315.012</b>
<b>I.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>277.903.416</b>	<b>369.793.581</b>	<b>647.696.997</b>	<b>219.513.565</b>	<b>259.413.668</b>	<b>478.927.233</b>
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with Central Bank		234.635.754	306.807.645	541.443.399	210.221.739	205.294.473	415.516.212
1.1.2 Banks	1.4	43.340.083	63.225.335	106.565.418	9.402.784	54.343.315	63.746.099
1.1.3 Money Markets Receivables	1.4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)		72.421	239.399	311.820	110.958	224.120	335.078
<b>I.2 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.472.674</b>	<b>513.712</b>	<b>3.986.386</b>	<b>1.203.080</b>	<b>1.700.282</b>	<b>2.903.362</b>
1.2.1 Government debt securities		-	290.336	290.336	-	292.948	292.948
1.2.2 Share certificates		12	-	12	9.264	-	9.264
1.2.3 Other financial assets		3.472.662	223.376	3.696.038	1.193.816	1.407.334	2.601.150
<b>I.3 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>1.5,1.6</b>	<b>163.058.968</b>	<b>30.900.266</b>	<b>193.959.234</b>	<b>104.395.790</b>	<b>29.293.722</b>	<b>133.689.512</b>
1.3.1 Government debt securities		162.656.584	30.830.064	193.486.648	104.125.343	29.036.704	133.162.047
1.3.2 Share certificates		241.776	65.466	307.242	204.694	22.563	227.257
1.3.3 Other financial assets		160.608	4.736	165.344	65.753	234.455	300.208
<b>I.4 Derivative Financial Assets</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.107.855</b>	<b>10.272.266</b>	<b>17.380.121</b>	<b>6.181.993</b>	<b>10.612.912</b>	<b>16.794.905</b>
1.4.1 Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		7.014.429	8.792.794	15.807.223	5.637.670	8.771.398	14.409.068
1.4.2 Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		93.426	1.479.472	1.572.898	544.323	1.841.514	2.385.837
<b>II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)</b>		<b>1.501.967.237</b>	<b>841.698.131</b>	<b>2.343.665.368</b>	<b>1.119.765.719</b>	<b>588.148.948</b>	<b>1.707.914.667</b>
<b>2.1 Loans</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.255.138.250</b>	<b>642.167.173</b>	<b>1.897.305.423</b>	<b>873.801.596</b>	<b>430.397.373</b>	<b>1.304.198.969</b>
<b>2.2 Receivables From Leasing Transactions (Net)</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>13.668.397</b>	<b>45.881.193</b>	<b>59.549.590</b>	<b>13.288.115</b>	<b>26.997.956</b>	<b>40.286.071</b>
<b>2.3 Factoring Receivables</b>		<b>26.694.804</b>	<b>10.143.051</b>	<b>36.837.855</b>	<b>17.789.116</b>	<b>6.593.152</b>	<b>24.382.268</b>
<b>2.4 Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>260.690.290</b>	<b>160.553.008</b>	<b>421.243.298</b>	<b>250.375.315</b>	<b>137.550.062</b>	<b>387.925.377</b>
2.4.1 Government debt securities		258.340.136	144.590.788	402.930.924	241.778.828	122.375.621	364.154.449
2.4.2 Other financial assets		2.350.154	15.962.220	18.312.374	8.596.487	15.174.441	23.770.928
<b>2.5 Expected Credit Losses (-)</b>		<b>54.224.504</b>	<b>17.046.294</b>	<b>71.270.798</b>	<b>35.488.423</b>	<b>13.389.595</b>	<b>48.878.018</b>
<b>III. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>2.218.119</b>	<b>112.228</b>	<b>2.330.347</b>	<b>560.125</b>	<b>59.186</b>	<b>619.311</b>
3.1 Held for Sale Purposes		2.218.119	112.228	2.330.347	560.125	59.186	619.311
3.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>		<b>3.231.964</b>	<b>11.330.021</b>	<b>14.561.985</b>	<b>1.577.432</b>	<b>7.820.018</b>	<b>9.397.450</b>
<b>4.1 Investments in Associates (Net)</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.574.648</b>	<b>11.330.021</b>	<b>13.904.669</b>	<b>1.545.116</b>	<b>7.820.018</b>	<b>9.365.134</b>
4.1.1 Consolidated based on Equity Method		2.335.392	11.330.021	13.665.413	1.506.670	7.820.018	9.326.688
4.1.2 Unconsolidated		239.256	-	239.256	38.446	-	38.446
<b>4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>657.316</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>657.316</b>	<b>32.316</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.316</b>
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		657.316	-	657.316	32.316	-	32.316
<b>4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.3.1 Consolidated based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Unconsolidated		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>43.777.072</b>	<b>670.353</b>	<b>44.447.425</b>	<b>30.515.068</b>	<b>417.471</b>	<b>30.932.539</b>
<b>VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>4.894.272</b>	<b>619.210</b>	<b>5.513.482</b>	<b>3.170.046</b>	<b>233.175</b>	<b>3.403.221</b>
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Other		4.894.272	619.210	5.513.482	3.170.046	233.175	3.403.221
<b>VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSETS</b>		<b>4.204.985</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.204.985</b>	<b>4.228.487</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.228.487</b>
<b>IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>421.014</b>	<b>133.258</b>	<b>554.272</b>	<b>13.185.424</b>	<b>1.102</b>	<b>13.186.526</b>
<b>X. OTHER ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>185.704.728</b>	<b>58.926.756</b>	<b>244.631.484</b>	<b>98.992.057</b>	<b>52.891.514</b>	<b>151.883.571</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2.197.962.304</b>	<b>1.324.969.782</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>	<b>1.603.288.786</b>	<b>950.591.998</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

## 1. Consolidated balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position)

LIABILITIES	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)			Prior Period (31/12/2024)		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. DEPOSITS</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1,064,681,828</b>	<b>894,461,192</b>	<b>1,959,143,020</b>	<b>812,228,502</b>	<b>562,028,901</b>	<b>1,374,257,403</b>
<b>II. BORROWINGS</b>	<b>2.3.1</b>	<b>97,624,311</b>	<b>314,485,040</b>	<b>412,109,351</b>	<b>91,489,493</b>	<b>205,840,908</b>	<b>297,330,401</b>
<b>III. MONEY MARKETS PAYABLES</b>		<b>96,359,189</b>	<b>5,848,911</b>	<b>102,208,100</b>	<b>179,579,140</b>	<b>16,431,455</b>	<b>196,010,595</b>
<b>IV. MARKETABLE SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)</b>	<b>2.3.3</b>	<b>42,917,927</b>	<b>256,109,691</b>	<b>299,027,618</b>	<b>10,527,536</b>	<b>140,642,182</b>	<b>151,169,718</b>
4.1 Bills		28,031,477	-	28,031,477	10,198,915	51,438,572	61,637,487
4.2 Asset backed Securities		-	49,403,602	49,403,602	-	17,806,761	17,806,761
4.3 Bonds		14,886,450	206,706,089	221,592,539	328,621	71,396,849	71,725,470
<b>V. FUNDS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Borrower Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>2.3.4</b>	-	<b>63,182,808</b>	<b>63,182,808</b>	-	<b>75,234,394</b>	<b>75,234,394</b>
<b>VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14,227,295</b>	<b>5,397,137</b>	<b>19,624,432</b>	<b>13,383,546</b>	<b>5,582,709</b>	<b>18,966,255</b>
7.1 Derivative liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		14,212,127	5,380,173	19,592,300	13,383,546	5,582,709	18,966,255
7.2 Comprehensive income		15,168	16,964	32,132	-	-	-
<b>VIII. FACTORING PAYABLES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX. LEASE PAYABLES (Net)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7,007,331</b>	<b>544,187</b>	<b>7,551,518</b>	<b>5,046,173</b>	<b>353,613</b>	<b>5,399,786</b>
<b>X. PROVISIONS</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>25,456,569</b>	<b>1,165,222</b>	<b>26,621,791</b>	<b>20,857,723</b>	<b>716,643</b>	<b>21,574,366</b>
10.1 Provisions for Restructuring		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Provisions for Employee Benefits	2.6.1	6,012,029	13,809	6,025,838	3,922,614	14,281	3,936,895
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Other Provisions	2.6.3	19,444,540	1,151,413	20,595,953	16,935,109	702,362	17,637,471
<b>XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>15,278,419</b>	<b>283,425</b>	<b>15,561,844</b>	<b>9,443,366</b>	<b>246,863</b>	<b>9,690,229</b>
<b>XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES</b>		<b>4,022,619</b>	<b>33,082</b>	<b>4,055,701</b>	-	<b>6,810</b>	<b>6,810</b>
<b>LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	<b>2.8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1 Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBT</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1,080,653</b>	<b>121,536,440</b>	<b>122,617,093</b>	<b>1,301,664</b>	<b>60,629,934</b>	<b>61,931,598</b>
14.1 Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Other Facilities		1,080,653	121,536,440	122,617,093	1,301,664	60,629,934	61,931,598
<b>XV. OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>206,678,159</b>	<b>28,933,536</b>	<b>235,611,695</b>	<b>132,329,936</b>	<b>17,165,747</b>	<b>149,495,683</b>
<b>XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>252,641,679</b>	<b>2,975,436</b>	<b>255,617,115</b>	<b>191,341,717</b>	<b>1,471,829</b>	<b>192,813,546</b>
16.1 Paid in Capital		8,447,051	-	8,447,051	8,447,051	-	8,447,051
16.2 Capital Reserves		2,358,261	-	2,358,261	2,268,850	-	2,268,850
16.2.1 Share premium		556,937	-	556,937	556,937	-	556,937
16.2.2 Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3 Other Capital Reserves		1,801,324	-	1,801,324	1,711,913	-	1,711,913
16.3 Other accumulated comprehensive income that will not be reclassified in profit or loss		12,734,631	478,186	13,212,817	6,620,513	77,931	6,698,444
16.4 Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss		8,216,216	2,538,657	10,754,873	(230,396)	1,435,305	1,204,909
16.5 Profit Reserves		172,148,179	(41,407)	172,106,772	143,574,250	(41,407)	143,532,843
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		3,473,904	-	3,473,904	3,473,904	-	3,473,904
16.5.2 Statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		168,639,021	(41,407)	168,597,614	140,065,092	(41,407)	140,023,685
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		35,254	-	35,254	35,254	-	35,254
16.6 Profit or loss		48,730,105	-	48,730,105	30,656,777	-	30,656,777
16.6.1 Prior years' profits or losses		1,639,954	-	1,639,954	1,639,954	-	1,639,954
16.6.2 Current period net profit or loss		47,090,151	-	47,090,151	29,016,823	-	29,016,823
16.7 Minority interest		7,236	-	7,236	4,672	-	4,672
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,827,975,979</b>	<b>1,694,956,107</b>	<b>3,522,932,086</b>	<b>1,467,528,796</b>	<b>1,086,351,988</b>	<b>2,553,880,784</b>

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

## 2. Consolidated off-balance sheet commitments

Off-balance sheet commitments	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)			Prior Period (31/12/2024)		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>A. Off-balance sheet commitments (I+II+III)</b>		<b>3,706,218,441</b>	<b>3,183,093,115</b>	<b>6,889,311,556</b>	<b>2,063,658,228</b>	<b>1,742,657,307</b>	<b>3,806,315,535</b>
<b>I. Guarantees and warranties</b>	<b>3.1.2.1.2</b>	<b>390,710,099</b>	<b>383,238,068</b>	<b>773,948,167</b>	<b>280,167,247</b>	<b>269,241,397</b>	<b>549,408,644</b>
1.1.1. Letters of guarantee	3.1.2.2	364,116,176	236,614,924	600,731,100	261,058,918	178,626,002	439,684,920
1.1.1.1. Guarantees subject to state tender law		101,068,288	28,173,594	129,241,882	2,740,324	1,737,545	4,477,869
1.1.1.2. Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		117,737,508	204,063,345	321,800,853	92,074,311	173,381,096	265,455,407
1.1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		145,310,380	4,377,987	149,688,367	166,244,283	3,507,361	169,751,644
1.1.2. Bank acceptances		-	3,401,206	3,401,206	-	-	3,164,183
1.1.2.1. Import letter of acceptance		-	3,401,206	3,401,206	-	-	3,164,183
1.1.2.2. Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3. Letters of credit		106,624	109,238,762	109,238,762	45,163	63,737,737	63,782,900
1.1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		106,624	109,238,762	109,238,762	45,163	63,737,737	63,782,900
1.1.3.2. Other letters of credit		-	10,651	10,651	-	10,236	10,236
1.1.4. Prefinancing given as guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.5. Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.5.1. Endorsements to the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.5.2. Other endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.6. Purchase guarantees for Securities issued		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.7. Factoring guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.8. Other guarantees		26,487,299	20,294,737	46,782,036	19,063,166	15,796,931	34,860,097
1.1.9. Other warranties		-	13,795,063	13,795,063	-	7,916,544	7,916,544
<b>II. Commitments</b>	<b>2.437,302,486</b>	<b>469,460,910</b>	<b>2,906,763,396</b>	<b>1,424,646,503</b>	<b>138,934,512</b>	<b>1,563,581,015</b>	
2.1. Irrevocable commitments	3.1.1	2,421,434,182	392,207,702	2,813,641,884	1,408,265,714	94,870,707	1,503,136,421
2.1.1. Asset purchase and sale commitments		95,859,343	387,804,598	483,663,941	11,334,397	92,109,874	103,444,271
2.1.2. Deposit purchase and sales commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3. Share capital commitments to associates and subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4. Loan granting commitments		215,467,023	3,718,784	219,185,807	162,430,150	589,329	163,019,479
2.1.5. Securities issue brokerage commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6. Commitments for reserve requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7. Commitments for checks payments		17,128,402	-	17,128,402	10,835,555	-	10,835,555
2.1.8. Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		-	28,260	28,260	-	4,749	4,749
2.1.9. Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		1,567,909,433	-	1,567,909,433	968,083,268	-	968,083,268
2.1.10. Commitments for credit cards and banking services promotions		97,325	-	97,325	76,560	-	76,560
2.1.11. Receivables from short sale commitments of marketable securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12. Payables for short sale commitments of marketable securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13. Other irrevocable commitments		524,944,396	684,320	525,628,716	255,501,035	2,171,504	257,672,539
2.2. Revocable commitments		15,868,304	77,253,208	93,121,512	16,380,789	44,063,805	60,444,594
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		15,773,733	76,671,091	92,444,824	16,380,789	43,526,072	59,906,861
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		94,571	582,117	676,688	-	537,733	537,733
<b>III. Derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>878,205,856</b>	<b>2,330,394,137</b>	<b>3,208,599,993</b>	<b>358,844,478</b>	<b>1,334,481,398</b>	<b>1,693,325,876</b>	
3.1. Derivative financial instruments held for hedging		3,008,900	48,776,416	51,785,316	6,150,000	35,896,539	42,046,539
3.1.1. Fair value hedges		-	4,600,556	4,600,556	-	3,820,124	3,820,124
3.1.2. Cash flow hedges		3,008,900	43,575,860	46,584,760	6,150,000	32,076,415	38,226,415
3.1.3. Hedges for investments made in foreign countries		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Trading transactions		875,196,956	2,282,217,271	3,157,414,677	352,694,478	1,298,584,859	1,651,279,337
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency purchase and sale transactions		157,969,957	145,884,064	303,854,021	71,733,823	82,283,713	154,017,536
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency purchase transactions		24,444,755	120,580,575	145,025,330	12,337,757	61,452,452	73,790,209
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency sale transactions		133,525,202	25,303,489	158,828,691	59,396,066	20,831,261	80,227,327
3.2.2. Currency and interest rate swaps		609,445,041	1,513,297,968	2,122,743,009	253,282,672	894,720,341	1,148,003,013
3.2.2.1. Currency swap purchase transactions		4,754,262	347,472,060	352,226,322	296,085	191,916,920	192,213,005
3.2.2.2. Currency swap sale transactions		181,170,779	191,955,670	373,126,449	93,505,587	110,341,047	203,846,634
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swap purchase transactions		211,760,000	486,935,119	698,695,119	79,740,500	296,231,187	375,971,687
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swap sale transactions		211,760,000	486,935,119	698,695,119	79,740,500	296,231,187	375,971,687
3.2.3. Currency, interest rate and securities options		52,629,424	129,901,643	182,531,067	15,752,451	36,60	

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**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**3. Consolidated statements of profit or loss**

	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025)	Prior Period (01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024)
<b>Income and expense items</b>			
<b>I. INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>618.159.750</b>	<b>478.646.927</b>
1.1 Interest on Loans	4.1.1	402.477.746	299.202.563
1.2 Interest Received from Reserve Deposits		50.601.420	28.208.251
1.3 Interest Received from Banks	4.1.2	30.929.447	13.632.196
1.4 Interest Received from Money Market Transactions		1.025.406	380.812
1.5 Interest Received from Marketable Securities Portfolio	4.1.3	111.429.127	120.720.073
1.5.1 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		181.381	178.325
1.5.2 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		43.370.041	36.662.391
1.5.3 Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		67.877.705	83.879.357
1.6 Financial Lease Income		8.240.637	7.582.427
1.7 Other Interest Income		13.455.967	8.920.605
<b>II. INTEREST EXPENSE (-)</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>457.076.539</b>	<b>390.000.295</b>
2.1 Interest on Deposits	4.2.6	296.445.911	261.351.231
2.2 Interest on Funds Borrowed	4.2.1	41.533.263	31.117.602
2.3 Interest expense on money market transactions	4.2.4	83.239.695	67.761.324
2.4 Interest on Securities Issued	4.2.3	34.052.716	27.212.781
2.5 Interest on Lease Payables		1.107.252	617.341
2.6 Other Interest Expense	4.2.5	697.702	1.940.016
<b>III. NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)</b>		<b>161.083.211</b>	<b>88.646.632</b>
<b>IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSE</b>		<b>116.456.761</b>	<b>77.698.428</b>
4.1 Fees and Commissions Received		176.276.383	117.248.888
4.1.1 Non-cash Loans		6.200.334	5.089.606
4.1.2 Other	4.1.2	170.076.049	112.159.282
4.2 Fees and Commissions Paid		59.819.622	39.550.460
4.2.1 Non-cash Loans		188.205	140.031
4.2.2 Other	4.1.2	59.631.417	39.410.429
<b>V. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>335.279</b>	<b>112.077</b>
<b>VI. TRADING PROFIT/LOSS (Net)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>(60.387.192)</b>	<b>(45.433.585)</b>
6.1 Trading Gains/Losses on Securities		5.035.252	3.486.331
6.2 Derivative Financial Transactions Gains/Losses		7.004.381	(21.586.693)
6.3 Foreign Exchange Gains/Losses		(72.426.825)	(27.333.223)
<b>VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>21.146.750</b>	<b>28.987.836</b>
<b>VIII. GROSS PROFIT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (III+IV+V+VI+VII)</b>		<b>238.634.809</b>	<b>150.011.388</b>
<b>IX. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>50.971.994</b>	<b>36.404.436</b>
<b>X. OTHER PROVISION EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>171.796</b>	<b>89.127</b>
<b>XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)</b>		<b>44.099.798</b>	<b>30.021.689</b>
<b>XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>79.961.309</b>	<b>51.301.014</b>
<b>XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)</b>		<b>63.429.912</b>	<b>32.195.122</b>
<b>XIV. SURPLUS WRITTEN AS GAIN AFTER MERGER</b>		-	-
<b>XV. PROFIT/LOSS FROM EQUITY METHOD APPLIED SUBSIDIARIES</b>		<b>1.832.494</b>	<b>1.498.790</b>
<b>XVI. NET MONETARY POSITION GAIN/LOSS</b>		-	-
<b>XVII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII+...+XVI)</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>65.262.406</b>	<b>33.693.912</b>
<b>XVIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>18.168.988</b>	<b>4.674.920</b>
18.1 Current Tax Provision		1.661.999	3.978.651
18.2 Expense effect of deferred tax (+)		16.506.989	696.269
18.3 Income effect of deferred tax (-)		-	-
<b>XIX. NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XVII±XVIII)</b>		<b>47.093.418</b>	<b>29.018.992</b>
<b>XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		-	-
20.1 Income from assets held for sale		-	-
20.2 Profit from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
20.3 Other income from discontinued operations		-	-
<b>XXI. EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)</b>		-	-
21.1 Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-
21.2 Losses from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
21.3 Other expenses from discontinued operations		-	-
<b>XXII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX - XXI)</b>		-	-
<b>XXIII. TAX PROVISION FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>		-	-
23.1 Current tax provision		-	-
23.2 Expense effect of deferred tax (+)		-	-
23.3 Income effect of deferred tax (-)		-	-
<b>XXIV. NET PROFIT/ LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)</b>		-	-
<b>XXV. NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>47.093.418</b>	<b>29.018.992</b>
25.1 Group's profit/loss		47.090.151	29.016.823
25.2 Minority shares	4.11	3.267	2.169
Earnings/(loss) per share (full TL)		0,0557	0,0344

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.****Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

**4. Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**

	Current Period (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025)	Prior Period (01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024)
<b>I. PROFIT / (LOSS)</b>	<b>47.093.418</b>	<b>29.018.992</b>
<b>II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>16.064.337</b>	<b>(4.907.888)</b>
<b>2.1 Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>	<b>6.514.373</b>	<b>3.923.255</b>
2.1.1 Gains (losses) on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	10.079.361	8.377.677
2.1.2 Gains (losses) on Revaluation of Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Gains (losses) on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(1.941.777)	(3.757.809)
2.1.4 Other Components of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit Or Loss	5.284	(40.745)
2.1.5 Taxes Relating To Components Of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss	(1.628.495)	(655.868)
<b>2.2 Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>9.549.964</b>	<b>(8.831.143)</b>
2.2.1 Exchange Differences on Translation	12.854.772	3.804.780
2.2.2 Valuation and/or Reclassification Profit or Loss from Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	5.369.940	(14.104.327)
2.2.3 Income (loss) Related with Cash Flow Hedges	(821.974)	(1.555.289)
2.2.4 Income (loss) Related with Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	(9.355.922)	(2.352.798)
2.2.5 Other Components of Other Comprehensive Income that will be Reclassified to Other Profit or Loss	60.047	(27.252)
2.2.6 Taxes Relating To Components Of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss	1.443.101	5.403.743
<b>III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (I+II)</b>	<b>63.157.755</b>	<b>24.111.104</b>

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 5. Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

Current Period (31/12/2025)	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified In Profit or Loss			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified In Profit or Loss			Profit reserves	Current period net profit/(loss)	Total equity except minority interest	Minority Interest	Total shareholders' equity
	1	2	3	4	5	6					
Changes in shareholder's equity	Paid in capital	Share premium	Share certificate cancellation profits	Other capital reserves	1	2	3	4	5	6	
I. Balance at the beginning of the period	8,447,051	556,937	-	1,711,913	17,506,703	(10,898,501)	90,242	23,528,740	(12,810,095)	(9,513,736)	192,813,546
II. Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. New balance (I+II)	8,447,051	556,937	-	1,711,913	17,506,703	(10,898,501)	90,242	23,528,740	(12,810,095)	(9,513,736)	192,813,546
IV. Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	7,868,333	(1,359,244)	5,284	12,854,772	3,759,672	(7,064,480)	63,157,575
V. Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Other (decreases) through other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit distribution	-	-	-	37,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	(353,483)
11.1. Dividends distributed	-	-	-	52,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	(703)
11.2. Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	52,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	(703)
11.3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period end balance (III+IV+V+VI+VII+VIII+IX+X+XI)	8,447,051	556,937	-	1,801,234	25,375,036	(12,257,745)	95,526	36,383,512	(9,050,423)	(16,578,216)	255,617,115

- Tangible assets revaluation reserve,
- Accumulated gains / losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans,
- Other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and other accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss,
- Exchange differences on translation reserve,
- Accumulated gains (losses) due to revaluation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income,
- Accumulated gains or losses on cash flow hedges, other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit or loss and net investment hedges.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 5. Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

Prior Period (31/12/2024)	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified In Profit or Loss			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified In Profit or Loss			Profit reserves	Current period net profit/(loss)	Total equity except minority interest	Minority Interest	Total shareholders' equity
	1	2	3	4	5	6					
Changes in shareholder's equity	Paid in capital	Share premium	Share certificate cancellation profits	Other capital reserves	1 <td>2 <td>3 <td>4 <td>5 <td>6 <td></td> </td></td></td></td></td>	2 <td>3 <td>4 <td>5 <td>6 <td></td> </td></td></td></td>	3 <td>4 <td>5 <td>6 <td></td> </td></td></td>	4 <td>5 <td>6 <td></td> </td></td>	5 <td>6 <td></td> </td>	6 <td></td>	
I. Balance at the beginning of the period	8,447,051	556,937	-	1,660,596	10,912,237	(8,568,035)	130,987	19,723,960	(2,937,085)	(6,750,823)	178,880,993
II. Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. New balance (I+II)	8,447,051	556,937	-	1,660,596	10,912,237	(8,568,035)	130,987	19,723,960	(2,937,085)	(6,750,823)	178,880,993
IV. Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	6,594,466	(2,630,466)	(40,745)	3,804,788	(9,873,010)	(2,762,913)	24,111,104
V. Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Other (decreases) through other changes	-	-	-	22,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit distribution	-	-	-	28,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.1. Dividends distributed	-	-	-	28,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2. Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.3. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period end balance (III+IV+V+VI+VII+VIII+IX+X+XI)	8,447,051	556,937	-	1,711,913	17,506,703	(10,898,501)	90,242	23,528,740	(12,810,095)	(9,513,736)	192,813,546

- Tangible assets revaluation reserve,
- Accumulated gains / losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans,
- Other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and other accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss,
- Exchange differences on translation reserve,
- Accumulated gains (losses) due to revaluation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income,
- Accumulated gains or losses on cash flow hedges, other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method that will be reclassified to profit or loss and net investment hedges.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 6. Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note (Section Five)	Current Period (31/12/2025)	Prior Period (31/12/2024)
<b>A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		<b>66.558.565</b>	<b>31.157.377</b>
1.1.1 Interest received		552.874.401	418.997.750
1.1.2 Interest paid		(456.506.704)	(388.540.625)
1.1.3 Dividend received		335.279	112.077
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		176.276.383	117.248.888
1.1.5 Other income		(41.311.288)	4.676.882
1.1.6 Collections from previously written-off loans and other receivables		24.158.090	11.667.593
1.1.7 Cash Payments to personnel and service suppliers		(117.924.483)	(79.359.261)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(12.902.784)	(7.982.470)
1.1.9 Other	6.3	(58.440.329)	(45.663.457)
<b>1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities subject to banking operations</b>		<b>(183.368.930)</b>	<b>4.157.800</b>
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(1.099.092)	(583.076)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(133.401.313)	(107.238.550)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(634.694.852)	(396.296.087)
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets		(57.624.407)	(60.104.492)
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		(6.419.012)	(6.225.251)
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		593.764.937	274.371.797
1.2.7 Net increase (decrease) in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		(11.233.370)	6.261.623
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed		89.296.868	254.798.475
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	6.3	(21.958.689)	39.173.361
<b>I. Net cash provided from banking operations</b>		<b>(116.810.365)</b>	<b>35.315.177</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>II. Net cash provided from investing activities</b>		<b>(34.191.931)</b>	<b>(50.043.415)</b>
2.1 Cash paid for the purchase of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		(825.810)	(321.400)
2.2 Cash obtained from the sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-
2.3 Cash paid for the purchase of tangible and intangible asset		(6.235.421)	(4.936.258)
2.4 Cash obtained from the sale of tangible and intangible asset		345.344	1.129.551
2.5 Cash paid for the purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(160.662.178)	(79.078.530)
2.6 Cash obtained from the sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		114.944.459	41.704.181
2.7 Cash paid for the purchase of financial assets at amortised cost		(28.177.342)	(29.958.564)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets at amortised cost		46.419.017	21.417.605
2.9 Other		-	-
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>III. Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>172.936.958</b>	<b>50.890.334</b>
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		312.972.470	244.104.520
3.2 Cash outflow from funds borrowed and securities issued		(137.176.342)	(181.124.505)
3.3 Equity instruments issued		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		(703)	(10.201.171)
3.5 Payments for finance lease liabilities		(2.858.467)	(1.888.510)
3.6 Other		-	-
<b>IV. Effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>51.025.610</b>	<b>23.103.883</b>
<b>V. Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>72.960.272</b>	<b>59.265.979</b>
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>287.776.844</b>	<b>228.510.865</b>
<b>VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>360.737.116</b>	<b>287.776.844</b>

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### 7. Profit distribution<sup>(1),(2)</sup>

	Current Period (31/12/2025)	Prior Period (31/12/2024)
<b>I. Distribution of current year income</b>		
1.1 Current year income	59.976.431	29.727.083
1.2 Taxes and duties payable (-)	12.886.280	710.260
1.2.1 Corporate tax (income tax)	452.018	115.614
1.2.2 Income withholding tax	-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and duties	12.434.262	594.646
<b>A. Net income for the year (1.1-1.2)</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
1.3 Prior year losses (-)	-	-
1.4 First legal reserves (-)	-	-
1.5 Other statutory reserves (-)	-	-
<b>B. Net income available for distribution [(A)+(1.3+1.4+1.5)]</b>	<b>47.090.151</b>	<b>29.016.823</b>
1.6 First dividend to shareholders (-)	-	-
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.6.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.6.3 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.6.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.6.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.7 Dividends to personnel (-)	-	-
1.8 Dividends to board of directors (-)	-	-
1.9 Second dividend to shareholders (-)	-	-
1.9.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.9.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.9.3 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.9.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.9.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.10 Second legal reserves (-)	-	-
1.11 Statutory reserves (-)	-	-
1.12 Extraordinary reserves	-	28.964.515
1.13 Other reserves	-	-
1.14 Special funds	-	52.308
<b>II. Distribution of reserves</b>		
2.1 Appropriated reserves	-	-
2.2 Second legal reserves (-)	-	-
2.3 Dividends to shareholders (-)	-	-
2.3.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
2.3.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
2.3.3 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
2.3.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
2.3.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
2.4 Dividends to personnel (-)	-	-
2.5 Dividends to board of directors (-)	-	-
<b>III. Earnings per share</b>		
3.1 To owners of ordinary shares (Full TL)	0,0557	0,0344
3.2 To owners of ordinary shares (%)	-	-
3.3 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
3.4 To owners of privileged shares (%)	-	-
<b>IV. Dividend per share</b>		
4.1 To owners of ordinary shares (Full TL)	-	-
4.2 To owners of ordinary shares (%)	-	-
4.3 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
4.4 To owners of privileged shares (%)	-	-

(1) Profit Distribution Statement has been prepared according to unconsolidated financial statements of the Parent Bank.

(2) Regarding profit distribution, the authorized body of the Bank is the General Assembly and the annual general assembly meeting has not been held as of the date of preparation of these financial statements. Since the dividend distribution proposal for 2025 has not yet been prepared by the Board of Directors, only the distributable profit is stated in the profit distribution table.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience translation of publicly announced consolidated financial statements and audit report originally issued in Turkish)

## Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

### Notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

(Unless otherwise stated amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL"))

#### Section Three - Accounting policies

##### 1. Explanations on basis of presentation:

The Parent Bank maintains its books of accounts in Turkish Lira in accordance with the Banking Act No. 5411 ("Banking Act"), which is effective from November 1, 2005, the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") and Turkish Tax Legislation.

The consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding Banks Accounting Applications and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette No. 26333 dated November 1, 2006 and other communiqués, interpretations and legislations published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations published by BRSA. The format and the details of the publicly announced financial statements and related disclosures to these statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Communiqué Related to Publicly Announced Financial Statements of Banks and Explanations and Notes Related to these Financial Statements" and changes and notes to this communiqué published in the Official Gazette No. 28337 dated June 28, 2012.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to these financial statements are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (TL), unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements of subsidiaries operating abroad have been prepared in accordance with legislations and regulations of the country in which they are operating, however in order to provide fair presentation according to TFRS, necessary adjustments and reclassifications are reflected to those financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis (restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of TL until December 31, 2004), except for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial assets/liabilities, buildings and art objects and paintings in tangible assets. Besides, the carrying values of assets carried at amortized cost but subject to fair value hedge are adjusted to reflect the fair value changes related to the hedged risks.

The accounting policies and valuation principles employed for the preparation of consolidated financial statements are in compliance with TFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates by the Group management to exercise its judgment on the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and contingent assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date. These estimates are being reviewed regularly and, when necessary, suitable corrections are made and the effects of these corrections are explained in the related notes and reflected to the income statement.

The preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement and used principles of valuation in accordance with "Accounting and Reporting Legislation" published in the regulation, communiqué, interpretations and circular published by BRSA and If no specific regulation has been made by BRSA, it has been determined and applied according to the principles of TFRS.

On November 23, 2023, POA announced that entities reporting under the TFRS should begin implementing "TAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard in their financial statements from periods ending on and after December 31, 2023. Besides, regulatory and auditing bodies that are authorized in their respective areas have flexibility to determine alternative transition dates for the application of TAS - 29.

Within the scope of decisions dated December 12, 2023 numbered 10744 and December 5, 2024 numbered 11021 respectively by the BRSA, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies are not subject to inflation adjustments in their financial statements required under TAS 29 in 2023, 2024 and 2025.

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##### 2. Explanations on strategy of using financial instruments and foreign currency transactions:

The general strategy of the Group in using financial instruments is to sustain an optimal balance between the yield of the instruments and their risks. The most important funding source of the Group is deposits. For non-deposit items, the Group maintains longer-term funding structure especially through long-term foreign borrowings. Funds obtained from deposits and other sources are invested in quality financial assets in order to keep currency, interest rate and liquidity risks within the limits determined by the asset-liability strategy. The currency, interest and liquidity risks of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are managed in accordance with the risk limits accepted by the Group and the related legal limits. Derivative instruments are mainly utilised for liquidity needs and for mitigating currency and interest rate risks. The position of the Group as a result of foreign currency activities is being held at minimum levels and the currency risk exposure is monitored within limits determined levels by the Board of Directors under the context of Banking Act.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated with the Parent Bank exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising from such valuations are recognised in the income statement under the account of "Foreign exchange gains or losses", except for valuation differences arising from foreign currency participations, subsidiaries and foreign currency non-performing loans.

The Group hedges part of the currency translation risk of net investments in foreign operations through currency borrowings. The effective portion of the foreign exchange difference of these financial liabilities is recognised in "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss" in equity.

In order to eliminate the inconsistency in the recognition, the Group, might classify its financial liabilities as the financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss upon the initial recognition.

##### 3. Information on consolidation principles:

###### 3.1. Consolidation principles applied:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the procedures listed in the "Communiqué related to the Regulation on the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks" published in the Official Gazette No. 26340 dated November 8, 2006 and "TFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements".

###### 3.1.1. Consolidation principles of 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 with full consolidation method by considering the results of their activities and the size of their assets and shareholders' equity. Financial statements of the related subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is transferred to the Group and they are taken out of consolidation scope when control no longer exists. Where necessary, accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

In accordance with the full consolidation method, balance sheet, income statement and off balance sheet items of the subsidiaries have been consolidated line by line with the balance sheet, income statement and off balance sheet of the Parent Bank. The book value of the investments of the Group in each subsidiary has been netted off with the portion of each subsidiary's capital that belongs to the Group. Unrealized gains and losses and balances resulting from the transactions among the entities included in consolidation have been eliminated. In the consolidated balance sheet and income statement, minority interest has been presented separately from the shares of the Group shareholders.

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The subsidiaries included in consolidation, their title, their place of incorporation, their main activities and their effective shareholding rates are as follows:

Title	Incorporation (City/ Country)	Main activities	Effective rates (%)	Direct and indirect rates (%)
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Yapı Kredi Leasing	Istanbul/Türkiye	Leasing	99,99	99,99
Yapı Kredi Faktoring	Istanbul/ Türkiye	Factoring	99,96	99,96
Yapı Kredi Menkul	Istanbul/ Türkiye	Investment Management	99,98	99,98
Yapı Kredi Portföy	Istanbul/ Türkiye	Portfolio Management	99,95	99,97
Yapı Kredi Holding B.V.	Amsterdam/Netherlands	Financial Holding	100,00	100,00
Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam/Netherlands	Banking	100,00	100,00
Yapı Kredi Azerbajian	Baku /Azerbaijan	Banking	100,00	100,00
Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG	Frankfurt/Germany	Banking	100,00	100,00
Stichting Custody Services YKB	Amsterdam/Netherlands	Custody services	100,00	100,00
Yapı Kredi Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company <sup>(1)</sup>	George Town/ Cayman Islands	Special Purpose Company	-	-

(1) It is a special purpose entity established for securitization transactions and is included in the consolidation although it is not a subsidiary of the Parent.

#### 3.1.2. Consolidation principles of associates:

The associates are entities in which the Parent Bank participates in their capital and has significant influence on them, although the Parent Bank has no capital or management control, is established in domestic and abroad. The related associates are consolidated with equity method.

Significant influence refers to the participation power on the constitution of the financial and management policies of the participated associate.

Equity method is an accounting method which foresees the increase or decrease of the book value of capital share in an associate from the changes in the participated associate's shareholders' equity during the period attributable to the portion of the investor and the deduction of the dividend received from the associate from the revised value of the associate amount.

The associates included in consolidation, their title, their place of incorporation, their main activities and their effective shareholding rates are as follows:

Title	Operation Centre (City/Country)	Main activities	Effective rates %	Direct and indirect rates %
			December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025
Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A.	Geneva/Switzerland	Banking	30,67	30,67
Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş.	Istanbul/Türkiye	Insurance	20,00	20,00

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#### 3.1.3. Transactions with minority shareholders:

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions within the Group. The difference between the acquisition cost and net asset acquired is recognised under equity. Disposals from minority interests are also considered as equity transactions and result in changes in the equity of the Group.

#### 3.1.4. Presentation of unconsolidated subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in consolidated financial statements:

Turkish Lira denominated investments in unconsolidated associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures are accounted at cost value, less any impairment, in accordance with "TAS 27 - Individual Financial Statements" in the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency denominated investments in unconsolidated associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures are accounted at their original foreign currency costs translated into Turkish Lira using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date less impairment, if any.

When the cost of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures is higher than the net realizable value, the carrying amount is reduced to the net realizable or fair value considering whether the value decrease is temporary or permanent and the ratio of the value decrease.

#### 4. Explanations on forward and option contracts and derivative instruments:

The Group's derivative transactions mainly consist of money and interest rate swaps, forward foreign exchange purchase and sale transactions and options.

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently remeasured at their fair values. As a result, the fair value of derivatives is reflected as net liability or net asset on a contract by contract basis. The accounting method applied to the income or loss arising from derivative instruments depends on whether the derivative is being used for hedging purposes or not and depends on the type of item being hedged.

At the transaction date, the Group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, together with the risk management policies and the strategies on hedging transactions. Besides, the Group regularly documents the effectiveness of the hedging instruments in offsetting the changes in the fair value of the hedged items.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments subject to fair value hedges are recognized under profit or loss accounts together with the variation in the fair value of hedged items. The changes of fair value of derivative transactions for fair value hedge are classified in "Derivative Financial Transactions Gains/Losses" account. In the balance sheet, changes in the fair value of hedged assets and liabilities, during the period in which the hedge is effective, are shown with the related assets and liabilities.

The ineffective portion of the mentioned hedging transactions is reflected to the income statement. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the hedge accounting requirements, according to the adjustments made to the carrying value (amortized cost) of the hedged item, for which the risk is hedged by a portfolio hedge, are amortized with the straight line method within the time to maturity and recognized in profit or loss accounts. Fair value adjustments are recognized directly in the income statement in an event of repayment and/or unwinding and/or the recognition of the hedged item.

The Parent Bank hedges its cash flow risk arising from foreign currency and Turkish Lira floating interest rate liabilities by using interest rate and currency swaps. The effective portion of the fair value changes of the hedging instruments are recorded in "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss" under shareholders' equity. These funds are transferred to profit or loss from equity when the cash flows of the hedged items (interest expense) impact the income statement.

In case the cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued due to the expiry, realization for sale of the hedging instrument, or due to the results of the effectiveness test the amounts accounted under shareholders' equity are transferred to the profit or loss accounts as these cash flows of the hedged item are realized (considering the original maturity of the hedging instrument).

Some of the trading purpose derivative transactions, even though they provide effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policy, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in "TFRS 9- Financial Instruments" and are therefore treated as "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss".

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"Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" are measured at fair value. If the fair value of derivative financial instruments is positive, it is disclosed under the main account "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" and if the fair value difference is negative, it is disclosed under "Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss". Fair value changes are recorded under "Derivative Financial Transactions Gains/ (Losses)" in the income statement.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are calculated using quoted market prices or by using discounted cash flow models.

Parameters used for the valuation of the option portfolio of the Parent Bank are determined by market risk management and the confirmation of the accuracy of fair value calculations are monitored periodically by market risk management.

Liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative instruments are followed in the off-balance sheet accounts as their contractual values. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted as derivative instruments according to "TFRS 9 – Financial Instruments"; in case, (i) the related embedded derivative's economic features and risks are not closely related to the host contract, (ii) another instrument that has the same contract conditions with the embedded derivative satisfies the definition of a derivative instrument and (iii) the hybrid instrument is not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Credit derivatives are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another.

As of December 31, 2025, the Parent Bank's credit derivatives portfolio included total return swaps.

Credit linked notes are bonds that have repayments depending on a credit event or the credit risk evaluation of a reference asset or asset pool. Depending on whether the reference assets are included in the balance sheet of the issuer or the owner of the assets, these transactions can be accounted by the party assuming the credit risk as insurance or as an embedded derivative. As per the Bank's management evaluation, the embedded derivatives included in the credit linked notes are separated from the host contracts in accordance with "TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments" and recorded and evaluated as credit default swaps. The bond itself (host contract) is valued in accordance with the valuation principles of the category it is classified.

Total return swaps are contracts, in which the seller commits to pay the contract value for all cash flows of the reference assets of the seller and the changes of the market values of these reference assets to the buyer during the contract maturity and bear all the decreases in the market value of these reference assets. The Bank uses the total return swaps to generate long term funding.

Market risks of these products are monitored using the Parent Bank's internal modeling system for the Value-at-Risk and basis points sensitivity analysis; the liquidity risks are monitored using the short term liquidity report on daily and the long term liquidity report on monthly basis.

According to the regulations of BRSA, currency exchange transactions which are realized at value date in the initial phase of currency swaps are recorded and followed as irrevocable commitments in off-balance sheet accounts until the value date.

A Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is applied to the Bank's over-the-counter derivative exposures to take into account the counterparty's risk of default when measuring the fair value of the derivative. CVA is the mark-to-market cost of protection required to hedge credit risk from counterparties in the Bank's over-the-counter derivatives portfolio. The Bank calculates CVA based on collective provisioning methodology calculated in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, "TFRS 9 – Financial Instruments", comprising the product of Exposure, Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). CVA is calculated based on the exposure of each counterparty.

Within the scope of TFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement standard; (i) if there is a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity for that asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities); (ii) when the transaction or quoted price does not represent fair value; and / or (iii) when a price for a similar asset requires significant adjustment to make it comparable to the asset being measured, or (iv) when the price is stale, the Bank makes an adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices and reflects this adjustment to the fair value measurement. In this context, the Bank determines the point within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

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#### 5. Explanations on interest income and expense:

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis by using the effective interest method periodically.

Retrospective rediscount calculation and foreign exchange evaluation is performed for non-performing ("NPL") loans, and accrued interest and rediscounts as of transfer to non-performing loan accounts are accounted under loan accrual/rediscount accounts as per Uniform Chart of Accounts ("UCA"). The Bank ceases accruing interest after non-performing loan classification. In place of that, interest amount representing the time value of future collections is recognized under interest income instead of provision expense.

#### 6. Explanations on fee and commission income and expenses:

Fees and commissions received as a result of the service agreements or arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction on behalf of a third party are recognized either in the period when the transaction is realized or deferred based on the type of the underlying transaction. Other commission income and fees from various banking services are recorded as income at the time of realization.

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 Contract with Customers".

#### 7. Explanations on financial assets:

As of January 1, 2018, the Group has applied TFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost

According to TFRS 9 classification of financial assets is based on two criterias; business model under which the financial asset is being managed and contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest of the financial asset. This evaluation incorporates whether there is any clause that may change timing or amount of contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets reflects the business model of how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. Bank's business model may be to collect solely the contractual cash flows from the assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.

Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

The Parent Bank owns Consumer Price Indexed (CPI) Government Bonds which are classified under "Fair value through other comprehensive income" and "measured at amortised cost" securities portfolio. The reference indices used in calculating the actual coupon payment amounts of these assets are based on the CPI of prior two months.

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#### Assessment of the business model

The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument. Accordingly, this condition is not a single instrument basis approach for classification and should be determined on a higher level of aggregation.

During the assessment of the business model for management of financial assets, all relevant evidences at the assessment date have been taken into consideration. Such relevant evidence includes below:

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets with duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

If cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the expectations on the date of the assessment of the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model as long as all relevant information that was available at the time of business model assessment were. However, when the business model is assessed for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets, it must be considered information about how cash flows were realised in the past, along with all other relevant information. The business models are divided into three categories. These categories are defined below:

- Business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. That is, the Group manages the assets held within the portfolio to collect those particular contractual cash flows.

Although the objective of Group's business model may be to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Group does not need to hold all of those instruments until the maturity. Thus Group's business model can be to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even when sales of financial assets occur or are expected to occur in the future.

The business model may be to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows even if the Group sells financial assets when there is an increase in the assets' credit risk. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information, including forward looking information in order to determine whether there has been an increase in the assets' credit risk. Regardless of their frequency and value, sales due to an increase in the assets' credit risk are not inconsistent with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows because the credit quality of financial assets is relevant to the Group's ability to collect contractual cash flows.

- A business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets

The Group may hold financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. In this type of business model, the Group's management has made a decision on both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are necessary for achieving the objective of the business model. There are various objectives that may be consistent with this type of business model. For example, the objective of the business model may be to manage liquidity needs on daily basis, to maintain a particular interest yield profile or to match the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities funding those assets. To achieve such an objective, the Group will both collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.

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Compared to a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, this business model will typically involve greater frequency and value of sales. This is because selling financial assets is integral to achieving the business model's objective instead of being only incidental to it.

- Other business models

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

A portfolio of financial assets that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis is neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. The Group is primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions.

#### Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse loans); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

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.

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#### 7.1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets, which are classified as "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss", are trading financial assets and are either acquired for generating profit from short-term fluctuations in the price or dealer's margin, or are the financial assets included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term profit making exists independent from the acquisition purpose.

Trading financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. However, if fair values cannot be obtained from active market transactions, it is assumed that the fair value cannot be measured reliably and fair values are calculated by alternative models. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are recognized in the income statement. Interest earned while holding financial assets is reported as interest income and dividends received are included separately in dividend income.

The principles regarding the accounting of derivative financial instruments are explained in detail in note 4 of this section.

#### 7.2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. These financial assets are initially recognized at total of acquisition and transaction cost. After their initial recognition they are carried at "Amortized cost" using the "Effective interest method".

#### 7.3. Loans:

Loans are financial assets raised through lending without having the intention to trade in the short term. Loans are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted on active market. Loans are recognized initially at cost including transaction costs (which reflect fair values) and subsequently carried at the amortized cost using the "effective interest method". The expenses incurred for the assets received as collateral are not considered as transaction costs and are recognized in the expense accounts.

Retail, commercial and corporate loans included in cash loans are accounted for with their original maturities in accounts which are mentioned in the UCA. Foreign currency indexed loans are initially measured at local currency accounts with the foreign exchange rate prevailing at date of the initial recognition and re-valued with the relevant foreign currency rates prevailing at the date of the financial statements. Increase or decrease in the value of the principal amount of the loan due to changes in foreign exchange rates is accounted in the related income and expense accounts. Repayment amounts are translated with the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the repayment dates and the valuation differences are accounted for in foreign exchange gain/loss accounts.

The Parent Bank provides provision for expected credit losses based on the assessments and estimates of the management, by considering the "Communiqué Related to Principles and Procedures on Determining the Qualifications of Banks' Loans and Other Receivables and the Provision for These Loans and Other Receivables" ("Provisioning Regulation") published in the Official Gazette No. 29750 dated June 22, 2016 and in line with "TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments". In this context, the management estimates are determined, on the basis of the prudence principle and Bank credit risk policies, considering the general structure of the loan portfolio, the financial conditions of the customers, non-financial information and the economic conjuncture.

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has made its classifications in accordance with the TFRS 9 standard and reflected them in its financial statements. In this context; the Group has evaluated many reasonable and supportable qualitative and quantitative data in assessing whether there is a significant increase in credit risk in the classification of loans according to stages and determining the moment when the default situation occurs. It has classified the loans according to their stages according to its best judgment under the current conditions.

Expected Credit Losses are accounted for as an expense in the accounting period they are incurred. If there is a subsequent collection from a receivable that was already provisioned in previous years, the recovery amount is classified under "Other operating income". The write off policy is described in the explanations and notes related to assets, fifth section.

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#### 7.4. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently re-measured at fair value. When fair values based on market prices cannot be observed reliably, the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair values determined by using alternative models. "Unrealized gains and losses" arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the shareholders' equity as "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss", until the related assets are impaired or disposed. When these financial assets are disposed or impaired, the related fair value differences accumulated in the shareholders' equity are transferred to the income statement. Interest and dividends received from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded in interest income and dividend income as appropriate.

Interest income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are calculated by effective interest rate method and are accounted for in interest income account. At the time of sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income before the maturity, the difference between the profit, which is the difference between the cost and sales price of the financial assets, and the interest income accrual are accounted under "Profit/losses from capital market transactions".

#### 7.5. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

At initial recognition, Group can make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity instrument within the scope of TFRS 9. Such election is made on an instrument basis. Fair value differences recognized in other comprehensive income are not transferred to profit or loss in the following periods and transferred to prior years' profit/loss. The equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are not subject to impairment calculation.

#### 8. Explanations on impairment of financial assets:

The Parent Bank assesses the expected credit losses ("ECL") related with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts on a forward-looking basis. The Parent Bank recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of expected credit losses reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance:

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is an area that requires the use of advanced models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour.

These financial assets will be divided into three categories depending on the gradual increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition. Impairment shall be recognized on outstanding amounts in each category, as follows:

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 will be recorded in the amount of 12-month expected credit losses.

Stage 2:

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset will be transferred to this stage. Impairment for credit risk will be determined on the basis of the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses.

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Stage 3:

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognized and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount.

Life-time expected credit loss is calculated on an individual or collective basis for the financial assets in stage 2 and stage 3.

General provisions represent ECLs for the first stage and the second stage, specific provisions represent ECLs for the third stage.

The Parent Bank has developed specific models for calculating the expected loss; such models are based on the parameters of PD, LGD and EAD and on the effective interest rate. In particular:

- The PD (Probability of Default), represents the customer's probability of more than 90 days delay, within 12-months;
- The LGD (Loss Given Default), represents the percentage of the estimated loss, and thus the expected rate of recovery, at the date of occurrence of the default event of the credit exposure;
- The EAD (Exposure at Default), represents the measure of the exposure at the time of the event of default of the credit exposure;
- The Effective interest rate is the discount rate that expresses of the time value of money.

Such parameters are calculated starting from the corresponding parameters used for IRB preparation purposes, with specific adjustments in order to ensure consistency between accounting and regulatory treatment despite different regulatory requirements.

The main adjustments aimed at:

- Removal of prudence principal used for IRB preparation phase;
- Introducing "point-in-time" adjustments to replace "through-the-cycle" adjustments required for IRB preparation phase (TFRS-9 parameters developed over these parameters.);
- With reference to lifetime PD, through-the-cycle PD curves obtained by adjusting observed cumulated default rates were calibrated in order to reflect point-in-time on portfolio default rates.

Recovery rate incorporated into through-the-cycle LGD was adjusted in order to remove prudence principle and to reflect the most updated trend of recovery rates discounted at effective interest rate or at its best approximation.

The lifetime EAD has been obtained by converting the 1 year regulatory or managerial model to life-time, removing margin of prudence and including the expected discounted cash flow.

The stage allocation model is a key aspect of the accounting model required to calculate expected credit losses which is aimed at transferring credit exposures from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

With reference to the quantitative component of the model for stage allocation, the Parent Bank has adopted a statistical approach based on a quantiles regression whose objective is to define a threshold in terms of maximum variation acceptable between the PD at the time of origination and the PD assessed at the reporting date.

The stage allocation model was based on a combination of relative and absolute elements. The main elements were:

- Comparison, for each transaction, between the PD measured at the time of recognition and PD as at the reporting date, both calculated according to internal models, through thresholds set in a way considering all key variables of each transaction that can affect the Bank's expectation of PD changes over time;
- Absolute elements such as the backstops required by law;
- Additional internal evidence.

#### Significant increase in credit risk

In the assessment of significant increase in credit risk quantitative and qualitative assessments are made;

Quantitative Assessment:

As a result of quantitative assessment, related financial asset is classified as stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) when any of the following criterias are satisfied.

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As of reporting date:

- Lifetime expected credit losses shall be recognized on a transaction base, when more than 30 days past due status is passed. The Parent Bank can abandon this estimation when it has reasonable and supportable information about customers' contractual repayments.
- In case a loan has been restructured, it will be followed up under Stage 2 during the follow-up period mentioned in the related regulations. The loan can be transferred back to Stage 1 at end of the follow-up period if there is no significant deterioration.
- Provisions on non-funded non cash loans are evaluated as significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative Assessment:

The probability of significant increase in credit risk under qualitative assessment is based on the comparison of probability of default of a loan in the origination and as of reporting date.

The Group uses distribution regression on segment basis in order to calculate the thresholds used in defining the significant increase in credit risk.

#### Low credit risk

Financial instruments defined as low risk for TFRS 9 are;

- Receivables from Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ("CBRT");
- Loans with counterparty of Treasury of the Republic of Türkiye;
- The issued securities or guaranteed marketable securities from central banks of the countries where Group's subsidiaries, associates are resident;
- Bank placements;
- Other money market transactions;
- Transactions of Group's associates and subsidiaries.

#### Forward Looking Macroeconomic Information:

Forward-looking macroeconomic information is incorporated into credit risk parameters during assessment of significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss calculation.

For the calculation of expected credit loss, Bank uses macroeconomic estimation method which is developed during creation of various scenarios. Macroeconomic variables prevailing during these estimates are gross domestic product ("GDP") and CPI.

When expected credit losses are estimated in accordance with the forward looking macroeconomic information, the Bank evaluates three scenarios (base, pessimistic and optimistic) with various weights based. The Bank has reviewed the macroeconomic model used in the process and has been the subject of provision calculations using the data considered to reflect the current situation in the best way.

In the light of macroeconomic expectations, the Parent Bank reflected the calculations made to its financial statements considering the probability of default values and the possible changes in the exposure at default. In this context, the Bank has measured the effect of the change in macroeconomic data used in the calculation of expected credit loss such as GDP and CPI, on the non performing loans under different scenarios and reflected the increase coefficient, which was considered to be the most accurate, to its provision calculations by projecting it on the loan parameters within the range of NPL ratio obtained throughout the calculations.

#### 9. Explanations on offsetting financial assets:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to collect/pay related financial assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 10. Explanations on sales and repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:

Securities subject to repurchase agreements ("Repo") are classified as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" according to the investment purposes of the Group and measured according to the portfolio to which they belong.

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Funds obtained from repurchase agreements are accounted under "Money market funds" in liabilities and the difference between the sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of the repurchase agreements using the "Effective interest method". Interest expense on repo transactions are recorded under "Interest expense on money market transactions" in the income statement.

Funds given against securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are accounted under "Money markets receivables" on the balance sheet. The difference between the purchase and determined resell price is accrued over the life of repurchase agreements using the effective interest method.

The Group has no securities lending transactions.

#### 11. Information on assets held for sale and related to discontinued operations and explanations on liabilities related with these assets:

According to the "TFRS-5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" a tangible asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) classified as "Asset held for sale" is measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. An asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is regarded as "Asset held for sale" only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset should be actively in the market at a price consistent with its fair value.

A discontinued operation is a part of the Group's business classified as sold or held for sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in the income statement.

#### 12. Explanations on goodwill and other intangible assets:

##### 12.1. Goodwill:

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition of the control is recorded as goodwill and represents a payment made by the acquirer in anticipation of future economic benefits from assets that are not capable of being individually identified and separately recognised. The acquirer also recognises assets that are capable of being individually identified and separately recognised, intangible assets (e.g. credit card brand value, deposit base and customer portfolio) and contingent liabilities at fair value, irrespective of whether the asset had been recognised by the acquirer before the business combination, if it can be distinguished from the goodwill and if the asset's fair value can be measured reliably.

As of December 31, 2025, there is no goodwill (December 31, 2024 - None).

##### 12.2. Other intangible assets:

Intangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and any directly attributable costs of setting the asset to work for its intended use are included in the initial measurement. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at historical costs after the deduction of accumulated amortization and the provision for impairment.

The Group evaluates the possibility of existence of impairment of intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. If there is an evidence of impairment, the Group estimates a recoverable amount in accordance with the "TAS 36 - Impairment of Assets". The recoverable amount is the higher of net sales price or the value in use. When the book value of another intangible asset exceeds the recoverable amount, the related asset is considered to be impaired. If there is no evidence of impairment, there is no need to estimate the recoverable amount.

Intangibles are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The useful life of the asset is determined by assessing the expected useful life of the asset, technical, technological and other kinds of obsolescence and all required maintenance expenses necessary to utilise the economic benefit from the asset.

#### 13. Explanations on property and equipment:

Property and equipment is measured at its cost when initially recognized and any directly attributable costs of setting the asset in working order for its intended use are included in the initial measurement in accordance with "TAS 16-Property, Plant and Equipment". Subsequently, properties and equipments, except art objects, paintings and buildings, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment.

The Group adopted fair value accounting method for its buildings since March 31, 2015 in tangible assets in accordance with "TAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment".

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The depreciation rate for buildings is 2-4%; for movables and movables acquired under financial leasing depreciation is calculated over estimated useful life by using the straight-line method. The depreciation charge for items remaining in property and equipment for less than a full accounting period at the balance sheet date is calculated in proportion to the period the item remained in property and equipment.

In accordance with "TAS 36 - Impairment of Assets", where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated "recoverable amount", it is written down to its "recoverable amount" and the provision for impairment is charged to the income statement.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property and equipment are determined by deducting the net book value of the property and equipment from its sales proceeds.

Expenditures for the repair and maintenance of property and equipment are recognised as expense. The capital expenditures made in order to increase the capacity of the tangible asset or to increase its future benefits are capitalised on the cost of the tangible asset. The capital expenditures include the cost components which are used either to increase the useful life or the capacity of the asset or the quality of the product or to decrease the costs.

#### 14. Explanations on leasing transactions:

The Group performs leasing transactions in the capacity of the lessee and lessor.

##### 14.1. Accounting of leasing operations according to lessee:

The Group has adopted "TFRS 16 - Leases" in the accounting of leasing transactions.

In accordance with "TFRS 16 - Leases", the Group calculates "right-of-use" amount using the present value of the lease payments of fixed asset at the beginning of the leasing period and recognizes under "property and equipment". Unpaid leasing payments are calculated at their net present value and recognized under "lease payables" in liabilities. Lease payments are discounted using related borrowing rates.

Fixed assets that are subject to leasing is amortised on the basis of leasing period. Interest expense related to lease payables is classified under "interest on lease payables" under "interest expense" and exchange rate changes are classified under "foreign exchange gains/losses". Leasing payments are deducted from lease payables.

##### 14.2. Accounting of leasing operations according to lessee:

Assets that are subject to financial leasing are reflected as a receivable equal to the net leasing amount in the consolidated financial statements. Interest income is earned to form a fixed periodical interest rate on net investment amount of the related leased asset by the lessor and the portion relating to subsequent periods is followed in the unearned interest income account.

##### 14.2.1. Provision for doubtful lease receivables

The lease receivables provision for the impairment of investments in direct finance leases is established based on a credit review of the receivables portfolio. The Group has set this provision in accordance with the TFRS 9 rules.

Finance lease receivables and accounts receivables that cannot be recovered are written off and charged against the allowance for the impairment of lease and accounts receivables. Such receivables are written off after all the necessary legal proceedings have been completed and the amount of loss is finally determined. Recoveries of amounts previously provided for are treated as a reduction from the provision for the impairment of the lease receivable and are recognized as income.

#### 15. Explanations on provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions and contingent liabilities, except for the expected credit loss recognized for financial instruments within the scope of TFRS 9 standards, are accounted in accordance with "TAS - 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions for contingent liabilities arisen from past events are recognised in the period of occurrence in accordance with the "Matching principle".

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A provision is recognised when it is probable that the contingent event will occur and a reliable estimate can be made. When a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made, or it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, it is considered that a "contingent" liability exists and it is disclosed in the related notes to the financial statements.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

#### 16. Explanations on obligations related to employee benefits:

##### 16.1. Employee benefits

Obligations related to employee termination and vacation rights are accounted for in accordance with "TAS 19 - Employee Benefits" and are classified under "Provisions for employee benefits" account in the balance sheet.

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Group is required to pay a specific amount to the employees who have retired or whose employment is terminated other than for the reasons specified in the Turkish Labour Law. The reserve for employee termination represents the present value of the estimated total liability for the future probable obligation of the Group determined by using certain actuarial assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses are accounted for under equity in accordance with the "TAS – 19 Employee Benefits" standard.

##### 16.2. Pension rights

The Parent Bank's personnel are members of the Yapı ve Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi Mensupları Yardım ve Emekli Sandığı Vakfı ("the Fund") which was established in accordance with the 20th temporary article of the Social Security Law No. 506. As of December 31, 2025, the defined benefit obligations of the Fund have calculated in the actuarial valuation report prepared by the registered actuary.

Temporary article 23th paragraph 1 of the Banking Act published in the Official Gazette No 25983 dated November 1, 2005 stated that foundations like the Fund are to be transferred to the Social Security Institution ("SSI") within three years beginning from the publication date of the article.

The article of the Law related to the transfer was cancelled (pursuant to the application by the President on November 2, 2005) by the decision of Constitutional Court (decision no: E.2005/39, K. 2007/33 dated March 22, 2007) published in the Official Gazette No. 26479 dated March 31, 2007, and the effect of the law article was suspended from the date of the publication of the decision.

The reasoning of the Constitutional Court regarding the abrogation of the corresponding article was published in the Official Gazette dated December 15, 2007, No 26731. With the publication of the reasoning of the decision, the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye ("GNAT") started to work on new legal arrangements regarding the transfer of the fund members to SSI and the related articles of the "Law Regarding the Changes in Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law and Other Related Laws and Regulations" No 5754 ("the New Law") regulating the transfer of the funds were approved by the GNAT on April 17, 2008. The New Law was published in the Official Gazette No. 26870 dated May 8, 2008. With the new law, the banks' pension funds will be transferred to SSI within three years from the date of publication of the decree and this period can be extended for a maximum of two years with the decision of the Council of Ministers. The transfer period was extended for another two years with the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2011/1559 published in the Official Gazette dated April 9, 2011. According to the "Amendment of Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law No. 6283" published in the Official Gazette dated March 8, 2012, Council of Ministers was authorized to increase the two-year extension period mentioned above to four years.

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According to the decision of The Council of Ministers dated February 24, 2014, the transfer date is set as May 2015. The Council of Ministers was authorized to determine the transfer date of pension funds in accordance with the last amendment in the first paragraph of the 20th provisional article of Law No.5510 implemented by the Law No. 6645 on Amendment of the Occupational Health and Safety Law and Other Laws and Decree Laws published in the Official Gazette dated April 23, 2015 and numbered 29335. The president was authorized to determine the transfer date of pension funds in accordance with the last amendment by the Law No. 30473 published in the Official Gazette dated July 9, 2018.

A commission (whose members are the representatives of the SSI, Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, State Planning Organization, BRSA, Saving Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDIF"), one member representing the Fund and one member representing the Fund members) is in charge of the calculation of the value of the payment that would need to be made to SSI to settle the obligation using a technical interest rate of 9.8% by law taking into consideration income and expenses by insurance branches of the funds and the excess of salaries and income paid by the funds over the salaries and income to be paid in accordance with the SSI arrangements which should not be less than SSI arrangements, related to the members of the Fund as of the date of the transfer including the members who have left the scheme.

In accordance with the New Law, after the transfer to SSI, any social rights and payments to Fund members and their beneficiaries which are not provided although they are included in the Fund Title Deed will continue to be provided by the Fund and the employers of the Fund members.

The Parent Bank accounts for a provision for the technical deficit based on the report prepared by a registered actuary in accordance with the rates determined by the New Law and in accordance with the "TAS 19 - Employee Benefits" standard.

##### 16.3. Short term benefits of employee:

Within the scope of "TAS 19 - Employee Benefits", the Group measures the expected costs of accumulated paid leaves as expected payments it will make due to unused leave rights as at the end of the reporting date.

#### 17. Explanations on taxation:

##### 17.1. Current tax:

Pursuant to Law No. 7456 published in the Official Gazette dated July 15, 2023 and numbered 32249, the corporate income tax rate for banks has been determined as 30%.

The corporate income tax rate is applied to the taxable base calculated by adding non-deductible expenses to the commercial profit of corporations in accordance with tax legislation and deducting the exemptions and deductions regulated under the tax laws. In addition, corporate taxpayers have been included in the scope of the Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax Practice as of January 1, 2025. Accordingly, the corporate income tax calculated within the framework of general rules is compared with 10% of the corporate profit before deductions and exemptions specified in the law, and the higher of the two amounts is taken into account as corporate income tax.

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in these consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Fifty percent (50%) of the gains arising from the sale of participation shares that have been held for at least two years are exempt from corporate income tax, provided that such gains are either added to capital or retained in equity for a period of five years, as regulated under the Corporate Income Tax Law. The tax exemption for gains arising from the sale of immovable property was abolished as of July 15, 2023, and in the event of the sale of immovable assets included in the company's assets prior to this date, the exemption rate applicable to the gains has been determined as 25%.

Corporations calculate transitory tax on their quarterly financial profits and declare and pay such taxes by the 17th day of the second month following the relevant period. Transitory taxpaid during the year are offset against the corporate income tax calculated based on the annual corporate tax return to be filed in the following year. If an excess amount remains after offsetting, this amount may either be refunded in cash or offset against other public receivables.

Corporate income tax returns are submitted to the relevant tax office by the end of the last day of the fourth month following the end of the accounting period, and the assessed tax is paid on the same date. In addition, authorized tax authorities may examine accounting records within a five-year period, and in case of detection of incorrect practices, the payable tax amounts may be subject to change.

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According to Turkish tax legislation, tax losses reported on tax returns may be carried forward and offset against corporate profits of subsequent periods for up to five years. However, such losses cannot be offset against prior years' profits.

No withholding tax is applied on dividend distributions made to non-resident corporations that generate income in Türkiye through a workplace or permanent representative, or to resident corporations in Türkiye. Dividend payments made to individuals and corporations out of this scope are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 15%. The capitalization of profits (i.e., adding profits to capital) is not considered dividend distribution and is therefore not subject to withholding tax.

Tax rates that are used in tax calculations before the exemptions by foreign subsidiaries by taking current tax regulations in their countries into consideration as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Netherlands	25,80%
Azerbaijan	20,00%
Germany	15,83%

In accordance with the Transitory Article 298/A of the Tax Procedure Law (TPL), non-monetary items included in the financial statements are required to be subject to inflation adjustment. Under Transitory Article 33 of the Tax Procedure Law, it was envisaged that inflation adjustment would be applied to the financial statements of corporations as of December 31, 2023. However, with Law No. 7491 published on December 28, 2023, it was regulated that banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions would not take into account the profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustment in determining their taxable income for the 2024 and 2025 fiscal periods. The financial statements dated December 31, 2023 prepared within the scope of the Tax Procedure Law were subject to inflation adjustment. The profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustment were presented under prior years' profit/loss accounts, however, they did not affect the corporate income tax base. In the 2024 fiscal period, including transitory tax periods, the profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustment were not taken into account in determining taxable income. With Transitory Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law by Law No. 7571 published in the Official Gazette dated December 25, 2025 and numbered 33118, corporations shall not be required to apply inflation adjustment to their financial statements for the 2025, 2026 and 2027 fiscal periods, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. Corporations may apply revaluation to the assets falling within the scope of paragraph (Ç) of repeated Article 298 in the fiscal periods in which inflation adjustment is not applied.

#### 17.2. Deferred tax:

The Group calculates and accounts for deferred income taxes for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in these financial statements in accordance with "TAS 12 - Income Taxes" and in accordance with BRSA's explanations and circulars and the tax legislation. The Group calculates deferred tax on deductible temporary differences, to the extent that future taxable income is estimated to be available.

In the deferred tax calculation, the enacted tax rate is used as of the balance sheet date by estimating when the temporary differences will be taxable / deductible in accordance with the current tax legislation.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all resulting temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets resulting from temporary differences are recognized to the extent that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities of subsidiaries subject to consolidation have been netted of in their standalone financial statements in accordance with "TAS 12 - Income Taxes". The calculated deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability are presented as net in these financial statements.

Tax effects of the transactions that are directly accounted under equity are also reflected to equity.

#### 17.3. Transfer pricing:

The article no.13 of the Corporate Tax Law No.5520 describes the issue of transfer pricing under the title of "Disguised profit distribution" by way of transfer pricing (previously included as "Disguised profit" in the Corporate Tax Law No.5422). "The General Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing" published at November 18, 2007/26704, explains the application related issues on this topic effective from January 1, 2007, also taking into account the regulations in Article 41 of the Income Tax Law.

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"Arm's length principle", which is the basis for the transfer pricing rule, is the pricing system to be followed for purchase or sale activities between related parties for any product or service transactions as if the transaction is realized with any other third party. According to this communiqué, if the taxpayers conduct transactions like purchase and sale of goods or services with the related parties where the prices are not determined according to the arm's length principle, then it will be concluded that there is a disguised profit distribution by way of transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions will not be deducted from the corporate tax base for tax purposes.

As discussed in the relevant section of this communiqué, the taxpayers are required to fill out the "Transfer Pricing, Controlled Foreign Entities and Thin Capitalization" form for the purchase and sale of goods or services conducted with their related parties in a taxation period, attach these forms to their corporate tax returns and submit to the tax offices.

#### 18. Explanations on borrowings:

The financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss, trading and derivative financial liabilities are valued with their fair values and the other financial liabilities are carried at "amortized cost" including costs of transactions using the "effective interest method".

The Group classifies some of its financial liabilities as the financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch at the initial recognition. For the related liabilities until the maturity, the Bank presents interest expenses paid and the difference between amortized cost and acquisition cost in the interest expense, the difference between the fair value of the financial liabilities and amortized cost presents under the trading gain/(loss) in the income statement.

The Group utilises various hedging techniques to minimise the currency, interest rate and liquidity risks of its financial liabilities. No convertible bonds have been issued. Also, Group obtains funds by issuing bonds and bills.

#### 19. Explanations on issuance of share certificates:

When shares are issued above their nominal value, the excess over the nominal value is accounted under shareholders' equity as "Share premium".

#### 20. Explanations on confirmed bills of exchange and letter of acceptances:

Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are included in the "Off-balance sheet commitments".

#### 21. Explanations on government grants:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 22. Profit reserves and profit distribution:

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements other than legal reserves are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement referred to below. Legal reserves consist of first and second reserves as foreseen in the TCC. The TCC specifies that the first legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 5% until the total reserve is equal to 20% of paid-in capital and that the second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of distributions in excess of 5% of paid-in capital; however holding companies are not subject to this application. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can only be used to compensate for accumulated losses and cannot be used for other purposes unless they exceed 50% of paid-in capital.

No dividend payments of the Parent Bank were announced after the balance sheet date.

#### 23. Earnings per share:

Earnings per share disclosed in the income statement are calculated by dividing net profit/loss for the year to the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period concerned.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Net profit/(loss) to be appropriated to ordinary shareholders	47.090.151	29.016.823
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares (thousand)	844.705.128	844.705.128
<b>Earnings per share (full TL)</b>	<b>0,0557</b>	<b>0,0344</b>

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In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings. These bonus shares are treated as issued shares in earnings per share computations. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources by giving them a retroactive effect. In case bonus shares are distributed after the balance sheet date but before the preparation of the financial statements, earnings per share is calculated considering the new number of shares.

No bonus shares were issued during 2025 (2024 - None).

#### 24. Related parties:

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders having control shares of the Bank, key management personnel and board members together with their families and companies controlled by/affiliated with them, associated companies and joint ventures and the Fund providing post-employment benefits are considered and referred to as related parties in accordance with "TAS 24 - Related Parties". The transactions with related parties are disclosed in detail in note 7 of section 5.

#### 25. Explanations on operating segments:

Information about operating segments which are determined in line with "IFRS 8 - Operating Segments" together with organizational and internal reporting structure of the Bank, are disclosed in note 12 of section 4.

#### 26. Explanations on other matters:

None.

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#### Section Four - Information related to financial position and risk management of the Group

##### 1. Explanations on consolidated equity:

The calculation of the own funds and the capital adequacy standard ratio are performed in accordance with the communiqués such as "Regulation Regarding the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks' Capital Adequacy Ratio", "Regulation Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques", "Regulation on calculation of Risk-Weighted Amounts of Securitization" and "Regulation Regarding Banks' Shareholders' Equity".

The consolidated capital adequacy ratio of the Group is 16,71% (December 31, 2024 – 17,32%) and the Parent Bank is 18,09% (December 31, 2024 – 18,55%).

##### 1.1. Information on equity:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>		
Paid-in Capital	8.447.051	8.447.051
Share premiums	556.937	556.937
Retained earnings	173.816.684	145.190.447
Other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves which defined in the Turkish Accounting Standards	64.929.911	43.187.698
Profit	48.730.105	30.656.777
Net profit of the period	47.090.151	29.016.823
Profit of the previous years	1.639.954	1.639.954
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled subsidiaries and cannot be recognised within profit for the period	91.412	54.309
Minority interest	7.236	4.672
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions</b>	<b>296.579.336</b>	<b>228.097.891</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory deductions</b>		
Valuation adjustments	-	-
The sum of the net loss for the current period and the previous years which could not be absorbed by the retained earnings and losses recognised in equity in accordance with TAS	30.402.540	24.311.665
Leasehold improvements for operating leasing	1.080.586	865.790
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	4.996.066	3.069.583
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Cash-flow hedge reserve	972.343	1.534.172
Total expected losses calculated according to the Internal Ratings Based Approach that exceed total provision	12.162.923	5.700.289
Securitization gain on sale	-	-
Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Investments in own capital	-	-
Credits extended contrary to the fourth paragraph of Articles 56 of the Banking Law	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (-) of the common equity Tier 1 in accordance with the second paragraph of the provisional article 2 in the regulation regarding the Banks' Shareholders' Equity	-	-
The amount above threshold for the investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	-	-
The amount above threshold for mortgage servicing rights	-	-
The amount above threshold for deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
<b>Total regulatory deductions to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>49.614.458</b>	<b>35.481.499</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>246.964.878</b>	<b>192.616.392</b>

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	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>		
Preferred shares that are not included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital and related shares issue premiums	-	-
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the BRSA	47.130.270	17.640.150
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the BRSA (For the purposes of the Provisional Article 4 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds)	-	-
Third parties' share in the Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Third parties' share in the Additional Tier 1 capital (Temporary Article 3)	-	-
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions</b>	<b>47.130.270</b>	<b>17.640.150</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory deductions</b>		
Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	-	-
<b>Regulatory Adjustments which will be deducted from Tier 1 capital during the transition period</b>		
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not be 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 (-)	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>47.130.270</b>	<b>17.640.150</b>
<b>Total Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 capital = Common Equity Tier 1 capital + Additional Tier 1 capital)</b>	<b>294.095.148</b>	<b>210.256.542</b>
<b>TIER 2 CAPITAL</b>		
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the Agency	71.175.405	41.212.345
Eligible debt instruments and relevant share issue premiums that are approved by the Agency (For the purposes of the Provisional Article 4 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds)	-	-
Shares of Third Parties in Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-
Shares of Third Parties in Additional Tier 1 Capital (Covered by Temporary Article 3)	-	-
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	1.784.766	1.267.281
<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>72.960.171</b>	<b>42.479.626</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier 2 Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of the Bank to banks that invest on the Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold) (-)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) (-)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	-	-
<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>72.960.171</b>	<b>42.479.626</b>
<b>Total Capital (The sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital)</b>	<b>366.789.446</b>	<b>252.547.121</b>
<b>The Sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital (Total Capital)</b>		
Credits extended contrary to the provisions of Articles 50 and 51 of the Banking Law	35.807	24.375
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 <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments which shall be determined by the BRSA	230.066	164.672
<b>Regulatory Adjustments which will be deducted from Total Capital during the transition period</b>		
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold) which will not be 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 (-)	-	-
Significant 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, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold) which will not be 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 (-)	-	-
Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold), mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold), deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability) which will not be 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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	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>OWN FUNDS</b>		
Total Capital (The sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital) <sup>(2)</sup>	366.789.446	252.547.121
Total Risk Weighted Assets <sup>(3)</sup>	2.194.645.281	1.458.076.711
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS</b>		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	11,25	13,21
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	13,40	14,42
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16,71	17,32
<b>BUFFERS</b>		
Institution specific buffer requirement of the Bank (a+b+c)	3,550	3,556
a)Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2,500	2,500
b)Bank's specific countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0,050	0,056
c)Systemically important Bank buffer (%)	1,000	1,000
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 (%)	6,753	8,420
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>		
Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials	258.866	1.449.439
Significant investments in the common stock of financials	13.665.413	9.326.688
Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	13.179.716
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital</b>		
General provisions for standard based receivables (before ten thousand twenty five limitation)	2.549.665	1.810.401
Up to 1,25% of total risk-weighted amount of general provisions for receivables where the standard approach used	1.784.766	1.267.281
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	-	-

- (1) According to the "Regulation Regarding to changes on Regulation on Banks' Shareholders' Equity" published in Official Gazette No.30121 on July 11, 2017, related article has been abolished.
- (2) In the calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratios, the negative valuation differences on securities acquired before January 1, 2024 classified under "securities at fair value through other comprehensive income" are not taken into consideration in the calculation of own funds according to BRSA numbered 10747 dated December 12, 2023.
- (3) In the calculation of credit risk, foreign exchange rate is the rate that used in the preparation of financial statements as of June 28, 2024, according to BRSA numbered 11038 dated December 19, 2024.

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**1.2. Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equity:**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Issuer (I-2) (Issuer (I-2))	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.
Single Identifier (CISIP, ISIN or Bloomberg Identifier for private placement)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)	XSTZB07127 (US043834W1)
Securing Party of the instrument	English Law, Turkish Law	English Law, Turkish Law	English Law, Turkish Law	English Law, Turkish Law	English Law, Turkish Law	English Law, Turkish Law	BRSA, CMH, Turkish Law
Instrument Based III rules	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Eligible at stand-alone (consolidated)	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated
Instrument type (type to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond	Bond
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in full as of most recent reporting date)	21,423	25,707	21,423	27,850	21,423	180	300
Par value of instrument	21,423	25,707	21,423	27,850	21,423	180	300
Accounting classification	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability
Original date of issuance	December 11, 2015	September 4, 2025	April 4, 2024	January 12, 2024	January 22, 2021	October 3, 2019	July 3, 2019
Original maturity date	10 years 6 month	Perpetual	Perpetual	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Yes Call option is available between March 11, 2031 - June 11, 2031	Yes In case of not calling within the period of 6 months after the date of issuance, the issuer has the right to call the instrument at any time after six months following the coupon payment dates	Yes In case of not calling within the period of 6 months after the date of issuance, the issuer has the right to call the instrument at any time after six months following the coupon payment dates	Yes 5 years	Yes 5 years	Yes After 5th year	Yes After 5th year
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	First 5 years 7.55% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate -383.10 basis points	First 5 years 8.25% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate -444.20 basis points	First 5 years 9.28% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate -549.00 basis points	First 5 years 9.28% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate -527.89 basis points	First 5 years 7.85% fixed, second 5 years U.S. five year treasury bond rate -741.50 basis points	TLREF index change + 1.10%	TLREF index change + 1.03%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount	No interest accrue after the date of value decrease for the decreased amount
Write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Discretionary	Discretionary	Discretionary	Discretionary	Discretionary	Discretionary	Discretionary
Write-down, amount or temporary	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Write-down, full or partial	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete	Partial and complete
Write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type, immediately senior to instrument)	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2	After the senior creditors, before the TIER 1 sub debt, same with TIER 2
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Details of non-compliance with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1.3. There are differences between the figures in the own funds and their corresponding amounts in the balance sheet. Within this context; gains that are related to cash flow hedge transactions are not considered in the own funds. The subordinated liabilities are considered after the adjustments made in accordance with the ninth paragraph of the eight article of the "Regulation Regarding Banks' Shareholders' Equity". In addition, the negative valuation differences on securities acquired before January 1, 2024 classified under "securities at fair value through other comprehensive income" are not taken into consideration in the calculation of own funds according to BRSA numbered 10747 dated December 12, 2023.

**1.4. Exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer:**

The exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer table prepared in accordance with the communiqué "Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers of Banks" published in the Official Gazette no. 28812 dated November 5, 2013 is presented below:

**Consolidated private sector receivables:**

Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	1.583.886.108	-	1.583.886.108
Netherlands	12.153.469	-	12.153.469
Azerbaijan	7.739.356	-	7.739.356
Malta	6.845.320	-	6.845.320
Switzerland	5.560.805	-	5.560.805
Germany	4.212.755	-	4.212.755
Italy	3.950.061	-	3.950.061
Marshall Islands	3.469.486	-	3.469.486
France	3.357.879	-	3.357.879
Luxembourg	2.825.430	-	2.825.430
England	1.771.980	-	1.771.980
Spain	1.702.595	-	1.702.595
Egypt	1.380.018	-	1.380.018
Czech Republic	1.367.912	-	1.367.912
Macedonia	1.195.188	-	1.195.188
United States of America	855.698	-	855.698
Other	3.705.760	-	3.705.760
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.645.979.820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.645.979.820</b>

**2. Explanations on Consolidation Credit Risk:**

The Bank calculates its credit risk, which is subject to the regulatory capital adequacy ratio reporting, with the Internal Rating-Based (IRB) approach. Foundation IRB approach is used for the corporate exposure class and advanced IRB approach is used for the retail exposure class as determined by "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks".

2.1. Credit risk is the loss or the risk of the Parent Bank in case a counterparty cannot fulfill its obligations stated in agreements where the Parent Bank is at a side. The Parent Bank identifies loan limits for each customer considering statutory regulations, the internal scoring system, financial analysis reports and geographical and industry concentration and considering credit policies determined by Board of the Directors each year. The limits defined by the Board of Directors for each correspondent bank are followed-up daily by Treasury Management for the transactions related with placements with domestic and correspondent banks or treasury operations such as forward buy and sell transactions. Moreover, daily positions and limit controls of each Treasury Management employee who is authorised for transactions in the market are controlled by the system. During the loan granting process, liquid collaterals are preferred to the greatest extent possible. Collaterals and guarantees must be obtained during credit underwriting based on credit worthiness, customers' financial status, and credit type. While granting of long term project finance loans, long term projections of the companies are analyzed both by financial analysis specialists and head office. Also the pricing of these commitments are decided by coordination with Treasury Management. The Parent Bank also monitors limitations on single borrower and group of borrowers in accordance with the regulations.

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Rating system used for Medium Sized Entities (ME), Small and Medium Sized Entities (SME) and Corporate/Commercial customers is also used for defining the authorization level for loan granting. Thus, customers with a low rating are assigned to higher authority levels, whereas customers with a high rating are assigned to lower authority levels. By using this methodology it is aimed to establish risk based optimization in the loan processes.

Probability of default of a customer is calculated through this internally developed rating system. The rating concentration of Corporate/Commercial, ME and SME customers according to Parent Bank's rating system is as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Strong	51,8%	57,6%
Standard	33,5%	24,3%
Below standard	14,7%	18,1%

The Parent Bank takes following criteria into consideration for the identification of default:

- The loan is overdue more than 90 days,
- The borrower is not able to pay at least one of the loans he received from the Bank (cross default),
- Having a negative intelligence and bad-record for the borrower in the market,
- Deterioration of the creditworthiness of the borrower.

The Group sets aside expected credit loss in accordance with the Provisioning Regulation within the scope of "provisions" and "value adjustments".

**Total amount of exposures after offsetting transactions but before applying credit risk mitigations and the average exposure amounts that are classified in different risk groups and types, are disclosed below for the relevant period:**

Risk classifications:	Current Period Risk Amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Average Risk Amount <sup>(1)</sup>
Exposures to central governments or central banks	1.025.651.153	991.442.332
Exposures to banks and financial institutions	291.563.066	395.976.258
Corporate exposures - Other	771.160.769	864.885.779
Specialised Lending	119.042.710	153.230.966
Corporate exposures - SME	217.823.317	237.192.313
Retail Exposures - Other	1.147.572.019	940.316.139
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	739.703.578	812.123.362
Retail exposures - SME	453.952.701	399.647.433
Investments in equities	11.599.346	11.696.268
Other Items	191.789.761	197.621.344
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.969.858.420</b>	<b>5.004.132.194</b>

(1) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

- 2.2. The Parent Bank has control limits over the positions of forwards, options and similar agreements. These positions are measured and managed by following their market values and by taking potential risk into considerations throughout their maturities, in accordance with Counterparty Credit Risk management. Limits are also calculated and dynamically managed by taking these potential risks into considerations. Daily market value calculations, limit controls, collateral assessments are performed and reported to the relevant departments within the Bank.

The Group may use its rights, as stated in the derivative agreements based on which the Group realizes derivative transactions, in order to eliminate the risks that may arise due to being exposed to severe risk levels arising from fluctuations in the market.

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- 2.3. In line with the Provisioning Regulation, if the cash risk of a customer is classified as nonperforming, the non-cash risk is also classified as nonperforming under the same group where the cash risks were already followed and specific provision is reserved.

Restructured loans are also classified and followed up according to the regulation on provisions considering the Bank's credit risk policies. Accordingly, the financial position and commercial operations of related customers are monitored, their principal and interest payments are followed up with the restructured repayment schedule and the necessary precautions are taken.

- 2.4. The Group's banking activities in foreign countries and credit transactions are subject to periodical follow-up in terms of the economic conditions of the related country and the evaluation of the creditworthiness of the customers and financial institutions. No material credit risk have been observed in scope of these operations.

- 2.5. In terms of credit risk;

- The proportion of the Parent Bank's top 100 and 200 cash loan balances in total cash loans is 19% and 24%. (December 31, 2024- 21% and 25%).
- The proportion of the Parent Bank's top 100 and 200 non-cash loan balances in total non-cash loans is 36% and 46%. (December 31, 2024- 34% and 45%).
- The proportion of the Parent Bank's cash and non-cash loan balances with the first 100 and 200 customers comprises of 24% and 31% of total cash loans and non-cash loans. (December 31, 2024- 25% and 31%).

- 2.6. The Group provided a general loan loss provision amounting to TL 30.791.552 (December 31, 2024 - TL 23.379.113).

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#### 2.7. Risk profile according to the geographical concentration:

Current Period	Risk Classifications <sup>(1)(2)</sup>										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Domestic	978,081,953	202,665,544	718,078,316	116,646,780	211,628,388	1,142,643,200	738,611,222	453,879,883	286,298	191,789,761	4,754,311,345
EU countries	45,001,995	63,450,392	34,669,332	2,213,432	4,767,775	1,512,761	682,540	18,865	192,051	-	152,509,143
OECD countries <sup>(3)</sup>	-	1,551,646	5,312,685	-	-	73,483	46,667	1,170	-	-	6,985,651
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	389,375	-	-	2,904	1,420	2	-	-	393,701
USA, Canada	49,239	16,061,479	1,930,136	-	-	177,148	132,061	7,705	162,529	-	18,520,297
Other countries	2,517,966	7,834,005	10,780,925	182,498	1,427,154	3,102,523	229,668	45,076	4,608	-	26,184,423
Investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,953,860	-	10,953,860
Undistributed Assets / Liabilities <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025,651,153</b>	<b>291,563,066</b>	<b>771,160,769</b>	<b>119,042,710</b>	<b>217,823,317</b>	<b>1,147,572,019</b>	<b>739,703,578</b>	<b>453,952,701</b>	<b>11,599,346</b>	<b>191,789,761</b>	<b>4,969,858,420</b>

(1) Risk classifications in the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" is used.

(2) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before credit risk mitigation.

(3) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

(4) Assets and liabilities are not allocated on a consistent basis.

1- Exposures to central governments or central banks

2- Exposures to banks and financial institutions

3- Corporate exposures - Other

4- Specialised Lending

5- Corporate exposures - SME

6- Retail Exposures - Other

7- Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving

8- Retail exposures - SME

9- Investments in equities

10- Other Items

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Prior Period	Risk Classifications <sup>(1)(2)</sup>										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Domestic	799,406,262	297,647,498	552,101,248	105,112,423	173,300,724	489,394,323	632,830,133	264,544,004	410,554	124,641,382	3,439,388,551
EU countries	18,330,620	78,090,345	22,209,389	1,507,210	3,512,361	420,994	569,685	9,368	296,466	-	124,946,438
OECD countries <sup>(3)</sup>	-	885,294	3,322,396	-	-	27,576	41,380	2,393	-	-	4,279,039
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	689,819	-	-	1,982	1,982	-	-	-	773,418
USA, Canada	339,799	20,468,673	3,135,891	-	1,037	95,867	111,600	3,442	1,030,085	-	25,186,424
Other countries	2,664,392	3,891,755	5,932,958	85,036	948,147	2,011,371	224,470	3,485	7,426,103	-	15,701,614
Investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undistributed Assets / Liabilities <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>820,741,073</b>	<b>400,983,565</b>	<b>587,391,701</b>	<b>106,704,669</b>	<b>177,791,934</b>	<b>491,952,083</b>	<b>633,779,280</b>	<b>264,562,692</b>	<b>9,163,208</b>	<b>124,641,382</b>	<b>3,617,711,587</b>

(1) Risk classifications in the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" is used.

(2) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before credit risk mitigation.

(3) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

(4) Assets and liabilities are not allocated on a consistent basis.

1- Exposures to central governments or central banks

2- Exposures to banks and financial institutions

3- Corporate exposures - Other

4- Specialised Lending

5- Corporate exposures - SME

6- Retail Exposures - Other

7- Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving

8- Retail exposures - SME

9- Investments in equities

10- Other Items

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**2.8. Risk profile according to sectors and counterparties:**

	Risk Classifications <sup>(1)(2)</sup>										Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		TL	FC
<b>Agricultural</b>	3.400	-	17.905.308	-	4.025.932	2.693	-	21.391.306	-	-	31.561.283	11.767.356	43.328.639
Farming and raising livestock	3.400	-	12.363.671	-	3.637.410	2.693	-	19.486.021	-	-	28.309.486	7.183.709	35.493.195
Forestry	-	-	2.782.941	-	352.876	-	-	1.726.536	-	-	3.049.248	1.815.105	4.864.353
Fishing	-	-	2.758.696	-	35.646	-	-	176.749	-	-	202.549	2.766.542	2.971.091
<b>Manufacturing</b>	10.935	-	409.036.357	60.957.547	124.669.149	-	-	204.672.228	1.870	-	464.959.711	334.388.375	799.348.086
Mining	-	-	8.769.892	-	548.873	-	-	894.813	-	-	3.931.892	6.281.686	10.213.578
Production	7.588	-	371.734.611	3.782.845	100.605.090	-	-	200.846.243	1.870	-	441.065.426	235.912.821	676.978.247
Electric, gas and water	3.347	-	28.531.854	57.174.702	23.515.186	-	-	2.931.172	-	-	19.902.393	92.193.868	112.156.261
<b>Construction</b>	28	22.897	43.555.575	29.070.562	28.038.346	-	-	46.783.934	-	-	92.366.548	55.104.794	147.471.342
<b>Services</b>	975.843.827	241.373.499	195.806.377	29.014.601	59.804.419	4.758	-	178.049.468	11.285.762	19.117.978	1.368.639.604	513.722.893	1.882.362.497
Wholesale and retail trade	10	-	49.950.145	-	20.973.500	-	-	60.427.601	-	-	108.038.458	28.276.598	131.315.056
Hotel, food and beverage services	9	-	24.643.693	61.844	12.287.342	-	-	20.024.987	-	-	29.451.981	27.565.894	57.017.875
Transportation and telecommunication	-	4.120	18.491.063	10.459.560	8.701.700	-	-	20.333.851	5.000	-	29.268.008	28.727.286	57.995.294
Financial institutions	966.633.526	24.131.370	63.917.361	16.676.000	1.432.400	-	-	5.925.842	10.396.910	19.117.978	1.095.252.815	385.713.340	1.480.966.155
Real estate and renting services	57	-	11.702.337	16.082.168	3.521.711	-	-	7.336.423	877.485	-	21.076.903	18.443.278	39.520.181
Professional services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education services	15.060	-	1.068.045	-	518.435	-	-	1.002.295	-	-	2.120.621	543.214	2.663.835
Health and social services	9.195.165	55.809	26.033.733	2.244.269	12.405.531	4.758	-	62.938.469	6.367	-	88.430.818	24.453.283	112.884.101
<b>Other</b>	49.792.963	50.166.670	104.857.152	-	1.285.471	1.147.564.568	739.703.578	3.055.765	311.714	609.975	1.927.580.538	1.097.673.318	2.097.347.856
<b>Total</b>	1,025,651,153	291,563,066	771,160,769	119,042,710	217,833,317	1,147,572,019	739,703,578	453,952,701	11,599,346	191,179,786	3,885,107,684	1,084,750,736	4,969,858,420

(1) Risk classifications in the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" will be used.

(2) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before credit risk mitigation.

- 1- Exposures to central governments or central banks
- 2- Exposures to banks and financial institutions
- 3- Corporate exposures - Other
- 4- Specialised Lending
- 5- Corporate exposures - SME
- 6- Retail Exposures - Other
- 7- Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving
- 8- Retail exposures - SME
- 9- Investments in equities
- 10- Other Items

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**2.9. Risk profile according to remaining maturities:**

Risk classifications <sup>(1)</sup>	Risk Classifications										Total
	1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1 year and over	1 year and over	Total				
Exposures to central governments or central banks	379,902,595	102,131,656	5,587,353	5,620,438	532,152,371	-	1,025,394,413				
Exposures to banks and financial institutions	132,404,783	55,603,438	26,423,086	29,764,056	33,599,043	770,794,406	2,770,794,406				
Corporate exposures - Other	56,789,028	118,888,484	93,031,735	160,813,586	341,011,663	770,534,496	2,770,534,496				
Specialised lending	2,253,492	7,773,629	911,915	5,316,929	102,786,745	119,042,710	119,042,710				
Corporate exposures - SME	9,963,022	19,536,606	22,840,191	49,077,965	115,750,529	217,168,313	1,097,021,861				
Retail exposures - Other	2,944,724	685,349,543	18,856,114	63,510,693	326,360,787	1,097,021,861	682,223,926				
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	783	-	2,028	15	-	-	-				
Retail exposures - SME	13,094,647	177,245,416	30,663,456	62,465,727	149,589,727	433,058,973	433,058,973				
Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other items	597,823	-	-	-	-	-	597,823				
<b>Total</b>	597,950,897	1,604,572,561	198,315,878	376,509,409	1,845,428,176	-	4,622,836,921				

(1) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure before applying credit risk mitigations.

**2.10. Risk balances according to risk weights:**

Total exposure amount before and after applying risk mitigation techniques and total amounts deducted from the capital which are calculated in accordance with the Appendix-1 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks" are presented below.

Risk Weights	Deduction's from the shareholders' equity								
	0%-20%	20%-35%	35%-50%	50%-75%	75%-100%	100%-250%	250%	1250%	Total
1 Total exposure before credit risk mitigation	2,128,465,061	830,807,887	296,785,506	657,338,552	390,645,312	642,413,509	23,402,593	-	4,969,858,420
2 Total exposure after credit risk mitigation	2,083,272,157	814,313,239	297,696,080	657,546,065	388,320,208	641,109,168	23,402,593	-	4,905,659,510

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### 2.11. Information according to sectors and counterparties:

For loans which are classified as impaired loans due to delay of collection of principal or interest by 90 days and above and/or negative risk assessments of creditworthiness of the debtor; "Specific Provision" is set aside in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

For loans which are classified as past due but not impaired loans due to delay of collection of principal or interest up to 90 days; "General Provision" is set aside in the accompanying financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

Sectors / Counterparties	Loans		Provisions
	Impaired Loans (IFRS 9)		
	Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	Credit – Impaired (Stage 3)	Expected Credit Losses (IFRS 9)
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>1.385.070</b>	<b>787.521</b>	<b>562.959</b>
Farming and raising livestock	1.280.233	636.305	472.710
Forestry	90.403	127.800	69.785
Fishing	14.434	23.416	20.464
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>97.353.881</b>	<b>20.070.052</b>	<b>22.962.845</b>
Mining	378.651	56.195	48.972
Production	24.297.310	15.064.848	10.175.283
Electric, gas and water	72.677.920	4.949.009	12.738.590
<b>Construction</b>	<b>12.567.207</b>	<b>9.951.830</b>	<b>4.005.779</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>42.838.762</b>	<b>9.472.144</b>	<b>8.126.291</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	4.727.073	3.683.303	2.698.980
Hotel, food and beverage services	5.313.066	980.270	544.848
Transportation and telecommunication	9.015.880	1.038.007	1.026.837
Financial institutions	317.912	88.151	50.941
Real estate and renting services	13.874.531	866.206	1.635.201
Education services	69.099	116.333	105.251
Health and social services	9.521.201	2.699.874	2.064.233
<b>Other</b>	<b>74.140.014</b>	<b>39.244.861</b>	<b>29.045.509</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>228.284.934</b>	<b>79.526.408</b>	<b>64.703.383</b>

### 2.12. Information about value adjustments and changes in the loan impairment:

	Opening balance	Provision amounts set aside during the period	Reversal of provisions	Other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	Closing balance
1 Specific provisions	27.726.711	35.645.974	(12.724.446)	(6.876.217)	43.772.022
2 General provisions	23.379.113	15.326.020	(7.989.856)	76.275	30.791.552

(1) The figure represents the written off loans, foreign exchange differences and also includes non performing loan sales.

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### 3. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management:

#### 3.1. General Information on Risk Management and Risk Weighted Amount

##### 3.1.1. Risk management approach of the Bank

Risk management strategy of the Group ensures using the capital at an optimum level and provide sustainable growth in this framework through measurement of risks in accordance with international standards and local regulations and taking risk-return balance into consideration in the framework of sustainable growth. Risk management approach of the Group is based on strong risk management techniques of ISEDES (Evaluation Process of Internal Capital Adequacy) and prospective planning and capital evaluation depending upon risk profile.

A prospective capital planning approach is adopted for the Bank to carry out its operations if certain losses are incurred as a result of unexpected events or deteriorations in markets. The best international practices are utilized for the determination, measurement, analysis and control of risks. The process regarding identification of risks and determination of appropriate measurement method has a dynamic structure in which the risk management is improved through inspiring from advanced international practices and analyses updated in line with its business evolution. A risk appetite framework integrated to budget process, has been developed in order to carry out related activities at an optimum level while reaching predefined budget target of the Bank and therefore an appropriated risk positions are ensured to be taken.

Risk appetite, as an integral part of the main pillar and a crucial instrument of the Bank Management, is implemented in order to ensure the execution of Bank's activities in an ideal manner through taking appropriate risk positions at an acceptable level of risk. Risk appetite, is integrated to management and budget processes of the Bank with performance indicators which are sensitive to risk.

Risk appetite indicators, targets, limits and critical thresholds are determined by the Executive Committee with the joint recommendation of Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management, Financial Planning and Administration Management. Possible changes which may occur in economic conditions are taken into consideration during the determination of aforementioned limits and thresholds.

Determined risk appetite indicators consists of capital adequacy, liquidity, assets quality, financial risk and operational risk ratios of the Bank and senior management ensures the Bank to carry out its activities in the range of such targets and critical thresholds. Senior management should be informed to take emergency precautions if the critical thresholds are exceeded. Monitoring and periodical reporting to senior management is performed by the related units in order to implement risk appetite framework.

The Bank implements internal policies and procedures that are audited and approved at least once a year by the Board of Directors in order to manage market risks arising from on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet liabilities. Based on the principles mentioned in Regulatory Authority's directives and best practice guidelines, internal policies determine responsibilities and practitioners for identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of the risks in line with the risk appetite and needs of the Bank; lay the groundwork for granting limits in the Bank; and guide the actions to be taken in case of risk appetite is exceeded.

The Credit Policy Directive, which reflects the general framework of the Parent Bank's credit allocation activities, is updated at least annually and implemented with the approval of the Board of Directors. Credit Policy Directive is based on improving asset quality, supporting effective risk management and compliance with legal practices. In addition, it includes management of lending activities according to the Bank's common standards, limitations and principles.

The main purpose of the credit risk management is to identify, measure and mitigate credit risk, react in a timely manner and take necessary actions with the help of efficient and well-functioning rating/scoring models, strategies and processes. The main strategies include topics like effective implementation of the Credit Policy Directive to reinforce the sustainability of common risk management approach, steering of the loan portfolio toward less risky sectors, avoidance of excessive concentration in Group exposures while strictly obeying statutory limits, focus on customers with better credit ratings, avoidance of transactions bearing high credit and reputational risk, managing country risk in line with established strategy, policy and rules, timely updates to senior management about all developments in credit risk area to ensure effective credit risk management, performing credit stress tests and participating in credit risk regulatory processes.

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Risk Management reports to Board of Directors in organisation structure via Audit Committee. Risk Management organisation is divided into "Market Risk Management", "Credit Risk Strategy, Modelling and Reporting Management" and "Risk Validation" units.

In the process of market risk management, related business and risk units perform their activities within the scope of the principles determined by internal policies such as the Financial Markets Policy, Liquidity Policy, Liquidity Risk Limit Management Policy, Liquidity Emergency Policy, Interest Rate Risk Policy, Interest Rate Risk Limit Management Policy, Hedge Policy, Financial Investment Risk Policy, Immovables Risk Policy, Derivatives Policy, Independent Price Verification Policy, Policy due to inclusion on Financial assets where fair value change is reflected to income statement, Market Risk Stress Test Policy.

Value at Risk, Basis Point Value (interest rate sensitivity), and Credit Basis Point Value (credit spread sensitivity) are risk metrics calculated via internal models and used in measurement of market risks. Risk measures are monitored at product, portfolio and account (Financial assets where fair value change is reflected to income statement and Financial assets where fair value change is reflected to other comprehensive income statement) basis. Performance of internal models is measured by backtesting of the model's outputs. In addition, transaction limits are used at specific products.

Liquidity Risk measurement methods; consists of both short term risk metrics such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Short Term Liquidity, Intraday Liquidity, and Early Warning Indicators and long-term risk metrics such as the Net Stable Funding Ratio and the funding concentration structure. With various scenario analyzes aimed at stressing the liquidity, it is examined how the possible deterioration scenarios that can be observed in the parameters of the market or institution-specific or both cases affect the liquidity position of the Bank.

Measurements performed via internal models in the context of market risk management are reported to the Bank's Top Management, Treasury, Financial Reporting and Credit Monitoring Units (for the Counterparty Credit Risk process) on a daily basis and to the Board of Directors and Executive Committee on a monthly basis.

Stress tests, provide a prospective point of view during risk management, budget and capital planning processes through reviewing the impact of events or changes in markets, which have a low possibility to occur under normal conditions but may result in losses to Bank in case they occur. The Bank performs stress tests to measure impacts of temporary or continuous deteriorations in market risk factors on income statement and to make capital plans. Scenarios, having basis, medium and high stress levels, aim to measure impacts of adverse conditions across the country on the economic value of the Bank through risk factors. Other important risk elements such as Fixed Assets held by the Bank and financial investment risks faced through its subsidiaries, as well as price movements, are reviewed during stress test processes as well.

Stress test studies are made with the active participation of senior management and impact of the stress test to the general risk profile of the Bank is reported. Senior management participates in establishing of stress test's scenario, analyzing of its results, through determination of the scope and approach of the scenario, guidance of required directions and review of results and recommendation of action plans. Stress scenarios, up-to-date estimations and crisis scenarios are prepared by Research and Analytics Department.

The Parent Bank reduces market risk exposure within scope of its commercial activities through derivative instruments and makes an effort to control impacts of the risks on capital through hedge accounting implementation. It holds foreign exchange positions to manage residual positions as a result of banking activities through performing a conservative approach to exchange risk and manages its end of day positions at a minimum level.

For the detection and mitigation of risks, Operational and Reputational Risk Management defines policies and strategies and determines, reports and monitors actions to reduce potential operational and reputational risks via loss data, key risk indicators, scenario analysis and risk assessments. Operational Risk Management Policy and Reputational Risk Policy is updated every year and approved by the Board of Directors.

Business Continuity Management Policy aims at reducing the risks that may endanger the continuity of Banks operations to a minimum level and ensuring critical product and services in case of unexpected events in an acceptable period. Bank's resilience against unexpected events is increased through the Crisis Communication Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Business Recovery Plan and Crisis Communication Plan. Business Continuity Policy and Plans are regularly updated and approved by the Board of Directors.

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Risk validation management is an independent team that reports directly to the Assistant General Manager of Compliance, Internal Control and Risk Management and responsible for the controls of all models, data and processes carried out within the scope of risk management. In addition to statistical practices, validation unit is also responsible for the compliance with the regulations, legal practices and internal policies. The risk validation unit is divided into three sub-units; regulatory risk validation unit, strategic risk validation unit and rating models validation unit. Legal risk validation unit is responsible for IRB models, TFRS 9 and credit risk validation in the second structural pillar. Strategic risk validation unit is responsible for strategy validation, managerial models, market risk validation and validation of other risk types as part of the second structural pillar. Rating models validation unit is responsible of validation activities of marketing models, macroeconomic forecasting models, project financing models and operational risk models.

### 3.1.2 Overview of Risk Weighted Assets

	Risk Weighted Assets		Minimum Capital Requirements
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period
<b>1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)</b>	<b>1.892.177.702</b>	<b>1.240.744.211</b>	<b>151.374.216</b>
2 Of which standardised approach (SA)	285.688.729	195.455.322	22.855.098
3 Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	1.606.488.973	1.045.288.889	128.519.118
<b>4 Counterparty credit risk</b>	<b>11.632.445</b>	<b>10.256.788</b>	<b>930.596</b>
5 Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	11.632.445	10.256.788	930.596
6 Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
<b>7 Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach</b>	<b>864.981</b>	<b>306.034</b>	<b>69.198</b>
<b>8 Equity investments in funds - look-through approach</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>9 Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>10 Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>11 Settlement risk</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>12 Securitisation exposures in banking book</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
13 Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14 Of which IRB Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)	-	-	-
15 Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
<b>16 Market risk</b>	<b>40.494.671</b>	<b>18.634.498</b>	<b>3.239.574</b>
17 Of which standardised approach (SA)	40.494.671	18.634.498	3.239.574
18 Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
<b>19 Operational risk</b>	<b>224.498.290</b>	<b>169.906.912</b>	<b>17.959.863</b>
20 Of which Basic Indicator Approach	224.498.290	169.906.912	17.959.863
21 Of which Standardised Approach	-	-	-
22 Of which Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-	-
<b>23 Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)</b>	<b>24.977.192</b>	<b>18.228.268</b>	<b>1.998.175</b>
<b>24 Floor adjustment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>25 TOTAL (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)</b>	<b>2.194.645.281</b>	<b>1.458.076.711</b>	<b>175.571.622</b>

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**3.2. Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts:**

**3.2.1 Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation:**

Current Period	Carrying values in consolidated financial statements prepared as per TAS but in compliance with the communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements per TAS"	Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS			Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to the Securitisation framework	
<b>Assets</b>					
Financial Assets (Net)	863.519.660	845.664.101	88.960.907	-	-
Loans(Net)	2.349.422.278	2.343.665.368	2.412.672.944	-	265.873
Assets Held For Resale and Related To Discontinued Operations (Net)	2.330.347	2.330.347	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates, Joint ventures (Net)	13.893.030	14.561.985	-	-	-
Property and Equipment (Net)	15.352.418	44.447.425	43.366.839	-	1.080.586
Intangible Assets (Net)	5.513.926	5.513.482	517.416	-	4.996.066
Tax Asset	5.347.152	4.759.257	4.759.257	-	-
Other Assets	242.542.051	244.631.484	256.757.582	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3.497.970.862</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>	<b>3.580.630.471</b>	<b>113.057.946</b>	<b>6.342.525</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits	2.044.505.483	1.959.143.020	-	-	1.959.143.020
Borrowings	412.109.351	412.109.351	-	-	412.109.351
Money Markets	16.845.637	102.208.100	67.339.979	-	34.868.121
Marketable Securities Issued (Net)	299.027.618	299.027.618	-	-	299.027.618
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	63.182.808	63.182.808	-	-	63.182.808
Derivative Financial Liabilities	19.624.432	19.624.432	-	10.052.533	19.624.432
Lease Payables (Net)	7.551.518	7.551.518	-	-	7.551.518
Provisions	20.939.390	26.621.791	-	-	26.621.791
Tax Liability	1.171.941	19.617.545	-	-	19.617.545
Subordinated Loans	122.617.093	122.617.093	-	-	122.617.093
Other Liabilities	255.097.537	235.611.695	-	-	235.611.695
Shareholder's Equity	235.248.054	255.617.115	-	-	255.617.115
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>3.497.970.862</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>	<b>67.339.979</b>	<b>10.052.533</b>	<b>3.455.592.107</b>

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Prior Period	Carrying values in consolidated financial statements prepared as per TAS but in compliance with the communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements per TAS"	Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS			Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to the Securitisation framework	
<b>Assets</b>					
Financial Assets (Net)	632.236.414	632.315.012	615.562.237	-	-
Loans(Net)	1.710.492.362	1.707.914.667	1.754.912.752	-	189.047
Assets Held For Resale and Related To Discontinued Operations (Net)	619.311	619.311	-	-	-
Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates, Joint ventures (Net)	9.353.496	9.397.450	9.397.450	-	-
Property and Equipment (Net)	11.379.692	30.932.539	30.066.749	-	865.790
Intangible Assets (Net)	3.403.583	3.403.221	333.638	-	3.069.583
Tax Asset	19.143.487	17.415.013	17.415.013	-	-
Other Assets	153.149.027	151.883.571	157.422.589	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2.539.777.372</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>	<b>2.585.729.739</b>	<b>257.715.436</b>	<b>4.124.420</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits	1.567.775.360	1.374.257.403	-	-	1.374.257.403
Borrowings	297.330.401	297.330.401	-	-	297.330.401
Money Markets	2.492.673	196.010.595	187.538.791	-	8.471.804
Marketable Securities Issued (Net)	151.169.718	151.169.718	-	-	151.169.718
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	75.234.394	75.234.394	-	-	75.234.394
Derivative Financial Liabilities	18.966.255	18.966.255	-	9.286.365	18.966.255
Lease Payables (Net)	5.399.786	5.399.786	-	-	5.399.786
Provisions	18.087.389	21.574.366	-	-	21.574.366
Tax Liability	864.469	9.697.039	-	-	9.697.039
Subordinated Loans	61.931.598	61.931.598	-	-	61.931.598
Other Liabilities	161.350.596	149.495.683	-	-	149.495.683
Shareholder's Equity	179.174.733	192.813.546	-	-	192.813.546
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2.539.777.372</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>	<b>187.538.791</b>	<b>9.286.365</b>	<b>2.366.341.993</b>

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### 3.2.2. Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements:

	Current Period				
	Total	Subject to Credit Risk	Subject to the Securitisation	Subject To Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject To Market Risk
1 Assets carrying value amount under scope of regulatory Consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of Section 4)	3.701.608.968	3.580.630.471	-	113.057.946	7.920.551
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory Consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of Section 4)	77.392.512	-	-	67.339.979	10.052.533
<b>3 Total net amount under scope of regulatory consolidation</b>	<b>3.624.216.456</b>	<b>3.580.630.471</b>	-	<b>45.717.967</b>	<b>(2.131.982)</b>
<b>4 Off-Balance Sheet Amounts</b>	<b>3.576.546.563</b>	<b>1.732.392.216</b>	-	-	-
5 Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6 Differences due to different netting rules (other than those already included in row 2)	-	-	-	-	-
7 Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8 Differences resulted from the BRSA's applications	-	(443.500.986)	-	(9.012.484)	42.626.653
9 Differences due to risk reduction	-	(567.674)	-	-	-
<b>Risk Amounts</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.868.954.027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36.705.483</b>	<b>40.494.671</b>

	Prior Period				
	Total	Subject to Credit Risk	Subject to the Securitisation	Subject To Counterparty Credit Risk	Subject To Market Risk
1 Assets carrying value amount under scope of regulatory Consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of Section 4)	2.850.018.186	2.585.729.739	-	257.715.436	6.573.011
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory Consolidation (As note 3.2.1 of Section 4)	196.825.156	-	-	187.538.791	9.286.365
<b>3 Total net amount under scope of regulatory consolidation</b>	<b>2.653.193.030</b>	<b>2.585.729.739</b>	-	<b>70.176.645</b>	<b>(2.713.354)</b>
<b>4 Off-Balance Sheet Amounts</b>	<b>2.063.010.216</b>	<b>1.072.184.984</b>	-	-	-
5 Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6 Differences due to different netting rules (other than those already included in row 2)	-	-	-	-	-
7 Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8 Differences resulted from the BRSA's applications	-	(284.023.961)	-	(8.403.311)	21.347.852
9 Differences due to risk reduction	-	(2.349.977)	-	-	-
<b>Risk Amounts</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.371.540.785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.773.334</b>	<b>18.634.498</b>

### 3.2.3 Disclosures regarding differences between exposures valued in accordance with TAS and risk exposures:

Main difference between amounts reported in financial statements and valued in accordance with TAS and amounts valued in accordance with TAS in scope of TAS in the framework of legal consolidation is that non-financial subsidiaries are not included in consolidation in scope of legal consolidation.

Group's financial instruments subject to fair value measurement are valued using Mark-to-Market or Mark-to-Model approach based on their product types. Implementation of valuation methodologies is carried out in accordance with the "Fair Value Measurement" policies in line with the prudent valuation principles set out in the annex of the Directive on Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy. The Group uses market prices for bonds and futures contracts traded in organized markets, while it often uses platforms generating Mark-to-Model value for derivative transactions traded in OTC markets. Mark-to-Market or Mark-to-Model valuations are made on a daily basis so that changes in the market can be reflected in the Group's financials with the same frequency.

The Independent Price Control process (IPV) is designed to draw the errors or deviations that may occur in the valuations to the minimum level, to calculate the correct profit / loss and risk, through verification, comparison and approval of market prices and model inputs regularly with independent and different sources. The purpose of the IPV is to ensure that the data used for bank valuations are generated on a daily basis from a highly representative, adequately liquid and accurate instruments. All these processes have a clear, integrated and complementary approach that is in line with the objectives of the Bank.

The fair value of an instrument is recognized through the utilization of quotations for securities and derivatives in active markets. In instances where quotations are not available, the price is determined by using generally accepted pricing models for market operations.

Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) are also made by taking into account the possible changes in the credit value of the counterparties of the transactions made within the scope of counterparty credit risk (CCR). Credit valuation adjustments represent the current market value of the Parent Bank's credit risk arising from the failure to fulfil any of the obligations specified in the contract with the counterparty. Changes in the credit risk of all counterparties arising from derivative transactions due to market conditions are also included in regulatory capital adequacy calculations.

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### 3.3. Explanations on credit risk

#### 3.3.1. General information regarding credit risk

##### 3.3.1.1. General qualitative information regarding credit risk

Credit Policy is prepared to be well-structured in line with the BRSA loan management guidebook.

Credit Policy is revised at least once a year, approved by Board of Directors, announced within the bank and implemented in accordance with the appropriate procedures in banks. During the review of credit policies, economic conjuncture, the bank's capital adequacy ratio and amendments in related regulation are taken into consideration. Key elements such as target markets, portfolio structure and concentration, large exposures, credit limit applications, approval authorities are determined in the credit policies. In the policies, key messages are provided based on principles of prudence, continuity about the customers' worthiness, specific sectors, segments and products for growth in accordance with the defined credit strategies.

Credit Risk Management Section is established to manage the credit risk of the Bank by determining, measuring, monitoring, evaluating and reporting the risks. In order to improve the asset quality of the Bank, the main roles and responsibilities of the section are composed of performing periodical analyses on credit portfolio trend, calculating credit risk cost based on segments and executing compliance activities between risk management practices with Basel requirements.

Credit Risk Management consists of two sub-units: Credit Risk Strategies and Operational Risk Management and Credit Risk Planning, Modeling and Reporting Management.

Credit Risk Strategies and Operational Risk Management is responsible for developing underwriting, monitoring, collection and workout strategies and following the actions taken in accordance with the Bank's risk appetite in terms of credit risk. The unit takes an active role in the development of these strategies by conducting risk analysis, determining the rules to be used in decision trees, putting them into practice through decision support systems, and running the flow smoothly. The unit is also responsible for definition of the operational and reputational risk policies, implementation of measurement, monitoring and reporting systems, identification of the key risk indicators, and performance of scenario analyses. The unit carries out the activities regarding Basel compliance, operational risk models setting and development, operational risk weighted asset calculation and risk based insurance activities.

The unit is responsible for the studies on Information Systems risk inventory, coordination of the Support Services Risk Management Program and setting up the relevant monitoring systems and management, as well as development of the Business Continuity Management Policy and Plans and continuous updating of these policy and plans. The unit also ensures the actions taken under business continuity and the coordination and control of Business Continuity Management projects and budget.

Credit Risk Planning, Modeling and Reporting Management is responsible for preparation of credit risk budgeting and credit risk reporting activities of the Bank, calculation of loan loss provisions; identification of the Credit Policy according to risk appetite of the Bank, implementation of the policy throughout the Banks and its subsidiaries, support to all units in the Bank for the related topics. The units establishes a common risk culture on group basis and performs process analyses of credit and risk management functions in subsidiaries to ensure standard risk management practices and establishes action plans for the standardization of all gaps within the group. The unit prepares reports for assessment of credit risk and for the preparation of various and comprehensive concentrations and forecasts on asset quality trends for the Bank, performs necessary calculations to measure the risk profile of the bank and ensures that the country risk is identified.

The unit is also responsible for taking part in the model development processes of PD, EAD, LGD models which are in the scope of IRB communique (issued by BRSA – using internal rating based approach for credit risk calculations) and giving opinions as the ultimate authority, supervising the rating systems, monitoring the performance, analysing the results regularly, ensuring the proper functioning of the rating systems, leading the studies for the areas that need improvement and the deficiencies identified, informing the BRSA about the changes made in the rating systems and the relevant units within the Bank, evaluating model use test, ensuring dissemination of the models in the bank internal processes within the scope requested by the BRSA and monitoring the projects carried out in the Bank within the scope of Basel for commercial customers.

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This business unit is also responsible for taking part in the development processes of operational models used in underwriting, monitoring, collection, etc. processes and monitoring their performance.

ISEDES report is prepared in accordance with the related guide of BRSA and submitted to the approval of the Board of Directors. The report mainly includes the Bank's approach for the review of risks and capital in order to preserve capital adequacy of the Bank with respect to its current and future activities and information on management structure and applied approaches.

Regular supervision and controls are performed to ensure that credit process is carried out in compliance with the Bank credit policies and procedures, loans are extended in accordance with principles and procedures determined by the Board of Directors and loans are reported properly with the information of maturity, quantity and qualification to top management.

Activities carried out by units within scope of internal systems are employed as a tool to define weak points regarding the credit risk management process, policy and procedures and to determine the transactions that are not compliant with limits, policy and procedures.

Issues that are observed during the examinations is being regularly reported to top management and Audit Committee considering importance level.

Summary of the activities of units within the scope of internal systems are effectively utilized by the management and actions are taken in order to prevent repetition of weaknesses and conflicts regarding credit management.

#### 3.3.1.2. Credit quality of assets

	Gross carrying values of as per TAS		Allowances/ impairment	Net values
	Current Period	Defaulted exposures		
1 Loans	71.326.935	1.922.365.933	71.161.052	1.922.531.816
2 Debt Securities	-	618.881.664	155.290	618.726.374
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	8.199.473	3.579.390.578	2.427.980	3.585.162.071
<b>4 Total</b>	<b>79.526.408</b>	<b>6.120.638.175</b>	<b>73.744.322</b>	<b>6.126.420.261</b>

	Gross carrying values of as per TAS		Allowances/ impairment	Net values
	Prior Period	Defaulted exposures		
1 Loans	40.998.850	1.327.868.458	48.721.495	1.320.145.813
2 Debt Securities	-	524.325.382	200.175	524.125.207
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	6.487.637	2.046.057.428	1.552.700	2.050.992.365
<b>4 Total</b>	<b>47.486.487</b>	<b>3.898.251.268</b>	<b>50.474.370</b>	<b>3.895.263.385</b>

#### 3.3.1.3. Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>1 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period</b>	<b>47.486.487</b>	<b>30.616.164</b>
2 Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	66.766.711	40.308.186
3 Returned to non-defaulted status (-)	1.115.273	5.929.621
4 Amounts written off (-)	8.813.453	5.684.099
5 Other changes	(24.798.064)	(11.824.143)
<b>6 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)</b>	<b>79.526.408</b>	<b>47.486.487</b>

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#### 3.3.1.4. Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

According to the BRSA Regulation "Regulation on the procedures and principles for the determination of qualification of loans and other receivables by Banks and provision to be set aside" in the cases:

- For which recovery of principal or interest or both delays for more than ninety days from their terms or due dates or;
- Which have limited means for total recovery because debtors' equity or guarantees extended by them are found inadequate to cover payment of debts on respective terms and are likely to lead to losses in case any such problems observed are not solved or;
- For which debtors have suffered deterioration in their creditworthiness and credits have suffered weakness consequently or;
- For which it is believed that recovery by banks of principal or interest or both would delay for more than ninety days from their terms or due dates due to reasons such as problems encountered by debtors over operating capital financing or additional liquidity creation,

Loans and receivables are classified as non performing loans and are transferred to non performing loan accounts. Within the scope of the same regulation, these loans are set aside for the expected credit loss according to the internal models developed by the Bank.

In accordance with the regulation; in the event that failure to meet payment obligations towards banks stems from temporary liquidity difficulties related to the loans and other receivables as part of the principles of classification, loans and other receivables including any overdue interest may be restructured or subject to a new redemption plan for the purpose of providing debtors with liquidity capability and ensuring recovery of receivables by Bank.

#### 3.3.1.4.1. Exposures provisioned against by major regions <sup>(1)</sup>:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic	2.579.363.303	1.783.314.570
USA, Canada	2.070.691	2.398.517
European Union (EU) Countries	66.676.298	52.387.069
OECD Countries	9.764.596	7.864.937
Off-Shore Banking Regions	900	1.098
Other Countries	36.917.614	22.281.531
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.694.793.402</b>	<b>1.868.247.722</b>

(1) Breakdown of cash, non-cash and non-performing loans with respect to geographical regions are provided.

#### 3.3.1.4.2. Exposures provisioned against by major sectors <sup>(1)</sup>:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>47.246.476</b>	<b>34.592.846</b>
Farming and raising livestock	35.674.509	26.485.917
Forestry	5.506.905	4.457.046
Fishing	6.065.062	3.649.883
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1.024.943.607</b>	<b>708.143.009</b>
Mining and Quarrying	19.686.735	14.527.003
Production	842.776.481	568.431.672
Electricity, Gas, Water	162.480.391	125.184.334
<b>Construction</b>	<b>260.577.251</b>	<b>187.508.698</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>629.340.792</b>	<b>406.562.941</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	166.089.904	97.580.968
Hotel, food and beverage services	63.938.961	39.850.335
Transportation and telecommunication	73.177.392	59.362.244
Financial institutions	163.309.190	87.158.230
Real estate and leasing services	47.090.142	29.162.357
Education services	2.889.369	1.669.440
Health and social services	112.845.834	91.779.367
<b>Other</b>	<b>732.685.276</b>	<b>531.440.228</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.694.793.402</b>	<b>1.868.247.722</b>

(1) Breakdown of cash loans, non cash loans and non performing loans by sector is as in the above table.

#### 3.3.1.4.3. Receivables according to remaining maturities:

Receivables according to remaining maturities are explained note 7 of section 4.

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##### 3.3.1.4.4. Exposures provisioned against by major sectors:

Information on the amount of receivables and provisions provided for on the sector basis are disclosed in note 2 of Section 4.

##### 3.3.1.4.5. Exposures provisioned against by major regions:

The distribution of the specific provisions is predominantly domestic and a provision amounting to TL 69.034.690 (December 31, 2024- TL 39.354.132) has been set aside for the risk at an amount of TL 41.685.325 (December 31, 2024- TL 26.010.862).

##### 3.3.1.4.6. Aging analysis for overdue receivables <sup>(1)</sup>:

Overdue days	Current Period	Prior Period
1-30 days	20.269.556	13.248.249
31-60 days	13.924.040	10.301.814
61-90 days	11.210.753	6.379.622
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.404.349</b>	<b>29.929.685</b>

(1) Overdue receivables under close monitoring represent overdue of cash loans.

Loans under close monitoring amounting to TL 172.464.012 (December 31, 2024- TL 118.607.586) are not overdue.

##### 3.3.1.4.7. Breakdown of restructured receivables based on whether or not provisions are allocated:

Provisions are recognized for all non-performing loans in accordance with Provisioning Regulation.

Credit Class	Current Period	Prior Period
Loans restructured from loans and other receivables under close monitoring	132.554.240	93.451.947
Loans restructured from loans under legal follow-up	12.617.618	9.823.075
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.171.858</b>	<b>103.275.022</b>

##### 3.3.1.4.8. Informations related to expected credit losses for loans:

Current Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Beginning of the period</b>	<b>5.202.805</b>	<b>16.741.860</b>	<b>26.776.830</b>	<b>48.721.495</b>
Additions	10.371.399	17.825.192	29.622.233	57.818.824
Disposals (-)	10.617.536	9.362.805	12.147.339	32.127.680
NPL sales (-)	-	-	6.924.393	6.924.393
Write offs (-)	-	-	314.654	314.654
Transfer to stage 1	5.030.874	(4.876.967)	(153.907)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(2.379.945)	3.077.072	(697.127)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(313.920)	(5.751.453)	6.065.373	-
Exchange differences	669.397	3.122.949	195.114	3.987.460
<b>End of the period</b>	<b>7.963.074</b>	<b>20.775.848</b>	<b>42.422.130</b>	<b>71.161.052</b>

Prior Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Beginning of the period</b>	<b>6.038.668</b>	<b>15.558.739</b>	<b>19.716.840</b>	<b>41.314.247</b>
Additions	2.996.289	14.822.412	22.849.576	40.668.277
Disposals (-)	7.566.765	9.872.350	12.482.034	29.921.149
NPL sales (-)	-	-	5.667.321	5.667.321
Write offs (-)	-	-	16.778	16.778
Transfer to stage 1	3.510.629	(3.508.361)	(2.268)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(132.242)	497.727	(365.485)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(1.602)	(2.665.002)	2.666.604	-
Exchange differences	357.828	1.908.695	77.696	2.344.219
<b>End of the period</b>	<b>5.202.805</b>	<b>16.741.860</b>	<b>26.776.830</b>	<b>48.721.495</b>

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##### 3.3.2. Credit risk mitigation

##### 3.3.2.1. Qualitative disclosure on credit risk mitigation techniques

The Parent Bank employs on-balance sheet netting and/or general netting agreements for specific capital market transactions for credit risk mitigation, with the condition of meeting the requirements of having implemented corresponding system supported methods and processes and clear documentation of the required documents.

The Parent Bank may use assets and liabilities as an on balance sheet netting instrument considering them as cash collateral.

The capital requirements may be determined on the base of net exposure of assets and liabilities, if the following conditions are met:

- The agreement should provide the Bank the authorization to monitor the receivable of the payee over a single value after netting all payables and receivables even though there is no such indicator for the counterparty showing bankruptcy or financial difficulty in accordance with the regulations of governments.
- The Bank is provided the authority of netting and monitoring the risk over a single value even the counterparty is not in bankruptcy case of a bankruptcy of one counterparty, the other counterparty should have the authority to terminate all contracts under the agreement
- The agreement should provide the facility to monitor the receivable of the payee over a single value after netting all payables and receivables in case of the termination of all contracts

In the policies and procedures regarding the assessment and management of the collaterals as part of collateralized lending, credit risk mitigation techniques aims at:

- Determination of general and specific requirements for the improvement and optimization of collateral systems, processes, strategies and procedures;
- Valuation of collateral taking into consideration the local regulations and procedures;
- Provision of the soundness, legal enforceability and maintenance of ratable collateral based on a legal framework;
- Determination of the level of the collateral haircut taking the local conditions and the process of risk management into consideration;
- Regular monitoring of the collateral value;
- Differentiation between counterparty (economic) and country (political) risk aspects,
- Mitigation of concentration risks, correlation risks and residual risks through recognition of collateral;
- Improvement in the quality of strategic business and overall Bank management
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities
- Determination of acceptable collaterals and collateral related conditions (list of collateral) / (non-parametric condition list)

In the calculations regarding credit risk mitigation, the Bank performs risk mitigation within the regulations set out in the Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques Notification dated September 6, 2014 and numbered 29111 and uses a comprehensive financial guarantee method for its financial collaterals. With the comprehensive financial collateral method, the relevant volatility adjustments specified in the regulation made on the value of the financial collaterals that are used in calculating the capital requirements.

The credit policies establish an operational connection between Bank's activities and its risk capacity and covers the main business areas in accordance with target portfolio structure, risk targets regarding expected and unexpected loss in line with risk capacity and limits relating to risk concentration. Limits are ensured to be compliant with restrictions determined by related regulation and regulatory authorities. Bank uses an integrated approach in concentration risk management, in which all risk concentrations are identified, monitored and evaluated. Therefore, besides the loans to individuals and companies, also the concentrations of market, sector, country and segment are being taken into consideration. Bank pays utmost attention to any concentration of the credit and market risks on a specific counterparty or risk classification in accordance with policies and internal procedures.

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#### 3.3.2.2. Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

Current Period	Exposures		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
	unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral					
Loans	1.813.088.201	109.443.615	91.880.365	1.763.979	1.503.227	-	-
Debt securities	618.726.374	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.431.814.575</b>	<b>109.443.615</b>	<b>91.880.365</b>	<b>1.763.979</b>	<b>1.503.227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Of which defaulted	26.620.381	2.284.424	1.334.419	577.203	263.356	-	-

Prior Period	Exposures		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
	unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral					
Loans	1.220.533.394	99.612.419	79.079.909	1.507.124	1.255.959	-	-
Debt securities	524.125.207	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.744.658.601</b>	<b>99.612.419</b>	<b>79.079.909</b>	<b>1.507.124</b>	<b>1.255.959</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Of which defaulted	13.125.457	1.096.563	627.614	546.177	221.265	-	-

#### 3.3.3. Credit risk under standardised approach

##### 3.3.3.1. Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

An international rating firm, Fitch Ratings' external risk ratings are used to determine the risk weights of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks". The international risk ratings are used for all the exposures to central governments/central banks, for Financial Institutions, Corporations, Regional Governments, Administrative Bodies and for Multinational Development Banks asset classes of which the counterparty resides in foreign countries. For receivables denominated in Turkish Lira, national scale credit ratings assigned by JCR Eurasia Rating (JCR-ER) may also be utilized.

Exposures to central governments and central banks which are not rated by Fitch Ratings are included in the calculation of capital adequacy as unrated. Receivables from residents in Türkiye are classified as unrated.

Fitch Ratings' risk ratings as per the credit quality grades and the risk weights according to exposure categories are presented below:

Credit Quality Grade	Fitch Ratings	Claims on banks and intermediary institutions				
		Claims on sovereigns and Central Banks	Claims on administrative bodies and other non-commercial undertakings	Contractual maturity of claims under 3 months	Contractual maturity of claims over 3 months	Claims on corporates
1	AAA AA+ AA AA-	0%	20%	20%	20%	20%
2	A+ A A-	20%	50%	20%	50%	50%
3	BBB+ BBB BBB-	50%	100%	20%	50%	100%
4	BB+ BB BB-	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%
5	B+ B B-	100%	100%	50%	100%	150%
6	CCC+ CCC CCC- CC C D	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%

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#### 3.3.3.2. Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

Current Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
<b>Asset classes</b>						
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks	937.639.550	509	939.406.133	3.036	570.064	0,06%
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	4.617.868	995	4.617.861	497	2.309.179	50,00%
3 Exposures to public sector entities	4.294.495	1.025.688	4.294.470	300.045	4.594.515	100,00%
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks	2.189.489	707.400	2.189.489	605.349	-	-
5 Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	218.473.998	327.792.319	218.471.723	16.278.227	73.663.449	31,38%
6 Exposures to institutions	180.095.242	123.543.242	179.469.455	38.373.649	173.005.212	79,42%
7 Exposures to corporates	25.175.124	5.823.864	24.047.846	242.610	18.217.842	75,00%
8 Retail exposures	939.982	610	939.982	305	340.985	36,26%
9 Exposures secured by residential property	325.089	915.749	325.089	537.874	568.498	65,88%
10 Exposures secured by commercial real estate	640.400	-	513.789	-	376.365	73,25%
11 Past-due loans	1.480.169	1.707.122	1.332.517	101.167	2.147.577	149,79%
12 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	1.246.948	-	1.246.948	-	864.981	69,37%
13 Investments in equities	11.599.346	-	11.599.346	-	26.585.661	229,20%
14 Other assets	48.861.100	-	48.861.100	-	8.286.574	16,96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.437.578.800</b>	<b>461.517.498</b>	<b>1.437.315.748</b>	<b>56.442.759</b>	<b>311.530.902</b>	<b>20,86%</b>

Prior Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
<b>Asset classes</b>						
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks	796.301.041	389.702	797.778.265	164.505	488.133	0,06%
2 Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	2.944.892	27.855	2.939.316	12.997	1.476.157	50,00%
3 Exposures to public sector entities	2.850.915	790.175	2.850.899	171.049	3.021.948	100,00%
4 Exposures to multilateral development banks	1.284.245	304.168	1.284.245	153.310	-	-
5 Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	144.715.077	70.412.322	144.665.091	13.523.423	54.774.775	34,63%
6 Exposures to institutions	109.818.911	79.224.688	106.896.663	26.677.130	118.448.658	88,68%
7 Exposures to corporates	12.935.473	3.679.910	12.483.774	165.202	9.486.732	75,00%
8 Retail exposures	117.468	15.984	117.468	7.992	44.522	35,49%
9 Exposures secured by residential property	158.915	848.714	158.915	449.357	367.838	60,47%
10 Exposures secured by commercial real estate	483.497	-	342.075	-	226.448	66,20%
11 Past-due loans	561.109	1.505.472	481.073	109.536	885.914	150,00%
12 Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	307.745	-	307.745	-	306.034	99,44%
13 Investments in equities	9.165.600	-	9.165.600	-	20.102.560	219,33%
14 Other assets	26.339.291	-	26.339.291	-	4.359.905	16,55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.107.984.179</b>	<b>157.198.990</b>	<b>1.105.810.420</b>	<b>41.434.501</b>	<b>213.989.624</b>	<b>18,65%</b>

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##### 3.3.3.3. Standard Approach: Receivables by risk classes and risk weights

Current Period		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	1250%	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)
<b>Asset classes/ Risk weight</b>													
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	937,974,761	-	490,467	-	943,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	939,409,169
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	4,618,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,618,358
3	Exposures to public sector entities	2,794,838	-	-	-	-	-	4,594,515	-	-	-	-	4,594,515
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	150,249,133	-	81,774,390	-	2,726,427	-	-	-	-	2,794,838
5	Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	21,777,286	-	54,832,127	-	141,233,691	-	-	-	-	234,749,950
6	Exposures to institutions	-	-	-	-	-	24,290,456	-	-	-	-	-	217,843,104
7	Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	910,375	-	29,712	-	-	-	-	-	24,290,456
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940,287
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	588,930	-	274,033	-	-	-	-	862,963
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	274,848	-	238,941	-	-	-	-	513,789
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	2,199	-	1,500	1,429,985	-	-	-	1,433,684
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	144,071	283,135	-	22,777	-	796,965	-	-	-	-	1,246,948
13	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,608,469	-	-	-	-	11,590,346
14	Other assets	40,574,526	-	-	-	-	-	8,286,574	-	-	-	-	48,861,100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>981,488,196</b>	<b>172,800,021</b>	<b>910,575</b>	<b>143,057,570</b>	<b>2,432,016</b>	<b>159,761,115</b>	<b>1,429,985</b>	<b>9,990,877</b>	<b>1,493,758,507</b>	<b>9,990,877</b>	<b>1,493,758,507</b>	

Prior Period		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	200%	250%	1250%	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)
<b>Asset classes/ Risk weight</b>													
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	796,966,504	-	-	-	976,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	797,942,770
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	2,952,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,952,313
3	Exposures to public sector entities	1,437,555	-	-	-	-	-	3,021,948	-	-	-	-	3,021,948
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	85,443,517	-	70,117,850	-	2,627,147	-	-	-	-	1,437,555
5	Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	267,940	-	29,821,566	-	103,484,287	-	-	-	-	158,188,514
6	Exposures to institutions	-	-	-	-	-	12,648,976	-	-	-	-	-	133,573,793
7	Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	123,932	-	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	12,648,976
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,460
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	480,868	-	127,404	-	-	-	-	608,272
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	231,254	-	110,821	-	-	-	-	342,075
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	510	-	305,731	590,609	-	-	-	590,609
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	1,264	240	-	-	-	-	1,874,293	-	-	-	-	307,745
13	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,359,905	-	-	-	-	9,165,600
14	Other assets	21,979,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,339,291
	<b>Total</b>	<b>820,384,709</b>	<b>85,711,697</b>	<b>123,932</b>	<b>104,580,627</b>	<b>12,650,504</b>	<b>115,911,536</b>	<b>590,609</b>	<b>7,291,307</b>	<b>1,147,244,921</b>	<b>7,291,307</b>	<b>1,147,244,921</b>	

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##### 3.3.3.4. Explanations on the use of IRB Models

In the development of internal models;

- As the owners of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) models used in capital adequacy calculations, credit risk control and modeling units (individual and commercial) are responsible for the development and implementation processes of the models, also the regular monitoring and updating of the models,
- In case of need, advanced analytics unit is responsible for the development of the PD, LGD, EAD models,
- Validation unit is responsible for performing the initial and periodic validation of the models and providing the regular validation report.

When the development of the models is completed and following the approval of the validation unit, they are submitted to the approval of the credit committee and the Board of Directors. The models can be got into use after the necessary approvals are obtained from the relevant committees.

Performance monitoring of the model, which has been developed and put into use, is carried out by the credit risk control and modeling units and the validation unit. Performance monitoring of the models is carried out through the credit risk control unit report prepared quarterly by the credit risk control and modeling teams and annual periodic validation studies. In addition, every month before the models are run, certification checks are carried out and the accuracy of the data used in the model is confirmed.

Re-development, re-train or re-calibration of the models can be done according to the performance monitoring results of the models in use.

In accordance with the IRB communiqué (issued by BRSA – using internal rating based approach for credit risk calculations) as published in the Official Gazette dated October 23, 2015 numbered 29511, all IRB models and validation processes are audited annually by the Internal Audit Department. The scope of audits consists of three main areas: governance and validation, rating systems and quantification of risks and usage testing. Audit processes include reviewing IRB models for compliance with all minimum requirements, as well as validation of models. In this framework, initial, periodic, data and process validation activities are examined and validation findings are also taken into account within the scope of relevant model audits.

Reports on credit risk models are prepared in order to explain the structure, process and performance of the rating system, the areas that need improvement, the activities to complete the identified deficiencies, and to monitor the credit risk. Commercial credit risk control and modeling and retail credit risk control and modeling units are responsible for reporting. The related report includes the risk profile according to grades, migrations between grades, comparison of the estimations of risk parameters and observed values, and analysis of the effectiveness of the override process. If there is a rating override for project finance loans in the relevant reporting period, the reasons for the change are also included.

For the capital calculation, BRSA allowed the use of PD and EAD models in the corporate receivables class, the PD, LGD and EAD models in the retail receivables class, and the use of the slotting method in project finance loans.

84% of the Group's total risk weighted assets is calculated with IRB approach. 6% of the total risk weighted assets is held in portfolios that do not have an IRB approach permission such as receivables from central governments or financial institutions. 7% of the total risk weighted assets related to subsidiaries is outside the scope of the IRB models. The corporate and commercial portfolio is under the foundation IRB approach, 72% of which is calculated with the IRB approach. The retail portfolio is under the advanced IRB approach and 98% of it is calculated with the IRB approach. The classification approach is used for all project financing risks.

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There are application and behavior PD Models for both corporate and retail receivables classes. Application models are the models that work at the moment in the Bank's proactive channel when a customer applies for a loan to the Bank. Behavioral models are run at the end of each month for customers with limits or risks in the bank (it is required to be older than six months in the retail portfolio).

- Individual portfolio PD application models consist of five models that work separately for each product in case the customer makes an application and in the Bank's proactive channel, while Behavior PD model is a model that consists of nine different segments.
- Individual portfolio EAD models consist of five different models that vary according to the limit usage rate and risk amount for the customer's credit card and overdraft products, while LGD models consist of five models with eleven different segments in terms of risk amount breakdown by product.
- SME portfolio PD application and behavior models consists of four different segments, which vary according to the customer's information such as turnover, customer type, sector information and risk center limit. The customer can only proceed from one of these segments.
- The same model is used for application and behavior in the corporate/commercial portfolio PD calculation. The model consists of four different segments that vary according to the customer's balance sheet type, turnover and risk center limit. The customer can only proceed from one of these segments.
- Corporate/commercial/SME portfolio EAD model consists of twelve different segments that vary according to the portfolio, limit, risk, limit usage rate and limit gap information for the customer's commercial overdraft, commercial credit card, non-cash (check, letter of guarantee, letter of credit) products. Five of the twelve segments are for the corporate/commercial portfolio and seven are for the SME portfolio. LGD Model consists of seven different segments that vary according to turnover, risk amount and collateral information at the customer level.

Bank's PD models are developed using logistic regression. At least five years of data are used while developing the model in accordance with the articles specified in the communiqué. For the initial validation activities, out-of-sample (OOS) and out-of-time (OOT) data is separated. As stated in the Communiqué, the PD of the best grade can be at least 0,03%.

Due to the use of minimum five-year data during model development and the higher default rates during the model development period compared to the current period, the calculated PD value especially for the individual portfolio differs relatively from the observed DR.

The PD model is used in underwriting strategies, provision calculations and economic capital calculations as well as capital calculations.

Specialized loans can be defined as portfolios with low default rates. PD calculation is not made for specialized loans, the classification method is used.

While developing the LGD model, the gross LGD approach was used. At least 5-7 years of data are used while developing the model in accordance with the articles specified in the communiqué. For the initial validation activities, out-of-sample (OOS) and out-of-time (OOT) data is separated. As stated in the communiqué, it has been ensured that the LGD value of mortgage loans is at least 10%. The downturn period effect for the individual portfolio is added as a conservatism margin:

- A random sample is selected one thousand times, with the LGD values calculated for the performing and default groups equal to the number of observations for each product.
- In each sample, the average of LGD values for the performing and default groups is calculated.
- LGD averages calculated in the previous step were ordered for all segments and groups, and the 75th percentile was determined as LGD with a conservatism margin added.
- In order to reflect the effect of the downturn period, the 90th percentile was chosen after the LGD averages were ranked for all segments and groups.

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For Commercial LGD model, the total collection amount in the first year when the customers entered the liquidation process was calculated and this amount was deducted from the default amount of the following year. Thus, the default amounts remaining in the following years spent by the customer in the liquidation process are reflected. The annual collection has been made taking into account these default amounts. Thus, the year in which the collection rate was bad in the economic cycle was taken into account. The through-the-cycle (TtC) LGD of the annual calculated LGD values was found. The year with the largest percentage difference of the annual LGD values from the calculated TtC LGD was determined as the downturn year, and the related percentage difference was determined as the downturn period coefficient.

The saturation point values used for the time between the default event and the closing of the receivable are as follows.

Product / Portfolio	Saturation Point
Consumer loan	74
Auto loan	30
Overdraft	42
Mortgage	33
Credit card	50
Commercial portfolio	73
SME portfolio	68
Corporate portfolio	50

EAD model begins by associating defaulted loans with the 12-month risk and limit information before the default date. A random observation month is selected from the 12-month period from the date of default by the customer, and the EAD parameters are calculated accordingly. In product segmentation, arithmetic mean EAD ratios were calculated by considering business requirements and statistical significance. The last step is to add a conservatism margin as required in the Basel and IDD communiqué to create the final model.

As a result of the analysis made for individual credit cards and overdraft products, it was decided to use the 60th and 70th percentiles for the conservatism margin and downturn period effect ratios, respectively, in risk conversion factor (RCF), limit conversion factor (LCF) and Non-limit conversion factor (NLCF).

For business card and commercial overdraft products, five quantile is added over the model output for the conservatism margin and the model output for the downturn period effect.

As a result of the analysis made for noncash products, it was decided to use the 70th and 80th percentiles for the conservatism margin and downturn period effect ratios, respectively, in RCF, LCF and NLCF.

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**3.3.3.5. Counterparty Credit Risk Amounts by Portfolio and PD Ranges**

Foundation IRB	PD Range	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Average CCF	Average CCF	Exposures post-CCF and CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density	Expected Loss	Provisions	
Foundation IRB	0-0.15	112.683.269	397.690.672	47,28%	300.720.518	0,07%	29.323	44,16%	54.928.924	1,62	54.928.924	18,27%	95.290	148.702	
	0.15-0.25	19.622.310	34.847.886	43,37%	34.734.504	0,20%	23.963	43,10%	13.539.690	1,78	13.539.690	38,40%	31.958	997.157	
	0.25-0.5	50.449.741	57.887.569	48,75%	78.668.002	0,35%	7.730	43,47%	37.857.485	1,40	37.857.485	48,12%	1.25.394	101.315	
	0.5-0.75	46.792.125	36.533.257	47,73%	64.240.439	0,62%	9.882	44,03%	42.201.496	1,41	42.201.496	65,69%	180.178	183.917	
	0.75-2.5	123.074.537	95.797.085	46,74%	167.850.946	1,50%	15.426	42,10%	150.897.234	1,53	150.897.234	89,90%	1.130.800	1.327.040	
	2.5-10	49.734.723	34.659.435	34,84%	61.810.385	4,97%	11.279	40,67%	78.745.494	1,43	78.745.494	127,40%	1.381.999	657.050	
	10-100	25.667.868	4.242.295	43,74%	27.523.261	24,22%	1.890	42,46%	62.514.605	1,91	62.514.605	227,13%	2.999.580	2.299.092	
	100 (default)	14.970.063	4.630.808	20,61%	15.924.375	100,00%	4.256	43,33%	-	-	2,50	-	-	6.901.170	8.486.286
	Subtotal	442.994.636	666.309.007	46,30%	751.472.430	3,88%	100.438	43,20%	440.484.928	1,58	440.484.928	58,62%	12.846.369	14.200.559	
	Advanced IRB	0-0.15	20.580.432	190.537.364	63,92%	142.379.430	0,10%	1.894.740	56,22%	1.894.740	-	4.961.334	3,48%	77.320	49.497
0.15-0.25		27.208.166	246.531.269	61,92%	179.880.862	0,19%	2.209.294	55,99%	11.043.220	-	11.043.220	6,14%	193.965	108.078	
0.25-0.5		9.141.576	62.327.586	63,74%	48.868.267	0,33%	629.292	56,24%	4.643.069	-	4.643.069	9,50%	90.148	50.015	
0.5-0.75		26.265.167	136.825.948	63,03%	112.902.991	0,64%	1.353.027	56,15%	18.241.230	-	18.241.230	16,21%	407.392	173.067	
0.75-2.5		42.646.062	155.741.598	63,52%	141.569.885	1,44%	2.006.599	56,20%	41.907.129	-	41.907.129	29,60%	1.143.204	526.788	
2.5-10		61.748.660	59.739.668	62,09%	98.842.755	5,10%	3.320.392	55,42%	68.687.526	-	68.687.526	69,49%	2.789.541	1.509.398	
10-100		13.826.057	1.529.577	69,23%	14.884.989	30,69%	451.311	54,72%	25.675.508	-	25.675.508	172,49%	2.506.879	1.026.470	
100 (default)		773.400	1.813	55,12%	774.399	100,00%	24.209	65,00%	83.321	-	83.321	10,76%	497.092	66.329	
Subtotal		202.189.520	853.254.823	63,00%	739.703.578	1,86%	10.709.101	56,02%	175.242.337	-	175.242.337	23,69%	7.705.541	3.509.642	
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures		0-0.15	29.479.007	133.243.279	52,73%	99.736.087	0,09%	203.289	52,56%	12.103.775	-	12.103.775	12,14%	45.505	67.212
	0.15-0.25	17.284.776	47.521.327	53,16%	42.546.588	0,20%	181.171	53,99%	9.718.523	-	9.718.523	23,03%	45.150	68.753	
	0.25-0.5	28.534.758	50.613.055	49,08%	53.375.810	0,35%	145.245	52,29%	17.169.459	-	17.169.459	32,26%	97.448	70.910	
	0.5-0.75	20.851.438	30.273.743	51,63%	36.481.541	0,63%	127.549	53,22%	16.582.365	-	16.582.365	46,05%	120.936	120.637	
	0.75-2.5	69.969.909	58.580.173	49,13%	98.751.688	1,46%	250.259	50,95%	60.511.595	-	60.511.595	61,53%	1.209.381	400.973	
	2.5-10	55.993.031	22.651.011	47,43%	66.737.097	5,10%	194.192	50,22%	52.521.074	-	52.521.074	78,68%	1.700.487	753.292	
	10-100	25.335.612	5.239.414	36,97%	27.272.826	23,89%	61.522	48,80%	30.670.625	-	30.670.625	112,24%	3.193.791	1.042.893	
	100 (default)	12.603.734	1.969.556	23,20%	13.060.651	100,00%	54.002	72,95%	2.245.117	-	2.245.117	16,92%	9.356.001	9.067.677	
	Subtotal	260.052.265	350.091.558	50,82%	437.962.288	5,73%	1.018.536	52,38%	201.522.533	-	201.522.533	46,09%	15.288.699	11.592.347	
	Other Retail Exposures	0-0.15	49.073.475	303.000.857	57,32%	222.747.462	0,10%	435.955	55,44%	31.345.851	-	31.345.851	14,20%	118.122	81.380
0.15-0.25		72.361.476	317.331.463	59,12%	259.958.101	0,19%	578.016	55,96%	59.632.684	-	59.632.684	23,42%	274.528	167.753	
0.25-0.5		25.970.426	74.847.068	59,06%	70.176.232	0,33%	155.952	56,08%	22.817.980	-	22.817.980	33,30%	126.270	70.760	
0.5-0.75		85.426.666	167.042.873	59,19%	184.292.299	0,64%	465.304	56,82%	89.526.328	-	89.526.328	49,50%	657.435	310.776	
0.75-2.5		124.802.622	126.773.284	59,05%	199.659.593	1,50%	574.002	57,69%	139.747.343	-	139.747.343	70,68%	1.706.459	849.041	
2.5-10		111.291.838	33.605.509	59,13%	131.161.340	5,02%	590.951	58,69%	120.221.549	-	120.221.549	91,85%	3.847.168	1.961.796	
10-100		28.268.704	491.634	67,80%	28.602.039	30,94%	180.961	60,22%	46.724.649	-	46.724.649	163,69%	5.275.431	1.939.224	
100 (default)		39.578.598	23.085	53,23%	39.587.886	100,00%	267.809	75,05%	3.410.914	-	3.410.914	8,46%	29.438.549	23.569.548	
Subtotal		536.770.805	1.023.115.773	58,59%	1.136.184.952	5,39%	3.242.586	57,42%	513.427.298	-	513.427.298	45,74%	41.443.962	28.950.578	
Total (All portfolios)			999.012.590	2.226.462.154	59,06%	2.313.850.818	4,28%	13.827.706	55,56%	890.192.168	-	890.192.168	38,47%	64.438.202	44.052.616
	Subtotal	191.709.873	-	-	191.709.873	-	-	-	105.870.920	-	105.870.920	86,49%	-	-	

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Prior Period	PD Range	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Average CCF	Average CCF	Exposures post-CCF and CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density	Expected Loss	Provisions
Foundation IRB	0-0.15	117.107.414	287.309.991	52,81%	268.822.718	0,07%	32.453	43,81%	43.81%	1,61	48.946.465	18,21%	86.799	90.484
	0.15-0.25	23.664.219	38.273.326	49,79%	42.719.601	0,20%	27.338	43,54%	43,54%	1,40	14.932.201	34,95%	39.398	69.345
	0.25-0.5	38.956.705	21.820.484	47,90%	63.530.531	0,36%	9.267	42,78%	42,78%	1,35	29.870.086	47,02%	102.859	218.105
	0.5-0.75	26.193.955	115.915.956	61,61%	97.610.901	0,64%	11.360	43,12%	43,12%	1,39	21.770.669	63,61%	96.003	85.411
	0.75-2.5	101.645.380	70.832.065	47,15%	135.041.387	1,56%	18.835	42,15%	42,15%	1,58	122.771.145	90,91%	949.584	1.149.449
	2.5-10	36.011.999	30.306.606	33,43%	46.144.847	5,03%	11.533	42,02%	42,02%	1,43	60.741.314	131,63%	1.044.152	779.273
	10-100	15.872.947	2.263.979	46,41%	16.923.674	22,74%	1.786	42,89%	42,89%	1,15	37.723.599	222,90%	1.731.591	1.478.565
	100 (default)	9.024.288	4.204.388	23,71%	10.021.104	100,00%	4.523	43,74%	43,74%	2,50	-	-	7.218.386	5.423.050
	Subtotal	364.103.436	513.014.547	49,38%	617.426.915	3,08%	113.310	43,12%	336.755.479	1,54	336.755.479	54,54%	11.268.772	9.293.682
	Advanced IRB	0-0.15	15.147.096	115.076.921	54,88%	84.696.111	0,09%	1.846.005	50,85%	50,85%	-	3.510.553	3,15%	54.701
0.15-0.25		10.228.250	29.912.008	52,36%	25.890.774	0,20%	168.708	50,92%	50,92%	-	5.595.062	21,86%	25.914	28.592
0.25-0.5		16.681.393	34.292.133	48,54%	33.326.112	0,35%	160.665	52,37%	52,37%	-	10.745.935	32,37%	60.854	32.581
0.5-0.75		12.600.099	18.900.278	51,67%	22.369.848	0,63%	121.843	50,89%	50,89%	-	9.676.169	44,00%	70.481	53.846
0.75-2.5		42.637.183	39.507.384	48,44%	61.774.770	1,46%	244.614	50,58%	50,58%	-	37.509.198	61,02%	451.313	183.571
2.5-10		33.384.896	14.058.849	46,38%	39.905.717	5,14%	184.289	49,68%	49,68%	-	31.127.280	77,97%	1.009.932	355.233
10-100		14.571.863	2.905.696	39,05%	15.706.572	22,60%	58.890	48,73%	48,73%	-	17.516.932	111,27%	1.725.548	489.076
100 (default)		4.553.901	862.542	22,80%	4.732.592	100,00%	46.374	72,38%	72,38%	-	835.547	17,13%	3.359.005	3.794.414
Subtotal		149.786.681	212.576.610	50,11%	256.315.074	4,54%	949.628	51,12%	119.391.869	1,54	119.391.869	46,70%	6.727.144	4.968.859
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures		0-0.15	21.543.544	115.076.921	54,88%	84.696.111	0,10%	213.133	49,01%	49,01%	-	10.524.842	12,55%	39.657
	0.15-0.25	33.291.262	109.553.318	56,49%	95.183.018	0,19%	319.867	50,49%	50,49%	-	19.642.220	21,13%	90.428	59.369
	0.25-0.5	11.891.957	26.053.016	56,42%	26.591.473	0,33								

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**3.3.3.6. IRB: The effect of credit derivatives used as CRM technique on RWA**

Current Period	RWA – PRE Credit	Actual RWA
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Foundation IRB	-	-
2 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Advanced IRB	-	-
3 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Foundation IRB	-	-
4 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Advanced IRB	-	-
5 Exposures to corporates -Foundation IRB	442.091.438	442.091.438
6 Exposures to corporates - Advanced IRB	-	-
7 Specialised Lending - Foundation IRB	-	-
8 Specialised Lending - Advanced IRB	110.612.382	110.612.382
9 Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	175.242.337	175.242.337
10 Retail exposures - secured by real estate	8.275.932	8.275.932
11 Retail exposures – SME	200.129.367	200.129.367
12 Retail Exposures - Other	506.547.888	506.547.888
13 Investments in equities - Foundation IRB	-	-
14 Investments in equities - Advanced IRB	-	-
15 Purchased Receivables - Foundation IRB	-	-
16 Purchased Receivables - Advanced IRB	-	-
17 Other Items - Advanced IRB	165.870.920	165.870.920
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.608.770.264</b>	<b>1.608.770.264</b>

Prior Period	RWA – PRE Credit	Actual RWA
1 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Foundation IRB	-	-
2 Exposures to central governments or central banks -Advanced IRB	-	-
3 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Foundation IRB	-	-
4 Exposures to banks and financial institutions - Advanced IRB	-	-
5 Exposures to corporates -Foundation IRB	337.875.902	337.875.902
6 Exposures to corporates - Advanced IRB	-	-
7 Specialised Lending - Foundation IRB	-	-
8 Specialised Lending - Advanced IRB	101.082.350	101.082.350
9 Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving	153.092.754	153.092.754
10 Retail exposures - secured by real estate	3.851.927	3.851.927
11 Retail exposures - SME	118.336.072	118.336.072
12 Retail Exposures - Other	227.406.344	227.406.344
13 Investments in equities - Foundation IRB	-	-
14 Investments in equities - Advanced IRB	-	-
15 Purchased Receivables - Foundation IRB	-	-
16 Purchased Receivables - Advanced IRB	-	-
17 Other Items - Advanced IRB	105.194.125	105.194.125
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.046.839.474</b>	<b>1.046.839.474</b>

**3.3.3.7. RWA Movement Table Under IRB Approach (1)**

	Current Period	Prior Period
1 Prior Period Closing Amount	1.045.288.889	849.958.363
2 Changes in Volume	416.289.591	334.808.972
3 Changes in Asset Quality	93.521.797	(44.867.320)
4 Model Updates	-	-
5 Policy and Regulatory Changes	51.388.696	(94.611.126)
6 Purchasing and Selling	-	-
7 FX Difference	-	-
8 Other	-	-
<b>9 Current Period Closing Amount</b>	<b>1.606.488.973</b>	<b>1.045.288.889</b>

(1) Counterparty credit risk is not included in the table.

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**3.3.3.8. IRB: Back-testing of probability of default in each asset class**

Asset classes	PD Range	Equivalent External Rating	Weighted Average PD	Mean PD By Borrower	Number of Borrowers Prior Period	Number of Borrowers Current Period	Borrowers in default within the year	Borrowers in default for the first time within the year	Average historical annual default rate
Composite exposures - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,06%	0,07%	31.425	28.510	24	7	0,04%
Composite exposures - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,27%	0,24%	37.468	32.322	68	20	0,10%
Composite exposures - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,70%	0,76%	16.309	16.309	124	50	0,32%
Composite exposures - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	1,71%	2,06%	15.135	12.970	280	95	0,98%
Composite exposures - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	5,50%	6,34%	7.855	7.622	450	156	3,34%
Composite exposures - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	23,25%	27,15%	1.371	1.404	299	89	14,61%
Composite exposures - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	43,95%	42,41%	116	111	27	37	14,92%
Composite exposures - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	4.523	4.256	35	20	0,48%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>3,85%</b>	<b>6,14%</b>	<b>113.432</b>	<b>100.582</b>	<b>1.307</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>0,72%</b>
Asset classes	PD Range	Equivalent External Rating	Weighted Average PD	Mean PD By Borrower	Number of Borrowers Prior Period	Number of Borrowers Current Period	Borrowers in default within the year	Borrowers in default for the first time within the year	Average historical annual default rate
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,10%	0,10%	1.846.005	1.894.740	878	27	0,04%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,22%	0,22%	2.838.318	2.838.318	3.430	279	0,08%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,78%	0,78%	2.222.095	2.202.366	11.364	1.363	0,33%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	2,26%	2,34%	2.033.419	2.096.655	31.441	4.601	1,07%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	7,01%	7,29%	1.340.065	1.461.836	75.216	10.940	3,95%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	31,37%	31,37%	399.345	334.324	79.261	899	15,99%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	100,00%	100,00%	34.028	24.209	1	153	57,86%
Retail exposures - Qualifying revolving - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	10.653.635	10.709.101	222.086	18.262	1,87%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1,86%</b>	<b>2,98%</b>	<b>10.653.635</b>	<b>10.709.101</b>	<b>222.086</b>	<b>18.262</b>	<b>1,87%</b>
Asset classes	PD Range	Equivalent External Rating	Weighted Average PD	Mean PD By Borrower	Number of Borrowers Prior Period	Number of Borrowers Current Period	Borrowers in default within the year	Borrowers in default for the first time within the year	Average historical annual default rate
Retail exposures - SME - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,08%	0,09%	154.875	180.089	110	6	0,05%
Retail exposures - SME - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,26%	0,25%	308.927	330.935	665	96	0,13%
Retail exposures - SME - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,74%	0,76%	204.743	214.890	1.466	300	0,43%
Retail exposures - SME - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	1,83%	2,07%	201.022	208.082	3.694	773	1,15%
Retail exposures - SME - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	6,20%	6,47%	161.636	166.749	8.406	1.663	3,51%
Retail exposures - SME - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	20,74%	23,57%	31.168	31.622	5.522	922	13,97%
Retail exposures - SME - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	45,53%	47,19%	11.811	14.225	2.873	434	16,78%
Retail exposures - SME - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	46.250	53.898	69	83	0,15%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>5,73%</b>	<b>8,78%</b>	<b>949.633</b>	<b>1.018.552</b>	<b>22.805</b>	<b>4.277</b>	<b>1,47%</b>
Asset classes	PD Range	Equivalent External Rating	Weighted Average PD	Mean PD By Borrower	Number of Borrowers Prior Period	Number of Borrowers Current Period	Borrowers in default within the year	Borrowers in default for the first time within the year	Average historical annual default rate
Retail Exposures - Other - 1	0% - 0,14%	AAA to A+	0,22%	0,22%	210.803	432.301	117	25	0,03%
Retail Exposures - Other - 2	0,14% - 0,41%	A to A-	0,26%	0,26%	403.720	724.907	530	296	0,10%
Retail Exposures - Other - 3	0,41% - 1,17%	BBB+ to BBB-	0,76%	0,76%	526.046	704.137	2.154	2.628	0,38%
Retail Exposures - Other - 4	1,17% - 3,22%	BB+ to BB-	2,29%	2,29%	486.532	555.163	4.871	6.453	1,14%
Retail Exposures - Other - 5	3,22% - 15,08%	B+ to B-	6,87%	6,96%	373.577	367.132	6.517	9.352	3,37%
Retail Exposures - Other - 6	15,08% - 33,77%	CCC+ to CCC-	31,29%	31,22%	196.201	175.090	17.198	16.016	14,87%
Retail Exposures - Other - 7	33,77% - 99,99%	CC	100,00%	100,00%	236.948	267.660	5.856	1.847	4,37%
Retail Exposures - Other - 8	100%	D	100,00%	100,00%	2.433.827	3.226.390	37.243	36.617	2,55%
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>5,39%</b>	<b>7,52%</b>	<b>2.433.827</b>	<b>3.226.390</b>	<b>37.243</b>	<b>36.617</b>	<b>2,55%</b>
Asset classes	PD Range	Equivalent External Rating	Weighted Average PD	Mean PD By Borrower	Number of Borrowers Prior Period	Number of Borrowers Current Period	Borrowers in default within the year	Borrowers in default for the first time within the year	Average historical annual default rate
Other Items - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>									

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**3.3.3.9. IRB - Specialized lending and equity investments subject to the simple risk weight approach**

Current Period	Specialised Lendings (Besides High-Volatility Commercial Real Estates)										
	Remaining Maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Counterparty credit risk	Risk Weight	Project Finance	Object Finance	Commodities Finance	Income Producing Real Estate	Total	Expected Losses
Strong	<2,5 year	2.010.400	-	29.823	50,00%	2.040.223	-	-	-	2.040.223	-
	≥2,5 year	26.969.822	2.702.707	433.224	70,00%	27.955.314	-	-	-	27.955.314	11.821
Good	<2,5 year	9.783.658	2.553.488	281.327	70,00%	8.180.663	287.220	-	2.283.031	10.750.914	43.004
	≥2,5 year	15.305.415	10.929.214	-	90,00%	17.656.729	362.730	-	4.198.358	22.217.817	177.743
Satisfactory		53.495.601	1.962.038	135.937	115,00%	41.942.807	2.511.805	-	9.600.779	54.055.391	1.513.551
Weak		135.270	-	-	250,00%	135.270	-	-	-	135.270	10.822
Default		1.887.238	2.655	-	-	1.887.781	-	-	-	1.887.781	943.890
<b>Total</b>		<b>109.587.404</b>	<b>18.150.102</b>	<b>880.311</b>		<b>99.798.787</b>	<b>3.161.755</b>		<b>16.082.168</b>	<b>119.042.710</b>	<b>2.800.831</b>

Prior Period	Specialised Lendings (Besides High-Volatility Commercial Real Estates)										
	Remaining Maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Counterparty credit risk	Risk Weight	Project Finance	Object Finance	Commodities Finance	Income Producing Real Estate	Total	Expected Losses
Strong	<2,5 year	16.708.194	-	44.732	50%	44.732	-	-	-	44.732	-
	≥2,5 year	4.584.675	2.089.216	300.343	70%	17.435.444	-	-	-	17.435.444	69.742
Good	<2,5 year	26.694.100	2.128.042	172.246	70%	5.000.665	60.250	-	292.564	5.353.479	21.414
	≥2,5 year	48.781.026	8.697.115	15.574	90%	31.387.927	287.175	-	31.675.102	28.493.574	253.401
Satisfactory		2.597.870	1.743.152	54.432	115%	30.964.047	1.592.242	-	16.661.229	49.217.518	1.378.091
Weak		43.999	-	-	250%	43.999	-	-	-	43.999	1.303.429
Default		99.365.865	14.701.524	587.327	-	86.744.258	1.939.667	-	17.649.209	106.333.134	3.026.077
<b>Total</b>		<b>109.587.404</b>	<b>18.150.102</b>	<b>880.311</b>		<b>99.798.787</b>	<b>3.161.755</b>		<b>16.082.168</b>	<b>119.042.710</b>	<b>2.800.831</b>

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**Explanation on counterparty credit risk**

**3.4.1. Qualitative evaluation for Counterparty Credit Risk**

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is organized under Market Risk Management and is functioning within the scope of "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks". These functions include counterparty credit risk calculations within general risk appetite and control process of risk management policies for CCR.

Credit limits under CCR are defined within the scope of internal model method, specified in "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks - Appendix 2", considering various stress scenarios.

General policies for collaterals and provisions under credit risk management are also valid for CCR. Exposure and collateral values are calculated on a daily basis. In order to mitigate the counterparty credit risk, international framework agreements (ISDA, CSA, GMRA, etc.) are being used through collateral and margin call mechanisms.

In case of a downgrade in credit note, the amount of additional collateral the Bank has to provide is calculated periodically under several stress scenarios.

**3.4.2. Assessment of Counterparty Credit Risk according to the models of measurement**

Current Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE <sup>(1)</sup>	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted
						Amounts
1 Standart Approach-CCR	18.555.449	-	-	1,40	18.555.449	7.240.050
2 Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Simplified Standardised Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	2.898.082	359.902
5 Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>						<b>7.599.952</b>

Prior Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE <sup>(1)</sup>	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted
						Amounts
1 Standart Approach-CCR	12.313.438	-	-	1,40	12.313.438	5.435.000
2 Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Simplified Standardised Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	6.372.190	1.275.024
5 Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>						<b>6.710.024</b>

(1) Effective expected positive exposure

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#### 3.4.3. Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

	Current Period		Prior period	
	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts
Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy	-	-	-	-
1 (i) Value at risk component (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
2 (ii) Stressed Value at Risk (3*multiplier included)	-	-	-	-
3 Total portfolio value with simplified approach CVA capital adequacy	18.555.449	3.524.300	12.313.438	2.504.925
<b>Total amount of CVA capital adequacy</b>	<b>18.555.449</b>	<b>3.524.300</b>	<b>12.313.438</b>	<b>2.504.925</b>

#### 3.4.4. Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Risk Weights/Risk Classes	Current Period										Total credit risk <sup>(1)</sup>	
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%		
1 Central governments and central banks receivables	1.105.325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.105.325
2 Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Administrative and non commercial receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	7.082.731	-	6.770.277	-	-	-	-	13.853.008
6 Corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	43	-	203.932	-	394.224	-	-	598.199
7 Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.703	-	-	-	27.703
8 Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.105.325</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.082.774</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.974.209</b>	<b>27.703</b>	<b>394.224</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.584.235</b>

Risk Weights/Risk Classes	Prior Period										Total credit risk <sup>(1)</sup>	
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%		
1 Central governments and central banks receivables	8.652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.652
2 Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Administrative and non commercial receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
4 Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	-	-	-	-	9.744.258	-	5.476.128	-	-	-	-	15.220.386
6 Corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.559	-	430.463	-	-	507.022
7 Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.007	-	-	-	5.007
8 Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non performing receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 High risk defined receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.744.258</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.552.687</b>	<b>5.007</b>	<b>430.488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.741.092</b>

(1) Includes credit risk amounts of total exposure after applying credit risk mitigations.

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#### 3.4.5. Counterparty Credit Risk Amounts by Portfolio and PD Ranges

Current Period	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Number of Customers	Average PD	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
Foundation IRB	0-0,15	3.788.543	99	0,07%	45,00%	1,01	562.978	14,86%
	0,15-0,25	14.639	5	0,21%	45,00%	1,00	4.744	32,41%
	0,25-0,5	228.452	16	0,37%	45,00%	1,00	106.897	46,79%
	0,5-0,75	196.057	7	0,62%	45,00%	1,65	137.947	70,36%
	0,75-2,5	682.434	15	1,98%	44,92%	1,90	764.562	112,03%
Exposures to corporates	2,5-10	24.241	2	3,39%	45,00%	1,00	29.382	121,21%
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4.934.366</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0,39%</b>	<b>44,99%</b>	<b>1,16</b>	<b>1.606.510</b>	<b>32,56%</b>
Advanced IRB	0-0,15	53.495	14	0,03%	51,72%	-	3.022	5,65%
	0,15-0,25	29	1	0,21%	45,83%	-	6	20,05%
	0,25-0,5	1.095	1	0,33%	50,48%	-	328	29,96%
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>54.619</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0,04%</b>	<b>51,69%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.356</b>	<b>6,14%</b>
Retail-SME Exposures	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Retail Exposures	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total (All portfolios)</b>		<b>54.619</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0,04%</b>	<b>51,69%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.356</b>	<b>6,14%</b>

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Prior Period	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
Foundation IRB	0-0,15	1.232.417	0,05%	86	45,00%	1,23	166.315	13,50%
	0,15-0,25	45.230	0,21%	5	45,00%	1,00	14.658	32,41%
	0,25-0,5	346.291	0,34%	15	45,00%	1,37	166.897	48,20%
	0,5-0,75	189.765	0,62%	3	45,00%	1,98	141.490	74,56%
Exposures to corporates	0,75-2,5	226.381	1,29%	9	45,00%	1,04	196.220	86,68%
	2,5-10	314.391	3,33%	3	45,00%	2,37	434.843	138,31%
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2.354.475</b>	<b>0,70%</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>45,00%</b>	<b>1,44</b>	<b>1.120.423</b>	<b>47,59%</b>
Advanced IRB	PD Range	Exposures post CRM	Average PD	Number of Customers	Average LGD	Average Maturity	Risk Weighted Assets	RWA Density
	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2.536</b>	<b>0,11%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46,26%</b>	-	<b>311</b>	<b>12,26%</b>
Retail-SME Exposures	0,15-0,25	198	0,38%	1	45,83%	-	59	29,89%
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2.734</b>	<b>0,13%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46,23%</b>	-	<b>370</b>	<b>13,54%</b>
Other Retail Exposures	0-0,15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,15-0,25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,25-0,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5-0,75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,75-2,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100 (default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>2.734</b>	<b>0,13%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46,23%</b>	-	<b>370</b>	<b>13,54%</b>
<b>Total (All portfolios)</b>		<b>2.734</b>	<b>0,13%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46,23%</b>	-	<b>370</b>	<b>13,54%</b>

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**3.4.6. Composition of collateral for CCR exposure**

Current Period	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1	Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	61.493.458	-
2	Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	4.481.139	-
3	Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	63.926.825
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	5.968.184
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	<b>65.974.597</b>	<b>69.895.009</b>
Prior Period	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1	Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	171.333.829	-
2	Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	12.175.791	-
3	Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	205.093.339
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	16.468.763
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	<b>183.509.620</b>	<b>221.562.102</b>

**3.4.7. Credit derivatives exposures**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Protection Bought	Protection Sold	Protection Bought	Protection Sold
<b>Nominal</b>				
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Total return swaps	-	62.419.758	-	74.908.138
Credit Options	-	-	-	-
Other Credit Derivatives	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Nominal</b>	-	<b>62.419.758</b>	-	<b>74.908.138</b>
<b>Rediscount Amount</b>	-	<b>236.919</b>	-	<b>(340.032)</b>
Positive rediscount amount (asset)	-	2.222.950	-	2.589.576
Negative rediscount amount (liabilities)	-	(1.986.031)	-	(2.929.608)

**3.4.8. Exposures to central counterparties**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA	Exposure at default (post-CRM)	RWA
<b>I Exposure to Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCPs) (Total)</b>	<b>508.193</b>	<b>1.041.839</b>		
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which				
3 (i) OTC Derivatives	11.887.430	440.903	9.576.160	371.608
4 (ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-	-	-
5 (iii) Securities financing transactions	1.022.322	20.446	31.853.846	637.077
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	2.342.200	46.844	1.657.700	33.154
10 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
<b>II Exposures to non-QCCPs (Total)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
12 Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which				
13 (i) OTC Derivatives	-	-	-	-
14 (ii) Exchange-traded Derivatives	-	-	-	-
15 (iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
16 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
17 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

**3.5. Securitizations**

None.

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### 3.6. Explanations on consolidated market risk

#### 3.6.1. Qualitative disclosure on market risk

Market Risk Management department monitors the interest rate, exchange rate, stock, commodity and credit spread risks arising from the main financial activities of the Group on a daily basis and measures the probability of loss that may arise from the related risks by using internal model. Risks measured are regularly reported to the business units, their compliance with Bank's risk appetite is monitored and impacts on capital requirement are analyzed. By taking into account the distinction between banking and trading portfolios, analyses and measurements enable Market Risk Management to determine specific limits on sub-portfolio / product levels.

Market risks that the Group is exposed to are assessed and managed by a triple structure consisting of Treasury, Financial Planning and Market Risk Management Units. The Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee have primary responsibility for management of such risks. Both Top management and the sub-units are responsible for managing the risks taking into account constraints and targets such as Bank's interest rate sensitivity, liquidity constraints, funding sources, budget targets, medium and long-term capital planning and profitability of the products in operation.

Models, strategies and processes that are accurate and integrated in accordance with risks the Group is or may be exposed to have been established. Automated reporting and validation activities are carried out for effective analysis, monitoring and control mechanisms. Risk management infrastructure integrated with day-to-day activities enabling monitor and measurement independently from executive activities; and supports business and decision-making processes has been established. Policies, processes, targets, roles / responsibilities, and regular trainings are the main elements of the Bank's dissemination of risk culture and awareness. Systems and structures compatible with international best practices and in line with the risk appetite are available for risk management.

The Group implements internal policies and procedures that are reviewed and approved at least once a year by the Board of Directors in order to manage market risks arising from on and off-balance sheet liabilities. Based on the principles mentioned in Regulatory Authority's directives and best practice guidelines, internal policies determine responsibilities and practitioners for identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of the risks in line with the risk appetite and needs of the Group; lay the groundwork for granting limits in the Bank; and guide the actions to be taken in case of risk appetite is exceeded.

Market Risk Management organization consists of 4 sub-units; Market Risk Analysis, Asset-Liability Management and Affiliates Coordination, Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management and Risk Methodologies and Market Data Analysis units.

Market Risk Analysis unit; carry out the activities such as measuring and setting limits for risks arising from financial assets where fair value change is reflected to income statement and financial assets where fair value change is reflected to other comprehensive income statement using advanced internal methods (Value at Risk, Base Point Value Sensitivity etc.), complying policies and procedures with new regulations and best practices, product-based risk analysis, developing risk measurement and valuation techniques and applying stress tests.

Asset Liability Management and Subsidiaries Coordination unit; enables the Bank to measure the liquidity risk, manage the structural interest rate exposure, manage the protection procedures and the protection accounting processes used to reduce the risk of re-pricing. Follows the concentration of the bank's funding side. Also paves the way for implementation of Bank-side risk applications and risk culture in the Bank's subsidiaries, plays an active role in risk appetite determination and coordination processes.

Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management Unit calculates the exposures of over the counter (OTC) derivative transactions via internal model method and manages the inclusion of these exposures into the monitoring and the credit underwriting processes.

The Risk Methodologies and Market Data Analysis unit provides unbiased management of all market data related to treasury products under the risk management framework. The unit is responsible for the verification of fair values, and transfer of related data sources to the banking system.

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### 3.6.2. Market risk under standardised approach

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Risk Weighted Asset	Risk Weighted Asset	Risk Weighted Asset	Risk Weighted Asset
<b>Outright products</b>	<b>31.190.822</b>		<b>17.999.136</b>	
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	11.158.175		5.781.863	
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	79.050		81.900	
3 Foreign exchange risk	14.608.836		10.440.235	
4 Commodity risk	5.344.761		1.695.138	
<b>Options</b>	<b>9.303.849</b>		<b>635.362</b>	
5 Simplified approach	-		-	
6 Delta-plus method	9.303.849		635.362	
7 Scenario approach	-		-	
8 Securitisation	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.494.671</b>		<b>18.634.498</b>	

### 3.7. Explanations on Operational Risk

The Bank calculates the amount subject to operational risk based on "Basic Indicator Method" by using 2024, 2023 and 2022 year-end gross income balances of the Bank, in accordance with Section 3 of the "Regulation Regarding Measurement and Evaluation of Banks' Capital Adequacy Ratio", published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated October 23, 2015, namely "The Calculation of the Amount Subject to Operational Risk". As of December 31, 2025, the total amount subject to operational risk is TL 224.498.290 (December 31, 2024 - TL 169.906.912) and the amount of the related capital requirement is TL 17.959.863 (December 31, 2024 - TL 13.592.553).

Current Period	2 Prior Period Value	1 Prior Period Value	Current Period value	Total / Total number of years for	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	102.553.996	136.862.225	119.781.044	119.732.422	15,00%	17.959.863
<b>Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)</b>						<b>224.498.290</b>

Prior Period	2 Prior Period Value	1 Prior Period Value	Current Period value	Total / Total number of years for	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	32.434.838	102.553.996	136.862.225	90.617.020	15,00%	13.592.553
<b>Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)</b>						<b>169.906.912</b>

### 3.8. Interest rate risk arising from banking accounts:

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility of loss that may arise in the Bank's capital or earnings due to movements in interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect the Bank's net interest income, other interest-sensitive revenues and operating expenses, thereby impacting the Bank's profitability. Similarly, changes in interest rates affect the fair values of instruments related to the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items, as well as the economic values of future cash flows (and in certain cases, the cash flows themselves).

The aggregation of interest rate risk in the banking book on a significant currency basis is calculated as the ratio of the highest loss amount calculated under different scenarios to Tier 1 capital, in accordance with the "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Positions Using the Standard Shock Method", which entered into force as of October 1, 2025.

Interest rate risk arises from three main sources:

- Repricing Risk: Arising from mismatches in the repricing structures of assets and liabilities.
- Yield Curve Risk: Arising from changes in the slope and shape of the yield curve.
- Basis Risk: Arising from low correlation between interest income earned and interest expense paid on different financial instruments with similar repricing characteristics.

Customer early prepayment risk (optionality risk) is indirectly taken into account in the management and monitoring of interest rate risk by applying defined protection ratios.

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Within the scope of interest rate risk in the banking book, the core deposit analysis on non-maturing deposits is performed based on the maximum weighted average maturity limits set out in the Regulation. In the analysis of core deposits, annually reviewed behavioural models are used to distribute non-maturing deposits up to future maturities in line with the regulatory defined upper limits for weighted average maturity. In addition, assumptions regarding early prepayment behaviour for housing and consumer loans, as well as early redemption behaviour on term deposits, are within the scope. Based on the regulatory framework, prepayment and early redemption rates for the relevant products vary depending on the type of interest rate shock scenarios.

Interest rate risk is monitored via weekly and monthly internal and monthly regulatory reports presented to the Executive Committee. The models and assumptions applied in interest rate risk measurement are subject to ongoing validation and control processes, including internal control, internal audit and independent audit reviews, and reviewed at least annually, unless warranted otherwise by market developments.

Beyond the stress scenarios specified under the Regulation, the Bank evaluates additional specifically defined stress scenarios. While supervisory calculations are based on specific regulatory yield curves for each currency, internal risk metrics are derived using yield curves that represents each product's characteristics.

In the calculation of the Economic Value of Equity (EVE), the cash flows of assets, liabilities and derivative instruments are allocated by taking into account the maturity buckets and maturity midpoints defined in the Regulation. Based on the cash flows allocated to the relevant maturity buckets, the change in economic value is calculated by applying the six different standard yield curve shock scenarios prescribed under the Regulation. Respectively, the shock values defined for parallel upward, parallel downward, steepener, flattener, shortrate up and shortrates down scenarios are applied.

In the EVE calculation, the relevant shocks are applied to all maturities. In cases where products contain interest rate margins, including margins arising from floating -rate structures or funding spreads, cash flows incorporating such margins are used in the construction of EVE. The EVE risk amount is calculated under the assumption that banking book positions are maintained until maturity and that no new transactions are executed.

Deposits, which constitute one of the Bank's most significant liability items, are analysed in terms of their maturity structure and the non-maturing portion that does not generate interest income is decomposed into stable (core) and unstable components that are not sensitive to interest rates or other economic conditions. Core deposits represent the stable portion of non-maturing deposit accounts that do not exhibit sensitivity to interest rate changes and economic cycles. The non-core portion of non-maturing deposits (NMD) is treated as having overnight maturity, while the core portion is assumed to remain within the Bank for an extended period and is modelled accordingly using a statistical decay (run-off) profile. The so called decay profile applied is determined based on depositor and account characteristics, including "retail-transactional", "retail-nontransactional" and "wholesale", in conjunction with the currency denomination of the deposits.

The average repricing maturity applied to non-maturing deposits ranges between 3 months and 38 months, while the maximum repricing maturity is set at 72 months.

In the measurement and determination of early withdrawal behaviour for term deposits, depositors are classified into two categories, namely retail customers and wholesale customers, in accordance with the Regulation. Another variable is the segmentation of term deposits by currency denomination. Consistent with the modelling approach for NMD, early redemption rates included in the calculations are separately determined based on depositor segmentation and currency denomination.

Within the framework of the matters described above, the EVE is calculated separately on a currency basis and for interest rate-related commodity whose share within total assets or total liabilities is 5 percent or above. The total economic value differences arising from fluctuations in interest rates as of December 31, 2025 are presented in the table below in accordance with the Regulation.

Economic Value of Equity <sup>(1)</sup>	Current Period
Parallel Shock Up	14.310.978
Parallel Shock Down	(16.610.745)
Steepener Shock	(2.376.837)
Flattener Shock	3.622.759
Short Rates Shock Up	10.229.048
Short Rates Shock Down	(10.377.717)
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>14.310.978</b>
<b>Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>294.981.460</b>

(1) The figures represent the values of the Parent Bank and prior period has not been disclosed in accordance with transitional provisions.

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#### 4. Explanations on consolidated currency risk:

The difference between the Group's foreign currency denominated and foreign currency indexed on and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities is defined as the "Net Foreign Currency Position" and it is the basis of currency risk. Cross currency risk is also taken into consideration for the currency risk calculations and measurements.

The Group keeps the amount of currency risk exposure within the related legal limits and follows the exchange position on a daily/regular basis. In addition, although the internal exchange position limit is lower when compared to the related legal limit, there has not been any limit exceeding during the period. As an instrument of currency risk management, derivatives such as swap and forwards are used to reduce risk whenever needed. In order to guard against extreme volatility during the year stress tests are applied. Value at risk method is used for the measurement of foreign exchange risk.

The details of hedging of the foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investment risk with derivative instruments are disclosed in section 4 note 10.

The Parent Bank's publicly announced foreign exchange bid rates as of the date of the financial statements and for the last five working days prior to that date are as follows:

(Exchange rates presented as full TL)	USD	EUR
<b>Balance sheet evaluation rate:</b>	<b>42,8457</b>	<b>50,2859</b>
First day current bid rate	42,8623	50,4532
Second day current bid rate	42,8542	50,4519
Third day current bid rate	42,7656	50,3547
Fourth day current bid rate	42,7641	50,3896
Fifth day current bid rate	42,7434	50,4208
<b>Arithmetic average of the last 31 days:</b>	<b>42,6000</b>	<b>49,9015</b>
<b>Evaluation rate as of prior period:</b>	<b>35,2803</b>	<b>36,7362</b>

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#### Information on currency risk of the Group:

Current Period	EUR	USD	Other FC <sup>(4)</sup>	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the CBRT	105.759.983	120.260.416	80.723.829	306.744.228
Banks	32.662.663	26.814.663	3.572.027	63.049.353
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3.781	509.931	-	513.712
Money markets receivables	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	718.182	28.933.414	1.248.670	30.900.266
Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	380.763.122	259.495.749	40.989.394	681.248.265
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	11.330.021	11.330.021
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	38.495.917	122.009.161	-	160.505.078
Hedging derivative financial assets	407.657	1.245.150	-	1.652.807
Tangible assets	153.322	-	517.031	670.353
Other assets <sup>(2)</sup>	15.772.250	31.749.469	16.608.436	64.130.155
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>574.736.877</b>	<b>591.017.953</b>	<b>154.989.408</b>	<b>1.320.744.238</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits	1.014.881	1.388.720	2.731	2.406.332
Foreign currency deposits	288.268.007	301.011.568	302.775.285	892.054.860
Money markets payables	-	5.848.911	-	5.848.911
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	136.102.935	176.663.187	1.718.918	314.485.040
Marketable securities issued	53.526.172	198.599.452	3.984.067	256.109.691
Miscellaneous payables	1.251.965	3.709.095	83.231	5.044.291
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	-	16.964	-	16.964
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	13.124.823	201.991.245	884.705	216.000.773
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>493.288.783</b>	<b>889.229.142</b>	<b>309.448.937</b>	<b>1.691.966.862</b>
<b>Net on balance sheet position</b>	<b>81.448.094</b>	<b>(298.211.189)</b>	<b>(154.459.529)</b>	<b>(371.222.624)</b>
<b>Net off balance sheet position<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>(80.546.958)</b>	<b>287.250.720</b>	<b>168.397.935</b>	<b>375.101.697</b>
Derivative financial assets	225.340.402	532.814.436	172.787.555	930.942.393
Derivative financial liabilities	305.887.360	245.563.716	4.389.620	555.840.696
<b>Net position</b>	<b>901.136</b>	<b>(10.960.469)</b>	<b>13.938.406</b>	<b>3.879.073</b>
<b>Non-cash loans</b>	<b>153.819.676</b>	<b>197.329.792</b>	<b>32.088.600</b>	<b>383.238.068</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>				
Total assets	363.114.784	510.545.467	74.006.484	947.666.735
Total liabilities	306.011.876	643.482.657	135.371.345	1.084.865.878
<b>Net on balance sheet position</b>	<b>57.102.908</b>	<b>(132.937.190)</b>	<b>(61.364.861)</b>	<b>(137.199.143)</b>
<b>Net off balance sheet position<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>(56.546.595)</b>	<b>129.307.823</b>	<b>71.191.937</b>	<b>143.953.165</b>
Derivative financial assets	77.493.100	231.715.891	74.860.328	384.069.319
Derivative financial liabilities	134.039.695	102.408.068	3.668.391	240.116.154
<b>Net position</b>	<b>556.313</b>	<b>(3.629.367)</b>	<b>9.827.076</b>	<b>6.754.022</b>
<b>Non-cash loans</b>	<b>110.884.130</b>	<b>138.345.494</b>	<b>20.011.773</b>	<b>269.241.397</b>

- (1) Includes FX indexed loans amounting to TL 55.212 (December 31, 2024 - TL 78.252) which have been disclosed as TL in the financial statements.
- (2) Does not include foreign currency prepaid expenses amounting to TL 3.661.546 (December 31, 2024 - TL 2.770.340) and intangible assets amounting to TL 619.210 (December 31, 2024 - TL 233.175).
- (3) Does not include provisions for employee benefits and foreign currency other comprehensive income / expense under equity.
- (4) Other FC column also includes gold balance.
- (5) Forward transactions classified as commitments are also included.

#### Currency risk sensitivity analysis:

The table below represents the sensitivity of the Parent Bank to 15% change of currency exchange rates (USD and EUR).

15% change is the assumption of parity change that may be faced in a possible fluctuation used in the Bank's stress test scenarios.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Change in currency exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>	Profit/loss effect <sup>(2)</sup>	Profit/loss effect <sup>(2)</sup>
(+) 15%	(2.364.380)	39.171
(-) 15%	618.759	404.689

- (1) Represents the balances of the Parent Bank.
- (2) Excluding tax effect

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#### 5. Explanations on consolidated interest rate risk:

The monitoring of the Parent Bank's interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities and the sensitivity analyses regarding the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on the financial statements are performed by the Risk Management Department based on the carrying values of all interest rate sensitive products. The results are presented on a monthly basis to the Executive Committee within the scope of the Asset and Liability Management function. Through sensitivity and scenario analyses, the manner in which the Bank may be affected by interest rate fluctuations (volatility) in future periods is analysed. In these analyses, interest rate shocks are applied and potential losses arising from changes in the fair values of interest rate sensitive products are calculated.

Sensitivity analyses are also calculated on a daily basis within the scope of market risk reporting, on a currency and maturity basis, and are monitored against defined limits and reported to senior management.

In order to limit interest rate and foreign exchange risks arising from short-term deposits and long-term consumer loans on the balance sheet, the Group enters into TL/FC and TL/TL interest rate and currency swap transactions. Hedge accounting is applied to the transactions in accordance with the interest rate risk appetite of the entity.

#### 5.1. Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items based on repricing dates:

Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Cash (cash in hand, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the CBRT	212.493.757	-	-	-	-	328.834.809	541.328.566
Banks	13.142.482	20.509.099	40.831.278	4.806.326	-	27.079.246	106.368.431
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2.241.859	3.781	5.653	49.579	230.665	1.454.849	3.986.386
Money markets receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	22.376.247	30.688.110	7.244.720	80.475.880	52.859.058	315.219	193.959.234
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	621.608.214	230.121.724	587.620.727	423.657.185	59.358.083	165.883	1.922.531.816
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	141.857.970	16.931.756	47.224.402	130.172.813	85.056.357	(109.746)	421.133.552
Other assets	4.335.841	6.053.355	10.085.957	5.646.761	2.558.225	304.943.962	333.624.101
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1.018.056.370</b>	<b>304.307.825</b>	<b>693.012.737</b>	<b>644.808.544</b>	<b>200.062.388</b>	<b>662.684.222</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank deposits	3.590.163	3.050.935	11.163.397	1.160.718	-	1.406.913	20.372.126
Other deposits	834.750.819	167.864.538	40.871.505	10.932.660	1.298.267	883.053.105	1.938.770.894
Money markets payables	97.602.918	3.124.844	529.683	950.655	-	-	102.208.100
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	166.279.926	166.279.926
Marketable securities issued	9.818.996	81.970.705	102.227.846	105.010.071	-	-	299.027.618
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	124.047.299	177.352.997	86.662.548	22.169.357	1.877.150	-	412.109.351
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	31.527.495	70.411.691	6.689.352	27.621.725	80.500.388	367.413.420	584.164.071
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1.101.337.690</b>	<b>503.775.710</b>	<b>248.144.331</b>	<b>167.845.186</b>	<b>83.675.805</b>	<b>1.418.153.364</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>
<b>Balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>444.868.406</b>	<b>476.963.358</b>	<b>116.386.583</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.038.218.347</b>
<b>Balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(83.281.320)</b>	<b>(199.467.885)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(755.469.142)</b>	<b>(1.038.218.347)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47.225.712</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47.225.712</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(5.928.783)</b>	<b>(51.829.116)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15.160.225)</b>	<b>(3.261.665)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(76.179.789)</b>
<b>Total position</b>	<b>(89.210.103)</b>	<b>(251.297.001)</b>	<b>492.094.118</b>	<b>461.803.133</b>	<b>113.124.918</b>	<b>(755.469.142)</b>	<b>(28.954.077)</b>

Prior Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-interest bearing	Total
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the CBRT	146.735.078	-	-	-	-	268.646.273	415.381.351
Banks	8.070.244	6.958.426	15.124.610	2.355.195	-	31.037.407	63.545.882
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	890.310	16.032	1.716	48.096	227.104	1.720.104	2.903.362
Money markets receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18.037.277	28.586.084	17.618.319	21.130.495	48.084.455	232.882	133.689.512
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	437.667.078	141.992.392	434.873.369	262.266.128	51.069.491	(7.722.645)	1.320.145.813
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	155.877.466	19.639.592	24.674.553	94.054.356	93.679.410	(156.523)	387.768.854
Other assets	1.793.159	3.538.945	9.713.164	5.701.841	3.498.267	206.200.634	230.446.010
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>769.070.612</b>	<b>200.731.471</b>	<b>502.005.731</b>	<b>385.556.111</b>	<b>196.558.727</b>	<b>499.958.132</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank deposits	10.758.819	4.674.741	9.412.120	437.593	-	1.284.464	26.567.737
Other deposits	552.111.792	149.781.199	36.502.262	12.040.656	819.807	596.433.950	1.347.689.666
Money markets payables	195.188.819	511.906	309.870	-	-	-	196.010.595
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	114.319.178	114.319.178
Marketable securities issued	11.604.386	37.401.316	48.537.963	53.626.053	-	-	151.169.718
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	85.701.782	133.167.178	65.775.629	11.667.296	1.018.516	-	297.330.401
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	5.008.495	82.805.988	4.816.593	40.644.897	27.931.102	259.586.414	420.793.489
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>860.374.093</b>	<b>408.342.328</b>	<b>165.354.437</b>	<b>118.416.495</b>	<b>29.769.425</b>	<b>971.624.006</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>
<b>Balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>336.651.294</b>	<b>267.139.616</b>	<b>166.789.302</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>770.580.212</b>
<b>Balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(91.303.481)</b>	<b>(207.610.857)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(471.665.874)</b>	<b>(770.580.212)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet long position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.732.735</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.732.735</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet short position</b>	<b>(19.443.100)</b>	<b>(4,469,149)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(40,130)</b>	<b>(3,422,888)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(27,375,267)</b>
<b>Total position</b>	<b>(110,746,581)</b>	<b>(212,080,006)</b>	<b>349,384,029</b>	<b>267,099,486</b>	<b>163,366,414</b>	<b>(471,665,874)</b>	<b>(14,642,532)</b>

- (1) Expected credit losses are presented in the "Non-interest bearing" column of the relevant financial item.
- (2) Non-performing loans are presented in the "Non-interest bearing" column after being offset by expected credit losses.
- (3) Shareholders' equity is presented under the "Non-interest bearing".

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#### 5.2. Average interest rates for monetary financial instruments:

The following average interest rates of the Group are calculated by weighting the rates with their principal amounts outstanding as of the balance sheet date.

Current Period	EUR	USD	Yen	TL
	%	%	%	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the CBRT <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	34,28
Banks	3,26	1,99	-	41,40
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,03	4,95	-	-
Money markets receivables	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,71	6,31	-	33,30
Loans	6,38	7,86	-	46,93
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,17	6,41	-	25,38
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,54	3,90	-	27,24
Other deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,89	1,40	-	27,87
Money markets payables	-	3,25	-	34,54
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	3,66	6,73	-	38,80
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	3,84	5,26	-	35,49

Prior Period	EUR	USD	Yen	TL
	%	%	%	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the CBRT <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	34,79
Banks	3,60	2,36	-	48,26
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,65	5,12	-	-
Money markets receivables	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,68	6,24	-	36,24
Loans	6,69	8,23	-	49,44
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,56	6,48	-	34,85
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,25	2,99	-	45,26
Other deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	0,90	1,16	-	32,62
Money markets payables	3,55	3,63	-	41,81
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	4,53	7,04	-	50,16
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	5,05	6,45	-	44,92

(1) In accordance with the CBRT's article dated February 5, 2024 and numbered 198, interest rates were taken into account that applied to some of the required reserves established in TL, in accordance with the conditions specified in the instruction.

(2) Demand deposit balances are included in average interest rate calculation.

#### 6. Explanations on share certificates position risk from banking book:

None.

#### 7. Explanations on consolidated liquidity risk management, liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio:

Liquidity risk is defined as risk of unexpected loss to be occurred or Group to have difficulties in raising funds while meeting maturing liabilities. Liquidity management is daily monitored in the Bank under Treasury Management and Risk Management. The liquidity policy of the Group is approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. Treasury Management is responsible for carrying out transactions which are appropriate to Bank's policy, monitoring of liquidity position and submitting necessary reports to executives. Treasury management contributes to determine strategies and operating actions for the management of the liquidity position in addition to prepare funding plan and contingency funding plan of the Bank. Liquidity risk is evaluated with liquidity gap analysis, liquidity stress tests and supplementary precautions/measurements. Liquidity Gap analysis are performed for two different periods as short-term and long-term. Going concern scenario and structural positions are reported monthly. This reporting constitutes the basis of monitoring and management of liquidity position.

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The Parent Bank does not function as a central funding institution in its relations with its subsidiaries. Intra-group liquidity management and funding strategies are limited with related legal boundaries and monitored regularly via various reports. Intraday liquidity is also monitored closely by the bank in its best effort.

The Parent Bank issues an annual funding plan in order to sustain funding in a consistent and balanced way. Funding plan have to be updated at least annually and approved by the Executive Committee since it is complied with budgeting process and risk appetite frameworks. The primary purpose of the funding plan is to provide a reliable balance between assets and liabilities.

Both short-term liquidity and medium/long-term (structural) liquidity measurement and reporting for all types of currencies are periodically made in Bank and its subsidiaries. There are limits which are predetermined and approved by the Board of Directors on the basis of all major currencies for each period.

The Parent Bank mainly uses derivative transactions as managing liquidity risk and monitors cash inflow and outflow periods in the framework of funding plan balancing the distribution among currencies.

The Parent Bank aims to reduce the risks to the lowest level if required via measuring possible risks in liquidity with stress tests. Stress tests make it possible for the Bank to reinterpret analysis of its liquidity position according to scenarios depending on possible cases and tail risks except for crisis situations. Liquidity Stress Test methodology makes a similar approach with Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") template and hence allows the overview of the results in line with Basel approaches. The Parent Bank applies and reports liquidity stress tests consisting of different scenarios and maturity segments both on unconsolidated and consolidated level and the results are compared with both liquidity stress tests and other liquidity limit and trigger levels set, with different frequencies (weekly, monthly etc.) according to the scenarios.

"Liquidity Contingency Plan" is applied if the Parent Bank needs more liquidity than its daily liquidity need because of possible financial events in future. Duties and responsibilities are defined in detail in the aforementioned plan. Both the liquidity policy and liquidity contingency policy are in line with BRSA best practice documents on liquidity risk management. The abovementioned policies and the thresholds (limits etc.) covered within liquidity risk management framework are updated and approved at least annually.

Funding sources of the Group mainly consist of deposits which constitute 56% of total liabilities of the Bank (December 31, 2024 – 54%) and also include repo, secured loans, syndication, securitization, bond/security issuance and other instruments including subordinated loans and borrowings.

The Parent Bank calculates and reports the LCR in full compliance with the regulations. LCR is a metric measuring the adequacy of unencumbered free liquid assets owned by banks (called high quality liquid assets) to meet expected net cash outflows over the next 30 days. The metric is an important Basel regulation that measures short-term liquidity and is closely monitored in the Bank. In addition to LCR, the Bank has also measures the Net Stable Funding Rate (NSFR), which is considered another complementary element and provides another important medium / long-term liquidity risk measurement. In accordance with the Regulation on Calculation of Banks' Net Stable Funding Ratio, published in the Official Gazette dated May 26, 2023 and numbered 32202, the relevant metric has started to be followed up within the framework of legal regulations. These two metrics are also included within the Risk Appetite Indicators and closely monitored at the Bank.

High quality liquid assets mentioned in LCR calculation consist of cash, effective money, CBRT accounts and reserves and government bonds issued by Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye treated as high quality liquid assets.

Cash outflows from derivative transactions in LCR calculation are based on inclusion of net cash flows with maturity of 30 days in the calculation. Additionally, transactions having a margin possibility are included in LCR calculation by taking the largest outflow amount according to the negative values of net margin flows realized in the last 24 months in respect of 30 days period or for liability into consideration as cash outflow.

Secured funding consists of repo and other secured borrowings. A large part of securities which are subject to the aforementioned funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye and transactions are carried out in both CBRT market and interbank market.

The Parent Bank manages all the transactions made before its foreign branches and partnership in the framework of central bank, markets and related legislation of the country in which the institutions are located. Legal lending limits and high limit transactions are closely monitored in this framework.

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All cash inflow and outflow items related to liquidity profile of the Group are included in LCR tables below.

Current Period	Unweighted Amounts <sup>(1)</sup>		Weighted Amounts <sup>(1)</sup>	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
<b>High Quality Liquid Assets</b>			771.000.032	351.761.313
High Quality Liquid Assets				
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
<b>Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>1.177.776.240</b>	<b>535.881.442</b>	<b>100.170.119</b>	<b>52.910.855</b>
Stable deposits	352.150.089	13.545.792	17.607.504	677.290
Less stable deposits	825.626.151	522.335.650	82.562.615	52.233.565
<b>Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>849.127.253</b>	<b>344.993.491</b>	<b>525.427.411</b>	<b>189.901.604</b>
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-Operational deposits	611.457.056	293.106.747	321.514.737	138.014.860
Other Unsecured funding	237.670.197	51.886.744	203.912.674	51.886.744
<b>Secured funding</b>			<b>4.529.266</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Cash Outflows</b>	<b>2.220.875</b>	<b>3.756.684</b>	<b>2.220.875</b>	<b>3.756.684</b>
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	2.220.875	3.756.684	2.220.875	3.756.684
Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments</b>	<b>747.525.512</b>	<b>349.781.082</b>	<b>37.376.276</b>	<b>17.489.054</b>
<b>Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments</b>	<b>2.310.786.336</b>	<b>142.787.565</b>	<b>153.093.943</b>	<b>32.281.794</b>
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>822.817.890</b>	<b>296.339.991</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Lending Transactions	297.371.969	89.468.551	198.353.065	72.702.058
Other contractual cash inflows	3.314.336	109.353.378	3.314.336	109.353.378
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>300.686.305</b>	<b>198.821.929</b>	<b>201.667.401</b>	<b>182.055.436</b>
			<b>Capped Amounts</b>	
<b>Total High Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>771.000.032</b>	<b>351.761.313</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>621.150.489</b>	<b>114.284.555</b>
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>124,12</b>	<b>307,79</b>

(1) Simple arithmetic averages of monthly consolidated liquidity coverage ratios for the last three months are used.

Foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios for the last three months of current period are presented in the table below.

Current Period	TL+FC (%)	FC (%)
October 2025	124,27	361,00
November 2025	122,98	261,24
December 2025	125,62	348,56

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Prior Period	Unweighted Amounts <sup>(1)</sup>		Weighted Amounts <sup>(1)</sup>	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
<b>High Quality Liquid Assets</b>			480.626.520	217.794.298
High Quality Liquid Assets				
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
<b>Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>879.738.869</b>	<b>323.267.253</b>	<b>77.442.272</b>	<b>31.846.705</b>
Stable deposits	210.632.311	9.600.404	10.531.616	480.020
Less stable deposits	669.106.558	313.666.849	66.910.656	31.366.685
<b>Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits</b>	<b>502.795.063</b>	<b>194.419.196</b>	<b>296.660.503</b>	<b>108.388.122</b>
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-Operational deposits	348.043.952	151.402.291	164.354.764	65.371.217
Other Unsecured funding	154.751.111	43.016.905	132.305.739	43.016.905
<b>Secured funding</b>			<b>2.652.388</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other Cash Outflows</b>	<b>2.656.236</b>	<b>3.481.738</b>	<b>2.656.236</b>	<b>3.481.738</b>
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	2.656.236	3.481.738	2.656.236	3.481.738
Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments</b>	<b>541.055.991</b>	<b>253.067.717</b>	<b>27.052.800</b>	<b>12.653.386</b>
<b>Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments</b>	<b>1.451.888.252</b>	<b>91.296.553</b>	<b>103.575.707</b>	<b>22.496.322</b>
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>510.039.906</b>	<b>178.866.273</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Lending Transactions	206.676.452	57.232.763	132.056.484	47.150.249
Other contractual cash inflows	1.921.671	35.142.515	1.921.671	35.142.515
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>208.598.123</b>	<b>92.375.278</b>	<b>133.978.155</b>	<b>82.292.764</b>
			<b>Capped Amounts</b>	
<b>Total High Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>480.626.520</b>	<b>217.794.298</b>
<b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>376.061.751</b>	<b>96.573.509</b>
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>127,81</b>	<b>225,52</b>

(1) Simple arithmetic averages of monthly consolidated liquidity coverage ratios for the last three months are used.

Foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios for the last three months of prior period are presented in the table below.

Prior Period	TL+FC (%)	FC (%)
October 2024	127,86	207,86
November 2024	124,67	210,11
December 2024	131,39	285,28

With the framework of the regulation, NSFR is closely monitored and reported on monthly and three-month average basis. NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. In addition to the Group's capital available stable funding mainly consists of retail and corporate deposits and other borrowings which are taken into account at different rates in accordance with the regulation. Required stable funding is calculated by the amount of receivables categorized by the counterparty type, residual maturity and encumbrance status. Within this framework, the required stable fund amount refers to the portion of the Group's on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that expected to be refunded. In accordance with the regulation, the three-month simple arithmetic average of the calculated NSFR for the periods of March, June, September and December cannot be less than 100%.

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Three-month simple arithmetic mean as of most recent quarter is 115,15%. The ratio and main items constituting the Group's NSFR as of most recent period shown in the table below.

Compared to current and prior period NSFR, the change is primarily due to changes in the amount and maturity structure of loans and deposits.

	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of six months and longer but less	Residual maturity of one year or more	
<b>Current period</b>					
<b>Available stable funding</b>					
1 Capital Instruments	298.361.497	-	-	118.625.675	416.987.172
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	298.361.497	-	-	118.625.675	416.987.172
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	633.145.614	573.920.431	-	-	1.105.308.125
5 Stable Deposits	188.872.550	190.101.139	-	-	360.025.005
6 Less Stable Deposits	444.273.064	383.819.292	-	-	745.283.120
7 Other Obligations	113.563.631	1.187.647.205	209.364.909	317.809.671	712.859.515
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other obligations	113.563.631	1.187.647.205	209.364.909	317.809.671	712.859.515
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11 Other Liabilities	-	-	(31.073.052)	-	-
12 Derivative liabilities	-	-	(31.242.761)	-	-
13 All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	169.709	-	-	-
14 Available stable funding					2.235.154.812
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					115.132.372
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	-	1.268.039.670	302.353.567	523.368.794	1.179.099.181
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	136.863.668	29.887.969	15.285.037	50.758.572
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	1.129.120.770	270.495.975	491.765.755	1.116.622.354
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	2.731.519	1.775.487
22 Residential mortgages	-	1.167.663	1.102.099	10.760.236	6.994.154
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	1.167.663	1.102.099	10.760.236	6.994.154
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	887.569	867.524	5.557.766	4.724.101
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	485.660.253	-	32.901.288	-	516.100.538
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	16.406.684	-	-	-	13.945.681
28 Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	31.242.761	-	31.242.761
30 Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	1.658.527	-	1.658.527
31 Other Assets not included above	469.253.569	-	-	-	469.253.569
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	3.188.778.261	-	-	159.438.913
33 Total Required stable funding					1.969.771.004
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					113,47

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Three-month simple arithmetic mean as of most recent quarter is 117,30%. The ratio and main items constituting the Group's NSFR as of prior period shown in the table below.

	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of six months and longer but less	Residual maturity of one year or more	
<b>Prior period</b>					
<b>Available stable funding</b>					
1 Capital Instruments	229.365.172	-	-	59.012.495	288.377.667
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	229.365.172	-	-	59.012.495	288.377.667
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	422.220.211	464.696.409	13.605.963	11.992.097	833.126.709
5 Stable Deposits	118.650.771	118.619.348	-	-	225.406.613
6 Less Stable Deposits	303.569.440	346.077.061	13.605.963	11.992.097	607.720.096
7 Other Obligations	89.876.878	1.003.005.997	110.791.874	171.625.129	450.665.751
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other obligations	89.876.878	1.003.005.997	110.791.874	171.625.129	450.665.751
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11 Other Liabilities	-	-	(26.401.019)	-	-
12 Derivative liabilities	-	-	(26.642.791)	-	-
13 All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	241.772	-	-	-
14 Available stable funding					1.572.170.127
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					163.264.183
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	-	890.061.738	205.485.715	333.183.962	789.629.075
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	94.850.971	10.382.797	3.162.179	22.581.223
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	787.389.226	192.259.203	315.349.617	755.507.024
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3.625.846	2.356.800
22 Residential mortgages	-	880.335	554.875	4.652.564	3.024.166
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	880.335	554.875	4.652.564	3.024.166
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	6.941.206	2.288.840	10.019.602	8.516.662
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	286.976.429	-	37.698.776	-	324.015.587
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	4.397.452	-	-	-	3.737.834
28 Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	36.125.762	-	36.125.762
30 Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	1.573.014	-	1.573.014
31 Other Assets not included above	282.578.977	-	-	-	282.578.977
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	2.000.920.141	-	-	100.046.007
33 Total Required stable funding					1.376.954.852
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					114,18

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**Breakdown 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	Unclassified	Total
<b>Assets<sup>(1)</sup></b>								
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and Balances with the CBRT	257.776.517	283.666.882	-	40.831.279	-	-	(114.833)	541.328.566
Banks	29.338.536	11.080.158	20.509.099	5.653	4.806.326	-	(196.987)	106.368.431
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3.445.285	656	3.781	-	49.579	230.665	250.767	3.986.386
Money markets receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	9.640.591	208.098	2.917.036	114.454.238	66.424.052	315.219	193.959.234
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	-	596.799.358	236.532.880	570.115.386	440.121.274	78.797.035	165.883	1.922.531.816
Other assets measured at amortised cost	195.107.340	8.943.216	9.026.823	4.897.097	296.008.334	109.467.828	(109.746)	421.133.552
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>485.667.698</b>	<b>913.902.893</b>	<b>268.201.436</b>	<b>624.982.942</b>	<b>862.376.389</b>	<b>257.780.899</b>	<b>110.019.829</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Bank deposits	1.406.913	3.590.163	3.050.935	11.163.397	1.160.718	-	-	20.372.126
Other deposits	883.053.105	834.750.819	167.864.538	40.871.505	10.932.660	1.298.267	-	1.938.770.894
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	-	45.109.135	44.849.620	234.573.652	84.677.154	2.899.790	-	412.109.351
Money markets payables	-	97.602.918	3.124.844	529.683	950.655	-	-	102.208.100
Marketable securities issued	-	7.313.921	33.549.147	107.825.977	142.797.730	7.540.843	-	299.027.618
Miscellaneous payables	444.523	148.422.766	7.136.871	5.869.971	-	-	4.405.795	166.279.926
Other liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	44.661.290	5.436.589	21.913.898	14.178.735	74.189.895	128.091.411	295.692.253	584.164.071
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>929.565.831</b>	<b>1.142.226.311</b>	<b>281.489.853</b>	<b>415.012.920</b>	<b>314.708.812</b>	<b>139.830.311</b>	<b>300.098.048</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(443.898.133)</b>	<b>(228.323.418)</b>	<b>(13.288.417)</b>	<b>209.970.022</b>	<b>547.667.577</b>	<b>117.950.588</b>	<b>(190.078.219)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.869.865)</b>	<b>(10.083.609)</b>	<b>(20.578.582)</b>	<b>(1.692.869)</b>	<b>5.240.848</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(28.954.077)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	456.632.424	313.086.291	475.864.098	212.986.164	131.253.981	-	1.589.822.958
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	(458.502.289)	(323.139.900)	(496.442.680)	(214.679.033)	(126.013.133)	-	(1.618.777.035)
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24.616.119</b>	<b>94.112.421</b>	<b>357.350.568</b>	<b>119.084.041</b>	<b>15.507.878</b>	<b>163.277.140</b>	<b>773.948.167</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>								
Total assets	374.347.417	637.760.873	175.366.963	457.423.438	561.777.556	249.637.232	97.567.305	2.553.880.784
Total liabilities	629.570.328	960.867.151	246.460.288	256.862.602	174.064.042	79.217.078	206.839.295	2.553.880.784
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(255.222.911)</b>	<b>(323.106.278)</b>	<b>(71.093.325)</b>	<b>200.560.836</b>	<b>387.713.514</b>	<b>170.420.154</b>	<b>(109.271.990)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.320.077)</b>	<b>(7.857.248)</b>	<b>(9.380.911)</b>	<b>(311.501)</b>	<b>4.227.205</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14.642.532)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	185.585.459	163.391.329	208.688.167	193.885.987	87.790.730	-	839.341.672
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	(186.905.536)	(171.248.577)	(218.069.078)	(194.197.488)	(83.563.525)	-	(853.984.204)
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.352.704</b>	<b>60.785.658</b>	<b>253.704.604</b>	<b>83.881.100</b>	<b>14.672.954</b>	<b>115.011.624</b>	<b>549.408.644</b>

(1) Expected credit losses are presented in the "Unclassified" column of the relevant financial item.

(2) Non-performing loans are presented in the "Unclassified" column after being offset by expected credit losses.

(3) Shareholders' equity is presented in the "Unclassified" column.

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**Breakdown of financial liabilities according to their remaining contractual maturities:**

The maturity distribution of values at contracted maturity date of non-derivative financial liabilities is presented below. Maturity segments also include the interests of related assets and liabilities.

Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Demand and up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	1.744.598.259	178.196.875	52.980.891	12.170.114	1.308.375	1.989.254.514
Borrowings	47.611.042	52.831.053	255.648.393	93.584.685	4.540.713	454.215.886
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3.159.784	8.574.467	43.693.771	27.477.309	82.905.331
Funds from money market	98.022.781	3.149.444	549.387	961.316	-	102.682.928
Subordinated loans	3.175.188	1.139.480	6.061.786	59.910.803	115.842.925	186.130.182
Marketable securities issued	7.331.430	34.297.452	117.324.497	169.067.251	23.017.706	351.038.336
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.900.738.700</b>	<b>272.774.088</b>	<b>441.139.421</b>	<b>379.387.940</b>	<b>172.187.028</b>	<b>3.166.227.177</b>

Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Demand and up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	1.179.622.810	165.569.995	49.221.325	12.484.592	826.934	1.407.725.656
Borrowings	86.402.536	56.589.396	150.081.867	20.340.454	1.865.400	315.279.653
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	4.264.486	11.025.253	50.749.428	34.325.730	100.364.897
Funds from money market	195.453.110	512.283	310.605	-	-	196.275.998
Subordinated loans	2.614.535	98.590	2.845.274	39.694.074	52.201.614	97.454.087
Marketable securities issued	11.644.432	19,292.812	52,122.430	89,993.920	-	173,053,594
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.475.737.423</b>	<b>246.327.562</b>	<b>265.606.754</b>	<b>213.262.468</b>	<b>89.219.678</b>	<b>2.290.153.885</b>

(1) Maturities of non-cash loans are described in note 3 of section 5.

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### 8. Explanations on consolidated leverage ratio:

The main reason for decrease in leverage ratio for the current period is the increase in total risk amount.

The summary information for the comparison of total assets in consolidated financials prepared in accordance with TAS and total exposures:

	Current Period <sup>(2)</sup>	Prior Period <sup>(2)</sup>
1 Total assets in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS <sup>(1)</sup>	3.472.968.098	2.486.950.762
2 Differences between the total assets in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS and the total assets in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks	21.755.412	14.196.554
3 Differences between the balances of derivative financial instruments and the credit derivatives in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks and their risk exposures	10.636.319	7.708.267
4 Differences between the balances of securities financing transactions in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks and their risk exposures	(137.105.631)	(188.756.915)
5 Differences between off-balance sheet items in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks and their risk exposures	(86.927.989)	(66.661.674)
6 Other differences in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks and their risk exposures	138.152.238	209.085.122
7 Total Risks	6.817.341.287	4.566.167.989

(1) The consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the sixth paragraph of the Article 5 in the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks.

(2) The arithmetic average of the last three months in the related periods.

	Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>On-Balance sheet exposures</b>		
1 On-Balance sheet assets (Excluding derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives, including collaterals)	3.507.217.692	2.504.546.858
2 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(35.844.318)	(26.367.945)
3 Total on-Balance sheet exposures	3.471.373.374	2.478.178.913
<b>Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives</b>		
4 Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	8.115.465	8.174.532
5 Potential credit risk of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	10.636.319	7.708.267
6 Total derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives exposure	18.751.784	15.882.799
<b>Securities financing transaction exposure</b>		
7 Total risk of gross securities financing transactions (excluding on-balance sheet exposure)	17.550.706	36.030.054
8 Agent transaction exposures	-	-
9 Total securities financing transaction exposures	17.550.706	36.030.054
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
10 Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	3.396.593.412	2.102.737.897
11 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(86.927.989)	(66.661.674)
12 Total risk of off-balance sheet items	3.309.665.423	2.036.076.223
<b>Capital and total exposure</b>		
13 Tier 1 capital	291.207.257	210.255.861
14 Total exposures	6.817.341.287	4.566.167.989
15 Leverage ratio (%)	4,28	4,61

(1) The arithmetic average of the last three months in the related periods.

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### 9. Explanations on the presentation of financial assets and liabilities at fair values:

The following table summarises the carrying values and fair values of some financial assets and liabilities of the Group. The carrying value represents the acquisition costs and accumulated interest accruals of corresponding financial assets or liabilities.

	Book value		Fair value	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>2.715.460.818</b>	<b>1.954.228.296</b>	<b>2.679.045.727</b>	<b>1.901.769.668</b>
Banks	106.565.418	63.746.099	106.461.653	63.886.473
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	193.959.234	133.689.512	193.959.234	133.689.512
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	421.243.298	387.925.377	378.437.294	341.310.805
Loans	1.993.692.868	1.368.867.308	2.000.187.546	1.362.882.878
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>3.022.359.816</b>	<b>2.074.242.692</b>	<b>3.048.274.029</b>	<b>2.084.141.582</b>
Bank deposits	20.372.126	26.567.737	20.381.270	26.557.391
Other deposits	1.938.770.894	1.347.689.666	1.941.611.769	1.347.459.672
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	412.109.351	297.330.401	415.461.310	299.568.553
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	63.182.808	75.234.394	63.182.808	75.234.394
Subordinated loans	122.617.093	61.931.598	133.777.881	66.372.958
Marketable securities issued	299.027.618	151.169.718	307.579.065	154.629.436
Miscellaneous payables	166.279.926	114.319.178	166.279.926	114.319.178

The fair values of deposits, banks, securities issued and funds borrowed from other financial institutions are determined by calculating the discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates.

The fair value of held-to-maturity assets is determined based on market prices or when this price is not available, based on market prices quoted for other securities subject to the same redemption qualifications in terms of interest, maturity and other similar conditions.

The expected fair value of loans and receivables is determined by calculating the discounted cash flows using the current market interest rates for the loans with fixed interest rates. For the loans with floating interest rates (such as overdrafts and credit card receivables), it is assumed that the carrying value approaches to the fair value.

TFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement", requires classification of line items at fair value presented at the financial statements according to the defined levels. These levels depend on the observability of data used for fair value calculations. Classification for fair value is generated as followed below:

Level 1: Assets or liabilities with prices recorded (unadjusted) in active markets

Level 2: Assets or liabilities that are excluded in the Level 1 of recorded prices directly observable by prices or indirectly observable derived through prices observable from similar assets or liabilities

Level 3: Assets and liabilities where no observable market data can be used for valuation

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According to these classification principles stated, the Group's classification of financial assets and liabilities carried at their fair value are as follows:

Current Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3.724.380	262.006	-	3.986.386
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	193.644.016	132.738	-	193.776.754
Derivative financial assets	-	17.380.121	-	17.380.121
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>197.368.396</b>	<b>17.774.865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215.143.261</b>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	63.182.808	-	63.182.808
Derivative financial liabilities	-	19.624.432	-	19.624.432
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82.807.240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82.807.240</b>

Prior Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1.465.492	1.437.870	-	2.903.362
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	133.456.630	88.853	-	133.545.483
Derivative financial assets	-	16.794.905	-	16.794.905
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>134.922.122</b>	<b>18.321.628</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>153.243.750</b>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	75.234.394	-	75.234.394
Derivative financial liabilities	-	18.966.255	-	18.966.255
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94.200.649</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94.200.649</b>

The Group classify its buildings carried at their fair value within property and equipment under level 3.

#### 10. Explanations on hedge accounting:

The Group applies the following hedge accounting models:

- Fair value Hedge ("FVH")
- Cash Flow Hedge ("CFH")
- Net Investment Hedge ("NIH")

If the fair value of the hedging instrument within fair value hedge ("FVH") is positive it is classified under, "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss"; if the fair value is negative, it is classified under "Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss".

If the fair value of the hedging instrument under hedge of cash flow hedge ("CFH") is positive, it is classified under "Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" "if the fair value is negative, it is classified under "Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income".

Cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps are used as hedging instrument in FVH. Interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross currency swaps are used as hedging instrument in CFH.

Contractual amounts and the fair values as at December 31, 2025 of these hedging instruments are presented in the table below:

Hedging instrument	Current Period			Prior Period		
	Notional <sup>(1)</sup>	Asset	Liability	Notional <sup>(1)</sup>	Asset	Liability
Interest rate swap / Currency swap / Cross currency interest rate swap (CFH)	23.244.359	1.572.898	32.132	19.113.208	2.385.837	-
Interest rate swap (FVH)	2.300.278	173.335	-	1.910.062	157.268	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.544.637</b>	<b>1.746.233</b>	<b>32.132</b>	<b>21.023.270</b>	<b>2.543.105</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Only the "sell" legs of the related derivatives are presented with the addition of the "buy" legs of these derivatives amounting to TL 25.640.679 (December 31, 2024 - TL 21.023.269) the total notional of derivative financial assets amounting to TL 51.185.316 (December 31, 2024 - TL 42.046.539) is accounted for in off-balance sheet under "Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments" line item.

The fair valuation methodology of the derivatives presented in the above table is disclosed in detail in the accounting principles section of these financial statements in Section 3 Part 4.

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#### 10.1 Fair value hedge accounting:

The Group has hedged the possible fair value effects of changes in market interest rates and foreign exchange rates on some of its fixed rate foreign currency borrowings by using interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps.

The impact of application of FVH accounting is summarized below;

Current Period						
Type of hedging instrument	Hedged item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedged risks	Fair value difference / adjustment of the hedged item <sup>(1)</sup>	Net fair value of the hedging instrument <sup>(2)</sup>		Net gain/(loss) recognised in the income statement (Derivative financial transactions gains/losses)
				Asset	Liability	
Interest rate swaps	Loans	Fixed interest and changes in foreign exchange rate risk	(166.647)	173.335	-	(11.218)

Prior Period						
Type of hedging instrument	Hedged item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedged risks	Fair value difference / adjustment of the hedged item <sup>(1)</sup>	Net fair value of the hedging instrument <sup>(2)</sup>		Net gain/(loss) recognised in the income statement (Derivative financial transactions gains/losses)
				Asset	Liability	
Interest rate swaps	Loans	Fixed interest and changes in foreign exchange rate risk	(143.162)	157.268	-	6.434

(1) The amount refers to the fair value of the hedged item calculated for some of fixed interest loan portfolios and foreign currency funds borrowed in accordance with hedge accounting effectiveness tests. The foreign exchange rate changes of foreign currency fundings and cross-currency swaps are reflected to the income statement in foreign exchange gains / losses line item.

(2) The amounts include the foreign exchange differences and net straight line interest accruals of the related derivatives.

At the inception date, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items required by the FVH accounting application in accordance with "TAS 39- Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and its own risk management policies and principles. Every individual relationship is approved and documented in the same methodology. In accordance with "TAS 39- Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the effectiveness tests of the relationships are performed in accordance with the Group's risk management policies. In the effectiveness tests, the fair values of the hedged item are calculated using the same assumptions used in calculation of fair values of the derivatives.

The effectiveness tests are performed prospectively and retrospectively on a monthly basis and the effectiveness of risk relationships are measured. At the inception date the effectiveness tests are performed prospectively. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the FVH accounting requirements (out of the 80% - 125% effectiveness range) or if the management voluntarily decides to discontinue the hedging relation, the adjustments made to the carrying value (amortized cost) of the hedged item are amortized with the straight line method and recognized in the profit or loss accounts within the remaining maturity. In addition if the hedging instrument is sold or closed before its maturity, the amount of the fair value adjustments of the hedged items are amortized to profit or loss accounts with the straight line method within the remaining maturity.

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#### 10.2 Cash flow hedge accounting:

The Group apply macro and micro cash flow hedge accounting in order to hedge its cash flow risk from floating interest rate liabilities. The hedging instruments are USD, EUR and TL interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross currency swaps with floating receive, fixed pay legs, and the hedged item is the cash outflows due to financing of interests of repricing and exchange rate changes USD, EUR and TL deposits, lease receivables, borrowings and repos.

The impact of application of CFH accounting is summarized below:

Current Period						
Type of hedging instrument	Hedged item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedged risks	Net fair value of the hedging instrument		Net gain/(loss) recognized in hedging funds <sup>(1)</sup>	Net gain/(loss) reclassified to equity <sup>(2)(3)</sup>
			Asset	Liability		
Interest rate swaps/currency swaps/Cross currency interest rate swaps	Customer deposits, repos, lease receivables and borrowings	Cash flow risk due to the changes in the interest rates	1.572.898	32.132	1.563.476	(575.382)

Prior Period						
Type of hedging instrument	Hedged item (asset and liability)	Nature of hedged risks	Net fair value of the hedging instrument		Net gain/(loss) recognized in hedging funds <sup>(1)</sup>	Net gain/(loss) reclassified to equity <sup>(2)(3)</sup>
			Asset	Liability		
Interest rate swaps/currency swaps/Cross currency interest rate swaps	Customer deposits, repos, lease receivables and borrowings	Cash flow risk due to the changes in the interest rates	2.385.837	-	2.138.858	(1.088.702)

(1) Includes deferred tax impact.

(2) Includes tax and foreign exchange differences.

(3) The ineffective portion of the mentioned hedging transaction is TL 156.831 gain (December 31, 2024 – TL 653.708 gain).

The Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items required by the CFH accounting application in accordance with "TAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and its own risk management policies and principles. Every individual relationship is approved and documented in the same way. In accordance with "TAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the effectiveness tests of the relationships are performed in accordance with the Bank's risk management policies.

The effectiveness tests are performed on a monthly basis and the effectiveness of risk relationships are measured. If the underlying hedge does not conform to the CFH accounting requirements (out of the 80% - 125% effectiveness range) or if the management voluntarily decides to discontinue the hedging relation or the hedging instrument is sold or closed before its maturity, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective shall remain separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur. When the hedged forecasted transactions are no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

#### 10.3 Hedge From Foreign Net Investment Risk:

The Group hedges part of the currency translation risk of net investments in foreign operations through foreign currency borrowings. The Group's Euro denominated borrowing is designated as a hedge of the net investment in the Group's certain EUR denominated subsidiaries. The total amount of the borrowing designated as a hedge of the net investment at December 31, 2025 is EUR 742 million (December 31, 2024 - EUR 665 million).

#### 11. Explanations on the activities carried out on behalf of others and fiduciary transactions:

The Group carries out trading, custody, management and consulting services on behalf of customers and on their account. The Group has no fiduciary transactions.

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#### 12. Explanations on consolidated operating segments:

The Group carries out its banking operations through three main business units:

- Retail Banking
- Corporate Banking
- Commercial and SME Banking.

The Parent Bank's Retail Banking activities include card payment systems, individual, individual portfolio, blue class, private banking. Retail Banking products and services offered to customers include card payment systems, consumer loans (including general purpose loans, auto loans, mortgages), commercial installment loans, time and demand deposits, gold banking, investment accounts, life and non-life insurance products and payroll services. In addition, customers who receive their monthly salary/SSI payments through our bank are offered privileges covering various banking transactions. Card payment systems cover the management of products, services, campaigns for member merchants as well as the sales and activities for a variety of customer types. Crystal, Play, Adios and Taksitçi are the other card brands providing services for the different segments within the World brand, shopping and marketing platform of the Parent Bank. Through its Blue Class and Private Banking activities, the Bank serves high net worth customers and delivers investment products to this customer segment. Among the products and services offered to Private Banking customers are time deposit products, mutual funds, foreign exchange, gold and equity trading.

Also, personal art advisory, inheritance advisory, real estate advisory, tax advisory, education and philanthropic advisory are offered within the Private Banking and Wealth Management activities.

Corporate, Commercial and SME Banking segment is organized into three subgroups: Corporate Banking for large-scale, international and multinational companies and Commercial Banking for medium-sized enterprises and SME Banking for SME companies. Corporate and Commercial Banking, has a product range of working capital finance, trade finance, project finance, domestic and international non-cash loans such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee, cash management, internet banking, financial advisory and equity management advisory. SME Banking offer to customers SME loans and SME banking packages products.

The Group's widespread branch network and alternative distribution channels including ATMs, telephone banking, internet banking and mobile banking are utilized to serve customers in all segments. Foreign operations include the Group's banking operations in the Netherlands, Germany and Azerbaijan. Treasury, Asset – Liability Management and other operations, mainly consist of treasury management's results, operations of supporting business units and other unallocated transactions.

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#### Major balance sheet and income statement items based on operating segments:

The below table is prepared in accordance with the Management Information System (MIS) data of the Bank.

Current Period	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Commercial and SME banking	Other foreign operations	Other domestic operations	Treasury, Asset-Liability Management and Other		Total operations of the Group
						Consolidation adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>		
Operating income	115.166.450	17.696.768	60.874.211	6.441.200	19.425.613	19.039.736	(344.448)	238.299.530
Operating expenses	(71.640.095)	(474.325)	(26.420.111)	(2.538.162)	(4.808.602)	(69.668.050)	344.448	(175.204.897)
<b>Net operating income / (expense)</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>3.903.038</b>	<b>14.617.011</b>	<b>(50.628.314)</b>	-	<b>63.094.633</b>
Dividend income <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	335.279	-	335.279
Profit/loss from equity accounted subsidiaries <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1.832.494	-	1.832.494
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>3.903.038</b>	<b>14.617.011</b>	<b>(48.460.541)</b>	-	<b>65.262.406</b>
Tax expense <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(18.168.988)	-	(18.168.988)
<b>Net period profit/loss</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>3.903.038</b>	<b>14.617.011</b>	<b>(66.629.529)</b>	-	<b>47.093.418</b>
Minority interest (-)	-	-	-	-	-	(3.267)	-	(3.267)
<b>Group profit/loss</b>	<b>43.526.355</b>	<b>17.222.443</b>	<b>34.454.100</b>	<b>3.903.038</b>	<b>14.617.011</b>	<b>(66.632.796)</b>	-	<b>47.090.151</b>
Segment assets	809.951.714	305.670.207	533.266.295	243.472.694	191.055.953	1.438.649.840	(13.696.602)	3.508.370.101
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	14.561.985	-	14.561.985
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>809.951.714</b>	<b>305.670.207</b>	<b>533.266.295</b>	<b>243.472.694</b>	<b>191.055.953</b>	<b>1.453.211.825</b>	<b>(13.696.602)</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>
Segment liabilities	1.129.984.247	165.060.245	338.200.495	202.777.795	162.222.867	1.282.765.924	(13.696.602)	3.267.314.971
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	255.617.115	-	255.617.115
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1.129.984.247</b>	<b>165.060.245</b>	<b>338.200.495</b>	<b>202.777.795</b>	<b>162.222.867</b>	<b>1.538.383.039</b>	<b>(13.696.602)</b>	<b>3.522.932.086</b>

Prior Period <sup>(3)</sup>	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Commercial and SME banking	Other foreign operations	Other domestic operations	Treasury, Asset-Liability Management and Other		Total operations of the Group
						Consolidation adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>		
Operating income	80.808.175	18.505.872	53.650.523	5.207.028	13.828.351	55.044.989	(222.216)	226.822.722
Operating expenses	(50.733.840)	(1.236.406)	(11.723.803)	(1.658.682)	(3.240.827)	(126.368.335)	222.216	(194.739.677)
<b>Net operating income / (expense)</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>3.548.346</b>	<b>10.587.524</b>	<b>(71.323.346)</b>	-	<b>32.083.045</b>
Dividend income <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	112.077	-	112.077
Profit/loss from equity accounted subsidiaries <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1.498.790	-	1.498.790
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>3.548.346</b>	<b>10.587.524</b>	<b>(69.712.479)</b>	-	<b>33.693.912</b>
Tax expense <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	(4.674.920)	-	(4.674.920)
<b>Net period profit/loss</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>3.548.346</b>	<b>10.587.524</b>	<b>(74.387.399)</b>	-	<b>29.018.992</b>
Minority interest (-)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.169)	-	(2.169)
<b>Group profit/loss</b>	<b>30.074.335</b>	<b>17.269.466</b>	<b>41.926.720</b>	<b>3.548.346</b>	<b>10.587.524</b>	<b>(74.389.568)</b>	-	<b>29.016.823</b>
Segment assets	537.745.837	223.352.741	385.324.156	142.901.231	87.174.684	1.178.837.704	(10.853.019)	2.544.483.334
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	9.397.450	-	9.397.450
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>537.745.837</b>	<b>223.352.741</b>	<b>385.324.156</b>	<b>142.901.231</b>	<b>87.174.684</b>	<b>1.188.235.154</b>	<b>(10.853.019)</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>
Segment liabilities	828.940.954	127.143.741	250.655.068	115.990.556	68.147.950	981.041.988	(10.853.019)	2.361.067.238
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-	192.813.546	-	192.813.546
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>828.940.954</b>	<b>127.143.741</b>	<b>250.655.068</b>	<b>115.990.556</b>	<b>68.147.950</b>	<b>1.173.855.534</b>	<b>(10.853.019)</b>	<b>2.553.880.784</b>

(1) Consolidation adjustments include transactions with subsidiaries and investments consolidated in these financial statements.

(2) Related items expenses have not been distributed based on operating segments and have been presented under "Treasury, Asset-Liability Management and Other".

#### 13. Explanations on fees for services received from independent auditor<sup>(1)</sup>:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Independent audit fee	88.118	51.001
Tax advisory services fee	2.221	1.583
Other assurance services fee	28.832	11.075
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.171</b>	<b>63.659</b>

(1) Value added tax (VAT) excluded amounts are presented.

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#### Section Five - Explanations and notes related to consolidated financial statements

##### 1. Explanations and notes related to consolidated assets:

##### 1.1. Information related to cash and the account of the Central Bank:

##### 1.1.1. Information on cash and the account of the CBRT:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash	6.110.376	18.275.736	5.667.508	15.576.820
The CBRT <sup>(1)</sup>	228.525.378	233.485.688	204.554.231	162.373.691
Other	-	55.046.221	-	27.343.962
<b>Total</b>	<b>234.635.754</b>	<b>306.807.645</b>	<b>210.221.739</b>	<b>205.294.473</b>

(1) The balance of gold amounting to TL 75.811.683 is accounted for under the Central Bank foreign currency account (December 31, 2024 – TL 29.862.248).

##### 1.1.2. Information on the account of the CBRT:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted demand amount <sup>(1)</sup>	101.966.465	92.667.309	143.217.836	66.730.541
Unrestricted time amount	43.045.389	-	-	-
Restricted time amount	-	-	-	-
Reserve requirement <sup>(2)</sup>	83.513.524	140.818.379	61.336.395	95.643.150
<b>Total</b>	<b>228.525.378</b>	<b>233.485.688</b>	<b>204.554.231</b>	<b>162.373.691</b>

(1) The TL reserve requirement has been classified in "Central Bank Demand Unrestricted Account" based on the correspondence with BRSA letter as of January 3, 2008.

(2) The Group keeps TL, USD, EUR and Gold reserve deposits for its TL and FC liabilities at Central Bank accounts in accordance with the legislation of the Central Bank numbered 2013/15, "Decree on Reserve Deposits".

##### 1.2. Information on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

The Group does not have financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss subject to repo transactions and given as collateral/blocked (December 31, 2024 - None).

##### 1.3. Information on derivative financial assets:

##### 1.3.1. Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held for trading:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	1.110.386	1.043.053	634.054	431.244
Swap transactions	5.523.562	7.036.543	4.624.581	8.080.939
Futures transactions	117.863	-	180.556	-
Options	262.618	539.863	198.479	101.947
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.014.429</b>	<b>8.619.459</b>	<b>5.637.670</b>	<b>8.614.130</b>

##### 1.3.2. Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held for hedging:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair value hedges <sup>(1)</sup>	-	173.335	-	157.268
Cash flow hedges <sup>(1)</sup>	93.426	1.479.472	544.323	1.841.514
Hedges for investments made in foreign countries	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.426</b>	<b>1.652.807</b>	<b>544.323</b>	<b>1.998.782</b>

(1) Explained in note 10 of section 4.

##### 1.4. Information on banks:

##### 1.4.1. Information on banks:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Banks</b>				
Domestic	42.962.688	29.808.866	9.320.887	21.066.090
Foreign	377.395	33.416.469	81.897	33.277.225
Headquarters and foreign branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.340.083</b>	<b>63.225.335</b>	<b>9.402.784</b>	<b>54.343.315</b>

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#### 1.4.2. Information on foreign banks account:

	Unrestricted amount		Restricted amount	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU countries	13.265.887	5.927.373	-	145.077
USA, Canada	16.459.279	23.657.632	3.447.246	3.015.362
OECD countries <sup>(1)</sup>	99.995	58.478	-	-
Off-shore banking regions	2.476	2.374	-	-
Other	518.981	552.826	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.346.618</b>	<b>30.198.683</b>	<b>3.447.246</b>	<b>3.160.439</b>

(1) OECD countries except EU countries, USA and Canada.

#### 1.4.3. Information on money markets receivables:

As of December 31, 2025 the Group has no money markets receivables (December 31, 2024 – None).

#### 1.5. Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which are subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral / blocked:

As of December 31, 2025 financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income given as repo transactions amounting to TL 46.868.488 (December 31, 2024 – TL 48.049.321). The securities subject to collateral/blocked are TL 13.572.982 (December 31, 2024 - TL 29.478.473).

#### 1.6. Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	198.703.422	140.572.120
Quoted on stock exchange	198.695.447	140.566.495
Not quoted	7.975	5.625
Share certificates	352.692	272.695
Quoted on stock exchange	6.042	4.980
Not quoted	346.650	267.715
Impairment (-) <sup>(1)</sup>	5.096.880	7.155.303
<b>Total</b>	<b>193.959.234</b>	<b>133.689.512</b>

(1) Includes the negative differences between the acquisition cost and the market price, related to the securities portfolio.

#### 1.7. Explanations on loans:

#### 1.7.1. Information on all types of loans or advance balances given to shareholders and employees of the Group:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
<b>Direct loans granted to shareholders</b>	-	-	-	-
Corporate shareholders	-	-	-	-
Real person shareholders	-	-	-	-
<b>Indirect loans granted to shareholders</b>	<b>21.236</b>	<b>466.480</b>	<b>19.895</b>	<b>629.218</b>
<b>Loans granted to employees</b>	<b>2.467.592</b>	<b>4.736</b>	<b>1.367.797</b>	<b>4.888</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.488.828</b>	<b>471.216</b>	<b>1.387.692</b>	<b>634.106</b>

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#### 1.7.2. Information on the first and second group loans and other receivables and loans and other receivables that have been restructured or rescheduled:

	Standard Loans	Not under the scope of restructuring	Loans under close monitoring	
			Modifications on agreement conditions	Refinancing
<b>Cash Loans</b>				
<b>Non-specialised loans</b>	<b>1.613.184.150</b>	<b>81.344.148</b>	<b>10.348.571</b>	<b>122.205.669</b>
Loans given to enterprises	363.919.853	11.280.406	10.102.539	72.729.025
Export loans	255.953.882	7.339.486	184.429	733.910
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	42.749.625	-	-	-
Consumer loans	291.323.080	21.337.857	30.701	18.905.230
Credit cards	442.040.493	33.083.881	-	17.924.141
Other	217.197.217	8.302.518	30.902	11.913.363
<b>Specialised loans</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other receivables</b>	<b>91.313.422</b>	<b>3.969.973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.704.497.572</b>	<b>85.314.121</b>	<b>10.348.571</b>	<b>122.205.669</b>

	Standard loans	Loans under close monitoring
12-month provisions for expected credit losses	7.963.074	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	20.775.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.963.074</b>	<b>20.775.848</b>

#### 1.7.3. Loans according to their maturity structure:

	Standard Loans	Loans under close monitoring	
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Agreement conditions modified
Short-term loans	1.024.839.416	49.553.370	12.395.342
Medium and long-term loans	679.658.156	35.760.751	120.158.898
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.704.497.572</b>	<b>85.314.121</b>	<b>132.554.240</b>

#### 1.7.4. Information on loans by types and specific provisions

#### 1.7.4.1. Information on loans by types and specific provisions:

Current Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Financial Leasing	Factoring	Total
Standard loans	879.820.578	291.323.080	442.040.493	56.572.898	34.740.523	1.704.497.572
Watch list	122.616.578	40.273.787	51.008.022	2.319.493	1.650.481	217.868.361
Loans under legal follow-up	34.727.038	16.669.552	18.826.295	657.199	446.851	71.326.935
Specific provisions (-)	15.527.733	12.412.506	13.732.534	407.610	341.747	42.422.130
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.021.636.461</b>	<b>335.853.913</b>	<b>498.142.276</b>	<b>59.141.980</b>	<b>36.496.108</b>	<b>1.951.270.738</b>

Prior Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Financial Leasing	Factoring	Total
Standard loans	632.122.563	193.200.969	292.169.421	38.502.467	23.335.767	1.179.331.187
Watch list	88.631.712	26.981.048	30.740.514	1.362.536	821.461	148.537.271
Loans under legal follow-up	19.979.869	11.796.193	8.576.680	421.068	225.040	40.998.850
Specific provisions (-)	10.256.012	10.092.705	5.932.512	296.237	199.364	26.776.830
<b>Total</b>	<b>730.478.132</b>	<b>221.885.505</b>	<b>325.554.103</b>	<b>39.989.834</b>	<b>24.182.904</b>	<b>1.342.090.478</b>

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#### 1.7.4.2. Specific provisions on loans:

Current Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Financial leasing receivables	Factoring receivables	Total
Opening balance	10.256.012	10.092.705	5.932.511	296.237	199.365	26.776.830
Allowance for impairment	9.511.960	11.128.641	14.635.161	173.578	238.266	35.687.606
Amount recovered during the period (-)	3.345.014	5.353.580	4.168.437	70.975	60.367	12.998.373
Loans written off during the period as uncollectible (-)	1.034.407	3.494.635	2.674.487	-	35.518	7.239.047
Exchange difference	139.186	39.375	7.783	8.770	-	195.114
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.527.737</b>	<b>12.412.506</b>	<b>13.732.531</b>	<b>407.610</b>	<b>341.746</b>	<b>42.422.130</b>

Prior Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Financial leasing receivables	Factoring receivables	Total
Opening balance	12.246.986	5.503.201	1.590.788	276.276	99.589	19.716.840
Allowance for impairment	6.065.440	9.109.579	7.382.375	184.700	107.482	22.849.576
Amount recovered during the period (-)	7.475.528	892.897	1.630.896	176.156	7.706	10.183.183
Loans written off during the period as uncollectible (-)	604.525	3.663.512	1.416.062	-	-	5.684.099
Exchange difference	23.639	36.334	6.306	11.417	-	77.696
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.256.012</b>	<b>10.092.705</b>	<b>5.932.511</b>	<b>296.237</b>	<b>199.365</b>	<b>26.776.830</b>

#### 1.7.4.3. Fair value of collaterals:

Current Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Financial Leasing	Factoring	Total
Watch List	76.235.363	1.503.359	-	2.319.493	-	80.058.215
Loans under legal follow-up	13.858.308	393.034	-	657.199	-	14.908.541
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.093.671</b>	<b>1.896.393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.976.692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94.966.756</b>

Prior Period	Corporate, commercial and other loans	Consumer loans	Credit cards	Financial Leasing	Factoring	Total
Watch List	60.130.419	934.668	-	1.362.536	-	62.427.623
Loans under legal follow-up	8.077.566	369.890	-	421.068	-	8.868.524
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.207.985</b>	<b>1.304.558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.783.604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71.296.147</b>

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#### 1.7.5. Information on consumer loans, individual credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards:

	Short-term	Medium and long-term	Total
<b>Consumer loans-TL</b>	<b>64.839.088</b>	<b>138.943.336</b>	<b>203.782.424</b>
Real estate loans	34.493	34.662.254	34.696.747
Automotive loans	4.559.739	4.220.130	8.779.869
Consumer loans	60.244.856	100.060.952	160.305.808
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer loans-FC indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.294</b>	<b>27.294</b>
Real estate loans	-	27.294	27.294
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer loans-FC</b>	<b>258.440</b>	<b>3.381.679</b>	<b>3.640.119</b>
Real estate loans	51.553	1.314.557	1.366.110
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	127.315	1.792.968	1.920.283
Other	79.572	274.154	353.726
<b>Individual credit cards-TL</b>	<b>412.430.047</b>	<b>24.408.093</b>	<b>436.838.140</b>
With installments	173.463.090	23.697.904	197.160.994
Without installments	238.966.957	710.189	239.677.146
<b>Individual credit cards-FC</b>	<b>1.598.808</b>	<b>221.015</b>	<b>1.819.823</b>
With installments	32.455	178.292	210.747
Without installments	1.566.353	42.723	1.609.076
<b>Personnel loans-TL</b>	<b>605.837</b>	<b>600.055</b>	<b>1.205.892</b>
Real estate loans	-	1.742	1.742
Automotive loans	5.011	2.520	7.531
Consumer loans	600.826	595.793	1.196.619
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel loans-FC indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Real estate loans	-	-	-
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel loans-FC</b>	<b>11.177</b>	<b>230.646</b>	<b>241.823</b>
Real estate loans	4.636	157.114	161.750
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	6.541	73.532	80.073
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel credit cards-TL</b>	<b>859.148</b>	<b>10.137</b>	<b>869.285</b>
With installments	365.124	10.137	375.261
Without installments	494.024	-	494.024
<b>Personnel credit cards-FC</b>	<b>11.596</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>12.298</b>
With installments	1.554	702	2.256
Without installments	10.042	-	10.042
<b>Credit deposit account-TL (Real Person)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>122.604.599</b>	<b>94.692</b>	<b>122.699.291</b>
<b>Credit deposit account-FC (Real Person)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>603.218.765</b>	<b>167.917.649</b>	<b>771.136.414</b>

(1) TL 138.294 of the credit deposit account belongs to the loans used by personnel.

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#### 1.7.6. Information on installment based commercial loans and corporate credit cards:

	Short-term	Medium and long-term	Total
<b>Commercial installments loans-TL</b>	<b>11.137.483</b>	<b>142.768.201</b>	<b>153.905.684</b>
Business loans	-	1.190.930	1.190.930
Automotive loans	1.738.749	29.273.664	31.012.413
Consumer loans	9.398.734	112.303.607	121.702.341
<b>Commercial installments loans-FC indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Business loans	-	-	-
Automotive loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
<b>Corporate credit cards-TL</b>	<b>53.025.475</b>	<b>453.148</b>	<b>53.478.623</b>
With installment	16.994.811	449.899	17.444.710
Without installment	36.030.664	3.249	36.033.913
<b>Corporate credit cards-FC</b>	<b>30.166</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>30.346</b>
With installment	-	-	-
Without installment	30.166	180	30.346
<b>Credit deposit account-TL (legal person)</b>	<b>18.026.850</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>18.027.118</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.219.974</b>	<b>143.221.797</b>	<b>225.441.771</b>

#### 1.7.7. Distribution of domestic and foreign loans<sup>(1)</sup>:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	24.136.293	23.022.589
Private	1.898.229.640	1.304.845.869
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.922.365.933</b>	<b>1.327.868.458</b>

(1) Non-performing loans are not included.

#### 1.7.8. Distribution of domestic and foreign loans<sup>(1)</sup>:

Distribution has been disclosed based on the location where the customers operate:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic loans	1.841.013.458	1.273.973.963
Foreign loans	81.352.475	53.894.495
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.922.365.933</b>	<b>1.327.868.458</b>

(1) Non-performing loans are not included.

#### 1.7.9. Loans granted to associates and subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct loans granted to associates and subsidiaries	454.682	777.318
Indirect loans granted to associates and subsidiaries	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>454.682</b>	<b>777.318</b>

#### 1.7.10. Information on credit-impaired (Stage 3):

	Current Period	Prior Period
Loans and other receivables with limited collectability	9.103.214	6.175.464
Loans and other receivables with doubtful collectability	11.557.628	10.317.828
Uncollectible loans and other receivables	21.761.288	10.283.538
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.422.130</b>	<b>26.776.830</b>

#### 1.7.11. Information on non-performing loans (net):

##### 1.7.11.1. Information on non-performing loans restructured or rescheduled, and other receivables:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectibility	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectibility	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period</b>			
(Gross amounts before provisions)	1.929.652	2.864.287	7.823.679
Restructured loans	1.929.652	2.864.287	7.823.679
<b>Prior Period</b>			
(Gross amounts before provisions)	1.788.723	2.274.003	5.760.349
Restructured loans	1.788.723	2.274.003	5.760.349

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#### 1.7.11.2. Information on the movement of total non-performing loans:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectibility	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectibility	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>9.968.097</b>	<b>15.206.832</b>	<b>15.823.921</b>
Additions (+)	45.524.749	6.305.563	13.224.613
Transfers from other categories of non-performing loans (+)	-	34.884.694	25.159.875
Transfer to other categories of non-performing loans (-)	34.884.694	25.159.875	-
Collections (-)	5.025.550	8.156.300	13.202.208
FX valuation differences	2.099	5.833	462.739
Write-offs (-)	-	-	314.654
Sale (-)	-	1.466.899	7.031.900
Corporate and commercial loans	-	153.148	774.243
Consumer loans	-	948.127	3.334.957
Credit cards	-	365.624	2.922.700
Other	-	-	-
<b>Current Period</b>	<b>15.584.701</b>	<b>21.619.848</b>	<b>34.122.386</b>
Provision (-)	9.103.214	11.557.628	21.761.288
<b>Net balance on balance sheet</b>	<b>6.481.487</b>	<b>10.062.220</b>	<b>12.361.098</b>

In line with the decree of Parent Bank's Board of Directors non-performing loans some of which were written off in previous periods, amounting to TL 8.527.749 have been liquidated for an amount of TL 1.698.351 through sales to various asset management companies.

#### 1.7.11.3. Information on non-performing loans granted as foreign currency loans:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectibility	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectibility	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period</b>			
Period end balance	1.727.944	1.556.127	7.965.584
Provision (-)	1.502.903	260.846	3.660.977
<b>Net balance on-balance sheet</b>	<b>225.041</b>	<b>1.295.281</b>	<b>4.304.607</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>			
Period end balance	134.056	1.371.808	8.074.492
Provision (-)	95.980	1.008.982	4.106.869
<b>Net balance on-balance sheet</b>	<b>38.076</b>	<b>362.826</b>	<b>3.967.623</b>

#### 1.7.11.4. Information on the gross and net amounts of the non-performing loans according to types of borrowers:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectibility	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectibility	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period (net)</b>	<b>6.481.487</b>	<b>10.062.220</b>	<b>12.361.098</b>
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (gross)	15.584.701	21.619.848	34.038.590
Provision amount (-)	9.103.214	11.557.628	21.677.492
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (net)	6.481.487	10.062.220	12.361.098
Banks (gross)	-	-	774
Provision amount (-)	-	-	774
Banks (net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	83.022
Provision amount (-)	-	-	83.022
Other loans (net)	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period (net)</b>	<b>3.792.633</b>	<b>4.889.004</b>	<b>5.540.383</b>
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (gross)	9.968.097	15.206.832	15.739.758
Provision amount (-)	6.175.464	10.317.828	10.199.375
Loans granted to real persons and corporate entities (net)	3.792.633	4.889.004	5.540.383
Banks (gross)	-	-	774
Provision amount (-)	-	-	774
Banks (net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	83.389
Provision amount (-)	-	-	83.389
Other loans (net)	-	-	-

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#### 1.7.11.5. Information on interest accruals, rediscounts and valuation differences calculated for non-performing loans and their provisions:

	III. Group Loans with limited collectibility	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectibility	V. Group Uncollectible loans
<b>Current Period (net)</b>	<b>1.133.440</b>	<b>1.418.569</b>	<b>1.194.974</b>
Interest accruals and rediscounts and valuation differences	2.213.988	3.262.565	5.135.278
Provision amount (-)	1.080.548	1.843.996	3.940.304
<b>Prior Period (net)</b>	<b>718.936</b>	<b>788.929</b>	<b>208.601</b>
Interest accruals and rediscounts and valuation differences	1.621.905	2.316.775	1.681.252
Provision amount (-)	902.969	1.527.846	1.472.651

#### 1.7.12. Explanation on liquidation policy for uncollectible loans and receivables:

Uncollectible loans and receivables, which are classified in accordance with the Provisioning Regulation, are collected through legal follow-up, voluntary payments and liquidation of collaterals.

#### 1.7.13. Explanation on "Write-off" policies:

In order to ensure the liquidation of non-performing loans and other receivables related to the liquidation policy, to provide the maximum collection all possible alternatives within the framework of the legislation are applied, and in case of collection, liquidation or receivables with no possibility of restructuring, the legal follow-up and conversion of collaterals into cash method is applied.

The receivables that are determined to be uncollectible in the Legal Follow-up process regarding the write-off policy can be deleted by the resolution of the Board of Directors by fulfilling the requirements in the relevant laws, regulations and internal directives.

Besides, in accordance with the changes on "Provisioning Regulation" published in the Official Gazette No. 30961 dated November 27, 2019 by BRSA, the Parent Bank, during the period deemed appropriate under TFRS 9, may write off part of the loans for which the Parent Bank has no reasonable expectation of recovery and that are classified under Group five with a life time expected credit loss due to the default of debtor, starting from the following reporting date that the loan is classified in Group five. Write off is only an accounting application in accordance with the related change in the regulation and it does not result in waive from the Parent Bank's right to receive.

#### 1.8. Information on financial assets at amortized cost:

##### 1.8.1. Information on financial assets measured at amortised cost which are subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral / blocked:

As of December 31, 2025 financial assets measured at amortised cost given as repo transactions amounting to TL 42.100.291 (December 31, 2024 – TL 180.828.762). The securities subject to collateral/blocked are TL 165.248.490 (December 31, 2024 – TL 145.381.386).

##### 1.8.2. Information on public sector debt securities measured at amortized cost:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Government bond	402.930.924	364.154.449
Treasury bill	-	-
Other debt securities	18.312.374	23.770.928
<b>Total</b>	<b>421.243.298</b>	<b>387.925.377</b>

##### 1.8.3. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	438.700.108	401.241.146
Quoted on stock exchange	438.700.108	401.241.146
Not quoted	-	-
Impairment (-) <sup>(1)</sup>	17.456.810	13.315.769
<b>Total</b>	<b>421.243.298</b>	<b>387.925.377</b>

(1) Includes amortization of the premiums paid during the purchase of the securities throughout the maturity of the securities.

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#### 1.8.4. Movement of financial assets measured at amortized cost within the period:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Beginning balance</b>	<b>387.925.377</b>	<b>318.113.094</b>
Foreign currency differences on monetary assets <sup>(1)</sup>	55.700.637	65.740.684
Purchases during year	28.177.342	29.958.564
Disposals through sales and redemptions(-)	46.419.017	21.417.605
Impairment (-) <sup>(2)</sup>	4.141.041	4.469.360
<b>Period end balance</b>	<b>421.243.298</b>	<b>387.925.377</b>

(1) Also includes the changes in the interest income accruals.

(2) Includes amortization of the premiums paid during the purchase of the securities throughout the maturity of the securities.

#### 1.9. Information on investments in associates (net):

##### 1.9.1. Information on unconsolidated investments in associates:

No	Description	Address (City/ Country)	The Parent Bank's shareholding percentage - if different voting percentage (%)	Bank's risk group shareholding percentage (%)
1	Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. <sup>(1)</sup>	Istanbul/Türkiye	38,17	38,17
2	Kredi Kayıt Bürosu <sup>(2)</sup>	Istanbul/ Türkiye	18,18	18,18
3	Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş. <sup>(2)</sup>	Istanbul/ Türkiye	4,89	4,89

##### 1.9.2. Main financial figures of the investments in associates in the order of the above table:

No	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Total fixed assets	Interest Income	Income from marketable securities portfolio	Current period profit / loss	Prior period profit / loss	Market Value
1	477.977	16.210	234.336	-	-	211	(253.542)	-
2	5.412.217	2.351.328	1.153.134	588.061	-	1.282.745	517.710	-
3	10.697.526	9.124.490	1.682.888	2.158.700	-	2.261.467	1.878.600	-

(1) At the extraordinary general assembly meeting of Tanı Pazarlama ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş. dated January 13, 2025, it was decided to increase the capital to TL 171.717. After the capital increase, the Parent Bank's share increased to 38,17%.

(2) Financial statement information is September 30, 2025.

##### 1.9.3. Consolidated investments in associates:

##### 1.9.4. Information on consolidated investments in associates:

No	Description	Address (City/ Country)	The Parent Bank's shareholding percentage - if different voting percentage (%)	Other Shareholders' shareholding percentage (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
1	Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A.	Geneva/ Switzerland	30,67	-
2	Allianz Yaşam ve Emeklilik A.Ş.	Istanbul/ Türkiye	-	20,00

(1) The other shareholders represent the consolidated Group companies.

##### 1.9.5. Main financial figures of the consolidated investments in associates in order of the above table:

No	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Total fixed assets	Interest Income	Income from marketable securities portfolio	Current period profit / loss	Prior period profit / loss	Market Value
1	196.040.117	40.179.301	261.321	7.875.981	1.258.997	2.578.265	1.729.531	-
2	38.240.524	10.999.553	809.788	7.920.395	-	5.252.365	3.474.513	-

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#### 1.9.6. Movement of consolidated investments in associates:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	9.326.688	7.069.176
Movements during the period	4.338.725	2.257.512
Purchases	-	-
Bonus shares obtained profit from current year's share	-	-
Profit from current year's income	1.832.494	1.498.790
Sales (-)	-	-
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) items from the foreign subsidiaries <sup>(1)</sup>	2.975.437	1.025.838
Impairment (-) <sup>(2)</sup>	469.206	267.116
Balance at the end of the period	13.665.413	9.326.688
Capital commitments	-	-
Shareholding percentage at the end of the period (%)	-	-

(1) Includes the differences in the other comprehensive income related with the equity method accounting.  
(2) Includes dividend income received in the current period.

#### 1.9.7. Information on sectors and the carrying amounts of consolidated investments in associates:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	11.330.021	7.820.018
Insurance companies	2.335.392	1.506.670
Total	13.665.413	9.326.688

#### 1.9.8. Investments in associates quoted on stock exchange:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.10. Information on subsidiaries (net):

There is no deficit of regulatory limits on capital structure of the subsidiaries which are included in the consolidated capital adequacy ratio calculation in accordance with the capital adequacy ratio limits.

#### 1.10.1. Information on shareholders' equity of the significant subsidiaries:

	Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	Yapı Kredi Faktoring A.Ş.	Yapı Kredi Finansal Kiralama A.O.	Yapı Kredi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V.	Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG
Core capital						
Paid in Capital	98.918	130.000	389.928	32.642	112.442	3.807.202
Inflation adjustment to share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Reserves	117.569	-	(217.104)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income that will not be classified under profit or loss	10.038	(28.990)	(50.360)	(8.191)	-	-
Other comprehensive income that will be classified under profit or loss	4.721	-	(58.273)	-	24.294.055	-
Legal Reserves	98.890	26.000	79.305	152.057	-	-
Extraordinary Reserves	6.620.694	2.795.887	7.727.736	-	5.873.557	(390.586)
Other Profit Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit or Loss	5.015.458	1.867.944	3.477.569	2.927.200	3.071.567	(495.308)
Current Year Profit/Loss	5.085.404	1.867.944	3.389.154	2.316.308	3.071.567	(495.308)
Prior Years' Profit/Loss	(69.946)	-	88.415	610.892	-	-
Leasehold improvements (-)	-	1.755	432	205	31	2.960
Intangible assets (-)	94.403	72.262	141.238	4.245	76.585	141.907
Total Tier I capital	11.871.885	4.716.824	11.207.131	3.099.258	33.275.005	2.776.441
Tier II capital	21.454	76.343	336.148	-	152.487	8.939
Capital	11.893.339	4.793.167	11.543.279	3.099.258	33.427.492	2.785.380
Deductions from the capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	11.893.339	4.793.167	11.543.279	3.099.258	33.427.492	2.785.380

The above information is based on the information extracted from the individual financial statements of subsidiaries, used for consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of December 31, 2025.

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The internal capital adequacy for the subsidiaries is calculated with the model and approaches used in the Parent Bank within the scope of the consolidated ICAAP report.

Paid-in capital is a capital which have been disclosed as Turkish Lira in the articles of incorporation and registered in trade register.

Inflation adjustment to share capital is the adjustment difference arising from inflation accounting.

Extraordinary Reserves are the reserves which represent the remaining net income of the prior periods after providing the legal reserves in accordance with the General Assembly of the Bank.

Legal reserves are the income reserves that are provided according to the first paragraph and the third subparagraph of the second paragraph of the article No 466 and No 467 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6762 allocated as capital reserves separated from annual profit according to the laws of foundation.

#### 1.10.2. Unconsolidated subsidiaries:

##### 1.10.2.1. Information on unconsolidated subsidiaries

Since the subsidiaries below are not financial subsidiaries, the related subsidiaries are unconsolidated and are carried at restated cost.

Description	Address (City/ Country)	The Parent Bank's shareholding percentage - if different voting percentage (%)	Bank's risk group shareholding percentage (%)
1 Yapı Kredi-Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık Tic. ve San. A.Ş.	Istanbul/ Türkiye	100,00	100,00
2 Enternasyonal Turizm Yatırım A.Ş.	Istanbul/ Türkiye	99,99	99,99
3 Yapı Kredi Teknoloji A.Ş.	Istanbul/ Türkiye	100,00	100,00
4 Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. <sup>(1),(2)</sup>	Istanbul/ Türkiye	100,00	100,00

(1) The capital of Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. was increased by TL 625.000 on September 11, 2025.

(2) Yapı Kredi Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. established Yapı Kredi Blokzincir Teknolojileri A.Ş., a wholly owned subsidiary, on August 6, 2025, to operate a crypto asset trading platform.

##### 1.10.2.2. Main financial figures of the subsidiaries in order of the above table:

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Total fixed assets	Interest Income	Income from marketable securities portfolio	Current period profit / loss	Prior period profit / loss	Market Value
1	434.697	136.345	19.323	1.532	-	9.964	1.500	-
2	1.309.401	1.298.593	1.083.110	16.767	-	(9.585)	(26.706)	-
3	410.394	217.546	36.618	51.165	-	167.971	94.182	-
4	650.015	650.015	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### 1.10.3. Consolidated subsidiaries:

##### 1.10.3.1. Information on consolidated subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Address (City/ Country)	The Parent Bank's shareholding percentage - if different voting percentage (%)	Bank's risk group shareholding percentage (%)
1 Yapı Kredi Holding B.V.	Amsterdam/Netherlands	100,00	100,00
2 Yapı Kredi Menkul	Istanbul/ Türkiye	99,98	100,00
3 Yapı Kredi Faktoring	Istanbul/ Türkiye	99,95	100,00
4 Yapı Kredi Leasing	Istanbul/ Türkiye	99,99	99,99
5 Yapı Kredi Portföy	Istanbul/ Türkiye	12,65	99,99
6 Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V. <sup>(1)</sup>	Amsterdam/Netherlands	67,24	100,00
7 Yapı Kredi Azerbaijan	Bakü/Azerbaijan	99,80	100,00
8 Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG <sup>(2)</sup>	Frankfurt/Germany	-	100,00

(1) Includes the balances for Stüching Custody Services YKB.

(2) The Bank owns all shares of Yapı Kredi Deutschland GmbH and Yapı Kredi Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH which are shareholders of Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG.

Although Yapı Kredi Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company ("Special Purpose Entity") which is established for future flow transactions of Yapı Kredi is not a subsidiary, it is included in the consolidation.

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#### 1.10.3.2. Main financial figures of the consolidated subsidiaries in the order of the above table:

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Total fixed assets	Interest income	Income from marketable securities portfolio	Current period profit / loss	Prior period profit / loss	Market value
1	141.581	137.860	-	-	-	(11.307)	13.557	-
2	81.491.789	11.966.288	242.320	9.889.710	242.339	5.085.404	3.598.346	-
3	37.629.151	4.790.841	94.549	10.553.535	-	1.867.944	1.176.312	-
4	70.778.136	11.348.801	165.537	8.311.986	-	3.389.154	2.376.273	-
5	3.519.962	3.103.708	21.598	944.728	-	2.316.308	1.435.891	-
6	212.734.550	33.351.621	120.535	12.496.091	616.699	3.071.567	2.396.101	-
7	20.448.845	3.373.660	917.749	1.172.293	130.732	322.814	251.282	-
8	10.195.064	3.879.105	251.279	189.551	15.822	(495.308)	-	-

#### 1.10.4. Movement schedule of consolidated subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balance at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>47.434.581</b>	<b>31.525.881</b>
<b>Movements during the period</b>	<b>24.416.702</b>	<b>15.908.700</b>
Purchases <sup>(1)</sup>	1.341.139	2.466.063
Free shares obtained profit from current years share	-	-
Share of current year income	14.484.097	11.000.725
Sales (-)	-	-
Revaluation increase/decrease <sup>(2)</sup>	9.584.835	2.695.483
Impairment (-) <sup>(3)</sup>	993.369	253.571
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>71.851.283</b>	<b>47.434.581</b>
<b>Capital commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Shareholding percentage at the end of the period (%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) With the decision of the Board of Directors dated June 11, 2025, the capital of Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland OHG was increased by EUR 30 million and the capital payment has been completed.

(2) Includes the differences in the other comprehensive income related with the equity method accounting.

(3) Includes dividend income received in the current period.

#### 1.10.5. Sectoral information on financial subsidiaries and the related carrying amounts:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	29.672.710	19.674.428
Insurance companies	-	-
Factoring companies	4.788.560	2.929.054
Leasing companies	11.348.100	8.035.274
Finance companies	-	-
Other financial subsidiaries	26.041.913	16.795.825
<b>Total financial subsidiaries</b>	<b>71.851.283</b>	<b>47.434.581</b>

#### 1.10.6. Subsidiaries quoted on stock exchange:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.11. Information on joint ventures (net):

##### 1.11.1. Unconsolidated joint ventures:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

#### 1.12. Information on lease receivables (net):

##### 1.12.1. Breakdown according to maturities:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	35.603.677	29.119.488	24.379.298	18.792.886
Between 1- 4 years	30.071.910	26.013.156	22.903.666	19.853.717
More than 4 years	5.241.656	4.416.946	1.705.293	1.639.468
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.917.243</b>	<b>59.549.590</b>	<b>48.988.257</b>	<b>40.286.071</b>

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#### 1.12.2. Information for net investments in finance leases:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Gross lease receivables	18.710.730	52.206.513	18.541.399	30.446.858
Unearned financial income from leases (-)	5.042.333	6.325.320	5.253.284	3.448.902
Amount of cancelled leases (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.668.397</b>	<b>45.881.193</b>	<b>13.288.115</b>	<b>26.997.956</b>

#### 1.13. Information on tangible assets:

	Immovable	Leased fixed assets	Vehicles	Right of use assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Other tangible fixed assets	Total
Cost	21.436.734	183.620	40.532	7.446.579	7.837.799	36.945.264
Accumulated depreciation (-)	982.431	136.175	15.682	2.213.651	2.664.786	6.012.725
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>20.454.303</b>	<b>47.445</b>	<b>24.850</b>	<b>5.232.928</b>	<b>5.173.013</b>	<b>30.932.539</b>
<b>Current Period</b>						
<b>Net book value at beginning of the period</b>	<b>20.454.303</b>	<b>47.445</b>	<b>24.850</b>	<b>5.232.928</b>	<b>5.173.013</b>	<b>30.932.539</b>
Additions <sup>(2)</sup>	10.096.057	14.972	-	4.902.881	3.130.596	18.144.506
Disposals (-), net	182.862	3.656	8	1.063.090	14.852	1.264.468
Reversal of impairment, net	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation (-)	314.809	6.155	7.244	1.946.579	1.260.119	3.534.906
Foreign exchange differences, net	-	1.194	187	121.763	46.610	169.754
<b>Net book value at end of the period</b>	<b>30.052.689</b>	<b>53.800</b>	<b>17.785</b>	<b>7.247.903</b>	<b>7.075.248</b>	<b>44.447.425</b>
Cost at the end of the period	30.977.115	179.714	40.214	10.465.160	10.898.822	52.561.025
Accumulated depreciation at the period end (-)	924.426	125.914	22.429	3.217.257	3.823.574	8.113.600
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>30.052.689</b>	<b>53.800</b>	<b>17.785</b>	<b>7.247.903</b>	<b>7.075.248</b>	<b>44.447.425</b>

(1) Includes branch and ATM leases accounted within the scope of IFRS 16.

(2) The Parent Bank is revalued its land and buildings and the revaluation increase amounting to TL 10.079.361 is presented in additions.

As of December 31, 2025, the Parent Bank had no total provision for impairment (December 31, 2024 – None) for the immovables.

#### 1.14. Information on intangible assets:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balance at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>3.403.221</b>	<b>2.036.510</b>
Additions during the period	3.073.157	1.933.072
Unused and disposed items (-)	7.057	150
Provision for goodwill impairment (-)	-	-
Amortization expenses (-)	1.010.923	590.919
Translation differences	55.084	24.708
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>5.513.482</b>	<b>3.403.221</b>

#### 1.15. Information on investment property:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

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#### 1.16. Information on deferred tax:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Tax base	Deferred tax	Tax base	Deferred tax
Expected credit loss	26.975.009	8.092.502	22.825.703	6.847.711
Provision for pension fund	13.353.514	4.006.054	12.990.997	3.897.299
Provision for employee benefit	6.025.838	1.809.718	3.936.895	1.182.983
Derivative financial liabilities	3.338.424	1.001.526	2.668.360	901.965
Subsidiaries, investment in associates and share certificates	122.117	36.635	122.117	36.635
Other	46.786.532	13.866.854	55.189.956	16.510.050
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<b>96.601.434</b>	<b>28.813.289</b>	<b>97.734.028</b>	<b>29.376.643</b>
Valuation difference of securities portfolio	38.572.386	11.571.957	19.338.849	5.801.886
Property, equipment and intangibles, net	34.084.252	9.759.049	15.530.975	4.280.572
Other	36.820.342	10.983.712	20.546.085	6.114.469
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<b>109.476.980</b>	<b>32.314.718</b>	<b>55.415.909</b>	<b>16.196.927</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset / (liability) net</b>	<b>(12.875.546)</b>	<b>(3.501.429)</b>	<b>42.318.119</b>	<b>13.179.716</b>

There is a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 554.272 and deferred tax liability amounting to TL 4.055.701 as of December 31, 2025 reflected in the consolidated financial statements after the deferred tax assets and liabilities of each entity in consolidation has been netted off in their standalone financial statements as per TAS 12 (December 31, 2024 - TL 13.186.526 deferred tax asset and TL 6.810 deferred tax liability).

#### 1.17. Movement schedule of assets held for sale and related to discontinued operations:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Net book value at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>619.311</b>	<b>1.074.724</b>
Additions <sup>(1)</sup>	1.836.734	447.507
Disposals (-), net	136.909	913.353
Impairment reversal	950	-
Impairment (-)	-	-
Translation differences	10.261	10.433
<b>Net book value at the end of the period</b>	<b>2.330.347</b>	<b>619.311</b>
Cost at the end of the period	2.330.796	620.788
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period (-)	449	1.477
<b>Net book value at the end of the period</b>	<b>2.330.347</b>	<b>619.311</b>

(1) In current period, the carrying value of asset held for sale with a right of repurchase is TL 1.110.695 (December 31, 2024 – TL 364.652). The total net carrying value of asset held for sale with a right of repurchase is TL 1.404.298 (December 31, 2024 – TL 381.622).

As of December 31, 2025, the Group booked impairment provision on assets held for sale with an amount of TL 1.170 (December 31, 2024 – TL 2.120).

#### 1.18. Information on other assets:

As of December 31, 2025, other assets do not exceed 10% of the total assets.

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#### 2. Explanations and notes related to consolidated liabilities:

##### 2.1. Information on deposits:

##### 2.1.1. Information on maturity structure of deposits/collected funds <sup>(1)</sup>:

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 month			6 Month-1 Year	1 Year and over	Accumulative savings account	Total
		1-3 Month	3-6 Month	Year				
Saving deposits	190.490.024	42.191.875	348.396.062	32.548.751	1.144.119	446.073	272	615.217.176
Foreign currency deposits	338.844.887	116.167.334	106.964.577	17.759.253	25.036.233	14.275.639	-	619.047.923
Residents in Türkiye	288.459.821	96.313.012	93.294.089	10.629.756	412.742	1.972.232	-	491.081.652
Residents abroad	50.385.066	19.854.322	13.670.488	7.129.497	24.623.491	12.303.407	-	127.966.271
Public sector deposits	24.260.527	36.778	708.761	44.208	-	-	-	25.050.274
Commercial deposits	73.978.958	51.283.750	235.576.592	14.782.721	1.428.892	1.011.632	-	378.062.545
Other institutions deposits	1.767.048	2.447.131	18.338.689	5.830.328	2.294	549	-	28.386.039
Precious metals vault	253.711.661	-	16.876.781	-	2.248.919	169.576	-	273.006.937
Bank deposits	1.406.913	3.070.556	2.585.568	4.142.949	5.244.164	3.921.976	-	20.372.126
The CBRT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic banks	353.942	1.722.328	1.350.784	3.605.923	5.229.933	3.914.886	-	16.177.796
Foreign banks	897.697	1.348.228	1.234.784	537.026	14.231	7.090	-	4.039.056
Participation banks	155.274	-	-	-	-	-	-	155.274
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>884.460.018</b>	<b>215.197.424</b>	<b>729.447.030</b>	<b>75.108.210</b>	<b>35.104.621</b>	<b>19.825.445</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1.959.143.020</b>

Prior Period	Demand	Up to 1 month			6 Month-1 Year	1 Year and over	Accumulative savings account	Total
		1-3 Month	3-6 Month	Year				
Saving deposits	144.470.202	17.323.130	258.638.922	102.032.614	3.233.356	6.002.945	122	531.701.291
Foreign currency deposits	278.393.135	59.945.083	70.428.369	8.612.083	15.349.024	15.296.777	-	448.024.471
Residents in Türkiye	243.966.468	45.818.030	64.578.669	3.361.479	3.464.233	1.544.915	-	362.733.794
Residents abroad	34.426.667	14.127.053	5.849.700	5.250.604	11.884.791	13.751.862	-	85.290.677
Public sector deposits	16.706.597	1.255.896	103.176	5.728	32	-	-	18.071.429
Commercial deposits	53.476.521	34.060.193	122.572.554	12.155.406	987.259	976.002	-	224.227.935
Other institutions deposits	1.399.255	1.671.798	7.539.883	1.642.771	2.163	111	-	12.255.981
Precious metals vault	101.988.240	-	9.865.208	-	1.283.932	271.179	-	113.408.559
Bank deposits	1.284.464	9.607.768	3.595.913	4.443.791	5.729.291	1.906.510	-	26.567.737
The CBRT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic banks	71.492	8.839.149	2.588.656	4.443.791	5.729.291	1.906.510	-	23.578.889
Foreign banks	1.018.579	768.619	1.007.257	-	-	-	-	2.794.455
Participation banks	194.393	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.393
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>597.718.414</b>	<b>123.863.868</b>	<b>472.744.025</b>	<b>128.892.393</b>	<b>26.585.057</b>	<b>24.453.524</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1.374.257.403</b>

(1) Within the scope of the "Decision on Supporting Deposit and Participation Accounts Against Exchange Rate Increases (Decision No: 5206)" published in the Official Gazette dated February 24, 2022 and numbered 31760, and the CBRT's communiqués numbered 2021/14, 2021/16, 2022/7 and 2022/11, the "Currency protected TL deposit" which provide protection against foreign currency exchange rate changes for TL deposits, as of the reporting date amounting to TL 1.762.325 (December 31, 2024 – TL 103.853.980).

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#### 2.1.2. Information on deposits insurance:

##### 2.1.2.1. Information on deposits under the guarantee of the deposits insurance fund and exceeding the limit of deposit insurance fund:

	Under the guarantee of deposit insurance		Exceeding limit of the deposit insurance	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Saving deposits</b>				
Deposits	344.838.327	238.996.994	253.045.943	292.953.701
Foreign currency saving deposits	138.986.207	110.153.866	132.074.235	170.971.417
Other deposits	114.248.649	54.169.543	126.575.420	42.563.627
Foreign branches' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-

	Under the guarantee of deposit insurance		Exceeding limit of the deposit insurance	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Legal entities' deposits</b>				
Deposits	34.115.074	25.466.779	179.493.238	170.832.378
Foreign currency saving deposits	12.523.320	9.311.763	254.668.826	209.231.935
Other deposits	3.606.702	1.726.029	36.665.037	14.947.758
Foreign branches' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions' deposits under foreign authorities' insurance	-	-	-	-

##### 2.1.2.2. Deposits which are not under the guarantee of saving deposit insurance fund:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Foreign branches' deposits and other accounts	5.879.927	9.631.366
Saving deposits and other accounts of controlling shareholders and deposits of their mother, father, spouse, children in care	-	-
Saving deposits and other accounts of president and members of board of directors CEO and vice presidents and deposits of their mother, father, spouse, children in care	3.401.973	1.938.844
Saving deposits and other accounts in scope of the property holdings derived from crime defined in article 282 of Turkish criminal law no:5237 dated September 26, 2004	-	-
Saving deposits in deposit bank which is established in Türkiye in order to engage in off-shore banking activities solely	-	-

#### 2.2. Information on trading derivative financial liabilities:

##### 2.2.1. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for trading:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	4.296.313	965.301	2.628.614	46.795
Swap transactions	9.763.949	3.952.740	10.439.634	5.448.798
Futures transactions	157	-	652	-
Options	151.708	462.132	314.646	87.116
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.212.127</b>	<b>5.380.173</b>	<b>13.383.546</b>	<b>5.582.709</b>

##### 2.2.2. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for hedging:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair value hedges	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedges <sup>(1)</sup>	15.168	16.964	-	-
Hedges for investments made in foreign countries	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.168</b>	<b>16.964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Explained in note 10 of section 4.

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#### 2.3. Information on banks and other financial institutions:

##### 2.3.1. Information on borrowings:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
CBRT borrowings	1.022.640	-	200.580	-
From domestic banks and institutions	28.027.028	16.013.194	16.397.406	12.399.471
From foreign banks, institutions and funds	68.574.643	298.471.846	74.891.507	193.441.437
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.624.311</b>	<b>314.485.040</b>	<b>91.489.493</b>	<b>205.840.908</b>

##### 2.3.2. Information on maturity structure of borrowings:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	27.117.358	38.002.646	89.170.574	48.209.689
Medium and long-term	70.506.953	276.482.394	2.318.919	157.631.219
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.624.311</b>	<b>314.485.040</b>	<b>91.489.493</b>	<b>205.840.908</b>

##### 2.3.3. Information on marketable securities issued:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bills	28.031.477	-	10.198.915	51.438.572
Asset backed securities <sup>(1)</sup>	-	49.403.602	-	17.806.761
Bonds	14.886.450	206.706.089	328.621	71.396.849
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.917.927</b>	<b>256.109.691</b>	<b>10.527.536</b>	<b>140.642.182</b>

(1) The Group obtains borrowings via its structured entity, Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company, with future flow transactions which is founded on its future money transfers within its funding program.

##### 2.3.4. Information on financial liabilities fair value through profit or loss:

The Group classified some of its financial liabilities as the financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit/loss in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch at the initial recognition in accordance with TFRS 9. As of December 31, 2025, the total amount of financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit/loss is TL 63.182.808 (December 31, 2024 – TL 75.234.394) with an accrued interest expense of TL 793.938 (December 31, 2024 - TL 240.214 expense) and with a fair value difference of TL 715.203 recognized as an expense (December 31, 2024 - TL 1.006.678 expense). On the other hand, the nominal amounts of the total return swaps and bond forwards which are closely related with these financial liabilities as of December 31, 2025 are TL 62.419.758 (December 31, 2024 – TL 75.308.138) with a fair value differences amounting to TL 236.919 asset (December 31, 2024 – TL 340.032 liability). The mentioned total return swaps have 11 years maturity in weighted average.

#### 2.4. Information on other liabilities:

As of December 31, 2025, other liabilities do not exceed 10% of the total balance sheet commitments.

#### 2.5. Information on lease payables:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	2.730.603	1.760.898	1.912.283	1.339.630
Between 1-4 Years	5.481.322	3.546.404	3.476.032	2.423.761
More than 4 Years	3.439.957	2.244.216	2.330.079	1.636.395
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.651.882</b>	<b>7.551.518</b>	<b>7.718.394</b>	<b>5.399.786</b>

#### 2.6. Information on provisions:

##### 2.6.1. Information on provision for employee benefits:

In accordance with Turkish Labour Law, the reserve for employment termination benefits is calculated as the present value of the probable future obligation in case of the retirement of employees. "TAS 19 - Employee Benefits" necessitates actuarial valuation methods to calculate the liabilities of enterprises.

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The following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of total liabilities:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Discount rate (%)	3,65	3,38
Possibility of being eligible for retirement (%)	93,95	94,59

The principal actuarial assumption is that the maximum liability will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the effects of future inflation. As the annual ceiling is revised semi-annually, the ceiling of full TL 64.948,77 effective from January 1, 2026 has been taken into consideration in calculating the provision for employee benefit.

Movement of employment termination benefits liability in the balance sheet:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	2.910.160	3.283.393
Changes during the period	549.496	549.652
Recognized in equity	986.094	960.004
Paid during the period	(274.204)	(1.882.889)
Balance at the end of the period	4.171.546	2.910.160

In addition, the Group has accounted for unused vacation provision amounting to TL 1.854.292 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1.026.735).

#### 2.6.2. Information on provisions related with the foreign currency difference of foreign currency indexed loans:

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

#### 2.6.3. Information on other provisions:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Pension fund provision	13.353.514	12.990.997
Provisions on non-funded non cash loans	1.316.017	917.318
General provisions on non-cash loans	1.111.963	635.382
Provision for lawsuits	465.951	360.446
Provisions for credit cards and promotion campaigns related to banking services	366.203	257.637
Other	3.982.305	2.475.691
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.595.953</b>	<b>17.637.471</b>

#### Pension fund provision:

The Parent Bank has set aside provision amounting to TL 13.353.514 (December 31, 2024 – TL 12.990.997) for the technical deficit based on the report prepared by a registered actuary within the framework of the transfer assumption, taking into account the technical interest rate of 9,8%, CSO 1980 mortality table and calculation methods determined by the New Law. The Bank accounted pension fund provision in accordance with "TAS 19 - Employee Benefits" standard.

In the calculation of the defined benefit obligation for transferrable benefits, mainly fixed and specific assumptions are used within the framework of the New Law. However, the final obligation amount that the Bank will bear at the transfer may vary depending on factors such as the discount rate, inflation and salary increase and number of participants and attrition rate.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening balance	12.990.997	10.027.806
Recognized in equity	955.683	2.797.805
Changes during the period	(593.166)	165.386
Closing balance	13.353.514	12.990.997

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The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Present value of funded obligations	25.376.186	24.385.065
- Pension benefits transferable to SSI	42.914.877	35.804.609
- Post employment medical benefits transferable to SSI	(17.538.691)	(11.419.544)
Fair value of plan assets	(12.022.672)	(11.394.068)
<b>Pension fund provision</b>	<b>13.353.514</b>	<b>12.990.997</b>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Discount rate		
- Pension benefits transferable to SSI	9,80%	9,80%
- Post employment medical benefits transferable to SSI	9,80%	9,80%

**Mortality rate:** Average life expectation is defined according to CSO 1980 mortality table.

Plan assets are comprised as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Bank placements	4.393.572	37	3.106.696	27
Government bonds and treasury bills	3.387.489	28	4.715.055	41
Premises and equipment	3.230.769	27	2.486.826	22
Other	1.010.842	8	1.085.491	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.022.672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11.394.068</b>	<b>100</b>

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening balance of plan assets	11.394.068	8.091.787
Contributions paid by the Bank	4.646.659	3.446.953
Contributions paid by the employee	3.543.728	2.618.122
Other	(7.561.783)	(2.762.794)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>12.022.672</b>	<b>11.394.068</b>

#### 2.7. Explanations on tax liability:

##### 2.7.1. Information on taxes payable:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banking Insurance Transaction Tax ("BITT")	5.415.817	4.461.175
Corporate Tax Payable	1.138.859	864.104
Taxation of Marketable Securities Income	6.341.939	2.783.714
Value Added Tax Payable	303.386	157.036
Foreign Exchange Transaction Tax	95.763	37.266
Property Tax	26.994	18.893
Other	1.443.875	829.405
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.766.633</b>	<b>9.151.593</b>

##### 2.7.2. Information on premium payables:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social security premiums - employee	8.495	5.890
Social security premiums - employer	11.568	7.658
Bank pension fund premiums - employee	291.918	196.652
Bank pension fund premiums - employer	420.034	286.384
Pension fund deposit and provisions - employee	-	-
Pension fund deposit and provisions - employer	-	-
Unemployment insurance - employee	20.895	13.923
Unemployment insurance - employer	42.301	28.129
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>795.211</b>	<b>538.636</b>

#### 2.8. Liabilities for property and equipment held for sale and related to discontinued operations (net):

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

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#### 2.9. Information on subordinated debt<sup>(1)</sup>:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Debt instruments to be included in additional capital calculation</b>	-	48.838.041	-	18.481.048
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	48.838.041	-	18.481.048
<b>Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation</b>	<b>1.080.653</b>	<b>72.698.399</b>	<b>1.301.664</b>	<b>42.148.886</b>
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	1.080.653	72.698.399	1.301.664	42.148.886
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.080.653</b>	<b>121.536.440</b>	<b>1.301.664</b>	<b>60.629.934</b>

(1) Subordinated loans are explained in detail in the Note "Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equity" in section four.

#### 2.10. Information on shareholders' equity:

##### 2.10.1. Presentation of paid-in capital:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common shares	8.447.051	8.447.051
Preferred shares	-	-

##### 2.10.2. Amount of paid-in capital, disclosure of whether the Bank's registered capital system is applied and if applied registered capital ceiling:

Capital System	Paid-In Capital	Registered Share Capital Ceiling
Registered Capital System	8.447.051	15.000.000

##### 2.10.3. Information on the share capital increases during the period and the sources:

None (December 31, 2024– None).

##### 2.10.4. Information on transfers from capital reserves to capital during the current period:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

##### 2.10.5. Information on capital commitments, until the end of the fiscal year and the subsequent interim period:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

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

The interest, liquidity, and foreign exchange risk related to on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are managed by the Parent Bank within several risk and legal limits.

##### 2.10.7. Privileges on the corporate stock:

None (December 31, 2024 - None).

##### 2.10.8. Information on value increase fund of marketable securities:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>From investments in associates, subsidiaries, and joint ventures</b>	<b>56.485</b>	<b>36.495.443</b>	<b>9.392</b>	<b>23.635.387</b>
Revaluation difference	56.485	111.931	9.392	106.647
Foreign currency difference	-	36.383.512	-	23.528.740
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>(9.373.602)</b>	<b>323.179</b>	<b>(11.635.422)</b>	<b>(1.174.673)</b>
Revaluation difference	(9.373.602)	323.179	(11.635.422)	(1.174.673)
Foreign currency differences	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(9.317.117)</b>	<b>36.818.622</b>	<b>(11.626.030)</b>	<b>22.460.714</b>

(1) Includes tax effect related to foreign currency valuation differences in TL column.

##### 2.10.9. Information on minority interest:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>4.672</b>	<b>2.674</b>
Current period income/(loss)	3.267	2.169
Dividends paid	(703)	(171)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>7.236</b>	<b>4.672</b>

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#### 3. Explanations and notes related to consolidated off-balance sheet accounts

##### 3.1. Information on off balance sheet commitments:

##### 3.1.1. The amount and type of irrevocable commitments:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Commitments on credit card limits	1.567.909.433	968.083.268
Asset purchase and sale commitments	483.663.941	103.444.271
Loan granting commitments	219.185.807	163.019.479
Commitments for cheques	17.128.402	10.835.555
Other irrevocable commitments	525.754.301	257.753.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.813.641.884</b>	<b>1.503.136.421</b>

##### 3.1.2. Type and amount of probable losses and obligations arising from off-balance sheet items:

Obligations arising from off-balance sheet are disclosed in "Off-balance sheet commitments". The Group set aside general provision for its non-cash loans amounting to TL 1.111.963 (December 31, 2024 - TL 635.382) and specific provision amounting to TL 8.199.473 (December 31, 2024 - TL 6.487.637) for non-cash loans which are not indemnified yet amounting to TL 1.316.017 (December 31, 2024 - TL 917.318).

##### 3.1.2.1. Non-cash loans including guarantees, bank acceptance loans, collaterals that are accepted as financial guarantees and other letter of credits:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bank acceptance loans	3.401.206	3.164.183
Letter of credits	109.238.762	63.782.900
Other guarantees and collaterals	60.577.099	42.776.641
<b>Total</b>	<b>173.217.067</b>	<b>109.723.724</b>

##### 3.1.2.2. Guarantees, suretyships and other similar transactions:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Temporary letter of guarantees	15.949.493	12.704.409
Definite letter of guarantees	325.324.926	221.159.067
Advance letter of guarantees	65.020.194	51.321.060
Letter of guarantees given to customs	14.924.194	12.930.452
Other letter of guarantees	179.512.293	141.569.932
<b>Total</b>	<b>600.731.100</b>	<b>439.684.920</b>

##### 3.1.3. Information on non-cash loans:

##### 3.1.3.1. Total amount of non-cash loans:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-cash loans given against cash loans	179.201.786	138.249.475
With original maturity of 1 year or less than 1 year	31.990.489	22.761.592
With original maturity of more than 1 year	147.211.297	115.487.883
Other non-cash loans	594.746.381	411.159.169
<b>Total</b>	<b>773.948.167</b>	<b>549.408.644</b>

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#### 3.1.3.2. Information on sectoral concentration of non-cash loans:

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>6.260.905</b>	<b>1,60</b>	<b>7.629.258</b>	<b>1,99</b>	<b>7.048.901</b>	<b>2,52</b>	<b>5.623.621</b>	<b>2,09</b>
Farming and raising livestock	5.873.319	1,50	6.280.213	1,64	6.414.429	2,30	3.925.507	1,46
Forestry	345.204	0,09	1.269.212	0,33	572.613	0,20	1.578.604	0,59
Fishing	42.382	0,01	79.833	0,02	61.859	0,02	119.510	0,04
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>194.513.799</b>	<b>49,78</b>	<b>242.926.127</b>	<b>63,38</b>	<b>142.103.511</b>	<b>50,72</b>	<b>165.055.179</b>	<b>61,30</b>
Mining	950.979	0,24	1.551.022	0,40	980.784	0,35	1.765.419	0,66
Production	167.689.243	42,92	215.045.440	56,11	124.043.588	44,27	141.482.181	52,54
Electric, gas and water	25.873.577	6,62	26.329.665	6,87	17.079.139	6,10	21.807.579	8,10
<b>Construction</b>	<b>83.780.073</b>	<b>21,44</b>	<b>60.426.602</b>	<b>15,77</b>	<b>51.077.502</b>	<b>18,23</b>	<b>45.534.225</b>	<b>16,91</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>104.740.718</b>	<b>26,81</b>	<b>69.352.902</b>	<b>18,10</b>	<b>79.003.235</b>	<b>28,20</b>	<b>50.287.362</b>	<b>18,68</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	28.840.586	7,38	15.252.893	3,98	21.019.660	7,50	11.354.286	4,22
Hotel, food and beverage services	5.994.054	1,53	3.542.174	0,92	4.687.843	1,67	4.020.032	1,49
Transportation and telecommunication	9.137.274	2,34	13.465.956	3,51	8.248.263	2,94	10.497.692	3,90
Financial institutions	44.961.390	11,51	13.361.751	3,49	31.509.766	11,26	13.523.172	5,03
Real estate and renting services	3.476.203	0,89	3.402.344	0,89	2.832.220	1,01	2.238.504	0,83
Education services	546.439	0,14	114.569	0,03	403.278	0,14	140.509	0,05
Health and social services	11.784.772	3,02	20.213.215	5,27	10.302.205	3,68	8.513.167	3,16
<b>Other</b>	<b>1.414.604</b>	<b>0,36</b>	<b>2.903.179</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>934.098</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>2.741.010</b>	<b>1,02</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>390.710.099</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>383.238.068</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>280.167.247</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>269.241.397</b>	<b>100,00</b>

#### 3.1.3.3. Information non-cash loans classified in Group I and Group II:

Current Period	Group I		Group II	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of guarantee	357.187.464	225.408.514	5.692.026	4.339.353
Bank acceptances	-	3.401.206	-	-
Letters of credit	106.624	108.697.148	-	342.194
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Underwriting commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other commitments and contingencies	26.444.299	34.086.866	43.000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>383.738.387</b>	<b>371.593.734</b>	<b>5.735.026</b>	<b>4.681.547</b>

Prior Period	Group I		Group II	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of guarantee	256.712.647	170.095.562	3.602.132	3.027.327
Bank acceptances	-	3.082.400	-	-
Letters of credit	45.163	63.545.565	-	50.777
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Underwriting commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other commitments and contingencies	19.048.166	23.711.267	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>275.805.976</b>	<b>260.434.794</b>	<b>3.602.132</b>	<b>3.078.104</b>

#### 3.1.3.4. Maturity distribution of non cash loans:

Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Indefinite	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Letter of credit	-	63.365.564	45.857.111	16.087	109.238.762
Letter of guarantee	158.268.712	112.436.503	298.311.642	31.714.243	600.731.100
Bank acceptances	-	2.885.464	515.742	-	3.401.206
Other	5.008.428	29.972.611	9.285.536	16.310.524	60.577.099
<b>Total</b>	<b>163.277.140</b>	<b>208.660.142</b>	<b>353.970.031</b>	<b>48.040.854</b>	<b>773.948.167</b>

Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Indefinite	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Letter of credit	-	44.777.071	18.992.583	13.246	63.782.900
Letter of guarantee	110.010.546	86.033.734	221.016.089	22.624.551	439.684.920
Bank acceptances	-	2.789.527	374.656	-	3.164.183
Other	5.001.078	20.546.246	5.346.505	11.882.812	42.776.641
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.011.624</b>	<b>154.146.578</b>	<b>245.729.833</b>	<b>34.520.609</b>	<b>549.408.644</b>

(1) The distribution is based on the original maturities.

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#### 3.2. Information on derivative financial instruments:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign currency related derivative transactions (I)	1.291.084.769	618.732.028
Forward foreign currency purchase and sale transactions	303.854.021	154.017.536
Currency swap purchase and sale transactions	725.352.771	396.059.639
Currency futures	107.151.453	20.595.286
Currency purchase and sale options	154.726.524	48.059.567
Interest related derivative transactions (II)	1.425.194.781	756.244.785
Forward interest rate agreements	-	-
Interest rate swap purchase and sale transactions	1.397.390.238	751.943.374
Interest rate purchase and sale options	27.804.543	4.301.411
Interest rate futures	-	-
Other trading derivative transactions (III)	441.135.127	276.302.524
<b>A. Total trading derivative transactions (I+II+III)</b>	<b>3.157.414.677</b>	<b>1.651.279.337</b>
Types of derivative transactions for hedging purposes		
Transactions for fair value hedge	4.600.556	3.820.124
Transactions for cash flow hedge	46.584.760	38.226.415
Transactions for foreign net investment hedge	-	-
<b>B. Total hedging related derivatives</b>	<b>51.185.316</b>	<b>42.046.539</b>
<b>Total derivative transactions (A+B)</b>	<b>3.208.599.993</b>	<b>1.693.325.876</b>

#### 3.3. Information on credit derivatives and risk exposures:

The Group has no credit default swaps in derivative portfolio for the period ended December 31, 2025.

Derivative portfolio includes total return swap that has a nominal amount of TL 124.839.516 (total of buy and sell leg) as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – TL 149.816.276).

#### 3.4. Information on contingent liabilities and assets:

The Group has recorded a provision of TL 465.951 (December 31, 2024 – TL 360.446) for litigations against the Group and has accounted for it in accompanying consolidated the financial statements under the "Other provisions" account. 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 any cash outflows for such claim.

#### 3.5. Information on services on behalf of others:

The Bank's activities such as intermediation and custody to serve the investment needs of customers are followed up under off balance sheet accounts.

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#### 4. Explanations and notes related to consolidated income statement:

##### 4.1. Information on interest income:

##### 4.1.1. Information on interest income on loans:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term loans <sup>(1)</sup>	201.013.318	17.298.278	155.060.797	9.283.881
Medium/long-term loans <sup>(1)</sup>	136.826.836	29.346.703	103.626.181	22.045.289
Interest on loans under follow-up	17.992.611	-	9.186.415	-
Premiums received from resource utilisation support fund	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>355.832.765</b>	<b>46.644.981</b>	<b>267.873.393</b>	<b>31.329.170</b>

(1) Includes fees and commissions received for cash loans.

##### 4.1.2. Information on interest income on banks:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From the CBRT	16.493.862	-	3.450.700	6.381
From domestic banks	8.658.476	1.739.019	4.962.945	656.401
From foreign banks	34.262	4.003.828	12.051	4.543.718
Headquarters and branches abroad	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.186.600</b>	<b>5.742.847</b>	<b>8.425.696</b>	<b>5.206.500</b>

##### 4.1.3. Information on interest income on marketable securities:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	181.381	-	178.325
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	40.811.829	2.558.212	34.994.763	1.667.628
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	61.129.511	6.748.194	76.953.813	6.925.544
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.941.340</b>	<b>9.487.787</b>	<b>111.948.576</b>	<b>8.771.497</b>

##### 4.1.4. Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interests received from associates and subsidiaries	954.206	688.435
<b>Total</b>	<b>954.206</b>	<b>688.435</b>

#### 4.2. Information on interest expense:

##### 4.2.1. Information on interest expense on borrowings:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	26.282.699	15.040.682	17.918.111	12.969.241
The CBRT	155.864	-	-	-
Domestic banks	6.042.772	898.741	5.178.540	1.127.321
Foreign banks	20.084.063	14.141.941	12.739.571	11.841.920
Headquarters and foreign branches	-	-	-	-
Other institutions	-	209.882	-	230.250
<b>Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>26.282.699</b>	<b>15.250.564</b>	<b>17.918.111</b>	<b>13.199.491</b>

(1) Includes fees and commissions related to borrowings.

##### 4.2.2. Information on interest expense to associates and subsidiaries:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interests paid to associates and subsidiaries	208.162	421.866
<b>Total</b>	<b>208.162</b>	<b>421.866</b>

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##### 4.2.4. Information on interest expense on money market transactions:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest expense on money market transactions	83.014.222	225.473	66.369.476	1.391.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.014.222</b>	<b>225.473</b>	<b>66.369.476</b>	<b>1.391.848</b>

##### 4.2.5. Information on other interest expense:

The bank has no commission expense (December 31, 2024 – TL 1.867.822) which has been recognized in other interest expense within the scope of 30th article of the CBRT Tariff Schedule titled "Communiqué on Required Reserve and Foreign Currency Deposit Accounts".

##### 4.2.6. Maturity structure of the interest expense on deposits:

Account name	Time Deposit						Accumulating deposit	Total	Prior Period
	Demand Deposit	Up to 1 month	Up to 3 months	Up to 6 months	Up to 1 Year	More than 1 year			
<b>TL</b>									
Bank deposits	465.406	1.844.404	67.527	59.566	45.172	-	-	2.482.075	6.478.640
Saving deposits	-	11.173.451	157.033.811	24.476.853	610.737	1.431.527	33	194.726.412	166.271.761
Public sector deposits	-	55.625	126.967	13.142	4	-	-	195.738	378.108
Commercial deposits	229	11.983.797	40.082.219	3.932.012	609.775	452.584	-	57.060.616	65.953.219
Other deposits	-	864.499	33.622.130	870.235	14.798	87	-	35.371.749	18.013.934
Deposits with 7 days notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>465.635</b>	<b>25.921.776</b>	<b>230.932.654</b>	<b>29.351.808</b>	<b>1.280.486</b>	<b>1.884.198</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>289.836.590</b>	<b>257.095.662</b>
<b>FC</b>									
Foreign currency deposits	65.879	2.227.021	2.538.757	317.898	648.737	402.561	-	6.200.853	3.424.814
Bank deposits	230.888	127.524	9.386	8.224	-	-	-	376.022	816.560
Deposits with 7 days notification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious metal vault	-	468	30.648	-	1.218	112	-	32.446	14.195
<b>Total</b>	<b>296.767</b>	<b>2.355.013</b>	<b>2.578.791</b>	<b>326.122</b>	<b>649.955</b>	<b>402.673</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.609.321</b>	<b>4.255.569</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>762.402</b>	<b>28.276.789</b>	<b>233.511.445</b>	<b>29.677.930</b>	<b>1.930.441</b>	<b>2.286.871</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>296.445.911</b>	<b>261.351.231</b>

##### 4.3. Information on dividend income:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	211.058	105.999
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10.207	6.055
Other	114.014	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>335.279</b>	<b>112.077</b>

##### 4.4. Information on trading profit/loss (net):

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Profit</b>	<b>355.504.328</b>	<b>242.505.881</b>
Gain from capital market transactions	5.305.495	3.669.337
Derivative financial transaction gains	178.652.185	115.623.311
Foreign exchange gains	171.546.648	123.213.233
<b>Loss (-)</b>	<b>415.891.520</b>	<b>287.939.466</b>
Loss from capital market transactions	270.243	183.006
Derivative financial transaction losses	171.647.804	137.210.004
Foreign exchange loss	243.973.473	150.546.456
<b>Net trading profit/loss</b>	<b>(60.387.192)</b>	<b>(45.433.585)</b>

The net gain resulting from the foreign exchange differences related to derivative financial transactions is TL 91.795.133 (December 31, 2024 – TL 40.093.341 gain).

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#### 4.5. Allowance for expected credit losses and other provisions:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Allowance for expected credit losses</b>	<b>50.971.994</b>	<b>36.404.436</b>
12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)	6.994.504	921.435
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	8.331.516	12.453.686
Non-performing loans (Stage 3)	35.645.974	23.029.315
<b>Impairment provisions for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Impairment provisions related to investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>171.796</b>	<b>89.127</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.143.790</b>	<b>36.493.563</b>

#### 4.6. Information on other operating income:

"Other Operating Income" in the statement of profit or loss mainly includes collections from receivables for which expected credit losses and income from reversal of provisions have been allocated in prior periods.

#### 4.7. Information related to other operating expenses:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserve for employee termination benefits	549.496	549.652
Provision expense for pension fund	-	-
Impairment losses of property and equipment	-	-
Depreciation expenses of property and equipment	3.534.906	2.337.169
Impairment losses of intangible assets	-	-
Goodwill impairment losses	-	-
Amortization expenses of intangible assets	1.010.923	590.919
Impairment losses of equity participations for which equity method is applied	-	-
Impairment losses of assets held for sale	-	-
Depreciation expenses of assets held for sale	-	-
Impairment losses of fixed assets held for sale and assets related to discontinued operations	-	-
Other operating expenses	58.222.554	37.652.367
TFRS 16 exempt lease expenses	546.068	343.833
Repair and maintenance expenses	1.856.905	1.295.529
Advertising expenses	1.500.615	1.026.247
Other expense	54.318.966	34.986.758
Loss on sales of assets	7.642	-
Other	16.635.788	10.170.907
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.961.309</b>	<b>51.301.014</b>

#### 4.8. Information on profit/loss before taxes from continuing operations and discontinued operations:

The profit before tax includes TL 161.083.211 (December 31, 2024 – TL 88.646.632) of net interest income, TL 116.456.761 (December 31, 2024 – TL 77.698.428) of net fees and commissions income, TL 44.099.798 personnel expenses (December 31, 2024 – TL 30.021.689) and other operating expense amounting to TL 79.961.309 (December 31, 2024 - TL 51.301.014).

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has no profit/loss before taxes from discontinued operations (December 31, 2024 – None).

#### 4.9. Provision for taxes on income from continuing operations and discontinued operations:

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has current tax expense amounting to TL 1.661.999 (December 31, 2024 – TL 3.978.651 expense) and deferred tax expense amounting to TL 16.506.989 (December 31, 2024 – TL 696.269 expense).

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#### Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

#### Notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025

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#### 4.10. Information on net profit/loss for the period:

4.10.1. The characteristics, dimension and recurrence of income or expense items arising from ordinary banking transactions do not require any additional explanation to understand the Group's current period performance.

4.10.2. The effect of the change in an estimate of financial statement items to profit / loss is not likely to affect subsequent periods.

#### 4.11. Profit/loss of minority interest:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Profit/(loss) of minority interest	3.267	2.169

#### 4.12. Other items in statement of profit or loss:

"Other fees and commissions received" and "Other fees and commissions paid" in profit or loss mainly include commissions and fees related to credit cards and banking transactions.

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### 5. Explanations and notes related to consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

#### 5.1. Information on dividends:

Authorised body for profit distribution of the current period is General Assembly. As of the preparation date of these financial statements, annual ordinary meeting of the General Assembly has not been held yet.

#### 5.2. Information on increase/decrease amounts resulting from merger:

None.

#### 5.3. Information on equity share premiums:

The details regarding property and equipment valuation differences are disclosed in section 3 note 19.

#### 5.4. Explanations on property and equipment valuation differences:

Group, adopted fair value accounting method for its buildings and art objects and paintings in tangible assets in accordance with TAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". As of December 31, 2025, revaluation gain under shareholders' equity is amounting to TL 25.375.036 (December 31, 2024 – TL 17.506.703).

#### 5.5. Explanations related to accumulated remeasurement gains/losses of defined benefit plans:

Accumulated remeasurement gains/losses of defined benefit plans are accounted under equity. As of December 31, 2025 actuarial loss under shareholders' equity regarding to employee benefits are amounting to TL 3.733.648 (December 31, 2024 - TL 3.043.382), actuarial loss related to pension fund provision is amounting to TL 8.524.097 (December 31, 2024 - TL 7.855.119).

#### 5.6. Explanations on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

"Unrealized gains and losses" arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the shareholders' equity until the related assets are impaired or disposed.

#### 5.7. Hedging transactions:

The Group applies cash flow hedge accounting in order to hedge the risk of cash flow of its liabilities. In the scope of this application, the derivative financial instruments are specified as floating rate and fixed rate interest payment USD, EUR and TL interest rate swaps, currency swaps, cross currency swaps hedging liabilities as the USD, EUR and TL customer deposits, repos, lease receivables, cash outflows due to re-pricing of loans because of the expected interest rate financing. In this context, fair value change of the effective portion of derivative financial instruments accounted under "Other accumulated comprehensive income that will be reclassified in profit or loss", taking into account tax effects. Such amount as of December 31, 2025 is TL 1.563.476 gain (December 31, 2024 – 2.138.858 gain).

The Group's Euro denominated borrowing is designated as a hedge of the net investment in the Group's certain EUR denominated subsidiaries. The total amount of the borrowing designated as a hedge of the net investment at December 31, 2025 is EUR 742 million (December 31, 2024 – EUR 665 million). The foreign exchange loss of TL 18.215.136 (December 31, 2024 – TL 11.665.991 loss), net of tax, on translation of the borrowing to Turkish Lira at the statement of financial position date is recognized in "hedging reserves" in equity.

#### 5.8. Information on other capital and profit reserves:

Other capital and profit reserves in general comprise of legal reserves and extraordinary reserves.

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### 6. Explanations and notes related to consolidated statement of cash flows:

#### 6.1. Information on cash and cash equivalent:

##### 6.1.1. Components of cash and cash equivalents and the accounting policy applied in their determination:

Cash and foreign currency balances together with demand deposits at banks including the unrestricted amounts of CBRT are defined as "Cash"; money market placements and time deposits in banks with original maturities of less than three months are defined as "Cash Equivalents".

##### 6.1.2. Effect of a change in the accounting policies:

None.

##### 6.1.3. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalent items with balance sheet and cash flow statements:

###### 6.1.3.1. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Cash</b>	<b>273.412.029</b>	<b>216.391.689</b>
Cash and effectives	21.244.328	22.177.269
Demand deposits in banks	252.167.701	194.214.420
<b>Cash equivalents</b>	<b>14.364.815</b>	<b>12.119.176</b>
Interbank money market	-	-
Deposits in bank	14.364.815	12.119.176
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>287.776.844</b>	<b>228.510.865</b>

###### 6.1.3.2. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Cash</b>	<b>288.236.568</b>	<b>273.412.029</b>
Cash and effectives	24.386.112	21.244.328
Demand deposits in banks	263.850.456	252.167.701
<b>Cash equivalents</b>	<b>72.500.548</b>	<b>14.364.815</b>
Interbank money market	-	-
Deposits in bank	72.500.548	14.364.815
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>360.737.116</b>	<b>287.776.844</b>

#### 6.2. Information on cash and cash equivalents those are not in use due to legal limitations and other reasons:

As of December 31, 2025, the Group's cash and cash equivalents those are not in use due to legal limitations and other reasons, including reserve requirements is amounting to TL 423.912.303 (December 31, 2024 - TL 371.115.284).

#### 6.3. Explanations on other items in the statement of cash flows and the effects of the change in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents :

Decrease in "Other account" amounting to TL 58.440.329 (December 31, 2024 – TL 45.663.457 decrease) which is classified under "Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities" includes fee and commissions given, other operating expenses excluding personnel expenses and foreign exchange gains/losses.

Decrease in "Net increase/decrease in other liabilities" amounting to TL 21.958.689 (December 31, 2024 - TL 39.173.361 increase) which is classified under "Changes in operating assets and liabilities" mainly arises from changes in miscellaneous payables, subordinated loans and other liabilities.

The effects of the change in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents are calculated as an increase approximately of TL 51.025.610 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - TL 23.103.883 increase).

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### 7. Explanations and notes related to Group's risk group:

#### 7.1. The volume of transactions relating to the Group's risk group, outstanding loan and deposit transactions and profit or loss of the period:

##### 7.1.1. Information on loans of the Group's risk group:

Current Period	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Group		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
<b>Group's risk group</b> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>						
Loans						
Balance at the beginning of the period	1.050.288	38.238	19.895	629.218	19.193.000	24.548.964
Balance at the end of the period	1.658.761	1.007.941	21.236	466.480	28.823.184	39.988.168
<b>Interest and commission income received</b>	<b>954.206</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2.869</b>	<b>1.866</b>	<b>5.263.988</b>	<b>156.511</b>

Prior Period	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Group		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
<b>Group's risk group</b> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>						
Loans						
Balance at the beginning of the period	75.482	89.510	35.697	1.304.299	18.315.042	9.439.424
Balance at the end of the period	1.050.288	38.238	19.895	629.218	19.193.000	24.548.964
<b>Interest and commission income received</b>	<b>688.435</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5.038</b>	<b>2.363</b>	<b>6.577.381</b>	<b>131.130</b>

(1) Defined in subsection 2 of the 49th article of Banking Act No. 5411.

(2) The information in table above includes marketable securities and due from banks as well as loans.

##### 7.1.2. Information on deposits of the Group's risk group:

Group's risk group	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Beginning of the period	990.656	1.152.088	47.747.658	30.457.645	139.529.625	123.741.795
End of the period	2.565.473	990.656	65.400.035	47.747.658	184.152.688	139.529.625
<b>Interest expense on deposits</b>	<b>208.162</b>	<b>421.866</b>	<b>10.949.162</b>	<b>6.802.234</b>	<b>11.514.266</b>	<b>14.538.926</b>

(1) Defined in subsection 2 of the 49th article of the Banking Act No. 5411.

(2) The information in table above includes borrowings and repo transactions as well as deposits.

##### 7.1.3. Information on forward and option agreements and other derivative instruments with the Group's risk group:

Group's risk group	Associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Transactions at fair value through profit or loss</b>						
Beginning of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	19.721.860	12.693.289	5.382.691
End of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	271.564	-	24.617.625	12.693.289
<b>Total profit / loss<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>9.981</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.608</b>	<b>7.298</b>	<b>2.938.392</b>	<b>1.407.941</b>
<b>Transactions for hedging purposes</b>						
Beginning of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of the period <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total profit / loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(1) Defined in subsection 2 of the 49th article of the Banking Act No. 5411.

(2) The balances at the beginning and end of the periods are disclosed as the total of buy and sell amounts of derivative financial instruments.

### 7.2. Information regarding benefits provided to the Group's top management:

The gross total of salaries and benefits paid to the Group's top management amount to TL 1.006.466 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 – TL 755.086).

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### 8. Explanations and notes related to the domestic, foreign, off-shore branches or associates and foreign representatives of the Parent Bank:

	Number	Number of Employees	Country of incorporation	Total assets	Statutory share capital
Domestic Branch	739	14.634			
Foreign Representation Office	-	-	-		
Foreign Branch	1	3	Bahrain	53.386.028	-
Off-Shore Banking Region Branch	-	-		-	-

### 9. Explanations and notes related to subsequent events :

Subordinated Tier 2 bond issued on January 22, 2021, amounting to USD 500 million and 10 year maturity with early redemption option in fifth year, was early redeemed on January 22, 2026.

It was decided to issue an additional USD 250 million subordinated bond, in addition to the USD 500 million subordinated bond which is eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital on December 11, 2025. This additional issuance was completed on January 27, 2026.

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**Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.**

**Notes to consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025**

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#### **Section Six- Other Explanations**

**1. Other explanations on the Parent Bank's operations**

None.

#### **Section Seven - Independent auditor's report**

**1. Explanations on independent auditor's report**

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2025 have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. The independent auditor's audit report dated February 5, 2026 is presented preceding the consolidated financial statements.

**2. Explanations and notes prepared by independent auditor**

None.

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# Performance Tables

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE TABLES					
GHG Emissions (ton CO <sub>2</sub> e) <sup>1</sup>	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	15,985	14,555	18,415	16,421	19,502.7 ✓
Scope 2 (Location based)	38,802	35,862	35,598	34,903	37,019 ✓
Scope 2 (Market based) <sup>2</sup>	23,635	0	0	0	0 ✓
Total (Scope 1 and Scope 2)	39,620	14,555	18,415	16,421	19,502.7 ✓
Scope 3 (Category 1) <sup>3</sup>	389	398	572,4	3,752	4,213 ✓
Scope 3 (Category 5)	51,9	63,2	95,6	11,1	101,8 ✓
Scope 3 (Category 6)	267	477	1,256	2,002	1,838 ✓
Scope 3 (Category 7)	3,147	3,713	3,743	3,499	4,149 ✓
Scope 3 (Category 15) <sup>4</sup>	18,538,146	10,462,075	9,642,208	8,457,241	-
Emission Intensity Scope 1 and 2 (ton CO <sub>2</sub> e /total number of employees)	2.32	0.88	1.14	1.05	1.22 ✓
Emission Intensity of Scope 3 Category 15 (ton CO <sub>2</sub> e/credit balance million TL)	59.76	28.14	17.45	11.26	-

<sup>1</sup>Yapı Kredi and its subsidiaries are included in the greenhouse gas emissions. The 2024 environmental performance indicators include Yapı Kredi Germany. Detailed information regarding the Environmental Performance tables is provided in the Reporting Guide under "Basic Definitions and Reporting Scope."

<sup>2</sup>Market-based Scope 2 emissions, electricity consumption is calculated as "0" due to IREC certification. In 2025, 100% of total energy consumption was met with energy sourced from renewable resources.

<sup>3</sup>As of 2021, the scope of Scope 3 - Category 1 (purchased paper) has been expanded.

<sup>4</sup>The 2024 Scope 3 Category 15 emissions financed by Yapı Kredi will be disclosed later. Data for the years from 2021 onward have been verified under ISO 14064-1 standards.

Energy Consumption (GJ)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity <sup>5</sup>	323,710	298,394	301,869	298,267	340,549 ✓
Grid electricity consumption	323,710	298,256	297,185	293,713	336,175 ✓
Renewable electricity (purchased)	126,079	298,256	297,185	293,713	336,175 ✓
Renewable electricity (produced)	0,0324	138	4,684	4,554	4,374 ✓
Natural gas	125,187	108,422	97,049	101,740	113,149 ✓
Fuel oil <sup>6</sup>	73,924	84,871	81,682	86,103	86,674 ✓
Total Energy Consumption	522,821	491,687	480,600	486,110	540,372 ✓
Energy intensity (GJ/total number of employees)	31.6	29.8	29.6	31.1	33.8 ✓

<sup>5</sup>The electricity amount includes the total of grid-purchased, renewable-generated (Banking Base buildings and Bodrum Branch rooftop solar), and renewable-purchased electricity (IREC and Yapı Kredi Nederland 100% renewable grid electricity).

<sup>6</sup>The fuel amount covers fuels used for generators, heating, and vehicle fuels (gasoline and diesel).

Energy Savings	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total annual energy saving (GJ)	6,708	2,703	1,880	2,064	3,235.8
Total annual GHG saving via energy saving (ton CO <sub>2</sub> e)	873	185	226.2	246.4	356.6
Total annual financial savings (TL)	1,819,825	2,153,287	1,883,211	2,722,605	5,996,590

Water Management (m <sup>3</sup> )	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Municipal water	226,685	215,375	175,232	214,026	234,496 ✓
Ground water	5,454	5,839	8,202	13,854	14,323 ✓
Rain water	683	4,113	7,757	6,193	4,993 ✓
Total	232,822	225,327	191,191	234,073	253,812 ✓
Amount of wastewater (m <sup>3</sup> )	232,822	225,327	191,191	234,073	253,812 ✓
Water intensity (m <sup>3</sup> /total number of employees)	14.1	13.6	11.8	15	15.9 ✓

Waste Amount (ton)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>					
Recycled <sup>7</sup>	242.2	100.1	107.7	90.1	47.1 ✓
Electronic Waste	228.0	87.8	95.1	68.6	44.6 ✓
Other	14.2	12.3	12.6	27.5	7.9 ✓
Incinerated with energy recovery	0	0	0	0	0
Disposed	0.12	0.33	0.34	0.04	0.15 ✓
Total	242.3	100.4	108	96.2	52.7 ✓
<b>Non - Hazardous Waste</b>					
Recycled	905.5	1,211.8	894.8	936.3	1,194.5 ✓
Paper	828.6	874.9	734.9	713	766.9 ✓
Plastic	15.8	5.66	4.4	8.5	11.75 ✓
Metal	45.9	128.3	38.9	153.1	365.2 ✓
Other	15.2	202.9	116.6	66.1	51.2 ✓
Incinerated with energy recovery <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0	1.21	14.7
Municipal Waste	45.96	60.3	113.2	164	145.8 ✓
Total	951.5	1,272.1	1,008	1,105.7	1,355.5 ✓

<sup>7</sup>Refers to the amount of hazardous waste recycled by a licensed waste processing facility, excluding codes "R1, R9 and R13", as declared in the National Environmental Information System.

<sup>8</sup>Represents the quantity of organic waste generated in Plaza A and D Block buildings, which is incinerated in biomethanization plants to generate energy.

Equipment Type (#)	2024		2025	
	Donation	Used Sale	Donation	Used Sale
Laptop	814	12	218	80
Telephone	28	9	31	16
Tablet	57	1	40	-
Desktop	1,199	-	183	-
Other	1,408	957	936	4,655

Certificates (%Employees) <sup>9</sup>	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ISO-14001 Environment Management System	47	70	75	100	100
ISO-50001 Energy Management System	-	30	32	30	30
ISO-14064-1 Greenhouse Gases Emissions Certificate	100	100	100	100	100
ISO-14046 Water Footprint Certificate	53	61	98	98	98

<sup>9</sup>Calculations are based on the certified locations and employee numbers of the bank and its subsidiaries.

Environmental Investments & Expenditures (million TL)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CAPEX	3.5	32.4	17.2	93.4	44.7
OPEX	0.7	4.7	12.0	155.8	112.1
Total	4.2	37.1	29.2	249.2	156.8

SOCIAL PERFORMANCE TABLES										
Consolidated Number of Employees <sup>1</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Yapı Kredi Bank	9,950	6,165	9,607	5,824	9,354	5,655	9,024	5,378	9,134	5,503
Türkiye	9,950	6,162	9,607	5,821	9,354	5,821	9,024	5,375	9,134	5,500
Bahreyn Branch	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Domestic Subsidiaries	293	370	335	435	362	454	375	440	414	447
Foreign Subsidiaries	109	199	103	212	114	223	107	211	123	248
Total	17,086		16,516		16,162		15,535		15,869	

<sup>1</sup> The table covers Yapı Kredi Bank, domestic subsidiaries (Yapı Kredi Invest, Yapı Kredi Asset Management, Yapı Kredi Technology, Yapı Kredi Leasing ve Yapı Kredi Faktoring) and foreign subsidiaries (Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V., Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan and Yapı Kredi Deutschland).

Number of Employees and Subcontractors by Employment Type <sup>2</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Employee Number	15,208	244	15,256	175	14,834	175	15,010	207	14,448	189
Subcontractor Number	2,348	101	2,445	136	2,222	102	2,307	108	2,288	110

<sup>2</sup> The table covers only Yapı Kredi Bank.

Employment Models % <sup>3</sup>	2022	2023	2024	2025
Office (%)	55	54	57	76
Hybrid (%)	20	20	15	12
Remote (%)	25	26	28	12

<sup>3</sup> The application was launched in May 2022 and only Yapı Kredi Bank was included.

Number of Employees by Age <sup>4</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30 years old	186	415	1,960	1,080	2,326	1,332	2,338	1,404	2,509	1,649
30-50 years old (including 30 and 50 years old)	7,783	4,816	7,752	4,673	7,108	4,325	6,854	4,086	6,863	4,053
Over 50 years old	2,002	934	230	506	282	452	207	328	176	248

<sup>4</sup> Unless otherwise stated, Employment Models and the following tables cover Yapı Kredi Bank and its domestic subsidiaries (Yapı Kredi Invest, Yapı Kredi Asset Management, Yapı Kredi Technology, Yapı Kredi Leasing ve Yapı Kredi Faktoring).

Number of Employees with Disabilities	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Employees with disabilities by gender	131	398	134	383	144	380	112	332	119	314

Number of Employees by Term of Employment	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-5 years	2,127	1,517	2,209	1,633	2,740	2,013	3,375	2,504	3,634	2,653
5-10 years (including 5 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> years)	3,357	2,004	3,243	1,949	2,729	1,638	1,857	1,141	1,280	864
10 years and above	4,466	2,644	4,490	2,677	4,247	2,458	4,167	2,173	4,634	2,433

Number of Internal Promotion	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30 years old	239	163	524	336	666	406	336	196	1,217	715
30-50 years old (including 30 and 50 years old)	741	549	951	909	1,150	680	632	425	1,570	860
Over 50 years old	0	4	0	0	16	22	17	13	11	11

New Employee Hires by Gender and Age	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30 years old	776	493	1,032	693	1,403	773	978	648	1,168	841
30-50 years old (including 30 and 50 years old)	59	122	116	168	257	224	130	145	268	261
Over 50 years old	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0

Position Filled with Internal Candidates	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
By Gender (%)	62.1	37.9	66.7	33.3	68.5	31.6	60.8	39.2	61.0	39.0
Total	1,209		147		1,433		1,619		935	

Number of Employees Leaving Work	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30 years old	504	315	650	368	636	406	480	340	589	356
30-50 years old (including 30 and 50 years old)	576	385	477	325	1,073	592	799	540	574	434
Over 50 years old	63	114	37	66	99	224	146	205	119	151

Employee Turnover Rate (%) <sup>5</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30 years old	3.1	1.9	4.0	2.3	4.0	2.5	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.3
30-50 years old (including 30 and 50 years old)	3.5	2.4	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	6.7	3.5	3.7	2.8
Over 50 years old	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	1
Total	12.0		11.9		18.9		16.2		14.4	

<sup>5</sup> Employee turnover rate is calculated over the total number of people who left voluntarily (with resignation) and non-resignation ways.

Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%) <sup>6</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Under 30 years old	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9
30-50 years old (including 30 and 50 years old)	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4
Over 50 years old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5.9		5.8		6.4		6.1		6.9	

<sup>6</sup> Voluntary employee turnover rate is calculated only for people who left by resignation.

Maternity Leave <sup>7</sup>	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of employees taking maternity leave	546	471	412	359	362
Number of employees returning to work after maternity leave	532	475	424	346	297
Number of employees that returned to work after maternity leave and worked	515	457	415	328	287
Return-to-work rate after maternity leave (%)	95.9	94.5	95.6	96.4	93.4
Retention rate after maternity leave (%)	96.9	96.2	97.8	94.8	96.6

<sup>7</sup> The table covers only employees at Yapı Kredi Bank Türkiye locations.

Number of Employees Benefiting from Parental Leave <sup>8</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of employees benefiting from parental leave	546	275	471	256	412	206	359	176	362	193

<sup>8</sup> The table covers only employees at Yapı Kredi Bank Türkiye locations.

Gender Diversity	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Employees in all positions (%)	61.7	38.3	61.4	38.6	61.4	38.6	61.8	38.2	61.6	38.4
Board members (%)	16.7	83.3	16.7	83.3	20	80	20	80	27.0	73.0
Employees in all management positions (%)	40.0	60.0	39.9	60.1	61.6	38.4	47.5	52.5	49.1	50.9
Employees in senior management positions (%)	22.9	77.1	22.2	77.8	19.4	80.6	19.4	80.6	22.9	77.1
Employees in middle and first-level management positions <sup>9</sup> (%)	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	47.9	52.1	49.5	50.5
Employees in first-level management positions <sup>9</sup> (%)	60.6	39.4	59.0	41.0	58.6	41.4	59.7	40.3	61.5	38.5
Employees in non-management positions (%)	64.4	35.6	64.1	35.9	64.1	35.9	64.6	35.4	36.0	64.0
Employees in income generating management positions (%)	43.6	56.4	44.4	55.6	46.2	53.8	45.6	54.4	50.9	49.1
Employees in income generating positions (%)	67.9	32.1	68.2	31.8	69.1	30.9	69.3	30.7	61.6	38.4
Employees in STEM <sup>10</sup> related positions (%)	36.6	63.4	38.2	61.8	37.0	63.0	38.7	61.3	38.1	61.9
Employees in technology/IT teams (%)	38.1	61.9	39.3	60.7	38.4	61.6	36.0	64.0	37.4	62.6
Employees in engineering positions (%)	22.6	77.1	23.3	76.7	23.0	77.0	23.0	77.0	23.0	77.0

<sup>9</sup> For senior management positions maximum two levels away from CEO or similar positions, for first-level management positions three and more levels away from CEO or similar positions are taken as a basis.

<sup>10</sup> STEM refers to science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

Share in Management Position by Nationality (%)	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Total Workforce	All Management Positions	Total Workforce	All Management Positions	Total Workforce	All Management Positions	Total Workforce	All Management Positions
Türkiye (%)	98	98	98.2	98.4	98.3	98.4	97.7	98.5
Azerbaijan (%)	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2
Netherlands (%)	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Germany (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2

Pay Gap Analysis	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Gender Pay Gap Ratio (%)	27.5	26.4	27.1	24.9	27.6	24.5	27.7	24.2	26.9	21.9
Bonus Gap Ratio (%) <sup>11</sup>	35.4	36.9	31.4	33	41	40	42	27.4	-	-

<sup>11</sup> Bonus Gap Ratio will be announced in the next reporting period.

Unionization <sup>11</sup>	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of unionized employees	5,792	2,743	6,595	2,840	6,283	2,616	5,981	2,433	5,941	2,445

<sup>12</sup> The table covers only employees at Yapı Kredi Bank Turkey locations.

Employee Engagement	2021			2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Employee engagement (%)	68	67	68	67	72	69	65	67	66	59	59	59	73	73	73

Training	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Average hours of training per employee	43	47	49	50	33	33	40	37	46	41
Total training hours	419,491	274,456	488,316	310,781	318,010	200,936	370,828	213,598	440,601	243,465
Average amount spent per employee on training (TL)	2,392	2,392	5,349	5,349	10,630	10,630	16,130	16,130	25,595	25,595
Total amount spent on training (million TL)	23.1	13.8	53.1	33.4	103.3	64.9	151.6	93.8	244.4	152.3

Total Training Hours	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethics	2,943	20,162	4,986	9,581	9,194
Personal Data Protection Law	7,311	4,677	16,963	14,676	14,783
Anti-corruption	312	488	725	738	1,188
Gender Equality / Diversity & Inclusion	1,355	446	418	415	1,041
Human Rights	966	322	181	2,996	1,509
Sustainability	3	179	980	1,277	603
Information Security	1,581	1,582	6,144	3,863	4,423
Cyber Security	438	401	545	279	72
OHS	84,763	30,6799	8,523	83,276	43,794
Environment	1,129	2,011	4,610	8,438	9,810
Leadership	125,506	130,006	33,817	29,753	20,300
Professional/Technical	317,472	377,768	322,113	300,079	415,503
Other	150,168	230,377	124,318	128,007	161,848

Occupational Health and Safety (Employees)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total annual working hours	28,650,588	29,582,643	30,904,527	31,560,380	31,638,042
The total lost working days	118	161	71	3	17
The number of work-related injuries	18	33	22	20	17
The number of work-related fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
The number of occupational diseases	1	0	0	0	0
Lost Day Rate (LDR) <sup>12</sup>	0.82	1.09	0.46	0.02	0.11
Injury Rate (IR) <sup>13</sup>	0.13	0.22	0.14	0.13	0.11
Occupational Disease Rate (ODR) <sup>14</sup>	0.06	0	0	0	0
Absentee Rate (% of total days scheduled) <sup>15</sup>	1.56	2.12	1.98	2.01	1.99

Occupational Health and Safety (Subcontractors)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total annual working hours	5,789,403	5,200,244	5,507,567	5,394,380	5,353,433
The total lost working days	1	4	8	23	1
The number of work-related injuries	12	14	14	27	27
The number of work-related fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
The number of occupational diseases	0	0	0	0	0
Lost Day Rate (LDR) <sup>12</sup>	0.03	0.15	0.29	0.85	0.04
Injury Rate (IR) <sup>13</sup>	0.41	0.54	0.51	1.00	1.01
Occupational Disease Rate (ODR) <sup>14</sup>	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>13</sup> Lost Days Rate (LDR): Calculated based on the number of lost working days due to workplace accidents and total working time. Formula: (Total Number of Lost Working Days x 200,000) / Total Working Hours

<sup>14</sup> Injury Rate (IR): Calculated based on work-related injuries and total time worked during the year. Formula: Total Number of Work-Related Injuries / (Total Working Hours - Lost Working Hours) x 200,000

<sup>15</sup> Occupational Disease Rate (ODR): Calculated based on temporary or permanent diseases due to the nature or conditions of the work and total working hours. Formula: (Total Number of Occupational Diseases x 200,000) / Total Working Hours

<sup>16</sup> Absentee Rate: Calculated based on absentee days lost and total days worked. Formula: (Absentee Days / Total Days Scheduled) x 100

Supplier Management <sup>16</sup>	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Total Supplier	564	626	833	1,190
Number of Local Supplier	509	563	783	1,113
Rate of payments to local suppliers (%)	97.9	94	98	99.9

<sup>17</sup> The table covers only Yapı Kredi Bank.

Customer Satisfaction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Net Promoter Score	49	48	43	44	45
Coverage of total customers (%)	10	13	16.5	15.5	15.5

GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE TABLES					
Governance Indicators	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Board Members	10	12	10	10	9
Women on Board (%)	20	17	20	20	20
Independent Board Members (%)	40	33	30	30	30
Average Age	52	53	55	56	57
Average Tenure	4	5	6	7	8
Bachelor's Degree	12	12	10	10	10
Master's Degree	10	11	9	9	10
Doctorate Degree	1	1	1	1	1

Board Members Attendance Rate (%)	2024	2025
Ali Y. Koç	86	86
Levent Çakiroğlu	100	100
Gökhan Erün	100	100
Ahmet F. Ashaboğlu	100	86
A. Ümit Taftalı	86	100
Ahmet Çimenoğlu	100	100
Virma Sökmen	100	100
Nevin İmamoğlu İpek	100	86
Kemal Uzun	100	-
Polat Şen	100	100

# UN Responsible Banking Progress Statement

## Yapı Kredi 2025

### PRINCIPLE 1: ALIGNMENT

Yapı Kredi conducts its operations under the business lines: Retail Banking (including payment systems, business banking, private banking, and asset management units), Commercial and SME Banking Management and Corporate Banking. The Bank's operations are supported by its domestic subsidiaries operating in portfolio management, investment, financial leasing and factoring, as well as its foreign subsidiaries in the Netherlands, Deutschland, and Azerbaijan. The Bank serves its customers with 740 branches covering all regions of Turkey and approximately 15 thousand employees. As of the end of 2025, Yapı Kredi's performing loans consist of 56% retail loans (including SME loans), and 44% corporate and commercial loans. Sectoral breakdown of loans is as follows: 43% retail landing, 6.2% energy, 5.3% infrastructure and other construction, 5.3% wholesale trade, 4.5% metal, 3.6% health & education, 3.4% food & tobacco, 3.2% textile, 25.5% other sectors.

In line with its vision of adding value to society, Yapı Kredi adopts as one of its strategic priorities maintaining its solid position among the banks that shape the sector in environmental, social and corporate governance areas. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement serve as guides in creating the Bank's sustainability strategy. Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy is also guided by Türkiye's development plans and Türkiye's Intended National Contribution Declaration within the scope of Türkiye's sustainability priorities. Therefore, Yapı Kredi addresses its sustainability strategy under four main pillars in line with national and international sustainability trends as well as internal and external stakeholder expectations. Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy includes the following focus areas: Climate Crisis and Environment, Risk Management and Corporate Governance, Sustainable Finance, Human and Society.

#### LINKS & REFERENCES

[About Yapı Kredi](#), page 20  
[Business Model and Strategy](#), page 67

### PRINCIPLE 2: IMPACT & TARGET SETTING

The Bank's potential impact areas have been defined in line with the data used in UNEP FI's Impact Analysis Tool within the scope of Retail, Business and Corporate Banking. According to the Impact Analysis Tool results, Yapı Kredi has identified its target areas as Climate Change, Financial Inclusion and Gender Equality, taking into account the order of portfolio, product intensity and country needs, within the scope of impact areas that are at the intersection of business units and the Bank's priority issues in terms of sustainability.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION TARGET:

Yapı Kredi's ultimate goal is to align its operational and financed emissions with net zero by 2050. The Bank has set intermediate targets covering Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions to achieve the net zero target.

In 2024, Yapı Kredi received verification from SBTi for the emission reduction targets it set for its loan portfolio and operations as part of its climate change strategy. As a signatory to the NZBA, Yapı Kredi also has set sector-specific emission reduction targets in accordance with the recommendations of the NZBA guidelines. Throughout the Bank, efforts have been made to develop a sector-specific net-zero roadmap to achieve these targets. This roadmap was developed through an interactive process involving the Steering Committee, composed of senior management, and working groups comprising relevant teams, with work carried out within the scope of the Bank's credit policies and strategies. The basis of Yapı Kredi's net-zero roadmap for these sectors is to support the transformation needs of its customers. Yapı Kredi shares the achievement rates of its emission reduction targets through its integrated annual report and CDP report, and continues its work to implement the action plans it has determined to meet its customers' transformation needs.

#### FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND GENDER EQUALITY TARGET:

Yapı Kredi has identified financial inclusion and gender equality as its most important areas of impact and has combined these two areas into a single target. Yapı Kredi has set a target of a 10% increase by 2026 in the percentage of women entrepreneurs who have two or more active financial products from different categories at the bank to support their financial resilience. In line with its goal of financial inclusion and gender equality, the bank has designed the "Women Entrepreneur Support Package," which aims to acquire 20,000 new women entrepreneur customers through advantageous products and services by 2026. Within this scope, Yapı Kredi regularly monitors the number of new customers who fall under the definition of women entrepreneurs. Accordingly, the rate of acquiring new women entrepreneur customers, which was 10.4% in 2021, reached 19.7% by the end of 2025. The rate of women entrepreneurs among the total entrepreneur customers, which was 3.3% in 2021, reached 14.7% by the end of 2025.

#### LINKS & REFERENCES

[Environmental Impact Management](#), page 124-139  
[Contribution to the Society](#), page 141  
[Yapı Kredi Net-Zero Roadmap: Yapı-Kredi-Net-Zero-Roadmap-for-Financed-Emissions.pdf](#)  
[2025 CDP Report: ykb-cdp-response-2025.pdf](#)

### PRINCIPLE 3: CLIENTS & CUSTOMERS

Yapı Kredi, taking into account the broad impact of the sector, adopts a responsible growth approach that will increase its positive impact on all stakeholders and create value for all segments. Considering the significant responsibility of the financial sector in addressing global environmental and social problems, the bank is working to increase the number of sustainable finance products for its individual and corporate customers. Another objective of the bank is to support the financing of transformation by contributing to the development of its customers' capacities regarding sustainable finance products. In 2024, the bank updated and disclosed its Sustainable Finance Framework with the public in line with this objective.

Yapı Kredi offers financial solutions to sustainable development issues through numerous products and services such as sustainability-related loans, renewable energy and energy efficiency loans, and Eco-Friendly Mortgages. The sectoral transition plans developed by Yapı Kredi are based on supporting the transition needs of its customers.

With its "Step" (Sustainable Preference Program) launched in 2023, Yapı Kredi aims to guide its customers towards sustainable choices and support them on their sustainability journey. In 2025, the number of Step members exceeded 1.3 million. In addition, Yapı Kredi actively and effectively uses all communication channels to create a common awareness on sustainability. Yapı Kredi's podcast channel, "Let's Talk About Sustainability," shares sustainability tips from life with a dynamic and understandable narrative style. In the "Sustainability Talks" series, broadcast live on YouTube, the impact of sustainability on the business world, success stories, and best practice examples are presented to the viewers.

#### LINKS & REFERENCES

[Responsible and Sustainable Finance](#), page 118-123  
[Environmental Impact Management](#), page 124-139  
[Contribution to the Society](#), page 141

[Sustainable Finance Framework: YKB-BTL-2024-0683 Sürdürülebilir Tahvil Çerçevesi 2024 Raporu-R10 TR](#)

### PRINCIPLE 4: STAKEHOLDERS

Analyzing the priorities and expectations of stakeholders towards Yapı Kredi enables the Bank to better manage risks and opportunities. The Bank adopts an effective and two-way communication approach with its stakeholders, grouped as shareholders and investors, employees, customers, supervisory and regulatory bodies, financial institutions and creditors, international organizations, chambers of commerce and associations, suppliers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities and research institutions, and the media.

Believing that the Sustainable Development Goals can only be achieved through multi-stakeholder collaborations, Yapı Kredi regularly conducts stakeholder analyses to understand the expectations of its internal and external stakeholders when determining its strategic priorities, and reflects the results of these studies in its prioritization analysis. As of 2025, the Bank has adopted the double materiality approach in line with the ESRS framework.

Yapı Kredi actively participates in sectoral initiatives and NGOs, and emphasizing multi-stakeholder communication and cooperation. The Bank strives to become a member of and contribute to international standards and initiatives on sustainability. The bank works with, implements projects with, and collaborates with numerous organizations and initiatives such as UNEP FI, UN PRB, Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSİAD), Global Compact Network Turkey, Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), Turkish Women Entrepreneurs Association (KAGIDER), World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Turkey), Finance for Biodiversity Foundation (Ffb Foundation), Integrated Reporting Türkiye (ERTA), and Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (bcsdTürkiye).

#### LINKS & REFERENCES

[Material Issues](#), page 84-101  
[Stakeholder Relations](#), page 102-104

**PRINCIPLE 5: GOVERNANCE & CULTURE**

The Sustainability Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability into business processes and monitoring sustainability performance. Established in 2014, the Committee conducts its work under the chairmanship of an independent member of Board of Directors. The Committee reports annually to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on its activities. In addition to this structure, the Human and Society, Climate Related Risk Management, Net Zero, Sustainable Finance and Sustainable Operations working groups, which operate in different areas of sustainability, are responsible for the management of sustainability projects within the Bank. The Sustainability Unit, which operates under Corporate Communications Management, ensures coordination throughout the Bank for the implementation of Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategies and policies. The Sustainability Unit is responsible for monitoring the Bank's sustainability targets and performance, coordinating the working groups under the Sustainability Committee, making recommendations to the Committee and working groups regarding sustainability trends and agendas, ensuring data consolidation in the field of sustainability within the Bank, and conducting sustainability communication. The Sustainability Unit reports directly to the Sustainability Committee on the progress and performance achieved in the field of sustainability and communicates current developments in the field of sustainability to the Committee.

Yapı Kredi offers sustainability training and internal communication bulletins to its employees at all levels to promote a culture of sustainability within the Bank. Yapı Kredi has online sustainability training accessible to employees through its online training portal, and some certification programs for employees in the field of sustainability. In addition, the Bank organizes trainings and workshops aimed at developing the sustainability knowledge capacity within the Bank. Furthermore, KPIs related to Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy and goals are part of the compensation package of all relevant personnel, including senior management.

Bank implements the ESRA System, based on national legislation and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Environmental and Social Performance Standards, to identify, prevent or minimize the environmental and social risks of investments to be financed by Yapı Kredi. Under the ESRA, all loan requests submitted to the Bank are evaluated in line with the loan policies and the Exclusion List provided in the Yapı Kredi Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy. In 2024, the Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy was updated. Activities that do not comply with this policy or are included in the Exclusion List are not financed under any circumstances.

**LINKS & REFERENCES**

Sustainability Management, page 60  
Responsible and Sustainable Finance, page 118-123

**PRINCIPLE 6: TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY**

Yapı Kredi's selected environmental and social performance indicators have been audited by an independent auditing firm, and a limited assurance statement has been received.

**LINKS & REFERENCES**

Independent Assurance Report, page 570-573

# UN Global Compact and WEPs Reporting Index

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# Reporting Principles

This reporting principles (the "Principles") is for selected performance indicators under limited assurance as explained in the table below. The scope of the data under assurance covers Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. ("Bank" or "Yapı Kredi") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "Group") for the financial reporting period ending December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated in the selected performance indicators. These indicators include social and environmental aspects. Ensuring that appropriate procedures are applied to prepare these indicators materially in accordance with the Guide is the responsibility of Yapı Kredi management. . The information contained in this Principles covers the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025 and the Head Office, Branches and ATMs under the responsibility of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. ("Bank"). In addition, indicators that include Yapı Kredi Factoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing, Yapı Kredi Asset Management, Yapı Kredi Invest, Yapı Kredi Cultural Activities, Arts and Publishing, Yapı Kredi Technology ("Domestic Subsidiaries") and Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V., Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan ("Foreign Subsidiaries") are also indicated in the "Key Definitions and Reporting Scope" section.

## GENERAL REPORTING PRINCIPLES

In preparing this guidance document, consideration has been given to following principles:

- Information Preparation – to highlight to users of the information the primary principles of relevance and reliability of information; and
- Information Reporting – to highlight the primary principles of comparability / consistency with other data including prior year and understandability / transparency providing clarity to users.

## KEY DEFINITIONS AND REPORTING SCOPE

For the purpose of this report, the Bank defines:

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Energy Consumption (GJ)</b>	
Total Electricity Consumption (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the sum of the Bank's Grid Electricity consumption and Renewable Electricity (Produced) amounts. The Group is included.
Grid Electricity Consumption (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the electricity consumption of the Bank supplied from the grid, which is tracked by the invoices of the service providers and by dividing the payment amounts of branches and ATMs for which consumption data cannot be obtained by the average unit price of the branches. The Group is included.
Renewable Electricity (Produced) (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of renewable energy obtained from the Banking Base and Bodrum Branch Solar Energy System, which is monitored through the Bank's Energy Exchange Istanbul (EXIST) system and monitored through online monitoring platforms within the Bank.
Renewable Electricity (Purchased) (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of renewable energy purchased I-REC (International Renewable Energy Certificate) by the Bank. It refers to the purchases of Yapı Kredi.
Natural Gas (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of natural gas consumption of the Bank, which is monitored based on the invoices of the service provider companies and the average unit price of the branches whose consumption data cannot be obtained. The Group is included.
Fuel oil (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the sum of the diesel consumption amount used for generators calculated on the basis of the average unit price of the fuel purchased for the Head Offices, the diesel consumption amount of the company vehicles monitored from the invoices of the service provider company and the gasoline consumption amount. The Group is included.
Total Energy Consumption (GJ)	In the reporting period, it refers to the total of the Bank's Electricity, Natural Gas and Fuel consumption. The Group is included.
Energy Intensity (GJ/total number of employees)	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the Total Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, including Yapı Kredi, Domestic Subsidiaries and Foreign Subsidiaries to the Total Number of Employees. The total number of employees for this calculation includes the employees of YKKS subsidiary.

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	
Scope 1 (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by the Bank's natural gas consumption tracked from invoices, diesel and gasoline consumption of company vehicles whose consumption amount is tracked from third party companies, generator diesel consumption tracked from invoices, and cooling gases tracked from the service forms of the maintenance company. The Group is included.
Scope 2 (Location based) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Bank's electricity consumption tracked from the invoices of service provider companies. The Group is included excluding Yapı Kredi Nederland N.V.
Scope 2 (Market based) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the value calculated by subtracting the amount of renewable energy (I-REC) purchased from the amount of indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the Bank's Grid Electricity Consumption. The Group is included.
Total (Scope 1 and Scope 2) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the total amount of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.
Scope 3 (Category 1) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from purchases of A3 and A4 photocopy paper, statement paper, envelope paper and slip paper during the period, which are tracked with invoices in the Bank's accounting recording system. The Group is included.
Scope 3 (Category 5) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the disposal of total recycled hazardous and non-hazardous wastes and non-recyclable non-hazardous municipal wastes, which are monitored by the Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change's Mobile Waste Tracking System (MOTAT) and waste tracking forms, and declared to the Integrated Environmental Information System. Yapı Kredi and YK Azerbaijan are included.
Scope 3 (Category 6) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by flights carried out by Bank employees for business purposes. Yapı Kredi and YK Azerbaijan are included.
Scope 3 (Category 7) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of service vehicles whose consumption amount is monitored with a third-party company and monitored by a GPS system. Yapı Kredi, Domestic Subsidiaries and Foreign Subsidiaries are included.
Emission Intensity (Scope 1 and 2) (tons CO <sub>2</sub> e/total number of employees)	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the Total (Scope 1 and Scope 2) emission amount of The Group to Total Number of Employees. The total number of employees for this calculation includes the employees of YKKSŞY subsidiary.

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Water Management</b>	
Municipal Water (m <sup>3</sup> )	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of water consumption from the municipal, tracked on the digital monitoring platform, and calculated from the invoices of service provider companies, by dividing the payment amounts of branches where consumption data cannot be obtained by the average unit price of the branches, and by making a one-day water consumption in the office assumption based on the number of employees for branches where payment amounts cannot be determined. The Group is included.
Ground Water (m <sup>3</sup> )	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of ground water consumption monitored by the invoices of the Bank's service providers. Only the Yapı Kredi Banking Base, which is the sole user of groundwater, is included.
Rain Water (m <sup>3</sup> )	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of rain water consumption of the Bank, which is monitored by meters. Only the sole users of rain water Darıca Archive and Administration Building, Banking Base and Yeniköy Grove are included. It only includes Yapı Kredi.
Total Water Consumption (m <sup>3</sup> )	In the reporting period, refers to the sum of The Group's municipal water, ground water, and rain water consumption amounts.
Amount of Wastewater (m <sup>3</sup> )	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of wastewater consumption, which is monitored with the assumption that all of the Group's municipal water, ground water and rain water consumption is wastewater.
Water Intensity (m <sup>3</sup> /total number of employees)	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the total water consumption of the Group's which is the sum of municipal water, groundwater and rainwater consumption, to the Total Number of Employees. The total number of employees for this calculation includes the employees of YKKSŞY subsidiary.
<b>Waste Amount (ton)</b>	
Total Hazardous Waste (ton)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of hazardous waste monitored by the Ministry's Mobile Waste Tracking System (MOTAT) and declared to the Integrated Environmental Information System. Yapı Kredi and YKKSŞY are included.
Recycled (ton)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of electronic and other hazardous waste recycled by the Bank's licensed waste processing facility with the "R" code, which is monitored by the Ministry's Mobile Waste Tracking System (MOTAT) and declared to the Integrated Environmental Information System.
Electronic Waste (ton)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of electronic waste monitored by the Bank's Ministry's Mobile Waste Tracking System (MOTAT) and declared to the Integrated Environmental Information System and evaluated by the licensed waste processing facility with the waste code "electronic waste".
Other (ton)	In the reporting period, it refers to the Bank's hazardous waste types, except electronic waste, which are classified as hazardous waste and declared to the Integrated Environmental Information System and monitored by the Ministry's Mobile Waste Tracking System (MOTAT).
Disposed (ton)	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of waste disposed with the "D" code of the licensed waste treatment facility, which is monitored by the Bank's Ministry's Mobile Waste Tracking System (MOTAT) and declared to the Integrated Environmental Information System.

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Waste Amount (ton)</b>	
<b>Total Non - Hazardous Waste (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of non-hazardous waste received from the Bank's authorized waste processing licensed companies, for which reconciliation, delivery notes and weighbridge receipts are tracked. Yapı Kredi is included.
<b>Recycled (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of paper, plastic, metal, and other waste recycled, which is tracked with the weighbridge receipt & delivery note documents received from the Bank's and YK Azerbaijan's licensed waste processing company.
<b>Paper (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of waste tracked under the code "paper waste" with the weighbridge receipt & delivery note documents received from the Bank's and YK Azerbaijan's licensed waste processing company
<b>Plastic (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of waste tracked with the code "plastic waste" with the weighbridge receipt & delivery note documents received from the Bank's licensed waste processing company.
<b>Metal (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of waste tracked with the code "metal waste" with the weighbridge receipt & delivery note documents received from the Bank's licensed waste processing company.
<b>Other (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of waste in glass packaging, wooden packaging, mixed packaging, end-of-life tires and non-hazardous electronic wastes, which are tracked with weighbridge receipts & delivery notes received from the Bank's licensed waste processing company.
<b>Municipal Waste (ton)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the amount of domestic waste, which is tracked by the scale receipt & delivery note documents and reconciliation document received from the Bank's licensed waste processing company. Plaza D Block, Banking Base and Darca Archive are included.

SOCIAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Number of Total Employees</b>	
<b>Consolidated Number of Employees by Gender (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the total number of employees by gender who are monitored through the Bank's Human Resources data platform and whose employment notifications are made to the Social Security Institution. Intern employees are not included in the total number of employees. The Group is included.
<b>Number of Total Employees by Age (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the total number of employees by gender and by the age groups of under 30 years old, 30-50 years old, and over 50 years old, who are monitored through the Bank's Human Resources data platform. Intern employees are not included in the total number of employees. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Number of Internal Promotion (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of employees who started to work in one or higher positions, as a result of the positive performance evaluation carried out for people who meet the criteria defined by the Bank, followed by the Bank's Human Resources tracking platform. It is reported by gender, male and female, and by age: under 30 years old, 30-50 years old, over 50 years old. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Number of Employees with Disabilities (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of employees of the Bank who are defined as disabled in the Law No. 5378 on Disabled Persons. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>New Employee Hires by Gender (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of people recruited by the Bank by gender and the age groups of under 30 years old, 30-50 years old, and over 50 years old, and declared to the Social Security Institution with the Employment Declaration within the reporting year. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Number of Employees Leaving Work (#)</b>	In the reporting period, refers to the number of employees leaving employment broken down by female-male and age groups of under 30, 30-50, and over 50. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Employee Turnover Rate (%)</b>	In the reporting period, refers to the ratio of the total number of female and male employees leaving employment to the total number of employees at the end of the reporting period and the total number of employees at the end of the previous year. It is reported with breakdowns by gender (female-male) and age (under 30, 30-50, over 50). Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the total number of male and female employees who left the Bank only through resignation and submitted resignation petitions and a Termination Declaration to the Social Security Institution, to the total number of employees at the end of the reporting period and the total number of employees at the end of the previous year. It is reported by gender, male and female, and by age: under 30 years old, 30-50 years old, over 50 years old. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Maternity Leave</b>	
<b>Number of Employees Taking Maternity Leave (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of female employees who went on maternity leave within the scope of the Regulation on Part-Time Work to be performed After Maternity Leave or Unpaid Leave, within the periods specified in the regulation. Only employees at Yapı Kredi Türkiye locations are included.
<b>Number of Employees Returning to Work After Maternity Leave (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of female employees who returned to work after the end of the Bank's maternity leave within the periods specified in the regulation within the scope of the Regulation on Part-Time Work to be Performed After Maternity Leave or Unpaid Leave. Only employees at Yapı Kredi Türkiye locations are included.
<b>Number of Employees that Continued to Work After Maternity Leave (#)</b>	In the reporting period, within the scope of the Regulation on Part-Time Work to be performed After Maternity Leave or Unpaid Leave, it refers to the number of female employees who return to work after maternity leave of the Bank within the periods determined in the regulation, tracked through the Human Resources platform. Only employees at Yapı Kredi Türkiye locations are included.
<b>Return-to-Work Rate After Maternity Leave (%)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number of female employees who went on maternity leave to the number of female employees who did not return to work after going on maternity leave. Only employees at Yapı Kredi Türkiye locations are included.
<b>Retention Rate After Maternity Leave (%)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number of female employees who went on maternity leave to the number of female employees who returned to their jobs after going on maternity leave. Only employees at Yapı Kredi Türkiye locations are included.
<b>Number of Employees Benefiting from Parental Leave (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of female employees benefiting from maternity leave and the number of male employees benefiting from paternity leave. Only employees at Yapı Kredi Türkiye locations are included.

SOCIAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Gender Diversity by Management and Position (%)</b>	
<b>Employees in All Positions (%)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number of employees in the gender breakdown of the Bank to the total number of employees. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Employees in Senior Management Positions (%)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number of employees by gender in the positions of Executive Vice President and Director, which the Bank defines as senior executives, defined as being a maximum of two levels away from CEO or similar positions, to the total number of employees in senior management positions. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Employees in First-Level Management Positions (%)</b>	In the reporting period, refers to the ratio of the number of employees by gender expressed as three or more reporting levels away from the CEO or similar positions, which the Bank defines as senior executives, to the total number of employees. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Pay Gap Analysis</b>	
<b>Gender Pay Gap Ratio (%)</b>	As one of the unchanging elements of its Compensation Policy, the Bank commits to providing compensation independent of employees' gender characteristics and aims to ensure the motivation and commitment of all employees by taking into account the different skills, experience, and knowledge requirements based on duties and functions, in accordance with fair, objective, high-performance-appreciating, competitive, rewarding, motivating, transparent management principles that reward high performance. The pay gap illustrates the differences in remuneration between men and women at the bank. It is calculated by taking into account the average remuneration values of women and men. In addition, calculations are also made considering median remuneration values to avoid being affected by outlier values. Yapı Kredi Bank employees are included in the calculations. Furthermore, senior managers and entry-level roles hired as a broad group, which could reduce the representativeness of the salary distribution, are excluded from the calculations.
<b>Training</b>	
<b>Average Hours of Training per Employee by gender (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of total training hours by gender, tracked through the Bank's training platform to the total number of employees by gender. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Total Training Hours (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the total number of training hours followed through the Bank's training platform. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Average Amount Spent per Employee on Training (TL)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of expenditures tracked by invoices as training expenditures in the Bank's accounting system to the total number of employees. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Total Amount Spent on Training (million TL)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the expenditures tracked with invoices as training expenditures in the Bank's accounting system. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.

SOCIAL INDICATORS	
Indicator	Scope
<b>Total Training Hours</b>	
<b>OHS (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the total number of compulsory or non-compulsory Occupational Health and Safety training hours provided by the Bank's training platform according to hazard class within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Ethics (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the hours of ethics training provided through the Bank's training platform. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Personal Data Protection Law (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of hours of training hours that were followed through the Bank's training platform and in which the training contents specified in the Law on the Protection of Personal Data were provided. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Anti-Corruption (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the hours of anti-corruption training provided through the Bank's training platform. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Human Rights (hours)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the hours of human rights training provided through the Bank's training platform. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Occupational Health and Safety Employees</b>	
<b>Total Annual Working Hours</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the total working hours calculated by taking into account the actual working hours of the employees monitored on the Bank's Human Resources platform. Yapı Kredi, Domestic Subsidiaries, Foreign Subsidiaries, YKKS and YKSK are included.
<b>Total Lost Working Days (days)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to total lost working days due to the total number of incidents involving the death, lost time injury, limited incapacity for work and medical treatment of the Bank's employees, which occurred during a work-related activity of the employee and prevented the employee from coming to the workplace on the next shift or the next working day, and which are monitored through notifications made to the Social Security Institution. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Number of Work-Related Injuries (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of injuries sustained by a Bank employee in a work-related activity that resulted in the employee being directed to do his/her own job for a lesser period of time or to a simpler job, which is monitored through notifications made to the Social Security Institution. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>The Number of Work-Related Fatalities (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of the Bank's employees who fall within the definition of "fatal occupational accident" within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 and are followed up through notifications made to the Social Security Institution. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>The Number of Occupational Diseases (#)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the number of occupational diseases of the Company's employees that fall under the definition of "occupational disease" within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 and are followed up through notifications made to the Social Security Institution. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Lost Day Rate (LDR)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number lost working days due to occupational accidents to total working hours at the Bank. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Injury Rate (IR)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number of work-related injuries of the Bank's employees to total working hours. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.
<b>Occupational Disease Rate (ODR)</b>	In the reporting period, it refers to the ratio of the number of occupational diseases experienced at the Bank to total working hours. Yapı Kredi and Domestic Subsidiaries are included.

## PREPARATION OF THE DATA

### 1. Environmental Indicators

#### Energy Consumption (GJ):

##### Natural Gas – Stationary Combustion Formula:

[Consumption Data (sm<sup>3</sup>) \* 10.64 kwh/sm<sup>3</sup> \* 0.0036 GJ/kwh = Activity Data (GJ)]

##### Diesel (Generator) – Stationary Combustion Formula:

[Consumption Data (lt) \* 0.83 (kg/lt) \* 10,200,000 (kcal/ton) \* 0.001 ton/kg \* 1.163\*10<sup>-3</sup> kwh/kCal \* 0.0036 GJ/kwh = Activity Data (GJ)]

##### Gasoline – Mobile Combustion Formula:

[Consumption Data (lt) \* 0.735 (kg/lt) \* 10,400,000 (kcal/ton) \* 0.001 ton/kg \* 1.163\*10<sup>-3</sup> kwh/kCal \* 0.0036 GJ/kwh = Activity Data (GJ)]

##### Diesel - Mobile Combustion Formula:

[Consumption Data (lt) \* 0.83 (kg/lt) \* 10,200,000 (kcal/ton) \* 0.001 ton/kg \* 1.163\*10<sup>-3</sup> kwh/kCal \* 0.0036 GJ/kwh = Activity Data (GJ)]

##### Purchased Electricity Formula:

[Consumption Data (kWh) \* 0.0036 GJ/kwh = Activity Data (GJ)]

#### Energy Intensity (GJ/total number of employees)

Formula: Energy intensity (GJ/total number of employees) = Energy Intensity (GJ) / Total Number of Employees

#### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The coefficients used in Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG calculations are taken from the following national and international guidelines.

[Fuel Sourced Emission (FSE) = Activity Data (AD)\* Emission Factor (EF)\* Oxidation Factor (OF)]

#### Emission Factor:

Emission Factors from Combustion (diesel, fuel-oil, natural gas, LPG): "IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Chapter 2: Stationary Combustion- Volume 2: Energy" Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006

Table 2.4. Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in the Commercial/Institutional Category

Table 2.4 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in the Commercial/Institutional Category

A conversion factor of 0.830 was used when converting diesel activity data from lt to kg.

Electricity Emission Factor: Electricity emission factors are based on the "International Energy Agency" 2025 electricity emission factor for Türkiye

Vehicle Emission Factors (gasoline, diesel, LPG): "IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Chapter 3: Mobile Combustion - Volume 2: Energy Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006"

Equation 3.2.1. CO<sub>2</sub> from Road Transport

Table 3.2.1. Road Transport Default CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Factors and Uncertainty Ranges

Equation 3.2.3 Emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O

Table 3.2.2 Road Transport N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> Default Emissions Factors and Uncertainty Ranges

Table 3.3.1.Default Emission Factors For Off-Road Mobile Sources And Machinery (Diesel ve Motorin 4 stroke)

Refrigerant Gases: Global Warming Potentials - [Table] Direct (Except For CH<sub>4</sub>) Global Warming Potentials (GWP) Relative to CO<sub>2</sub> Ippc Sixth Assessment Report, 2021 (Ar6)-CHAPTER (8 VE 2)" is taken as reference.

Emission Source – Scope 1(kg/TJ)	CO <sub>2</sub> (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ)	CH <sub>4</sub> (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ)	N <sub>2</sub> O (kgCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ)	Emission Factor (kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e)
Diesel (stationary)	74,100	10	0.6	74,343
Diesel (active)	74,100	3.9	3.9	75,243
Gasoline (active)	69,300	3.8	5.7	70,917
Natural Gas	56,100	5	0.1	56,155
Refrigerant Gases – Aerosol	2,83	-	-	2,83
Refrigerant Gases – Propane	0.003	-	-	0.003
Refrigerant Gases – R134A	1,530	-	-	1,530
Refrigerant Gases – SF6	23,900	-	-	23,900
Refrigerant Gases – R407C	2,013.67	-	-	2,013.67
Refrigerant Gases – R404A	4,728	-	-	4,728
Refrigerant Gases – R410A	2,255.5	-	-	2,255.5
Refrigerant Gases – CH4	27.90	-	-	27.90
Refrigerant Gases – R227ea	3,600	-	-	3,600
Refrigerant Gases – R290	3.30	-	-	3.30
Refrigerant Gases – R32	771	-	-	771
Refrigerant Gases – R450A	570	-	-	570
Refrigerant Gases – R427	2,392	-	-	2,392

Emission Factor from Waste Disposal: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (DEFRA), 2025, Waste Disposal

Waste Type	Incineration With Energy Recovery	Landfill (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Anaerobic Digestion
Organic: mixed food and garden waste	-	656,086	8,98311
Commercial and industrial waste	4,686	-	

Emission Factor from Flights: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (DEFRA), 2025, Business Travel-air

Haul (average passenger, passenger.km)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e of CO <sub>2</sub> per unit	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e of CH <sub>4</sub> per unit	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e of N <sub>2</sub> O per unit
Short-haul (<= 500 km)	0.12786	0.12693	0.00001	0.00092
Long-haul (>500, <= 3700 km)	0.15282	0.15152	0.00001	0.00129
International (> 3700 km)	0.14253	0.14166	0.00001	0.00086

Emission Factor from Employee Transportation: For stationary and mobile combustion emission sources "IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Chapter, Table 2.3, Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 / Chapter 3. For Net Calorific Value and Density values, T.R. "Low Calorific Values of Energy Resources and Petroleum Equivalent Conversion Factors" published by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change was used.

Density (t/L)	Net Calorific Value (kcal/kg)	Energy Conversion Value (TJ/kcal)	Emission Factor (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/TJ)	Emission Factor (tCH <sub>4</sub> /TJ)	Emission Factor (tN <sub>2</sub> O/TJ)
0,00083	10,200,000	0.0000000042	74.1	0.0039	0.0039

Emission Factor from Paper Consumption: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors (DEFRA), 2025, Paper

Material	Unit	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e
Paper and board: paper	Tonnes	1,345.078

#### Emission Intensity (Scope 1 & 2 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/total number of employees)

Formula: Emission intensity (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/TL total number of employees) = (Scope 1 (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e) + Scope 2 (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)) / Total number of employees

#### Water Consumption - Total (m<sup>3</sup>)

Formula: Total water consumption (m<sup>3</sup>) = Municipal water (m<sup>3</sup>) + Groundwater (m<sup>3</sup>) + Rainwater (m<sup>3</sup>)

#### Amount of Wastewater (m<sup>3</sup>)

Formula: Amount of wastewater (m<sup>3</sup>) = Municipal water (m<sup>3</sup>) + Groundwater (m<sup>3</sup>) + Rainwater (m<sup>3</sup>)

#### Water Intensity (m<sup>3</sup> /total number of employees)

Formula: Water intensity (m<sup>3</sup> /total number of employees) = Total water consumption (m<sup>3</sup>) / Total number of employees

#### Waste Generations (ton) - Total

Formula: Total amount of waste (tons) = Hazardous Waste (tons) + Non-hazardous Waste (tons)

## 2. Social Indicators

### Employee Turnover Rate (%)

Formula: Number of Employees Leaving Employment / (Total Number of Employees in December 2024 + Total Number of Employees in December 2025) / 2

### Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%)

Formula: Number of Employees Resigning / (Total Number of Employees in December 2024 + Total Number of Employees in December 2025) / 2

### Rate of Return to Work after Maternity Leave (%)

Formula: (Total number of employees on maternity leave / Number of employees who did not return to work after maternity leave)\*100 -100

### Retention rate after maternity leave (%)

Formula: 1- (Total number of employees who returned to work after maternity leave / Number of employees who did not return to work after maternity leave)\*100

### Employees in All Positions (%)

Formula

**Female:** Number of Female Employees / Total Number of Employees

**Male:** Number of Male Employees / Total Number of Employees

### Lost Day Rate (LDR)

Formula: (Total Number of Lost Working Days \* 200,000) / Total working hours

### Injury Rate (IR)

Formula: Total Number of Work-Related Injuries / Total working hours

### Occupational Disease Rate (ODR)

Formula: (Total Number of Occupational Disease \* 200,000) / Total working hours

# Independent Assurance Report

## TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF YAPI KREDİ BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ İSTANBUL, TÜRKİYE

This report is intended solely for the management of Yapi Kredi Bankasi Anonim Sirketi (hereinafter 'the Bank' or 'Yapi Kredi') for the purpose of reporting of Selected ESG Information ("Selected Information") listed below in its 2025 Integrated Annual Report (hereinafter '2025 Integrated Annual Report') that has been prepared by the Yapi Kredi for the period running from January 1, 2025, to 31 December 2025.

### Subject Matter Information and Applicable Criteria

In line with the request of the Bank, our responsibility is to provide limited assurance in accordance with Global Reporting Initiative Standards ('GRI Standards') and Selected Information listed below within the scope of the reporting approach of the Bank specified in '2025 Integrated Report of Reporting Guidelines' ("Reporting Guidelines") included in pages 556-567 of 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

### The Scope of Our Assurance

The scope of our assurance is limited to the examination of, Social Performance Table and Environmental Performance Table indicators marked with ✓ listed in the Selected Information shown below, which are reported in pages 542 - 547 of the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

### Social Indicators

1. Number of Total Employees (#)
  - Consolidated Number of Employees by Gender (#)
  - Number of Employees by Age (#)
2. Percentage of Employees by Managerial Level (%) (First Level / Mid / Senior) and by Gender
3. New Employee Hires (#)

- New Employee Hires by Gender
  - New Employee Hires by Age (#)
4. Number of Internal Promotion (#)
    - Total Number of promotions by Gender (#)
    - Total Number of promotions by Age (#)
  5. Total Number of Employees Leaving Work (#)
    - Number of Employees Leaving Work by Gender (#)
    - Number of Employees Leaving Work by Age (#)
  6. Voluntary Employee Turnover Rate (%)
    - Voluntary Employee Turnover by Age (%)
    - Voluntary Employee Turnover by Gender (%)
  7. Employee Turnover Rate (%)
  8. Number of Employees Taking Maternity Leave (#)
  9. Number of Employees Returning to Work After Maternity Leave (#)
  10. Number of Employees That Continued to Work After Maternity Leave (#)
  11. Number of Employees Benefiting from Parental Leave (#)
  12. Return-to-Work Rate After Maternity Leave (%)
  13. Retention Rate After Maternity Leave (%)
  14. Number of Employees with Disabilities breakdown of gender (#)
  15. Gender Diversity by Management and Position (%)
    - Employees in All Positions (%)
    - Employees in Senior Management Positions (%)
    - Employees in First-level Management Positions (%)
  16. Gender Pay Gap Ratio (%)
  17. Total Training Hours (hours)
    - Total Training Hours by Gender
    - Average Hours of Training per Employee by gender (hours)
    - Total Amount Spent on Training (million TL)
    - Average Amount Spent per Employee on Training (TL)
    - Human Rights Training Hours (hour)
    - Ethics Training Hours of (hour)

- Anti-corruption Training Hours of (hour)
  - Personal Data Protection Law Training Hours (hour)
  - OHS Training Hours (hour)
18. Occupational Health and Safety (Employees)
    - Total Annual Working Hours
    - Total Lost Working Days (days)
    - Lost Day Rate (LDR)
    - Total Number of Work Related Injuries, Fatalities and Occupational Diseases (#)
    - Injury rate (IR)
    - Occupational Disease Rate (ODR)

### Environmental Indicators

19. GHG Emissions (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - Scope 1 (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - Scope 2 (Market based) (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - Scope 2 (Location based) (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - Total (Scope 1 and Scope 2) (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - Scope 3 (Category 1,5,6,7) (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - Emission Intensity of Scope 1 and 2 (tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/total number of employees)
20. Total Energy Consumption (GJ, MWh) by Source (Natural Gas, Stationary Combustion and Mobile Combustion, Electricity)
21. Grid Electricity Consumption (GJ)
22. Renewable Energy (Purchased) (GJ)
23. Renewable Energy (Produced) (GJ)
24. Energy Intensity (GJ/total number of employee)
25. Water Management
  - Total Water Withdrawal by Source (million m<sup>3</sup>) (municipal, ground and rain)
  - Total Water Consumption (m<sup>3</sup>)
  - Amount of Wastewater (m<sup>3</sup>)
  - Water Intensity (m<sup>3</sup>/total number of employees)

26. Waste Amount
  - Total Hazardous Waste (ton)
  - Amount of Hazardous Waste by Disposal Method (ton)
  - Amount of Hazardous Recycled (Electronic Waste) (ton)
  - Total Non - Hazardous Waste (ton)
  - Amount of Hazardous Recycled (Other) (ton)
  - Amount of Non-Hazardous Recycled (ton)
    - o Paper (ton)
    - o Plastic (ton)
    - o Metal (ton)
    - o Amount of Non-Hazardous Recycled (Other) (ton)
  - Municipal Waste (ton)

### The Bank's Responsibilities

Yapi Kredi's management is responsible for the preparation, collection, and presentation of the information for the Selected Information. In addition, the Bank's management is responsible for ensuring that the documentation provided to the practitioner is complete and accurate. The bank management is also responsible for maintaining an internal control system that reasonably assures that the relevant documents do not contain significant misstatements due to errors or fraud.

### Our Responsibilities

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the Assurance Engagement Standard (AES) 3000 and 3410 which is a part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). These regulations require that we comply with the ethical standards and plan and perform our assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about the Selected Information.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

Our firm applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 (ISQC 1) and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

The procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgment. The procedures include inquiry of the personnel responsible for collecting and reporting on the Selected Information and additional procedures aimed at obtaining evidence about the Selected Information.

### Procedures Applied

In respect of the Selected Information mentioned above the procedures performed include the following procedures:

1. Interviewed select key senior personnel of the Yapi Kredi to understand the current processes in place for capturing the Selected Information pertaining to the reporting period;
2. Reviewed Selected Information with online communications covering Yapi Kredi locations; as well as reviewed pertaining to the Bank's other locations in Turkiye, against evidence, on a sample basis;
3. Undertook substantive testing, on a sample basis, of the Selected Information;
4. Used the Bank's internal documentation to evaluate and measure the Selected Information;
5. Evaluated the design and implementation of key processes and controls over the Selected Information;
6. Re-performed, on a sample basis, calculations used to prepare the Selected Information for the reporting period.
7. Evaluated the disclosure and presentation of the Selected Information in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

### Our Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Yapi Kredi's has not prepared, in all material respects with GRI Standards and Selected Information for the year ended in December 31, 2025, the relevant requirements of the criteria as defined in Reporting Guidelines.

### Limitations

We permit this report to be disclosed in addition to Yapi Kredi's 2025 Integrated Annual Report for the year ended on December 31, 2025 to enable the management of Yapi Kredi to show they have addressed their governance responsibilities by obtaining an independent assurance report in connection with the Selected Information. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we accept or assume no responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than Yapi Kredi for our work, for this independent limited assurance report, or for the conclusions we have reached.

Guney Bagimsiz Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali  
Musavirlik Anonim Sirketi  
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

**Aykut Üşenti, SMMM**  
Partner

18 February 2026  
Istanbul, Turkiye

# Directory

YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI A.Ş.	
Trade Register Number	32736
Trade Register Number	0937002089200741
Address	Genel Müdürlük Yapı Kredi Plaza D Blok Levent - Beşiktaş 34330 İstanbul / Türkiye
Telephone	0212 339 70 00
Fax	0212 339 60 00
SWIFT Code	YAPITRIS
Website	<a href="http://www.yapikredi.com.tr">http://www.yapikredi.com.tr</a>
Branch Information	All information can accessed via Yapı Kredi website.
Social Media Information	Yapı Kredi has an active presence in Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, Google+ and Youtube, In all channels the bank is under the name Yapı Kredi

## ABROAD SUBSIDIARIES

### YAPI KREDİ BANK DEUTSCHLAND

Yapı Kredi Bank Deutschland GmbH & Co. OHG  
Neue Mainzer Straße 75  
60311 Frankfurt am Main  
Tel: +49 69 509546565  
Fax: +49 69 97265665  
E-Mail: [info@yapikredi.de](mailto:info@yapikredi.de)

### YAPI KREDİ BANK AZERBAIJAN JSC

628 district, C.Mammadguluzade street  
73G AZ1078, Baku, Azerbaijan  
Tel: +99 412 497 7795  
Fax: +99 412 497 0276  
SWIFT Code: KABA AZ 22

### YAPI KREDİ BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

Rembrandt Tower, 16th Floor Amstelplein 1, 1096 HA  
Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Tel: + 3120 462 44 44  
Fax: + 3120 663 13 31  
SWIFT Code: KABA NL 2A

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Tel: + 41 22 909 19 1  
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SWIFT Code: BPCP CH GG  
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## ABROAD BRANCH

### YAPI KREDİ - BAHREYN ŞUBESİ

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Wind Tower 10th Floor, Suite:101, Building No:403,  
Road No: 1705, Block No: 317 P.O. Box: 10615  
Diplomatic Area , Manama , Kingdom of Bahrain  
Tel: + 973 175 410 55 / + 973 175 303 13  
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SWIFT Code: YAPI BH BX

# Legal Disclaimer

This Integrated Annual Report (the Report), has been prepared by Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yapı Kredi) in accordance with the Integrated Reporting Framework of the IIRC.

This Report is prepared for information purposes only and it is not intended to form the basis of any investment decision.

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The information contained herein and associated documents were believed to be accurate for the time period it covers, expressed in good faith and based on sources believed to be reliable. However, this does not constitute a representation, guarantee, warranty or undertaking of any nature by Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Accordingly, neither Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş., nor its subsidiary companies, or their board members, consultants or employees shall be liable for any direct, indirect or consequential loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of relying on any statement in, or omission from, this Report or in any other information or communications in connection with the Report.

## YAPI KREDİ 2025 INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT

### Design

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