

Annual Report 2025



**DEVELOPMENT
INVESTMENT**
BANK OF TÜRKİYE



Finding and Sharing the Sources of Development

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For the economy, capital is not merely a financing tool, but the lifeblood that fuels production, employment, and transformation.

As the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, we place access to this lifeblood at the core of our mission for sustainable development and our goal of becoming Türkiye’s climate bank. Through our collaborations with international financial institutions, we bring long-term, cost-effective funding resources tailored to investor needs into our country.

For us, however, true value extends beyond simply accessing capital; equally important is ensuring that these resources are effectively directed toward strategic areas such as the green transition, digitalization, improved access to finance for the real sector, and the strengthening of the entrepreneurship ecosystem. When capital is allocated effectively, it accelerates development and creates lasting impact.



Starting with the need

Development begins where resources are directed.

That is why we start by first identifying needs. We prioritize projects that reduce the current account deficit, increase exports, enhance production capacity, and create employment, and conduct our evaluations based on data, impact, and long-term development goals.

We do not allocate resources randomly; rather, we act with an approach that positions these resources in line with the country's transformation needs. Accurately identified needs form the most solid starting point for sustainable development.

We find resources wherever they are

Resources are not always immediately evident. They require research, timing, and exploring alternative geographies and financing instruments.

As the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, we diversify our funding sources to meet the medium- and long-term needs of our investors. Through our collaborations with institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and China Development Bank, we secure favorable funding for our country. In 2025, supported by these resources, we increased our total assets by 32.6% to TL 203.6 billion and our loan portfolio by 30.5% to TL 123.7 billion.



An artistic illustration featuring a large, realistic hand pouring a stream of water onto a landscape. The landscape includes several wind turbines of varying sizes, green grass, and a bright, hazy sky with a sun or moon. The water is depicted with dynamic splashes and droplets. The entire scene is framed by a thick, red, curved border on the right side.

Financing the green transition

The direction of the resources we secure shapes the future.

We channel the funding we obtain into sustainable transformation by means of green financing and capital market instruments. Renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate-friendly investments lie at the core of this approach; 96% of our loan portfolio consists of sustainability-linked loans, positioning us as a pioneer in financing the green transition. We integrate our resources with the energy of the future.

Financing the new economy

Development not only drives production—it supports the transformation of production.

We direct the resources we provide toward digitalization, technology, and next-generation ventures. Through our investment banking activities and the Türkiye Development Fund, we invest in technology-driven startups, playing an active role in the growth of the entrepreneurship ecosystem. We ensure that resources reach the business models of the future.





Financing the real sector

Resources must translate into value in
the real economy.

We channel our financing to areas
where the real sector needs it most—
from SMEs to large-scale investments,
and from projects that increase
exports and production capacity
to the revitalization of earthquake-
affected regions. Through direct
lending, thematic financing, grants, and
partnerships, we create a multiplier
effect. Development is long lasting only
when anchored in production.

CORPORATE PROFILE

An experienced, stable structure with strong foundations

Playing a significant role in achieving Türkiye's development goals, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye supports national development and growth through the credit, capital support, partnership, and advisory services it offers to companies that contribute to the economy.

The Development and Investment Bank operates with the goal of adding value to the future with its strong funding structure and competent human capital.

9,010
TL Million
Year-End Profit

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is a development and investment bank with the status of a joint stock company subject to the provisions of private law, providing financing to enterprises in sectors such as industry, tourism, energy, education, health, and infrastructure, and providing services in the fields of development banking, investment banking and Türkiye Development Fund.

Having an important role in achieving the development targets of our country with its experience, strong foundations, and stable structure, the Bank serves the development and growth of our country by means of loans, capital support, partnership, and advisory services it offers to all companies from start-ups to industrial corporations and SMEs that will contribute to the national economy.

Acting with the goal of adding value to the future through its strong funding structure and competent human capital, the Bank strives to support Türkiye's structural transformation and contribute to broader capital ownership in line with its development priorities and the values it upholds.

For a strong economy

Behind the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye stands strong public support, assurance, and trust, with 99.08% of its capital owned by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye.

The Bank, having an important mission in Türkiye's progress towards its development targets with its strong foundations and stable

structure, was established on November 27, 1975, and named Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası (State Industry and Laborer's Investment Bank Ltd). Since 1975, the Bank has played a key role in helping numerous companies from different industries to realize investments and has taken on strategic roles through the long-term funds it raised.

In line with the purpose of its establishment, the Bank has taken part in the establishment of many labor companies and also provided financing and advisory support. Furthermore, it has participated in the capital of some large-sized enterprises operating in the manufacturing industry as a founding partner.

The Bank's title was changed to Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. in 1988; in 1989 the Bank acquired Turizm Bankası A.Ş. together with all its assets and liabilities and started to provide financing to investments in the tourism industry in addition to the manufacturing industry. Owing to its internationally respected position and the funds it raised, the Bank continued to support competitive and efficient production for a consistent and strong economy and to contribute to the increase of employment, income, and national welfare.

Supporting development in three key areas

In 2018, the Bank was restructured as the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye and moved its head office from Ankara to Istanbul in June 2019. Meanwhile, it has developed a stronger organizational structure with staff who have experience in the private sector.

The Bank focuses on financing sustainable development in line with its development targets and in light of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Accordingly, it provides innovative products and services and supports investors through a dynamic structure of experienced and expert human resources with a strong command of international banking standards.

The Bank operates in three main areas: development banking, investment banking, and Türkiye Development Fund.

The Bank's core objective is to support every industry that can contribute to development, reduce imports, and boost exports as per the 12th Development Plan of Türkiye. Thus, it continues financing the projects geared towards Sustainable Development as its main function. To support Türkiye's development, all the stages of project financing, from the selection of eligible projects to implementation and assessment, are conducted rigorously.

Growth in assets and loans in 2025

By securing long-term funds from international sources, the Bank increased employment in the country and addressed the capital needs of businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the earthquake. In 2025, as always, the Bank continued to support the real sector, production, and employment, closing the year with growth in resource procurement, loans, and operational profitability.

At the end of 2025, the Bank increased its assets by 32.56% and its operating income by 41.94% compared to the same period of the previous year. The Bank's loans, which constitute 60.78% of its total assets, increased by 30.52% compared to the same period of the previous year, reaching TL 123.7 billion at the end of 2025. The Bank, which announced its year-end profit as TL 9,010.02 million, reported a capital adequacy ratio of 21.85% as of the end of 2025. The ratio of the Bank's gross non-performing loans to total loans was 0.46% at the end of 2025.

Having a reputable position and strong relations built on mutual trust with the world's leading financial institutions, the Bank offers long-term funding to the business world via either direct lending or wholesale banking (APEX Banking).

The Bank will further improve its financial performance in the coming period and continue to expand its loan portfolio and funds above the industry average, and to increase its support and added value generation to the real sector.



An active market player

Boasting an experienced and well-equipped team with knowledge of the dynamics and subtleties of Turkish and international capital markets, the Bank is structured as an active market player with its diversified product range. The Bank aims to play a leading role in facilitating enterprises' access to national and foreign funds through M&A, capital market instruments, and financial advisory services.

Under capital markets advisory services, companies are advised on the issuance of equity, debt securities, lease certificates (sukuk), and other capital market instruments, enabling them to secure additional funding. While these issuances contribute to companies in the areas of institutionalization and transparency, they also pave the way for companies with increased visibility in the capital markets to access different financing alternatives more easily.

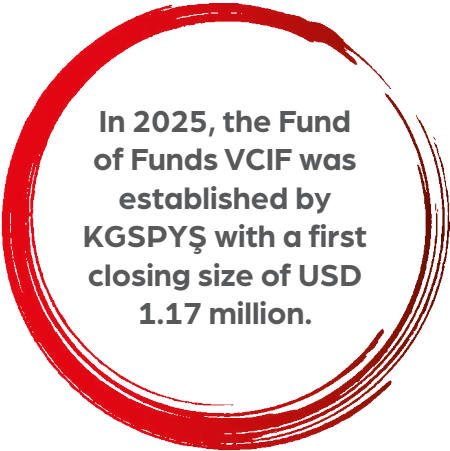
Within the scope of alternative debt-based financing methods, comprehensive advisory services are provided for all bond and bill issuances, which are frequently used in Turkish capital markets, as well as for the rapidly increasing lease certificate (sukuk) issuances in recent times. In this context, all steps are managed end-to-end: from companies' decision-making stage to process coordination; from the management of sub-advisors to filing applications with regulatory authorities; and from monitoring marketing and sales processes to the completion of the issuance.

In 2025, The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye acted as the lead underwriter in the TL 3.3 billion initial public offering of Kalyon Güneş Teknolojileri Üretim A.Ş., in line with its goal of channeling more resources to the real economy and money markets through the more effective use of capital market instruments. Additionally, a total of TL 800 million in lease certificate (sukuk) issuances with Tarfin Tarım A.Ş. as the fund user and TL 330 million in lease certificate (sukuk) issuances with Vakıf Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. as the fund user were carried out.

In 2025, the Bank continued to provide financial advisory services to the Privatization Administration for strategic projects carried out in the public sector, particularly in energy and port privatizations. In the private sector, the transaction for the establishment of a strategic partnership between the domestic e-commerce solutions provider Ticimax and the European-based global technology group team.blue was successfully completed. In addition, the Bank acted as the sell-side advisor in the investment process of an innovative startup that produces artificial leather from olive waste. M&A and investment banking advisory services continued to be provided to companies operating in various sectors, particularly food, retail, tourism and energy.

CORPORATE PROFILE

Services continued to be provided within the scope of merger and acquisition and investment banking advisory to companies operating in various sectors, particularly food, retail, tourism, and energy.



Support for Technology Companies
Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (KGSPYŞ – a venture capital portfolio management company), established in November 2020 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.; received its operating permit in March 2021. The management of the sub-funds under the Türkiye Development Fund (Regional Development Fund, Technology, and Innovation Fund) was handled over to KGSPYŞ.

KGSPYŞ aims to support strong regional/global companies operating in strategic sectors prioritized for development, as well as high-tech startups, through the funds it has established and will establish.

In 2025, KGSPYŞ established the Fund of Funds VCIF with an initial closing size of USD 1.17 million. In line with the new fund established and new commitments received for existing funds during the year, the total assets under management by Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. reached TL 6.3 billion.

The commitment size of the Innovative and Advanced Technologies VCIF increased by approximately TL 341 million, reaching TL 952 million.

In 2025, approximately TL 170 million (approximately USD 4.1 million) was transferred to 185 TÜBİTAK BiGG startups through the TÜBİTAK BiGG Fund. Thus, the total amount of resources transferred reached

TL 484 million (approximately USD 13.5 million). The TÜBİTAK BiGG+ VCIF reached a fund size of USD 2.7 million with its second closing.

The TKYB Üst Fund made commitments totaling USD 22 million to five funds: Mediterra Capital Fund III, Revo Capital Fund III, ACT VP Fund II, 212 Regional Fund III, and e2vc Fund III.

The Regional Development Fund invested a total of USD 6.7 million in three companies during the year: an initial investment in Milvus Robotics and Polser, and a follow-on investment in Zaxe.

Within the scope of the Innovative and Advanced Technologies Participation VCIF, a total of USD 6.5 million was invested in five companies: initial investments in DT Cloud, Nesa Havacılık, Fiberlast, and Qubitrium, and a follow-on investment in Simularge.

Under its Invest101 program, the Türkiye Development Fund made initial investments in Meddenovo, Dengage, Evreka, Keyrails, Flowla, Onlayer, Cendra, and Qubitrium, and follow-on investments in Syntonym and Idenfit. As part of this program, a total of USD 4.2 million was invested in 10 startups.

Under the Technology and Innovation Fund, a total of USD 3.3 million was invested in nine companies, including initial investments in Adastec, Büyütech, OctoxLabs, Novus, Nanomik, Mükellef Teknoloji, Primewize, and Albert Health, and a follow-on investment in Mindsite.

Thus, since its inception, the Türkiye Development Fund's total support for the entrepreneurship ecosystem has reached approximately USD 88 million. This includes a total of USD 40 million for 48 direct investments made through equity or convertible debt, approximately USD 13.5 million for investments in 530 TÜBİTAK BiGG startups, and approximately USD 34.5 million in commitments to 10 venture capital (VC) and private equity (PE) funds.

Responsible banking that creates value for the future

Since its establishment, the Development and Investment Bank has supported Türkiye's sustainable development and sets its targets to increase its impact in this area.

The Bank's sustainability strategy is predicated on a model banking structure that supports Türkiye's sustainable development, adds value to the future, and never compromises on its responsible banking approach in reaching its goals.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye adopts a responsible banking approach, creates value for employees, and strives to remain environmentally responsive in choosing and guiding customers towards this direction.

Cooperation with international organizations is developed within the scope of protecting the environment and struggling against climate change, which are indispensable elements of sustainable development. The Bank is among the founding signatories of the "Principles for Responsible Banking," prepared by the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) to enhance the banking sector's impact on sustainable future activities.

The Development and Investment Bank, which has been reporting to the Climate Change Program of CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), the world's largest environmental reporting platform, since 2016, achieved a score of B (Management) and a Supplier Engagement Rating of A- in the 2024 program. Within the scope of this reporting, risks and opportunities related to climate change are assessed, and questions regarding strategy, governance, emission metrics, targets, performance, and value chain engagement are answered voluntarily.

Distinguished by its support for sustainable development and its responsible banking approach, the Development and Investment Bank became the first organization in Türkiye to sign the Operating Principles for Impact Management (Impact Principles). Corporate banking, project finance, venture capital, and private equity investment activities are managed in line with global impact standards, ensuring greater discipline, transparency, and scalability through an impact lens.

In September 2022, the Development and Investment Bank published Türkiye's first Impact Report compliant with the Impact Principles. The report, which transparently shares the Bank's approach to creating positive environmental and social impact as well as its impact management systems and processes, also underwent an independent assurance audit. As a signatory to the Impact Principles, the Bank publishes an annual Impact Report disclosure statement. In this context, its fourth updated Impact Report was published in August 2025.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye published its first sustainability report in 2020 and its first integrated report in 2021, setting out its activities and objectives within the framework of sustainable development goals. The Bank's Sustainability Report, which is compliant with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) and includes its verified portfolio emission calculations, TCFD-compliant climate risk assessment, and verified employment data generated by its loans, along with its 2024 Integrated Report prepared in compliance with GRI, have been published on the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP) and the Bank's website.

The Bank considers not only financial risks but also environmental and social risks as an integral part of its lending processes. With this approach, the assessment and management of environmental and social risks have become a part of the decision-making processes.

All of the Bank's lending activities are assessed in accordance with national environmental and social laws and regulations, the Bank's own policies, and procedures, and, where necessary, other environmental and social standards with which the Bank has committed to comply.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye conducts an Environmental and Social Risk Assessment as part of its routine decision-making processes in all its credit practices, analyzing the risks of both customers and projects separately. For the Bank, Sustainability and Impact Management are not just a goal but a strategic approach that forms the basis of all its activities. Accordingly, the environmental and social policy and procedure have been comprehensively reviewed and republished to include new practices. The updated ESG framework is built on more holistic, transparent, and effective processes. Through stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been strengthened, ensuring the systematic management of sustainability performance at the corporate level.

The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment System, managed in line with the "Procedure for Environmental and Social Risk Assessment in the Lending Process," involves identifying the environmental and social impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) of an investment/project during its construction and operation phases, assessing these impacts, and developing mitigation measures for any adverse effects.

To minimize the environmental and social impacts of projects, Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs), which define actions to be implemented by the customer and include a monitoring program, also help develop the capacity of customers in this area.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was honored the "Best Green Initiatives in the Banking Industry" award by the Global Economics Awards, one of the UK's prestigious award organizations, for its innovative contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the ESG criteria it applies in its financing activities. This award demonstrates that the Bank's investment finance approach, which focuses on environmental and social impact, is recognized at the international level.

OUR MISSION, VISION, CORE VALUES, AND FIRSTS

Our Mission

We add value to all our stakeholders with a dynamic, innovative, and environmentally and socially responsive banking approach in line with our country's sustainable development priorities.

Our Vision

To be the leading bank in sustainable development.

Our Core Values

Responsible Banking

- Within the framework of Sustainable Development Principles and with a Responsible Banking approach, we act responsibly towards the world, environment, and society we live in. We keep our strong sense of social responsibility alive. We use our resources effectively and efficiently.

Reliability

- We establish long-term relationships with all our stakeholders based on openness, ethical principles, and trust. Our decisions are based on objective criteria.

Solution-Orientedness

- Our clients are the focus of all our activities, and we shape the future together with our effective and value-creating solutions.

Innovation

- We pioneer positive change through innovative solutions, creating value not only for today but also for the future.

Adding Value to Stakeholders

- We adopt a comprehensive and participatory governance approach and work to create value for all our stakeholders through our dynamic, innovative, and environmentally and socially responsible banking approach.



Our Firsts

- The first bank to offer both financial and technical support to companies
- The first bank to execute incentive loans
- The first bank to support clusters within a program
- The first and only bank to provide financial and technical support to the tourism sector in the process of uncovering and developing its potential
- The first bank to carry out an initial public offering in the capital markets
- The first bank to prepare a financial support program for unfinished facilities
- The first bank among the public and private financial institutions to receive a "Climate Friendly Institution" certificate from the Turkish Standards Institute
- The first bank to transfer Islamic Development Bank's resources to SMEs
- The first state-owned bank to obtain ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Certification
- The first and only bank to apply the World Bank's grant program RSM (Risk-Sharing Mechanism) to geothermal exploration projects
- The first and only Turkish bank to become an affiliate member of EIF-NPI (European Investment Fund National Promotional Institutions)
- The bank that executed Türkiye's first asset-backed securities issuance in exchange for mortgage-backed securities from sector banks, through the Asset Financing Fund
- The bank to serve as an intermediary institution in Türkiye's first bond issuance for transition to a low-carbon economy
- The first bank in Türkiye to issue a social sukuk
- The first bank in Türkiye to become a signatory for the Operating Principles for Impact Management
- The first bank to publish a Green Human Resources Policy
- The first state-owned bank entitled to receive the Great Place to Work Certificate®
- The bank that issued the world's first sukuk of which the return is indexed to wheat prices
- The first state-owned bank to become a member of PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials)
- The first bank to become a member of the Social Value Türkiye Association
- The first and only bank in Türkiye to conduct detailed Gender Analysis and OECD DAC scoring for all financed projects
- The first bank in Türkiye to achieve Adopter status for the TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures)

Strategic steps to expand the development vision

Prepared in light of changing global dynamics and updated conditions, the 2026–2028 Strategic Plan sets out the Bank’s growth vision in the areas of development banking, investment banking, fund management, and digitalization with concrete targets.



The Bank's projections for its financial statements are reviewed and updated annually and submitted for the approval of the Board of Directors. In this context, the Bank's 2026 budget was approved by the Board of Directors' decision dated December 26, 2025, and numbered 2025-19-03/254; its financial projection for the 2026–2028 period was approved by the Board of Directors' decision dated February 27, 2026, and numbered 2026-03-10/038.

The Development and Investment Bank, having reviewed its strategic goals in line with changing and updated conditions, also had its Strategic Goals for the 2026–2028 period approved by the Board of Directors' decision dated February 27, 2026, and numbered 2026-03-10/038.

These financial projections, vision, mission, values, and strategic objectives constitute the Bank's Strategic Plan.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Objectives for Development Banking:

- To diversify financing products for priority sectors that reduce the current account deficit, increase exports, enhance our production capacity, and create new employment opportunities, in line with development plans and programs and public policies, and by embracing development priorities; to contribute to accelerating regional development and increasing access to finance by supporting financial inclusion
- To contribute to Türkiye's sustainable growth, to encourage and revitalize investments, and to provide financing using instruments best suited to the project's feasibility and cash flow
- To support projects that serve goals such as transitioning to a low-carbon economy, combating climate change, promoting conscious production and consumption, supporting the circular economy, eradicating poverty, and creating employment, in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and accelerate our country's green transformation process

Objectives for Investment Banking:

- To elevate Türkiye's capital markets to the level of international capital markets and to support the inflow of foreign capital into our country
- To provide all investment banking services at international standards
- To provide restructuring advisory services for companies facing financial distress
- To support right investment decisions through financial feasibility advisory
- To take part in investment banking projects that will attract foreign direct investment to Türkiye
- To develop alternative financing sources for companies' funding needs
- To develop innovative capital market products within the framework of market conditions and the suitability of collaborating sales intermediaries

Objectives to Strengthen the Funding Structure:

- To establish a strong and diversified funding structure that supports sustainable asset growth
- To increase the inflow of funds to our Bank from development finance institutions and to secure funding from various creditors

Objectives for Türkiye Development Fund:

- To play a significant role in the development of the entrepreneurship ecosystem by supporting sectors of strategic importance to our country's sustainable growth and by investing in technology-oriented new-generation startups, together with its sub-funds

- To carry out activities to transform public resources into capital investments that will create a multiplier effect within the framework of a technology and innovation-oriented development model

Objectives for IT and Business Processes:

- To establish corporate structures and processes that ensure operational effectiveness and efficiency in all business areas, supported by information technologies, enhanced by artificial intelligence, and focused on digitalization

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION, CAPITAL, AND SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

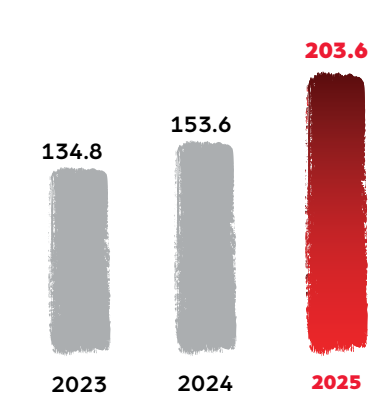
Sustainable growth targets

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is establishing a strong and diversified funding structure that supports sustainable asset growth.

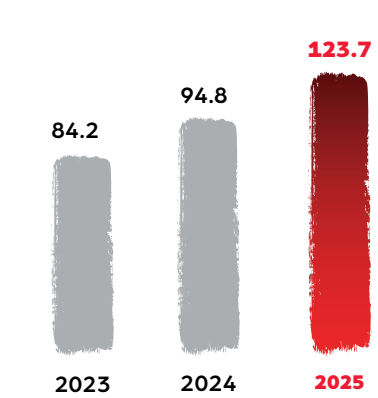
Key Indicators (TL million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	Change (Value)	Change (%)
Total Assets	153,596.09	203,600.95	50,004.86	32.56
Loans	94,812.84	123,748.86	28,936.02	30.52
Liabilities	133,599.09	169,976.35	36,377.26	27.23
Equity	19,997.00	33,624.60	13,627.60	68.15
Total Income	25,492.70	33,147.95	7,655.25	30.03
Total Expenditures (Inc. Tax)	19,325.12	24,137.93	4,812.81	24.90
Profit/Loss	6,167.58	9,010.02	2,842.44	46.09

Key Ratios (%)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Loans/Total Assets	61.73	60.78
Shareholders' Equity/Total Assets	13.02	16.51
Average Return on Assets	4.27	4.93
Average Return on Equity	38.18	33.11
Standard Capital Adequacy Ratio	17.98	21.85

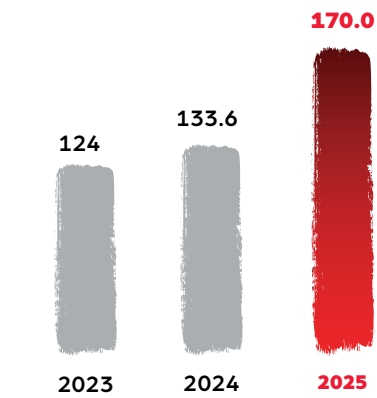
Total Assets (TL billion)



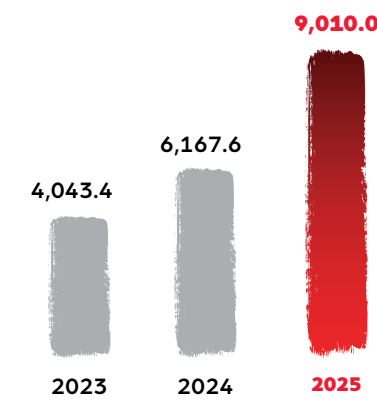
Loans (TL billion)



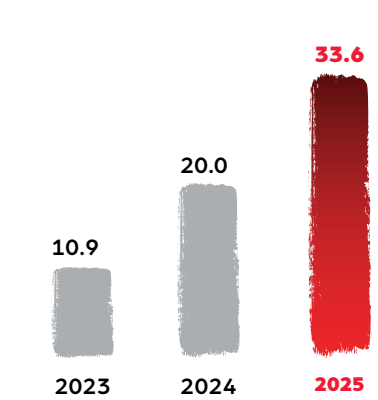
Liabilities (TL billion)



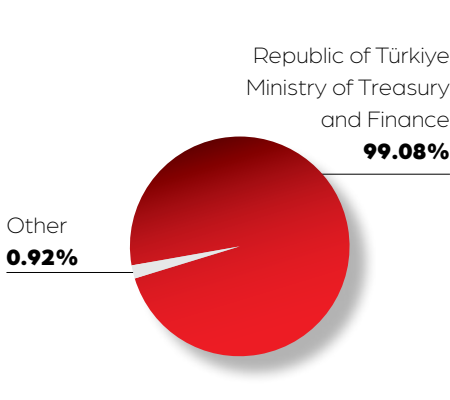
Profit/Loss (TL million)



Shareholders' Equity (TL billion)



Shareholding Structure (%)



Capital and Shareholding Structure of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye

Shareholder	Current Share (TL)	(%)
Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance	9,908,153,053.05	99.08
Other ^(*)	91,846,946.95	0.92
Total	10,000,000,000.00	100.00

^(*) Includes all natural and legal persons. As the shares of the majority of these shareholders are traded on Borsa İstanbul, the number of shareholders cannot be determined.

Capital Increase

Pursuant to the Board of Directors' resolution dated December 18, 2024, the Bank's issued capital of TL 5,500,000,000.00 was increased by TL 4,500,000,000.00 (an 81.8% increase) to TL 10,000,000,000.00 through a paid-in capital increase, all in cash, within the registered capital ceiling of TL 10,000,000,000.00. The amendment to Article 6, titled "Capital," of the Bank's Articles of Association was registered on June 30, 2025, and announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette No. 11361, dated June 30, 2025.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND REASONS

Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Previous Version of the Articles of Association	Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. New Version of the Articles of Association	Reason
Share Capital Article 6. – (1) Under the Capital Market Law No. 6362, the Bank adopted the registered capital system and began to implement this system under the Capital Markets Board's permission dated February 8, 2000, and numbered 157. (2) The Bank's registered capital ceiling is TL 10,000,000,000 (ten billion), divided into 1,000,000,000,000 (one trillion) shares, each with a nominal value of 1 kuruş. (3) The Bank's issued capital is fully paid-up TL 5,500,000,000 (Five billion five hundred million), divided into 550,000,000,000 (Five hundred fifty billion) registered shares, each with a nominal value of 1 kuruş. (4) Shares representing the capital are monitored in dematerialized form within the framework of dematerialization principles. (5) The permission for the registered capital ceiling that was granted by the Capital Markets Board is valid for the period of 2021–2025 (five years). Even if the permitted registered capital ceiling has not been reached as of the end of 2025, in order for the Board of Directors to adopt a resolution regarding a capital increase after 2025, it is mandatory to obtain permission from the Capital Markets Board for the ceiling that was previously permitted or for a new ceiling amount and to receive authorization from the General Assembly for a new time period, which shall not exceed five years. (6) In case the said authorization is not obtained, no capital increase can be made by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is authorized to increase the issued capital up to the above-mentioned registered capital ceiling by issuing new shares between 2021 and 2025, whenever it deems necessary in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Law, without being bound by the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code regarding the increase of the share capital. (7) The Board of Directors is authorized to restrict the shareholders' right to purchase new shares, to issue shares above their nominal value, and to sell allocated shares. The authorization to restrict the right to purchase new shares cannot be used in a way to cause inequality among shareholders.	Share Capital Article 6. – (1) Under the Capital Market Law No. 6362, the Bank adopted the registered capital system and began to implement this system under the Capital Markets Board's permission dated February 8, 2000, and numbered 157. (2) The Bank's registered capital ceiling is TL 10,000,000,000 (ten billion), divided into 1,000,000,000,000 (One trillion) shares, each with a nominal value of 1 kuruş. (3) The Bank's issued capital is TL 10,000,000,000 (Ten billion), fully paid-in, and is divided into 1,000,000,000,000 (One trillion) registered shares, each with a nominal value of 1 kuruş. (4) Shares representing the capital are monitored in dematerialized form within the framework of dematerialization principles. (5) The permission for the registered capital ceiling that was granted by the Capital Markets Board is valid for the period of 2021–2025 (five years). Even if the permitted registered capital ceiling has not been reached as of the end of 2025, in order for the Board of Directors to adopt a resolution regarding a capital increase after 2025, it is mandatory to obtain permission from the Capital Markets Board for the ceiling that was previously permitted or for a new ceiling amount and to receive authorization from the General Assembly for a new time period, which shall not exceed five years. (6) In case the said authorization is not obtained, no capital increase can be made by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is authorized to increase the issued capital up to the above-mentioned registered capital ceiling by issuing new shares between 2021 and 2025, whenever it deems necessary in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Law, without being bound by the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code regarding the increase of the share capital. (7) The Board of Directors is authorized to restrict the shareholders' right to purchase new shares, to issue shares above their nominal value, and to sell allocated shares. The authorization to restrict the right to purchase new shares cannot be used in a way to cause inequality among shareholders.	In 2025, the Bank's issued capital was increased to TL 10 billion.



DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANK FROM PAST TO PRESENT

Creating value for Türkiye

Since its foundation in 1975 as DESİYAB, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye has evolved from its initial focus on industrialization to a global scope driven by a vision of sustainable development.

Foundation

With its strong foundations and stable structure, the Bank has assumed an important mission in Türkiye's progress towards its development goals. The foundations of the Bank were laid with Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (DESIYAB) (State Industry and Laborer's Investment Bank), established in accordance with the Authorization Act No. 1877 and Statutory Decree No. 13 dated November 27, 1975, as an incorporated company and as a development and investment bank subject to the provisions of private law to conduct all the activities of investment and development banking, including profit-sharing-based capital finance.

1970s

- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye became the first financial institution to support labor companies and secure financing from abroad.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was a pioneer in contributing to the capital of heavy industry companies such as TAKSAN, TÜMOSAN, TEMSAN, and TESTAŞ, known as the 'SAN' companies.

1980s

- Technical services were delivered as part of the aid program conducted by the State Planning Organization (DPT) for Africa.
- Financing and rehabilitation for labor companies were provided through the Special Credit Fund II (KÖF).
- The Bank took on a role in facilitating infrastructure investments for the tourism industry while financing tourism facilities to help develop the industry.

1990s

- Under the "Project for Reintegrating Unfinished Investments and Businesses with Insufficient Working Capital into the Economy," a total of 525 companies were provided with approximately USD 100 million in disbursements, facilitating the creation of around 9,000 additional jobs.

2000s

- Through wholesale (APEX) banking activities, the Bank facilitated financing for investments not holding joint-stock company status.
- The Bank became a partner in the Turkish Investment Initiative (TII), established under the leadership of the European Investment Fund (EIF), a partner of the European Investment Bank and the European Commission.

2010s

- The Bank was restructured as a Development and Investment Bank. Law No. 7147 concerning the Bank was published in the T.R. Official Gazette No. 30575 on October 24, 2018, and entered into force, changing its title to The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye.
- Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. issued asset-backed securities worth TL 3.15 billion with the establishment of the Asset Finance Fund.
- Establishing the second Asset Finance Fund, the Bank issued asset-backed securities worth TL 1 billion.
- Relocated its Head Office to Istanbul as part of restructuring activities, the Bank started to provide innovative services and products to its customers in Istanbul.
- The Türkiye Development Fund was established.

- The Bank became a founding signatory of the UNEP-FI Responsible Banking Principles.
- The Bank became a member of national and international sustainability organizations and platforms.

2020

- The Technology and Innovation Fund and the Regional Development Fund, under the roof of the Türkiye Development Fund, officially commenced activities.
- The Bank became a shareholder in Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı A.Ş. (Joint Mortgage Finance) and JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. (JCR Eurasia Rating).
- Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş. (an asset leasing company) and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (a venture capital portfolio management company) were established.
- The Bank's first sustainability report was published.

2021

- With the Bank acting as the beneficiary, Türkiye's first social sukuk was issued with a value of TL 50 million.
- The Bank became the first and only institution in Türkiye to sign the Operating Principles for Impact Management, led by the International Finance Corporation (IFC).
- Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (Bank subsidiary in venture capital portfolio management) established Innovative and Advanced Technologies Venture Capital Investment Fund, and Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund. The Bank established TKYB Capital Fund.
- The first Low-Carbon Transition Bond of Türkiye, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to sustainable finance, was issued.

2022

- In order to increase the diversity of its funds and contribute to the sustainable growth of our country, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye has procured new sustainability-themed funding from abroad and issued its first sustainable Eurobond worth EUR 100 million. At least 75% of the proceeds of the 11-year maturity issuance, financed by the French Development Agency (AFD), are required to be allocated to the financing of green projects contributing to the fight against climate change in Türkiye, while the remaining portion can be directed to social projects.
- As a result of the research conducted by Great Place to Work, the Bank became the first public bank to receive the Great Place to Work certificate with the evaluation of its employees.
- The Bank's first corporate governance rating assessment was completed, with the rating set at 9.32 out of 10. This high score indicates that the Bank is in the first group according to the World Corporate Governance Index.
- The Bank has positioned itself among the leading institutions in Türkiye with a risk rating of 11.0 in the risk rating of Sustainability, an international sustainability rating agency, which evaluates Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) topics.
- In addition to the ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System and ISO9001 Quality Management System certificates, the Bank obtained the ISO 10002 Customer Satisfaction Management System certificate, which aims to handle, evaluate, and reduce customer complaints, increase customer satisfaction, and address future customer expectations.

- The Bank complied with the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Information Security Management System Standard, which is the only auditable international standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that defines the requirements for information security and includes the controls that institutions and organizations must comply with regarding information security.
- The Bank published Türkiye's first Impact Report in line with the Operating Principles for Impact Management.
- The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization of Türkiye (KOSGEB) became an investor in the Technology and Innovation Fund with a commitment of TL 100 million, expanding the total size of the fund to TL 475 million.
- Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (KGSPYŞ) established the Development METU Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund with a size of USD 6,000,000.

2023

- A "Climate Finance" loan agreement for EUR 100 million and a grant agreement for EUR 10 million were signed with the German Development Bank (KfW).
- A loan agreement of EUR 5 million was signed with the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank to finance SMEs in the earthquake-affected region.
- A "Green 4" loan agreement of USD 200 million was signed with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) for use in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- A financing agreement of USD 100 million was signed with the Islamic Development Bank for financing food security investments, and a Term Sheet for a financing agreement of USD 100 million was signed with the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC).
- Based on analyses conducted by Great Place to Work and evaluations by our employees, the Bank was included in the "Best Workplaces in Türkiye 2023 List," earning its place among the institutions with the title of "Türkiye's Best Employer."
- The Bank ranked 1st in the 250-499 employee category in the Great Place To Work – Best Workplaces for Innovation By All 2023 list.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye broke new ground in the Turkish finance sector by becoming the first bank to publish a Green Human Resources Policy.
- Based on the evaluation conducted by Sustainability, the Bank was awarded the 'ESG Industry Top Rated' and 'ESG Regional Top Rated' titles in 2023 and took its place among the 50 banks awarded these prestigious titles.
- With a low ESG risk rating of 12.3 by Sustainability in its risk rating assessing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) topics, the Bank has positioned itself among the leading institutions in Türkiye and successfully ranked among the top companies in Türkiye.
- Türkiye Development Fund established the TÜBİTAK BİGG Fund.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANK FROM PAST TO PRESENT



2024

- A loan agreement of USD 50 million was signed with the OPEC Fund to finance the investment and working capital needs of businesses in the agriculture and food production sectors, prioritizing those affected by the earthquake.
- A loan agreement of EUR 200 million and USD 200 million was signed with the World Bank to support carbon emission reduction projects in Türkiye's industrial sector.
- A loan agreement of EUR 300 million was signed with the World Bank to support distributed solar energy projects in Türkiye, and a loan agreement of USD 15 million was signed with the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) to finance battery energy storage systems.
- An agreement of USD 100 million was signed between the ITFC and the Bank for trade finance under the theme of food security. The agreement marked the first collaboration between the Bank and the ITFC.

- The TIERP loan, signed with the World Bank, aims to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the industrial sector in line with Türkiye's net-zero carbon target. This marks the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's first direct thematic funding dedicated specifically to this objective.
- The agreement signed with the World Bank to support distributed solar energy projects in Türkiye was the first operation signed under the World Bank's Europe and Central Asia Renewable Energy Scale-Up (ECARES) initiative.
- The agreement with the OPEC Fund to support Türkiye's agriculture and food sectors was a first for both the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye and for Türkiye after many years.
- Following the assessment conducted by Sustainalytics, the Bank was awarded the titles of "ESG Industry Top Rated" and "ESG Regional Top Rated" in 2024, securing its position among the 50 banks eligible for these prestigious recognitions.

- With a low ESG risk rating of 12.4 by Sustainalytics in its risk rating assessing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) topics, the Bank has positioned itself among the leading institutions in Türkiye and successfully ranked among the top companies in Türkiye.
- Thanks to its successful efforts in the field of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), the Bank was honored with the "IJGlobal ESG Development Finance Institution – Europe" award. This award highlights the Bank's leadership in sustainable development finance and its commitment to supporting the growth of the real sector.
- The Bank was honored with the "Most Sustainable Bank in Türkiye" award by World Finance Magazine in 2024.
- The Bank earned the Great Place to Work Certification for 2024.
- The Bank was included in the "Türkiye's Best Employers 2024 List" consisting of companies that make a difference in employee experience and was named "Türkiye's Best Employer."
- The Bank was featured on the Great Place to Work Best Workplaces for Social Responsibility and Volunteering 2024 list.
- In 2024, the ISO 27701 Personal Data and Information Privacy Management System was integrated into the Integrated Management System, and the certification process was completed.
- The TKYB Üst Fund was established as a sub-fund of the Türkiye Development Fund with a commitment of USD 35 million from the T.R. Ministry of Treasury and Finance and USD 15 million from the Bank. This created a significant collaboration that will exclusively channel resources to funds in the entrepreneurship ecosystem.
- Collaboration opportunities with TÜBİTAK were expanded, leading to the establishment of the TÜBİTAK BiGG+ VCIF with an initial closing size of TL 53 million, open to participation from external institutional investors in addition to TÜBİTAK.
- The Bank has issued the world's first sukuk with returns indexed to wheat prices.



2025

- A loan agreement equivalent to USD 500 million was signed with the World Bank (WB) to increase employment in the earthquake-affected region.
- A loan agreement equivalent to USD 200 million was signed with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for climate finance and digital transformation.
- A loan agreement of USD 200 million was signed with the China Development Bank (CDB) to meet the working capital needs of companies operating in Türkiye.
- The first loan agreement was signed with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), providing USD 325 million in resources to finance renewable energy and manufacturing industry investments throughout Türkiye and in the earthquake-affected region.
- The first loan agreement was signed with the Italian Development Bank (CDP), providing EUR 50 million in financing for solar energy investments in the earthquake-affected region.
- The Bank acted as the lead underwriter in the TL 3.3 billion initial public offering of Kalyon Güneş Teknolojileri Üretim A.Ş.

- As the first public bank to earn the Great Place to Work® Certification based on employee evaluations, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued its success in this area in 2025. Earning the Great Place to Work® Certification for the third consecutive year, the Bank secured the right to renew its certification license throughout 2025. This achievement reflects the Bank's sustained trust-based culture, employee-centric human resources approach, and sustainable employee experience practices.
- The third Charity Bazaar, a social responsibility project initiated by the Bank, was held in February with the voluntary participation of employees. As in previous years, the proceeds from the bazaar were used in 2025 to support the development of the earthquake-affected region; food parcels sourced from vendors affected by the earthquake were delivered to citizens in need in the provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş. This initiative both strengthened social solidarity and provided regional economic support.
- Under the Brandon Hall HCM Excellence Awards, one of the most prestigious global assessment and research programs, the Bank was recognized with awards in three different categories for its innovative approach to Human Resources practices.

- The Green Human Resources policies and practices won the Gold award for "Best Unique or Innovative HR Program," while efforts in learning and development received the Bronze award for "Best Learning Strategy," and the leadership development programs for our managers were honored with the Bronze award for "Best Leadership Development Program."
- At the Globee® Awards for Business 2025, which globally recognizes the distinctive practices and achievements of organizations, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was awarded the Silver prize for "Human Resources Team of the Year" for its strong team structure, practices, and strategic contributions in the Human Resources field. This award once again demonstrated that the Human Resources function recognized as a strategic function of value creation at the Bank.
 - The Bank was honored with a total of seven awards in two different award programs by the Stevie Awards, one of the world's most respected business award organizations that recognizes the achievements of companies and Human Resources professionals internationally.
 - The Fund of Funds VCIF was established by KGSPYŞ with an initial closing size of USD 1.2 million.

ASSESSMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The power of development, the pioneer of investment

Our Bank reinforced its strong position in development banking through its activities in investment banking, maintaining its rank among the sector's leading institutions in 2025.

Esteemed Stakeholders,

In 2025, global economic activity demonstrated resilience, supported by favorable financial conditions and technology-driven investments despite ongoing uncertainties related to trade policies and geopolitical developments. Accelerating investment, particularly in artificial intelligence and advanced technologies, emerged as a balancing factor for growth across many economies. Meanwhile, central banks around the world shifted toward a more cautious yet gradual monetary easing cycle that supported economic activity.

In Türkiye, the economy exhibited a strengthening macroeconomic rebalancing trend in an environment where global uncertainties persisted. Inflation took a downward turn under a tight monetary and fiscal stance, while domestic demand followed a more controlled path. Meanwhile, the decline in the country's risk premium created a favorable environment for external financing conditions and the banking sector.

Focusing on investments that contribute to our country's sustainable development, our Bank successfully continued its operations in the past year while maintaining its strong financial structure. Our total assets reached TL 203.6 billion, while our total loan portfolio amounted to TL 123.7 billion. In 2025, our net profit increased by 46% year-on-year, reaching approximately TL 9 billion.

With over half a century of experience, a strong institutional structure, and a long-term vision, the Bank continued to fulfill its development and investment banking mission with determination in 2025, contributing to the advancement of the real sector, production, and employment through projects that support sustainable growth.

Within the framework of our solid and long-standing collaborations with international financial institutions, in 2025, we maintained our efforts to secure funding for projects aligned with our country's development priorities. These funds have been directed toward projects supporting green transformation and digitalization, as well as energy efficiency, infrastructure investments, export promotion, employment generation, advancing the competitiveness of SMEs, and regional development. In line with our expertise in development and investment banking, our Bank continues to prioritize providing financing and advisory support for projects that foster sustainable growth.

Through its investment banking activities, the Bank further strengthened its position in development banking and continued to rank among the sector's leading institutions in 2025. By means of initial public offerings, debt securities and sukuk issuances, as well as mergers and acquisitions, we strengthen Türkiye's investment ecosystem by providing financial and strategic advisory services.

Under the activities carried out within the framework of the Türkiye Development Fund, support for the entrepreneurship ecosystem continued in 2025. Throughout the year, direct investments were made in 26 companies through managed funds, while commitments made to five funds via the TKYB Üst Fund contributed to the deepening of the venture capital ecosystem. Fortified by its long-term perspective and strategic investment approach, the Türkiye Development Fund continues to bolster our country's technology and innovation capacity and create sustainable long-term value in line with our development goals.

Drawing strength from its 51-year legacy, our Bank will resolutely continue to contribute to Türkiye's sustainable growth objectives through its activities in development banking, investment banking, and the venture capital and private equity ecosystems. On behalf of myself and our Board of Directors, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all our stakeholders—especially our valued employees—whose contributions ensure the continuation of our leading role in Türkiye's development and growth.

Zekeriya Çoştur
Chairman of the Board of Directors



Focusing on investments that contribute to our country's sustainable development, our Bank continued its operations successfully in 2025.



ASSESSMENT BY THE CEO

Expertise in investment, strong contribution to the economy

Within the scope of our investment banking services, we continued in 2025 to contribute to Türkiye's investment ecosystem by providing mergers and acquisitions advisory, capital markets and financial advisory services to public institutions and private sector companies.

Esteemed Stakeholders,

In 2025, uncertainties surrounding trade policies and ongoing geopolitical risks continued to weigh on global economic activity. Meanwhile, supportive financial conditions and investments in high technology stood out as the main balancing factors for global growth; according to the IMF, global growth remained resilient at 3.3%.

Despite heightened uncertainty in the global environment and relatively weak external demand, 2025 was a year in which rebalancing and disinflation policies yielded results in Türkiye, strengthening macroeconomic stability. The economy grew by approximately 4%, maintaining its strong position among emerging markets, while implemented policies supported demand rebalancing and the price stability process.

In 2025, the Turkish banking sector's net profit climbed by 42.4% year-on-year to TL 940.2 billion. The sector's total assets rose by 43.7% annually to TL 47 trillion, while loans holding the largest share within assets grew by 44.1% to TL 23 trillion. The capital adequacy ratio remained at a healthy level of 19.7%.

Our financial performance continues to strengthen

In 2025, our Bank continued to boost its financial performance. As of year-end, our total assets increased by 32.6% year-on-year to TL 203.6 billion, maintaining a robust performance trajectory. Our loan portfolio grew by 30.5% compared to the same period of the previous year, reaching TL 123.7 billion. The ratio of gross non-performing loans to total loans, a key indicator of asset quality, continued to shrink and stood at approximately 0.46%. Our net profit for 2025 rose by 46% year-on-year, reaching approximately TL 9 billion.

We are expanding our collaborations with international financial institutions

The Bank continued to solidify its partnerships with international financial institutions in 2025, contributing to Türkiye's regional development priorities in line with our vision of sustainable and inclusive growth. In this context, we signed loan agreements totaling approximately USD 1.3 billion primarily with the World Bank, as well as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, China Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Italian Development

Bank to finance projects focused on employment generation in earthquake-affected regions, climate finance, digital transformation, renewable energy, and manufacturing investments. By means of these resources, we maintain our support in priority areas for our country, including job creation, acceleration of the green transition, development of digital infrastructure, regional development, and strengthening of production capacity.

We create value through our investment banking activities

Within the scope of our investment banking services, we continued in 2025 to contribute to Türkiye's investment ecosystem by providing mergers and acquisitions advisory, capital markets and financial advisory services to public institutions and private sector companies. In this regard, we delivered exclusive financial advisory services for energy power plant and port projects conducted under the Privatization Administration, as well as for strategic sectors in the private domain such as food, retail, circular economy, technology, and tourism. Additionally, the Bank acted as sell-side advisor in the strategic partnership discussions between Ticimax, a domestic e-commerce solutions provider, and the Europe-based global technology group team.



Our capital adequacy ratio remained at a strong level of 21.85%.



ASSESSMENT BY THE CEO

Billion-strong funding power in innovative investments

Türkiye Development Fund (TKF) closed 2025 with TL 6.3 billion in assets under management and 210 investors, in line with its objective of supporting innovative and high value-added investments.

As part of our capital markets advisory services, a key component of our investment banking activities, the TL 3.3 billion initial public offering of Kalyon PV was successfully completed under our advisory. This transaction marked an important step in strengthening capital markets financing for renewable energy investments. Furthermore, in lease certificate (sukuk) issuances, our Bank provided comprehensive advisory and intermediation services, covering the entire process from structuring to distribution. By way of these transactions, we contributed to the expansion of interest-free financing instruments and to enhancing the access of the real sector to sustainable finance.

We continue to invest in the entrepreneurship ecosystem at full pace

The Türkiye Development Fund (TKF), which increases its impact in the entrepreneurship ecosystem each year, closed 2025 with TL 6.3 billion in assets under management and 210 investors, in line with its objective of supporting

innovative and high value-added investments. During the year, through the funds it manages, TKF made direct investments totaling USD 20.7 million in 26 companies at various stages of development 21 new and five follow-on investments thereby accelerating the growth of the entrepreneurship ecosystem.

The Türkiye Development Fund also played a significant role in supporting early-stage entrepreneurship. Under the TÜBİTAK BiGG Fund, it invested a total of USD 4.1 million in 185 pre-seed startups that were awarded the TÜBİTAK Seal of Excellence, providing a powerful start to the commercialization journey of innovative ideas.

In addition to direct investments, a total of USD 22 million in commitments was made to five funds through the TKYB Üst Fund, supporting the deepening of the venture capital ecosystem and mobilizing private sector resources. Furthermore, equity investments were made in three companies under the

Regional Development Fund, and in five companies operating in strategic sectors through the Innovative and Advanced Technologies Participation Venture Capital Fund. Through Invest101 and the Technology and Innovation Fund, the investment processes of 19 innovative startups (initial and follow-on) operating in fields such as biotechnology, mobility, artificial intelligence, health technologies, and software were completed.

Since its establishment, the total resources allocated by the Türkiye Development Fund to the entrepreneurship ecosystem by way of both direct and fund investments have reached USD 88 million—comprising USD 40 million for 48 direct investments, USD 34.5 million for 10 fund investments, and approximately USD 13.5 million for 530 TÜBİTAK BiGG initiatives.



We measure our sustainability performance in line with international standards

In accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, our Bank continues to carry out its activities in the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) areas with a holistic and measurable approach. Throughout 2025, we contributed to Türkiye's green transition by offering financing solutions aligned with climate targets. Correspondingly, sustainability-themed loans accounted for 96% of our total loan portfolio, while approximately 6.6% of renewable energy projects in Türkiye were financed by our Bank. By way of these projects, we contributed to the reduction of approximately 4 million tons of CO₂ emissions. The Bank published a Sustainability Report aligned with TSRS and an Integrated Report prepared in accordance with GRI standards; it also shared its fourth Impact Report in line with the Operating Principles for Impact Management. As the first public bank in Türkiye to become a member of PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials), we continue to lead in carbon management by calculating our



Scope 3 emissions according to PCAF methodology and measuring them in line with international standards. By means of these efforts, we contribute to national and international climate targets while supporting the green transformation of the real sector.

Our employee-focused approach forms the foundation of our corporate culture

Our Bank demonstrated an equally strong performance in the areas of human resources, corporate culture, and social impact throughout 2025. By once again qualifying for the Great Place to Work Certification, the Bank maintained its distinction as the first public bank to receive this certification, renewing it for the fourth consecutive year. We continued to implement practices that strengthen employee engagement and a sense of belonging. In addition, to raise awareness of sustainable development goals, we launched the Digital Development Academy for university students, further reinforcing our commitment to investing in the talent of the future. The Bank was also ranked 30th on the "World's Best Companies for Sustainable Growth 2026"

list, prepared in collaboration with TIME Magazine and Statista, achieving the highest score among banks in Türkiye within the banking and financial services sector. As in previous years, in 2025, our Bank received numerous national and international awards in recognition of its financial performance, innovative practices, corporate governance approach, and employee-focused culture.

With its development banking approach and innovative financing solutions, the Bank remains committed to contributing to Türkiye's economic and social development. Drawing strength from its more than 50 years of deep-rooted history, our Bank will continue to create value through projects that support sustainable growth in the period ahead. On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere thanks especially to the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance, as well as to our Board of Directors, employees, and all stakeholders for their contributions to our journey.

İbrahim H. ÖZTOP
CEO and Member of the Board of Directors

CAR^(*)
21.85%

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued its successful performance in 2025 with a capital adequacy ratio of 21.85%.

(*) Capital Adequacy Ratio

Assets Under Management

6.3
TL billion

A total of TL 6.3 billion is successfully managed by 10 funds under the umbrella of the Türkiye Development Fund.

Equity

33.6
TL billion

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued to support the Turkish economy with the strength of its equity, which increased by 68.15% year-over-year to reach TL 33.6 billion in 2025.

Total Assets

203.6
TL billion

The Bank successfully closed 2025 with total assets reaching TL 203.6 billion, a 32.56% increase compared to the previous year.

Net Profit

9,010.02
TL million

Continuing its successful performance in 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye increased its net profit by 46.09% year-over-year to TL 9,010.02 million.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY IN 2025 AND EXPECTATIONS

Stable growth in the global economy

Global economic activity, which showed relative resilience in 2025, is expected to see a gradual weakening of the impact of tariffs and policy uncertainty on growth in 2026 and 2027.

Progress in trade agreement negotiations and policy adjustments in the second half of the year have somewhat mitigated the downside risks to growth.

Global trade volume is expected to decline from 4.1% in 2025 to 2.6% in 2026, before rising to 3.1% in 2027.

The year 2025 began as a period in which tariffs, geopolitical tensions, and policy uncertainties weighed on the global growth outlook. However, progress in trade agreement negotiations and policy adjustments in the second half of the year somewhat mitigated the downside risks to growth.

While global inflation remained generally stable, the continued gradual decline in inflation in advanced economies allowed central banks to shift from a tight monetary policy stance to a more cautious and phased easing process. However, upside risks to inflation persist, particularly in the US, due to the delayed price effects of tariffs, a tightening labor supply, and strong domestic demand. In this context, a cautious adjustment process is expected to take precedence over a rapid normalization of monetary policy.

Global economic activity, which demonstrated relative resilience in 2025, is expected to see the impact of pressure from tariffs and policy uncertainty on growth gradually weaken in 2026 and 2027. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts, global growth is projected to remain stable at 3.3% in 2025 and 2026, and at 3.2% in 2027. Global headline inflation, which was 4.1% in 2025, is expected to decline to 3.8% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027, although this outlook varies significantly among countries. While the process of inflation returning to its target is projected to be more gradual in the US compared to other major economies, inflationary pressures in other major economies are expected to remain relatively limited. The growth rate of global trade volume is expected to decline from 4.1% in 2025 to 2.6% in 2026, and then rise to 3.1% in 2027. This outlook is shaped by the front-loading of imports in line with new policy measures and the consequent redirection of trade flows.



Key Indicators for the World Economy

	2024	2025	2026
Global Growth Rate (%)	3.3	3.3 ^(*)	3.3
Developed Countries Growth Rate (%)	1.8	1.7 ^(*)	1.8
Developing Countries' Growth Rate (%)	4.3	4.4 ^(*)	4.2
Global Trade Volumes (% change)	3.6	4.1	2.6
Oil Prices (USD/Barrel, Change %)	-1.8	-14.2	-8.5
Global Inflation (%)	5.8	4.1	3.8

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2026
^(*) Growth data for 2025 reflects IMF forecasts.

Balanced growth composition

In 2025, the Turkish economy positively diverged from many other countries by maintaining a balanced growth composition, a narrowing current account deficit, rising confidence, improving expectations, and increased external funding inflows.

Türkiye’s economy recorded growth above expectations in the first three quarters of the year, with year-over-year increases of 2.5%, 4.9%, and 3.7%, respectively.

In the upcoming period, the downward trend in inflation is expected to continue, and financial conditions are anticipated to normalize gradually in a way that supports the disinflation process.

Despite increased uncertainty in the global environment and weakening external demand conditions, Türkiye’s economy recorded growth above expectations in the first three quarters of the year, with year-over-year increases of 2.5%, 4.9%, and 3.7%, respectively. During this period, the contribution of private consumption to growth decreased due to the tight monetary and fiscal policies implemented, while the rebalancing in the demand composition continued, supporting the disinflation process.

In line with this growth outlook, the Turkish economy positively diverged from many other countries in 2025 by maintaining a balanced growth composition, a narrowing current account deficit, rising confidence, improving expectations, and increased external funding inflows. The sustainable trajectory of the current account deficit and the improvement in the country’s risk premium have led to a decline in both external financing requirements and associated costs.

The most significant outcome of the tight policy mix was seen in inflation; the implemented program led to a continued improvement trend in the inflation outlook throughout 2025. Inflation, which ended 2024 at 44.4%, decreased to 30.9% by the end of 2025. In line with this improvement in inflation, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) entered a cautious normalization process in its monetary policy, lowering the policy rate from 50% to 38% by the end of 2025. In the upcoming period, the downward trend in inflation is expected to continue, and financial conditions are anticipated to normalize gradually in a way that supports the disinflation process. During this process, supportive global financial conditions, moderate commodity prices, and the normalization of appetite for external financing—along with tight domestic monetary policy, strengthened fiscal discipline, and supply-side policies—are projected to contribute to the disinflation process.



Key Indicators for the Turkish Economy

	2024	2025	2026
Growth Rate (%)	3.3	3.3 ^(*)	3.8
Foreign Trade Balance (USD billion)	-82.2	-92.0	-96.0
Current Account Balance (USD billion)	-10.2	-23.2 ^(*)	-22.3
Current Account Balance/GDP (%)	-0.8	-1.4 ^(*)	-1.3
Travel Income (USD billion)	56.3	59.4 ^(*)	61.8
Consumer Prices Change (%)	44.4	30.9	16
Unemployment Rate (Annual Average, %)	8.7	8.4	8.4

Source: Medium-Term Program 2026–2028
^(*) Annualized data as of November 2025.
^(**) 2025 growth forecast from the MTP.

SECTORAL POSITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANK

A strong, solid, and distinct position in the sector

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's loan-to-asset ratio was 60.78%, 2.2 points above the Development and Investment Banks Group average.

The Development and Investment Bank's loan stock increased by 30.5% year-on-year to reach TL 123.7 billion in 2025.

The total assets of the Turkish banking sector reached TL 46.9 trillion in December 2025, a year-on-year increase of 43.7%. Developments in the sector were influenced by global monetary policy practices and inflation trends.

Loans remained the largest item on the balance sheet

As of December 2025, total loans remained the largest asset item, constituting 49.3% of the banking sector's assets. The sector's loan stock increased by 44.1% compared to year-end 2024, reaching approximately TL 23.1 trillion. The loan volume of the Development and Investment Banks (DIB) Group increased by 49.1% year-on-year. The Bank's loan stock, on the other hand, increased by 30.5% year-on-year to reach TL 123.7 billion in 2025.

The loan-to-asset ratio for Development and Investment Banks, which was 60.6% at the end of 2024, stood at 58.8% at the end of 2025. The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's loan-to-asset ratio was 60.78%, 2.2 points above the Development and Investment Banks Group average.

The banking sector's gross non-performing loans (NPL) ratio, which was 1.8% in 2024, reached 2.5% at the end of 2025.

The gross NPL ratio for the Development and Investment Banks Group was 0.5% in December 2024 and 0.6% as of December 2025. The Bank's gross NPL ratio was 0.5% as of December 2025.

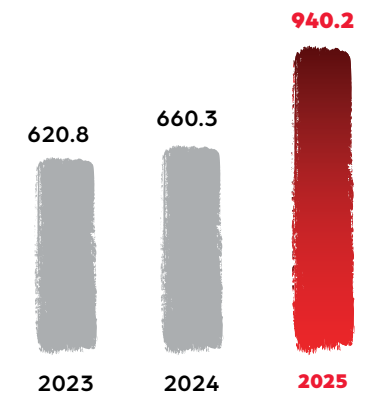
The banking sector's net profit for the 2025 period increased by 42.4% compared to the previous year, reaching TL 940 billion. Compared to 2024, the sector's net interest income rose by 74.9% to TL 1.7 trillion. The sector, which recorded a foreign exchange gain of TL 80.3 billion in 2024, incurred a net foreign exchange loss of TL 89.7 billion in 2025. The sector's return on assets, which was 2.3% in 2024, remained unchanged at 2.3% in December 2025.

The DIB Group increased its net profit for the period by 42.5%. The DIB Group's return on assets at year-end 2025 was 5.3%. The Bank's average return on assets for 2025 increased to 4.9% from 4.3% in the previous year.

The Development and Investment Bank's capital adequacy ratio reached 21.85%

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio remained significantly above the 12% legal limit at 21.85% in 2025.

Banking Sector Net Profit (TL billion)



Financial strength creating value for sustainable development

Having strengthened its funding structure in 2025 with record loan agreements signed with international institutions, the Bank is shaping its 2026 targets around the pillars of sustainable development, digitalization, and its vision of becoming “Türkiye’s Climate Bank.”

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued to generate lasting value for the investors it partners with and to support sustainable development, in line with its core strategies and responsible banking approach. The Bank’s team of professionals and many years of banking industry “know-how” allow it to contribute to sustainable development and structural transformation of Türkiye as well as broader distribution of wealth in areas such as:

- Accessing international funds,
- Project evaluation and financing,
- Conducting feasibility studies for investment projects,
- Business valuation and appraisals,
- Grant programs,
- International technical cooperation,
- Extending advance loans against investment undertakings provided by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye,
- Pioneering the Risk Sharing Mechanism,
- Investment banking services,
- Developing innovative capital market products,
- Adopting a sustainable development and responsible banking mindset in operations,

- Türkiye Development Fund services by providing loans, capital support, investment banking services, partnerships, equity finance, and advisory services to Turkish investors and the business world.

The Bank’s targets also include:

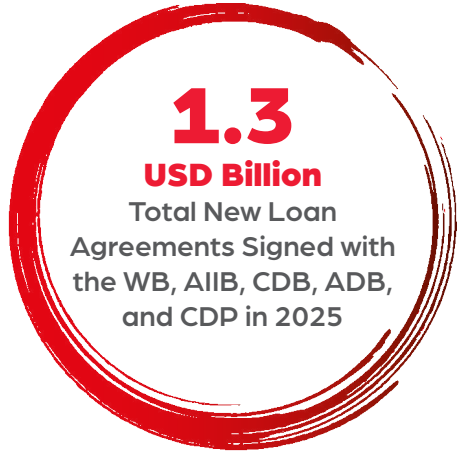
- Securing the most suitable medium- and long-term funding sources for our country and diversifying its resources to meet the long-term investment needs of investors,
- To become the first point of contact for investors in financing projects that reduce the current account deficit, increase exports, enhance production capacity, and create new employment opportunities,
- Developing new financing methods and programs for development cooperation activities,
- Enhancing SMEs’ access to finance through direct thematic loans and grants, apex method via other financial institutions, and fintech partnerships within the scope of financial inclusion and SME financing,

- Becoming Türkiye’s climate bank and leading green transformation through green financing and capital market products,
- Developing and diversifying capital markets with innovative products while deepening the investor base,
- To play a significant role in the development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem by investing in technology-driven, next-generation startups,
- Increasing the total assets managed by the portfolio management company to create value for investors and the companies in which investments are made,
- To support businesses in improving their financial capabilities through consultancy services and taking a leading role in helping them access domestic and international funding sources,

- Supporting initiatives aimed at developing the country’s energy resources in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency financing,
- To provide financing and consultancy services for developing, revitalizing, and strengthening earthquake resilience in earthquake-affected regions.

In 2026, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye will continue to expand its product and service portfolio in line with its strategic priorities and to sustainably strengthen its financial and operational performance by focusing on digitalization and service quality.

2025



EVALUATION OF 2025 ACTIVITIES AND 2026 TARGETS

Impact, collaboration, and success in 2025

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye strengthened its industry position through international collaborations and achievements in sustainable finance, earning numerous awards.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE 2025 OPERATING PERIOD

- A loan agreement equivalent to USD 500 million was signed with the World Bank (WB) on May 23, 2025, to increase employment in the earthquake-affected region.
- On August 29, 2025, a loan agreement equivalent to USD 200 million was signed with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for climate finance and digital transformation.
- On September 1, 2025, a loan agreement of USD 200 million was signed with the China Development Bank (CDB) to meet the working capital needs of companies operating in Türkiye.
- On December 17, 2025, a loan agreement equivalent to a total of USD 325 million was signed with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to finance renewable energy and manufacturing industry investments throughout Türkiye and in the earthquake-affected region.
- On December 23, 2025, a loan agreement of EUR 50 million was signed with the Italian Development Bank (CDP) to finance solar energy investments in the earthquake-affected region.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, the first public bank to earn the Great Place to Work® Certificate based on employee assessments, continued its success in this area in 2025. Earning the Great Place to Work® Certificate for the third consecutive year, the Bank secured the right to renew its certificate license throughout 2025. This achievement demonstrates the continuity of a trust-based corporate culture, an employee-centric Human Resources approach, and sustainable employee experience practices.
- The third Charity Bazaar, a social responsibility project initiated by the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, was held in February with the voluntary participation of employees. As in previous years, the proceeds from the bazaar were used in 2025 to contribute to the development of the earthquake-affected region; food parcels sourced from vendors affected by the earthquake were delivered to citizens in need in the provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş. This initiative strengthened social solidarity and provided regional economic support.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was honored with a total of seven awards in two different award programs by the Stevie Awards, one of the world's most prestigious business award organizations that recognizes the achievements of companies and human resources professionals internationally.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was recognized in three different categories at the Brandon Hall HCM Excellence Awards, one of the most prestigious global assessment and research programs, for its innovative approach to Human Resources practices. The Bank won a Gold award for "Best Unique or Innovative HR Program" for its Green Human Resources policies and practices, a Bronze award for "Best Learning Strategy" for its efforts in learning and development, and a Bronze award for "Best Leadership Development Program" for its leadership development programs for managers.
- At the Globee® Awards for Business 2025, which globally evaluates the distinctive practices and achievements of organizations in the business world, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was awarded the Silver prize for "Human Resources Team of the Year" in recognition of its strong team structure, practices, and strategic contribution in the Human Resources field. This award once again highlighted that the Human Resources function is positioned as a strategic value creation area at the Bank.
- On April 15, 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's Corporate Governance Rating was confirmed at 9.52.
- The Bank's current "Directors and Officers Liability Insurance" policy was renewed with a coverage amount of USD 5,000,000.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye published its third Impact Report, prepared in connection with its Sustainable Bond issuance, on the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP) and the company website.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye won the "Best Development Bank for Sustainable Finance in Central & Eastern Europe" award at the 2025 Sustainable Finance Awards.
- The ISO 14001 surveillance audit conducted by the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE) was successfully completed with no non-conformities.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was honored with the "Low Carbon Hero" award at the 10th Istanbul Carbon Summit by the Association for Sustainable Production and Consumption (SÜT-D).
- Scope 2 emissions were neutralized through the purchase of I-REC Clean Energy Certificates.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's fourth Impact Report, which covers its environmental and social impact management system and performance and is aligned with the Operating Principles for Impact Management, was published on the Bank's website.
- At the 2025 - 16th Adding Value to Sustainability Awards organized by the Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Türkiye, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was awarded a silver prize and a special prize for its Scope 1-2-3 emissions project measured with the PCAF methodology and its PCAF project that financializes carbon emissions, and a gold prize for its "Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion" efforts based on the OECD Gender Equality Measurement.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's TSRS-compliant Sustainability and Integrated Report was awarded the platinum prize in the "Asia's Best Integrated Report" category at the Asia Integrated Reporting Awards 2025.
- Received the Best Corporate Governance Award (UNGC Partnership for Sustainability Award) from the UN Global Compact.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye received the "Best Green Initiatives in the Banking Industry" award from the Global Economics Awards.
- The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was honored with the "Carbon Management and Net Zero: Scope 3" award at the Sustainable Business Awards 2025.
- The Bank updated its ISO 27001 Information Security Management System Certificate from the 2013 version to the 2022 version upon completing the necessary compliance work.
- The Fund of Funds VCIF, which will act as a feeder fund for the TKYB Üst Fund, has completed its first closing.



Sustainable growth through diversified resources

In 2025, the Bank diversified its funding structure through strategic agreements with international financial institutions, thereby increasing its financing capacity for the earthquake zone and priority sectors.

FUNDING DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Diversified Themes

Climate Finance, Digital Transformation, Food Security, and Working Capital

Shareholders' Equity

As of year-end 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's paid-in capital is TL 10 billion, and its total equity is TL 33.6 billion.

Liabilities

Within the framework of Türkiye's Five-Year Development Plan, the Bank continued to increase its efforts to secure funds for the country from international financial institutions, focusing on supporting strategically significant areas.

In addition to increasing the total amount of funds raised, the focus has been placed on diversifying the funding themes and adding new funding organizations.

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued disbursements under several credit facilities, including:

a climate finance-themed loan from the German Development Bank and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC); loans from the World Bank (IBRD) themed around carbon emission reduction, air quality improvement, support for distributed solar energy projects, and geothermal development; a loan from the OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund) to support the agriculture and food production sectors; a loan from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to support food security investments in the earthquake-affected region; a working capital-themed loan from the China Development Bank (CDB); and a loan from the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) themed to support the agro-industry and food sectors.

Funding secured/loan agreements in 2025

In 2025, priority was given to increasing the total amount of funding secured, diversifying funding themes, and collaborating with new institutions in this process. Accordingly, during 2025, the following agreements were signed: a loan agreement with the World Bank

(IBRD) equivalent to USD 500 million to increase formal employment in the earthquake-affected region; a loan agreement with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for use in climate finance and digital transformation; a loan agreement with the China Development Bank (CDB) for working capital; a loan agreement with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) equivalent to a total of USD 325 million to finance renewable energy and manufacturing industry investments throughout Türkiye and in the earthquake-affected region; and a loan agreement of EUR 50 million with the Italian Development Bank (CDP) to finance solar energy investments in the earthquake-affected region.

In 2026, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye will continue to deepen its relationships with international development finance institutions to secure new funds in line with the Türkiye Development Plan. The Bank will continue negotiations with these institutions to secure new loans and financing.



Employment-focused sustainable development projects

The Bank leads the way in increasing formal employment and ensuring the effective financial management of international development projects through grant programs conducted in collaboration with the World Bank and COMCEC.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

World Bank FRIT-II Funded Formal Employment Creation Grant Program Activities

The Formal Employment Creation Project aims to support employability and access to the labor market of Turkish citizens and refugees.

Within the scope of activities carried out by the Development Cooperation and Wholesale Banking Unit using a project cycle management approach, the call for the Kayist Grant Program for the Project's Grant Component was published on December 17, 2021. Following the completion of technical, financial, environmental, and social assessment processes and receipt of World Bank approvals, the process of signing sub-grant agreements with 591 of the 644 project-owner firms began on January 26, 2024. In the sub-grant agreement signing process conducted at the headquarters of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (Istanbul), sub-grant agreements totaling EUR 66,403,683.84 were signed with a total of 591 firms, 192 of which are from the earthquake-affected region, as of April 19, 2024. The project implementation processes for the sub-grant beneficiary firms began in the first quarter of 2024. The technical and financial monitoring and evaluation, as well as the environmental and social

monitoring and evaluation activities for the sub-grant projects, were carried out with consultancy support provided under contracts with two different consulting firms.

The implementation period for all sub-grant agreements was extended to June 30, 2025, through amendment agreements. Sub-grant beneficiaries completed their activities as of June 30, 2025, and the reporting and approval processes for grant requests were finalized by the end of 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the first phase of the Program was completed with a total of EUR 47.4 million in grant payments made to 545 beneficiary firms. Through the project implementation, a total of 9,718 additional employment opportunities were created by the end of December 2025, comprising 7,331 Turkish citizens and 2,387 Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP). It is planned to extend the sub-grant agreements with successful beneficiary firms and continue the implementation of the Kayist Grant Program until December 31, 2026. In the second phase of the extended implementation period, technical and financial monitoring and evaluation, as well as environmental and social monitoring and evaluation activities, will be conducted by two separate consulting firms under the coordination of the Development Cooperation and Wholesale Banking Unit.

Activities aimed at institutional capacity building under the Grant Program were carried out throughout 2025, covering the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's Project Implementation Unit and the grant beneficiaries. In this context, plans for a Grant Training Portal, consisting of 8 modules and a total of 109 training content items for grant beneficiaries, were implemented. Additionally, for the Project Implementation Unit, training from the Banks Association of Türkiye, Project Management Professional (PMP) training, and procurement of consultancy services on the use of artificial intelligence to improve reporting processes were carried out. In 2026, it is planned to launch the Grant Training Portal for use by grant beneficiaries and to continue the training from the Banks Association of Türkiye.

COMCEC Project Financing Program Activities

COMCEC (Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) Project Financing is a financing mechanism defined by the COMCEC Coordination Office (CCO) and launched in 2013. Under this mechanism, financial support is provided for projects submitted by member countries and relevant Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) institutions to achieve the objectives and realize the outputs of the COMCEC Strategy. COMCEC Project

9,718

Additional Employment Opportunities for 7,331 Turkish Citizens and 2,387 SuTP through the Formal Employment Project

47.4

EUR Million
Total Grant Amount Transferred to 545 Beneficiary Companies

Financing aims to increase solidarity among member countries, develop multilateral cooperation, and strengthen human and institutional capacity in member countries, taking into account the policy recommendations adopted at the COMCEC Ministerial Session. Public institutions of COMCEC member countries that are members of the relevant Working Group and relevant OIC Institutions operating in the field of economic and commercial cooperation are eligible to apply for projects.

Projects can be designed in one of seven different cooperation areas, in line with the sectoral themes adopted by the CCO and published on its website:

1. Financial Cooperation,
2. Agriculture,
3. Trade,
4. Tourism,
5. Transport and Communications,
6. Poverty Alleviation,
7. Digital Transformation.

Within the framework of the activities of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), chaired by the President of the Republic of Türkiye, the COMCEC Financial Support Programs are implemented to support the national development efforts of OIC member countries and to enhance development cooperation among them.

As the contracting authority, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is responsible for finalizing the signing of contracts with project owners, making project payments under the signed contracts, and financially monitoring project activities. A Cooperation Protocol was signed between the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. on February 3, 2025, for the 2025 COMCEC Programs.

During the 12th Implementation Period of COMCEC, the contract and financial monitoring processes for 28 projects eligible for support were managed by the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, while the implementation and financial monitoring processes for 2 projects were managed directly by the COMCEC Coordination Office. As of year-end 2025, the contract, implementation, and financing processes for all 28 projects have been completed. In 2025, a total of TL 50,914,493.25, equivalent to USD 1,195,070.41, was paid for the implemented projects. The COMCEC Coordination Office has renewed the Cooperation Protocol under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, COMCEC, the Directorate General for International Development Cooperation, and the Bank, and work on the 2026 implementation program for the project management activities carried out under the protocol is ongoing.

Technical assistance strengthening corporate capacity

Technical assistance projects carried out in collaboration with the World Bank strengthen corporate capacity, ensuring the most effective use of resources and the achievement of project goals.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

World Bank Formal Employment Creation Project

Procurement activities for the Formal Employment Creation Project are carried out under the “Technical and Institutional Support” component with a total budget of EUR 6,514,038, comprising a EUR 5,961,538 grant and a EUR 552,500 loan. Technical and institutional support activities related to the loan were completed as of year-end 2024. Expenses related to activities under the Grant Component of the Formal Employment Creation Project are covered by the Project’s technical assistance budget.

As of year-end 2025, EUR 3.2 million, equivalent to TL 125.1 million, was utilized for consulting and non-consulting services and operational expenses under the Kayist Project Grant Component. The implementation period of the Kayist Project Grant Component has been extended to December 31, 2026, to achieve the Project’s objectives by utilizing the entire European Union grant. During the extension period, procurement of consulting and non-consulting services will continue through the renewal of existing contracts or the execution of new ones. Under Technical Assistance Activities, a technical assistance budget of EUR 2.74 million is available for use in 2026 for consulting services, non-consulting expenditures, and operational expenses to support implementation.

World Bank Emergency Firm Support Project (EFSP)

Within the scope of the project, the contract with the consulting firm signed to develop the environmental and social assessment and monitoring activities of the intermediary financial institutions (IFIs) implementing the loan and to conduct environmental and social assessments of the sub-loans extended by the IFIs, was extended until October 31, 2025. Service procurements were completed within this framework, and the implementation of the Emergency Firm Support Project has been concluded.

WHOLESALE BANKING LENDING (APEX) ACTIVITIES

World Bank Formal Employment Creation Project (FECF) Wholesale Banking Component

Under the Formal Employment Creation Project, funded by the World Bank, the loan utilization by six financial leasing companies included in the EUR 190 million loan program under the Apex credit component—which is extended via the wholesale banking method—and with which Intermediary Institution Loan Agreements were signed, was completed in 2024.

The evaluation and reporting of sub-projects by the financial leasing companies for the extended loans were completed in January 2025. The funds generated from the repayments of the project loan are being re-lent through the Apex method in line with the project’s objectives. In this context, EUR 50 million in loans was extended to three financial leasing companies in the fourth quarter of 2025.

World Bank Emergency Firm Support Project (EFSP) Wholesale Banking Component

The entire USD 250 million Emergency Firm Support Project, sourced from the World Bank to meet the working capital and investment needs of SMEs affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, is being extended through the wholesale banking method. Agreements were signed with five financial leasing companies and two banks approved by the World Bank, and all of the funds were allocated; allocation revisions were made under amendment agreements to ensure the loan was fully disbursed.

Under the project, loans totaling USD 55 million were extended in the first half of 2025. The World Bank-funded Emergency Firm Support Loan was completed as of June 30, 2025, with a total of USD 250 million in loans extended via the Apex method.

The funds generated from the repayments of this loan are being re-lent through the Apex method in line with the Project’s objectives. In this context, loans totaling USD 40 million were extended to two financial leasing companies in the fourth quarter of 2025.

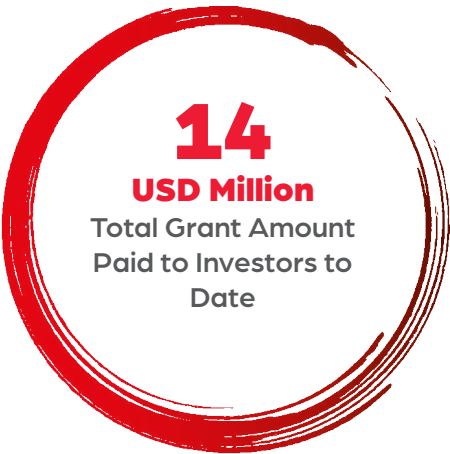
World Bank DSPV (Distributed Solar Photovoltaic Project) Loan

The USD 98 million portion of the DSPV loan, provided through the loan agreement signed between the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye and the World Bank on May 21, 2024, will be extended via the Apex method in the second phase of the project implementation. Preparations for the project’s Apex implementation operational manual (Facility Operational Manual-FOM) and activities targeting Intermediary Financial Institutions have been initiated.



A force mitigating risks in geothermal energy

By managing the project for sharing financial risks in geothermal energy exploration, the Bank incentivizes investors and plays a strategic role in integrating domestic resources into the economy and increasing clean energy production.



RSM PROJECT

The Risk Sharing Mechanism (RSM) is a component of the Türkiye Geothermal Development Project, for which the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye signed an agreement with the World Bank on November 30, 2016.

The program aims to contribute to the assessment of the country's geothermal potential by partially covering the geothermal risks of investors during well drilling activities for resource identification. Under the program, in line with the contribution from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), a payment of 40% or 60% of the well expenditures will be made if the drilling wells are unsuccessful. If the wells are successful, a 5% success premium will be collected from the investor. The coverage ratio will be 40% in the provinces of Manisa, Aydın, and Denizli (excluding some districts) and 60% for other districts in these provinces and all other provinces.

The execution, supervision, and monitoring of all activities under the program are carried out under the responsibility of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye. The Engineering Unit serves as the Coordinator of the RSM Project Implementation Unit. Technical support

during the implementation process is provided by the RSM consultant, selected through an international tender. Under the RSM, the program is promoted, and applications from companies planning to benefit from the risk sharing are received and pre-assessed. The geothermal resource exploration reports, business plans, drilling and well testing programs, and environmental and social assessment reports and management plans of the selected companies are reviewed.

Projects for which success criteria have been determined and agreements signed are monitored during the drilling period. In this context, drilling and well test reports are evaluated. Upon well completion, an assessment is made based on the success criteria, and a final report is prepared. Additionally, success premiums are collected for projects with successful drilling results, while grant payments are made for unsuccessful ones.

The RSM is continuing with its fourth round of implementation. In the first round of implementation, seven projects were shortlisted. Agreements were signed for three of these projects, and fieldwork for two of the contracted projects has been completed. Drilling and well testing activities for three geothermal exploration wells under these projects have been



completed. According to the pre-determined success criteria, all wells were deemed unsuccessful. A grant payment of approximately USD 5.1 million was made to the beneficiary from the RSM fund for the unsuccessful wells.

Three projects under the first round of RSM implementation were withdrawn from the program at the beneficiaries' request. Work on the remaining two projects is ongoing. With the World Bank's approval, it was decided to close the first round of RSM implementation as of December 31, 2022, and to continue the two ongoing projects under the second round of RSM.

Under the second round of RSM, negotiation meetings have been completed for the top 10 highest-scoring projects out of the 14 shortlisted. In the second round, seven projects were withdrawn from the program for various

reasons, and four Beneficiary Contracts were signed. Under the signed contracts, three projects have been completed, and a total of three exploration wells have been drilled. The wells for which drilling and testing activities were completed were deemed unsuccessful, and a total grant payment of USD 8.62 million was made from the RSM fund. Contract preparation for other projects is ongoing.

In 2025, under the third round of RSM implementation, eight of the 13 shortlisted projects were withdrawn from the program at the beneficiaries' request, and work on the remaining projects is ongoing. Additionally, one Beneficiary Contract was signed under the third round of RSM. Drilling activities for the exploration wells under the contract are planned to commence at the end of the second quarter of 2026.

In 2025, under the fourth round of the RSM implementation program, five of the 10 shortlisted projects are actively continuing. Within the fourth round, one Beneficiary Contract has been signed, and the signing preparation processes for four contracts are underway. Drilling of one exploration well for the contracted project has been completed, and the beneficiary is continuing drilling activities for the second well. From 2016, when the RSM Program became active, until the end of 2025, a total of 84 geothermal exploration project applications were received across four implementation rounds, and 44 projects were shortlisted following evaluations. Beneficiary Contracts have been signed for nine of these projects; drilling and testing activities have been completed for seven geothermal exploration wells, and drilling activities are ongoing for one well. By the end of 2025, approximately USD 14 million in grant payments were made from the RSM fund for wells that were completed unsuccessfully.

Sustainable energy prioritizing women's employment

By supporting feasibility studies for the direct use of geothermal resources with grants, the Bank prioritizes women's employment in this process, thereby contributing to inclusive development goals.



ESMAP GRANT PROJECT

Under the Additional Financing of the World Bank Geothermal Development Project, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is responsible for the execution, supervision, and monitoring of all activities related to the grant program developed with funding from ESMAP (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program). In this context, the Engineering Unit is responsible for the management and coordination of the ESMAP Project Implementation Unit.

This program supports feasibility studies for projects aimed at the direct use of geothermal resources in Türkiye. With a total project budget of USD 350,000, the grant covers 50% of feasibility costs, up to a maximum of USD 50,000 per project. Additionally, the project includes

specific objectives to promote women's employment. Companies with female representation in their shareholding structure and executive management will be given priority in benefiting from the program.

During 2025, meetings were held with relevant companies, and the program was promoted. At the same time, work on the application documents and draft grant agreement for the program has been completed. As of year-end 2025, five applications were received and evaluated under the program. ESMAP Grant Agreements for three projects have been signed, and feasibility studies under these agreements are ongoing. All companies that have signed an ESMAP Grant Agreement are firms that employ women in their mid-level management and partnership structures, thereby meeting the program's objectives.



The strategic financial power of the entrepreneurship ecosystem

Türkiye Development Fund strengthens the entrepreneurship ecosystem through its 10 sub-funds and strategic investment initiatives, providing capital support to a wide range of enterprises from SMEs to deep-tech startups.



TÜRKİYE DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye aim to support the country's development through the Türkiye Development Fund with funds managed by an experienced team that has a strong command of market dynamics. The Bank also aims to contribute to the efficient use of public resources through fund management services provided in line with global best practices of the global.

In addition to the main targets for the priority sectors identified in the 12th Development Plan, specific roles have been defined for the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye to facilitate these sectors' access to finance and support their ability to engage in long-term planning. In this context, signing long-term loan agreements with international financial institutions to support industrial investments, particularly in priority sectors, and for use in these areas, is among the tasks defined for the Bank.

Through the ten sub-funds established under the TKF umbrella fund, the goal is to develop the entrepreneurship ecosystem by making direct investments in SMEs and technology startups and through commitments to private equity and venture capital funds.

1. Technology and Innovation Fund (TL 475 million),
2. Regional Development Fund (TL 525 million),
3. TKYB Capital Fund (TL 430 million),
4. TÜBİTAK BiGG Fund (USD 13.5 million),
5. TKYB Üst Fund (USD 50 million),
6. Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund (TL 154 million), established by Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.,
7. Innovative and Advanced Technologies Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund (TL 952 million),
8. Development METU Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund (USD 22.2 million),
9. TÜBİTAK BiGG + VCIF (USD 2.7 million),
10. Fund of Funds VCIF (USD 1.2 million).

TÜRKİYE DEVELOPMENT FUND



One of the strategic objectives of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye for development banking is to diversify financing products for priority sectors with high import dependency, high foreign trade deficit, high contribution to employment, and high foreign currency earning potential, as identified in the development plans and programs of Türkiye.

As a result of these resource mobilization efforts, the Fund of Funds VCIF was established in 2025 with the participation of private sector investors, positioned as a feeder fund for the TKYB Üst Fund. The Fund of Funds VCIF, a unique Venture Capital Investment Fund structure designed to support resource transfers to funds in the entrepreneurship ecosystem, was launched with an initial closing size of USD 1.2 million.

Additionally, collaboration opportunities with TÜBİTAK were expanded, and the TÜBİTAK BiGG+ VCIF, established at the end of 2024, completed its second closing with 30 investors, reaching a size of USD 2.7 million. Investments under this fund are planned to begin in 2026, with seed investments to be made in companies previously established with BiGG support.

The TKYB Üst Fund, established in mid-2024 through a collaboration between the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye and the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, made its first investments in 2025 and made commitments to five new funds during the year.

The Development METU Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund aims to support technology-focused companies that contribute to the national economy. As of year-end 2025, the total number of investments reached 18.

The Innovative and Advanced Technologies Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund (YITF), which aims to support companies developing civilian applications for deep technologies created in the defense industry, increased its committed amount to TL 952 million with participation from existing and new investors. The number of companies invested in under the YITF reached six as of year-end 2025.

The number of companies that received investments from the Regional Development Fund, which was established to invest in SMEs with contributions from the Ministry of Industry and Technology of the Republic of Türkiye and KOSGEB, reached four as of 2025.

Under the Technology and Innovation Fund, established in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Technology of the Republic of Türkiye and KOSGEB, to support technology startups, new investments led to 18 direct investments and 3 fund investments as of year-end 2025.

With 185 investments made in 2025 under the TÜBİTAK BiGG Fund, established with TÜBİTAK in 2023, the total number of BiGG investments reached 530.

The TKYB Capital Fund, a TL 430 million fund established in 2021 under the Türkiye Development Fund with Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. as the sole investor, made three direct investments and five fund investments as of year-end 2025.

The number of companies invested in under the Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund, which channels participation finance resources into the capital investment ecosystem, was three as of year-end 2025.

The TKF aims to create an investment platform within a framework of statutory authority, flexibility, independence, and best practices. Accordingly, capital and structured finance investments will be made through the fund and its sub-funds using various strategies. Fund investments will establish strong relationships with the venture capital ecosystem, creating co-investment opportunities.

Reliable advisory in investment banking

In 2025, the Bank played a key role in companies' access to finance and corporate transformation through high-volume IPOs, sukuk issuances, and strategic M&A transactions.



INVESTMENT BANKING

The Investment Banking division provides capital markets advisory, M&A consulting, and financial advisory services.

Capital Markets Advisory

Within the scope of capital markets advisory activities, the Bank provides advisory services to companies on the issuance of shares, debt instruments, sukuk, and other capital market instruments, and facilitates access to additional funding. These issuances contribute to the corporate governance and transparency levels of companies, while also enabling companies with increased visibility in the capital markets to more easily access various financing alternatives.

Within the framework of alternative financing methods based on borrowing, comprehensive advisory services are provided at every stage of bond and security issuances, which are widely used in Türkiye's capital markets, as well as lease certificate (sukuk) issuances, which have recently seen a rapid increase. This includes the decision-making phase, process coordination, management of sub-advisors, handling of regulatory applications, monitoring of marketing and sales processes, and completion of the issuance.

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued its efforts to channel more resources into the real economy and money markets through the more effective use of capital market instruments:

- Acted as the lead intermediary in the TL 3.3 billion initial public offering of Kalyon Güneş Teknolojileri Üretim A.Ş.
- Executed a lease certificate (sukuk) issuance totaling TL 800 million for which Tarfin Tarım A.Ş. was the fund user.
- Executed a lease certificate (sukuk) issuance of TL 330 million for which Vakıf Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. was the fund user.

The Capital Markets Advisory Unit continues to work on initial public offering, sukuk, and other debt instrument projects for clients in various sectors.

M&A Consulting

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye maintained its leading position among mergers and acquisitions advisors through projects in various public and private sectors. The Bank provided financial advisory services to the Privatization Administration for the privatization of selected power plants and ports belonging to Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (EÜAŞ). The Privatization Administration has published the tender announcement



for the privatization of Tekirdağ Çeşmeli Port in Tekirdağ Marmara Ereğlisi, owned by Türkiye Denizcilik İşletmeleri A.Ş. (TDİ) and related work in this scope has been updated. The Akköprü Hydroelectric Power Plant (HPP) tender, conducted within the scope of the privatization of a selected power plant owned by EÜAŞ and carried out by the Privatization Administration, for which the Bank acted as financial advisor, was canceled following the final negotiation session held on June 30, 2025. The privatization tender for the Çayırhan Thermal Power Plant and Çayırhan Mining Fields was successfully completed in March 2025, and the transfer procedures were carried out following the approval process. In the same context, all tender preparations for the Tekirdağ Natural Gas Combined Cycle A and B Power Plants have been completed, and the tender date is pending.

In the private sector, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, acting as the sell-side advisor for a startup that produces artificial leather from olive waste, reached its initial target investment size in the first quarter of 2025 and continued efforts for additional investment. The Bank acted as the exclusive sell-side financial advisor in the acquisition of a majority stake in Ticimax



by team.blue, a transaction completed in October 2025. Additionally, advisory services continued for fundraising processes in the food and circular economy sectors and for securing funds for social and environmental impact-oriented organizations. Investment banking services were initiated to find investors for a non-food retail project and a planned luxury thermal tourism and health facility project in Cappadocia. The Bank continued to provide fundraising services to companies in the retail, energy, packaging, and service sectors for which it acted as a sell-side advisor.

Having completed a total of 25 M&A transactions and over 100 investment banking projects since 2019, our Bank expanded its value-added activities in 2025 by launching new advisory services in feasibility and incentive consulting for defense industry and tourism investments, as well as in sustainability strategy and reporting. Our Bank has become one of the institutions authorized by the Directorate General for Incentive Implementation and Foreign Capital of Ministry of Industry and Technology of the Republic of Türkiye to conduct feasibility studies under the Strategic Move Program, the new incentive system.

Financial Advisory

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued to provide value-added services in the financial advisory field in 2025. During 2025, feasibility reports were prepared for a total of five investment projects by four major players in the defense, paper and hygiene products, and technology sectors as part of their investment incentive certificate applications.

As of 2025, the Bank began providing advisory services to companies for their legal reporting needs within the scope of sustainability and for the creation of sustainability strategies in environmental, social, and governance areas, and has been mandated for four significant projects. Advisory services on sustainability strategy and reporting were provided to organizations operating in the food, textile, and finance sectors; three of these projects were successfully completed. Work is ongoing on one project. In parallel, financial feasibility studies are underway for an investment in the defense sector and another in the thermal tourism sector.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye will continue to provide financial advisory services in 2026, including sectoral analysis, preparation for strategic initiatives, financial feasibility, company valuation, and sustainability for its clients' new investments aligned with their growth strategies.

Proactive management of market risks

In 2025, market developments were closely monitored, and interest rate, foreign exchange, and liquidity risk management were effectively implemented, managing Turkish Lira and foreign currency assets within established limits and policies.

In 2026, the Bank's liquidity will continue to be managed using existing capital and money market instruments, with transactions carried out based on customer needs.

TREASURY AND CAPITAL MARKET TRANSACTIONS

The year 2025 was marked by one of the most significant periods of interest rate cuts and monetary easing by central banks in developed countries since 2008. The Fed and other central banks took steps or signaled their intention to ease monetary policy in response to economic growth uncertainties and inflation trends. These actions increased global liquidity, thereby boosting risk appetite in financial markets.

In 2025, new customs tariffs were implemented in the US, leading to new negotiation processes with countries in Europe, Asia, and other regions. Rising protectionism in trade has been a significant source of global economic uncertainty. Additionally, artificial intelligence and digital transformation gained momentum worldwide throughout the year.

Domestically, financial markets followed a mixed course, with close monitoring of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye's monetary policy actions, the exit process from the FX-protected deposit scheme, reserve developments, and the inflation outlook. In the last quarter of the year, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye began measured interest rate cuts in line with the downward trend in inflation, and a data-dependent, cautious easing process continued.

In 2025, market developments were closely monitored, and interest rate, foreign exchange, and liquidity risk management were effectively implemented, with Turkish Lira and foreign currency assets managed within established limits and policies.

In 2026, the Bank's liquidity will continue to be managed using existing capital and money market instruments, and transactions will be carried out taking into account customer needs.



Balance sheet items managed by the Treasury Department are presented in the table below.

Assets Managed by the Treasury Department (TL Thousand/ Unconsolidated)	2024			2025		
	TL	FX	Total	TL	FX	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents						
Cash Reserves and Central Bank	1,842	-	1,842	1,034	-	1,034
Banks	11,022,933	1,659,543	12,682,476	22,398,563	1,679,969	24,078,532
Due from Money Markets	9,921,861	-	9,921,861	9,706,549	-	9,706,549
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss						
Government Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income						
Government Debt Securities	3,201,141	5,848,330	9,049,471	5,261,240	8,352,758	13,613,998
Other Financial Assets	592,101	15,867,118	16,459,219	2,379,385	17,713,246	20,092,631
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
Government Debt Securities	9,865,929	536,446	10,402,375	11,259,903	256,599	11,516,502

Strategic assessment and yield-focused management of assets

Throughout 2025, Turkish Lira assets managed by the Treasury Department were invested in the most suitable financial instruments, taking into account changes in the yield curve, interest rate expectations, and regulatory requirements.

Assets Managed by Treasury Department (TL Thousand/ Consolidated)	2024			2025		
	TL	FX	Total	TL	FX	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents						
Cash Reserves and Central Bank	1,842	–	1,842	1,034	–	1,034
Banks	11,022,933	1,659,543	12,682,476	22,424,559	1,680,004	24,104,563
Due from Money Markets	9,921,861	–	9,921,861	9,706,549	–	9,706,549
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss						
Government Debt Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Financial Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income						
Government Debt Securities	3,201,141	5,848,330	9,049,471	5,261,240	8,352,758	13,613,998
Other Financial Assets	592,101	15,867,118	16,459,219	2,379,385	17,713,246	20,092,631
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost						
Government Debt Securities	9,865,929	536,446	10,402,375	11,259,903	256,599	11,516,502

Management of TL Assets

Throughout 2025, Turkish Lira assets managed by the Treasury Department were invested in the most suitable financial instruments in line with changes in the yield curve, interest rate expectations, and regulatory requirements. In this context, the Bank also capitalized on yield opportunities in the swap markets. In the securities markets, choices were made between variable- and fixed-income securities in accordance with the changes in the yield curve and interest rate expectations during the period, generating returns within the framework of established risk policies.

As of December 31, 2025, the Turkish Lira items on the balance sheet include TL 22.4 billion in Banks, TL 9.7 billion in Receivables from Money Markets, TL 16.5 billion in Domestic Government Debt Securities, and TL 2.4 billion in Other Financial Assets.

Management of Foreign Currency Assets

In 2025, exchange rate volatility was lower compared to the previous year. In line with risk management principles, the foreign exchange position was maintained at near-zero levels, shielding the income statement from related volatility. Additionally, domestic and international FX swap markets were actively used throughout the year for both liquidity management and yield generation purposes.

As of December 31, 2025, the foreign currency items on the balance sheet include TL 1.7 billion in Banks, TL 8.6 billion in Government Debt Securities, and TL 17.7 billion in Other Financial Assets.



AWARDS

Success recognized on the global stage

In 2025, the Bank received numerous prestigious awards from the world’s most respected platforms for its pioneering practices in human resources, sustainability, integrated reporting, and financial performance.

- **January 16, 2025**
2025 Great Place to Work Türkiye
Türkiye’s Best Employer

● **January 31, 2025**
2025 The Global Sustainable Finance
Awards
Best Development Bank for
Sustainable Finance in Central &
Eastern Europe

● **April 16, 2025**
2025 Istanbul Technical University
Carbon Summit
Türkiye Low Carbon Hero Award

● **July 9, 2025**
2025 Global Trade Review (GTR)
Best Deal of 2024

● **July 30, 2025**
Global Business and Finance Magazine
Awards
Best Development Bank Driving
Inclusive Growth

● **August 4, 2025**
2025 Stevie Awards for Great
Employers
Silver Winner - HR Team of the Year
Bronze Winner - Best CSR Strategy
Bronze Winner - Achievement in
Leadership Development
- **August 19, 2025**
2025 Brandon Hall HCM Excellence
Awards
Bronze Winner - Learning and
Development
Bronze Winner - Leadership
Development
Gold Winner - Best Innovative HR
Program, Region

● **August 27, 2025**
2025 Stevie International Business
Awards
Gold Winner - Achievement in Growth
Gold Winner - Company of the Year

● **September 2, 2025**
2025 LACP (League of American
Communications Professionals)
Top 20 Reports, Türkiye
Top 100 Reports, EMEA Region

● **October 9, 2025**
2025 Sustainable Business Awards
Carbon Management and Net Zero:
Scope 3

● **October 17, 2025**
2025 Global Economics Awards
Best Green Initiatives in the Banking
Industry

● **October 24, 2025**
2025 Globee® Awards for Business
Human Resources Team of the Year
- **October 28, 2025**
2025 International Business Magazine
Awards
Best Transformation Strategy in
Development Finance, Türkiye
Best Development Bank Driving
Inclusive Growth

● **October 30, 2025**
2025 Asia Integrated Reporting
Awards
Asia’s Best Integrated Report

● **November 18, 2025**
World’s Best Companies for
Sustainable Growth 2026
30th Place

● **December 11, 2025**
2025 16th Awards for Contribution to
Sustainability
Private Winner - PCAF Project
Gold Winner - OECD Gender Equality
Measurement
Silver Winner - Scope 1-2-3 Emissions
Project

● **December 22, 2025**
2025 UN Global Compact Partnership
for Sustainability Award
Best Corporate Governance

● **December 23, 2025**
2025 Global Brand Awards
Best CSR Bank



SUBSIDIARIES

A value-creating portfolio with strategic subsidiaries

The Bank contributes to the deepening of capital markets and the development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem through its subsidiaries operating in capital markets and its commitments to international funds.

Under Article 49 of the Banking Law, Kalkınma Yatırım Bankası maintains direct control over Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş., Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., and Arıcak Turizm ve Ticaret A.Ş. In Liquidation (due to bankruptcy).

Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, increased its issued capital from TL 50,000 to TL 250,000 in 2025 through a cash injection of TL 200,000.

TII (Turkish Investment Initiative)–iVCi Istanbul Venture Capital Initiative

The Turkish Investment Initiative (TII), which was established in Luxembourg led by the European Investment Fund (EIF), in which the European Investment Bank and the European Commission are shareholders, to which the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye made an investment commitment in 2007, operates two sub-funds under Luxembourg legislation.

The first sub-fund of TII, the Istanbul Venture Capital Initiative (iVCi), has a total capital of EUR 160 million. The European Investment Fund holds a EUR 50 million share, the Turkish Technology Development Foundation EUR 40 million, KOSGEB EUR 50 million, Investment and Development Bank of Türkiye EUR 10 million, Garanti Bankası EUR 5 million, and the National Bank of Greece Group EUR 5 million.

Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is represented on the Board of Directors of TII, an upper fund that shall provide support to selected Turkish venture capital funds, the ultimate beneficiaries of which are companies in Türkiye, and has an observer member on the iVCi Investment Committee.

The total size of the funds in iVCi's portfolio, in which it has invested at varying rates, is approximately EUR 1.7 billion. Through these funds, investments have been made in 79 companies across various sectors. Having completed its investment period, iVCi has invested in nine sub-funds in addition to one co-investment fund.

Information on Consolidation

With the Material Event Disclosure made by the Development and Investment Bank on March 19, 2013, it was announced that since the Bank has no subsidiaries subject to consolidation within the framework of the provisions of the Turkish Accounting Standards regarding the preparation of consolidated financial statements, consolidated financial statements shall not be prepared for the December 2012 accounting period and subsequent periods, and a second Material Event Disclosure shall be made in case of an obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Due to the establishment of Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş. and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., which were established in 2020 and have the status of financial institutions in which the Bank owns 100% of the shares, consolidated financial statements have started to be prepared by the Development and Investment Bank for the first time as of the December 2020 accounting period.



Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Domestic Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary	Registered – Issued Capital (TL)	Bank's Shareholding Ratio (%)	Bank's Shareholding Amount (TL)
Arıcak Turizm ve Ticaret A.Ş. in Liquidation (Due to Bankruptcy)	1,250,000	99.71	1,246,400
Maksan Malatya Makina A.Ş.	1,525,200	31.14	474,956
Takasbank İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	600,000,000	0.36	2,179,154
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.	100,000,000	2.86	2,855,900
Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı A.Ş.	50,000,000	8.33	4,166,665
Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.	250,000	100.00	250,000
Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	50,000,000	100.00	50,000,000

Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Foreign Subsidiary

Name of the Subsidiary	Registered – Issued Capital (EUR)	Bank's Shareholding Ratio (%)	Bank's Shareholding Amount (EUR)
TII-iVCi Istanbul Venture Capital Initiative	37,134,728.32	6.25	2,320,920.52

Efficiency with an AI-powered virtual assistant

Employees of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye can quickly and effectively access the support they need in real time for Human Resources, Information Technologies, and Support Services processes via an AI-powered virtual assistant.

As part of ongoing digital transformation efforts, many new products and services have been launched, and the open-source, microservice-based core banking application has been completed and made available to all departments.

Intensive efforts continue to enable business processes to be conducted through mobile applications, allowing business units to perform their activities via mobile devices regardless of time or location.

Enterprise Architecture and Project Management

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continued its work within a corporate architecture framework that is globally recognized and customized for the Bank.

The Bank’s corporate business processes, created with an activity-based, end-to-end design approach, can be analyzed under a single, centralized architectural model. This structure, reviewed in 2025, enables centralized monitoring of transitions among business processes, roles, and functions; facilitates the identification of dependencies; enables the rapid implementation and deployment

of improvement designs; and reduces the need for lengthy, repeatedly performed business analyses to identify automation opportunities.

To shorten the Bank’s time-to-value, reduce errors, and enable business units to focus on value-added tasks, efforts continued to execute repetitive, routine tasks performed by employees using software robots through robotic process automation (RPA).

Compliance efforts with the “Regulation on Information Systems of Banks and Electronic Banking Services” published by the BRSA were carried out, and the necessary legal arrangements were fulfilled.

The design and software development for the corporate website renewal have been completed, and it is targeted for launch in January 2026, following review and approval by business units.

A Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) and Asset-Liability Management (ALM) project was conducted to make loan pricing more effective. With the establishment of the FTP and data management infrastructure, the creation of managerial reports on

Interest Rate Risk and Net Interest Income was enabled; efforts were undertaken to monitor liquidity, interest, and currency risks, and to perform net interest income calculations and equity valuations.

Within the scope of banking services, work has been carried out to conduct Financial Leasing activities. In this context, the project to evaluate the Bank’s organizational structure and lending processes, and to establish end-to-end leasing processes and related activities, was completed in 2025.

An application was developed and launched to track customer and Bank IRS (Interest Rate Swap) and CCS (Cross Currency Swap) transactions through the Core Banking system.

Within the Core Banking System, a Securities Issuance Module was developed and launched, enabling both the bank and its customers to trade securities to be issued by the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye.

The “Early Warning Signals Module,” which aims to minimize credit repayment risk by detecting any deterioration in customers’ financial situations at an early stage, has been launched.

The mobile application infrastructure has been enhanced to support customer and operational processes. The number of banking processes that can be conducted via mobile has been increased, and human resources processes requiring a mobile signature have also been added to the mobile platform. The technology bulletin has started to be offered on mobile with an audio listening feature. In expense entry processes, operational efficiency has been increased by enabling AI-supported reading of receipts and automatic data entry.

A project has been initiated to develop capabilities for automatically receiving notifications via UETS/KEP channels, conducting debtor account inquiries

integrated with the core banking system, and automatically generating response letters for debtors with or without accounts using relevant templates. The project is targeted for completion in 2026.

In 2026, intensive efforts will continue to integrate artificial intelligence into business processes. In credit assessment processes, financial documents such as declarations, trial balances, and independent audit reports obtained from companies will be read and analyzed with AI support to generate credit assessment reports.

Work will continue on enhancing the capabilities of the virtual assistant. To increase accurate and timely information sharing between departments and ensure operational efficiency, fast and secure access to information on loans, collateral, and similar topics will be provided through the virtual assistant, within authorized limits.

Application Development
New products were offered on the new SKY core banking platform, grants were provided to customers, and a leasing infrastructure was established. The issuance module was developed within the SKY application, and the issuance application previously sourced from third parties was decommissioned, reducing external dependency and achieving cost savings. In 2026, a foreign trade module will be added to the SKY platform, further enhancing its capabilities.



AI-supported secure infrastructure technologies

With a focus on sustainable information technologies, efficiency was prioritized across all infrastructure technologies, with an emphasis on artificial intelligence and cloud technologies.

The mobile infrastructure of the new core banking application was enhanced, increasing speed and efficiency by enabling the tracking and management of customer relationships (CRM) and banking processes via mobile devices. Additional requests were implemented. In 2025, the virtual assistant feature was actively used in the mobile application, enabling employees to manage their leave, requests, etc., by interacting with the assistant through the application.

The mobile application infrastructure was enhanced to support customer and operational processes. In this context, the CRM module provided access to customer information and allowed for monitoring customer details; operational efficiency was increased by conducting approvals and in-process controls for loan processes via mobile; and the need for physical documents was eliminated by enabling transactions requiring e-signatures to be completed with mobile signatures.

To accelerate Human Resources and internal operational processes, the ability to submit and track overtime, leave, expense claims, and training requests via the mobile application was implemented. It became possible to view annual leave

information and complete approval processes using a mobile signature. On the training side, requested, completed, and pending training can be tracked through integration with the Online Intranet Training Portal. The content and videos of training programs provided by The Banks Association of Türkiye (TBB), as well as those of other mandatory and optional programs, have been made accessible on mobile devices.

The integration of a virtual assistant on mobile provided rapid information access; a special bot offering recommendations on disaster and geographical risks for use in loan processes was deployed. A technology bulletin was launched on mobile to strengthen the internal level of technology knowledge. The mobile application provided the capability for instant location and status sharing during earthquakes and disasters.

The central reporting infrastructure, fed by all of the Bank's data sources, and the business intelligence and reporting applications continued to be expanded. Interactive and dynamic decision-support reports were further increased in 2025 to ensure effective monitoring and reporting. Activities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of teams in their business

processes continued by providing mobile access to the interactive decision support reports on the Bank's BI portal.

Within the scope of secure software development, the implementation of OWASP standards continued, test process automation efforts were carried out, and automation was achieved in the testing steps of the software development life cycle, resulting in resource savings, efficiency, and quality improvements in testing and quality processes.

The new core banking applications were enabled to run on a container infrastructure; the use of scalable, high-performance, flexible, secure, and low-cost container architectures was expanded to include other applications.

Through search engine optimization (SEO) efforts, the Bank's accessibility in search engines for queries related to its business activities was increased; the Bank's websites were enriched with content, and an increase in organic traffic to the websites was achieved. In 2025, efforts were undertaken to renew the corporate website with a new design and content.

To increase operational efficiency and facilitate access to the Bank's services, initiatives to create AI-supported assessment, analysis, and decision-making mechanisms in human resources and loan processes, particularly the AI-powered virtual assistant service, were completed, allowing AI to take over the operational workloads of business units.

In 2026, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye will continue its technological investments, offering innovative services to its customers through mobile and online channels, with a particular focus on expanding the use of artificial intelligence in existing applications and processes.

Emphasis will be placed on artificial intelligence efforts in application areas such as reporting and business analytics, data interpretation, regulatory compliance, anomaly detection, risk management, and customer experience improvement. Effectiveness and efficiency in corporate processes will be enhanced, Open Banking initiatives will continue, and innovative products will be offered through fintech collaborations. Efforts will also continue to create a software development framework that enables error-free and rapid application development based on an agile, fast, low-code approach.

Initiatives will continue for generating new insights by analyzing big data from the Bank's corporate website, application portals, social media, core banking, and other platforms, and for using advanced analytical techniques such as AI-supported text analytics, machine learning, predictive analytics, data mining, statistics, and natural language processing.

System and Infrastructure

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye adopt the principle of sustainability in its data center management and IT operations, prioritizing environmentally friendly technological solutions. In 2025, digitalization and innovation efforts continued at a rapid pace. While new products were added to the platform to enhance the technological infrastructure, existing solutions were optimized, and hardening activities were carried out across all systems with a zero-trust approach. Vulnerabilities and version updates were closely monitored across all infrastructure components, and timely, complete, and accurate actions were taken in response to approximately 500 security notifications.

In 2026, improvements are planned across all infrastructure components, including priority security systems, measures against zero-day attacks, and identity management, with the objective of advancing maturity levels.

The compliance of the IT infrastructure with standards was confirmed through periodically conducted penetration and detailed intrusion tests. As a result of the assessment and testing conducted for SWIFT Customer Security Programme compliance checks, no findings were identified, and the Bank's infrastructure was confirmed to be compliant with SWIFT principles. In 2026, global threats and developments will continue to be closely monitored, and necessary actions will be planned.

Endpoint system security was prioritized; in this context, desktop virtualization solutions were deployed and expanded, and user data backup solutions were implemented.

The use of secure cloud technologies was expanded in compliance with BRSA legislation and related regulations. Private cloud technologies, which offer numerous advantages such as cost-effectiveness, operational efficiency, scalability, high availability, and, most importantly, alignment with global technological trends, continued to be used. Regulations in this area were closely monitored, and opportunities in the community cloud were tracked.

Artificial intelligence (AI) was prioritized on the agenda, and the necessary AI infrastructure was established. In 2026, artificial intelligence technologies will continue to be closely followed, and appropriate solutions will be deployed.

In 2026, all elements related to information technologies will be kept current, secure, and efficient; emphasis will be placed on version upgrade projects and infrastructure modernization efforts.



A secure future and strong infrastructure in the age of AI

By strengthening its infrastructure with AI governance and proactive cyber defense strategies, the Bank maintains the highest standards in information security through international certifications and continuous audits.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's information security strategy is based on proactively supporting digital transformation processes, ensuring protection against existing cyber threats, and creating a resilient and compliant infrastructure for emerging technologies, especially artificial intelligence.

Cyber Resilience and Audit Processes

In 2025, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye took critical steps to enhance its resilience against cyber threats through its information security initiatives and implemented preventive measures to minimize risks arising from the widespread use of artificial intelligence. The results of the BRSA penetration tests conducted on the Bank's Information Systems during the year revealed no "urgent" or "critical" level security vulnerabilities, once again proving the success of the proactive security measures taken. In this context, critical applications deployed or in use throughout the year were subjected to regular penetration tests.

In line with compliance with international standards, the independent audit process conducted under the SWIFT CSP (Customer Security Program)

requirements was completed without any issues, and the competence of relevant personnel was enhanced through specialized information security training for SWIFT users.

AI Governance and Technology Security

A strong information security infrastructure is the most critical element shaping the Bank's strategic steps in artificial intelligence (AI) projects. As part of additional steps taken in this area in 2025, enhancements to the Data Loss Prevention (DLP) system have made bulk data entry and file uploads to AI platforms subject to authorization. Thanks to controls on the DLP system, the entry of confidential or personal data into these platforms is automatically blocked.

To increase employee awareness of AI-related risks, letters of undertaking were obtained during authorization processes to clarify legal and operational responsibilities, ensuring the platforms are used for their intended purposes. Information Security personnel will continue to play a critical role in the secure integration of innovative technologies in 2026.

Compliance and Certification Processes

The Bank continues to document the maturity level of its information security management with international certifications. The continuity of the ISO 27001 Information Security Management System certification, obtained in 2022, was ensured, and annual independent audit processes were successfully completed. The 2013 version of the certification was upgraded to the current 2022 version through compliance efforts.

Additionally, the necessary control processes to maintain the ISO 27701 Privacy Information Management System certification, which was obtained in 2024, were successfully conducted.

Full compliance was achieved with legal regulations in the fields of artificial intelligence and digital banking, including the Cybersecurity Law that came into effect in March 2025. In this context, the Information Security Management System (ISMS) training content was updated, and senior management and all personnel were informed about the relevant legal responsibilities.



Awareness and Human Capital

In this era of rapid technological change, the human factor is considered the most important component of security. In 2025, a multi-layered program was implemented to increase employees' cybersecurity awareness:

- Modules on phishing, social engineering, malware, and AI-supported threat scenarios were added to the annual mandatory training.
- Phishing simulations of varying difficulty levels were conducted throughout the year, and based on the results, targeted retraining was assigned to high-risk user groups.
- Cybersecurity modules were integrated into the orientation process for new employees.
- Corporate discipline was reinforced through a Cyber Incident Response Test (drill) and "Clean Desk-Clean Screen" initiatives.

Future Vision and 2026 Investments

For 2026 and beyond, new investments are planned to enhance the Bank's information security capacity. Within this framework, the goals are to ensure the continuity of the ISO 27001 and ISO 27701 certifications and to integrate a Cyber Attack Simulation and Audit Platform with the Bank's systems. This investment has been included in the 2026 budget.

Furthermore, the widespread adoption of advanced security products such as Database Activity Monitoring (DAM) and the integration of domestic and national technologies, prioritizing member companies of the Turkish Cyber Security Cluster, are among our strategic priorities.

The Bank aims to maintain its leading position in information security by ensuring full compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, the Information and Communication Security Guidelines issued by the Presidency of Digital Transformation Office, the National Cybersecurity Strategy of the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, and the regulations of the Cyber Security Presidency established in 2025.



In 2025, a multi-layered program was implemented to increase employees' cybersecurity awareness.

Technical expertise and financial support in geothermal energy

By sharing the exploration risks in geothermal energy investments through the RSM and ESMAP programs conducted in collaboration with the World Bank, the Bank guides the sector with feasibility studies and technical assistance activities that prioritize women’s employment.

Signed ESMAP Grant Agreement

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is conducting a grant program under the Geothermal Development Project to increase private sector geothermal investments, utilizing a fund of USD 39.8 million sourced from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) through the World Bank. This program aims to partially cover the costs for geothermal investors in the event that well drilled for resource exploration is unsuccessful.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is responsible for the execution, supervision, and monitoring of all activities within the program, known as the Risk Sharing Mechanism (RSM). The Engineering Department undertakes the coordination of the RSM Project Implementation Unit.

From 2016, when the RSM Program was launched, until the end of 2025, a total of 84 geothermal exploration project applications were received across four application rounds. Following evaluations, 44 projects were shortlisted. Of these, Beneficiary Contracts were signed for nine projects, and drilling and testing activities for seven geothermal exploration wells have been completed. Drilling activities for one well are ongoing. By the end of 2025, approximately USD 14 million in grant payments were made from the RSM fund for unsuccessfully completed wells.



Additionally, under the World Bank Geothermal Development Project Additional Financing, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye is responsible for the execution, supervision, and monitoring of all activities within the grant program developed with funding from ESMAP (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program). The Engineering Department undertakes the management and coordination of the ESMAP Project Implementation Unit. This program supports the preparation of feasibility studies for projects aimed at the direct use of geothermal resources in our country, with a total project budget of USD 350,000.

Within the scope of the program, meetings were held with relevant companies, and the program was promoted in 2025. At the same time, the application documents and the grant agreement for the program were completed. As of year-end 2025, five applications had been received and evaluated. ESMAP Grant Agreements for three projects have been signed, and the feasibility studies under these agreements are ongoing. Furthermore, all companies that signed an ESMAP Grant Agreement employ women in mid-level management positions and have women in their shareholding structure, thereby meeting the program’s objectives.

The 2025 Consolidated Annual Report of the Bank, which includes the Consolidated and Unconsolidated Independent Audit Report for the period ending December 31, 2025, has been prepared in accordance with the “Regulation on the Preparation and Publication of Annual Activity Reports by Banks” issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and the “Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in the Capital Markets (II-14.1)” issued by the Capital Markets Board (CMB). Based on the information within our scope of duties and responsibilities at the Bank, the report has been reviewed. The 2025 Consolidated Annual Report does not contain any inaccurate statements or omissions regarding significant matters, and it accurately and honestly reflects the Bank’s financial position, performance, risks, and uncertainties.

In compliance with the Capital Markets Board’s (CMB) decision dated January 10, 2019, numbered 2/49, the Corporate Governance Compliance Reporting will be carried out using the Corporate Governance Compliance Report (CGCR) and Corporate Governance Information Form (CGIF) templates, as stipulated in the Corporate Governance Communiqué (II-17.1) through the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP). The CGCR and CGIF for the year 2025 have been reviewed based on the information available within the scope of our duties and responsibilities at the Bank. The Corporate Governance Compliance Reporting does not contain any misstatements or omissions on significant matters. The relevant reports are available at <https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/sirket-bilgileri/ozet/2426-turkiye-kalkinma-veyatirim-bankasi-a-s>.

Zekeriya Çoştu Chairman of the Board	İbrahim H. Öztop CEO and Member of the Board of Directors	Erdal Erdem Chairperson of the Audit Committee	Zeynep Boğa Deputy Chairperson of the Audit Committee	Halil İbrahim Azal Member of the Audit Committee	Kerem Dönmez Member of the Audit Committee	N. Yasin Külahçı Executive Vice President in Charge of Financial Reporting	Dr. Metin Çınar Head of Subsidiaries and Corporate Relations Department
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ANNUAL REPORT COMPLIANCE OPINION



Shape the future
with confidence

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(Convenience translation of a report originally issued in Turkish)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OFTHE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the Shareholders of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

1) Opinion

We have audited the annual activity report of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries subject to consolidation (together referred to as the “Group”) for the accounting period January 1 – December 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information included in the annual activity report of the Board of Directors and the discussions made by the Board of Directors regarding the situation of the Group are, in all material respects, consistent with the audited full set of consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and with the information we obtained during the independent audit, and present a true and fair view.

2) Basis for Opinion

We conducted our independent audit in accordance with the Regulation on Independent Auditing of Banks (“BRSA Audit Regulation”) published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) in the Official Gazette dated April 2, 2025 and numbered 29314, and the Independent Auditing Standards (“IAS”) which form part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (“POA”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Independent Audit of the Annual Activity Report” section of our report. We declare that 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, which is applicable to the independent audits of consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements included in the relevant legislation governing the independent audits of consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities, and we have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics and the relevant legislation. We believe that the independent 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 of Consolidated and Unconsolidated Financial Statements

We have expressed an unqualified opinion in our auditor’s reports dated February 9, 2026 on the full set of the Bank’s and the Group’s unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements for the accounting period January 1 – 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 No. 6102 (“TCC”) and the provisions of the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Preparation and Publication of Annual Activity Reports by Banks, the management of the Group is responsible for the following matters:

- 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)The annual report is prepared so as to accurately, completely, clearly, fairly, and honestly reflect the course of the Group’s activities for the relevant year and its financial position in all respects. In this report, the financial position is evaluated based on the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements. The report also clearly indicates the development of the Group and the potential risks it may encounter. The evaluations of the Board of Directors regarding these matters are also included in the report.



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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 Company 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 determined in accordance with the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Preparation and Publication of Annual Activity Reports by Banks,” published in the Official Gazette dated November 1, 2006 and numbered 26333.

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 on whether the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information included in the annual report, prepared within the framework of the “BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation,” which comprises the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code, the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Preparation and Publication of Annual Activity Reports by Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated November 1, 2006 and numbered 26333, the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding Accounting Practices and the Retention of Documents by Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated November 1, 2006 and numbered 26333, other regulations issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency concerning the accounting and record keeping system of banks, as well as the circulars and announcements of the BRSA, and, for matters not regulated therein, the provisions of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), and the assessments made by the Board of Directors are presented fairly and are consistent with the Group’s audited consolidated financial statements and the Bank’s audited unconsolidated financial statements, as well as with the information obtained during the independent audit, and to prepare a report including our opinion.

The independent audit we have performed has been conducted in accordance with the BRSA Audit Regulation and ISA. These standards require compliance with ethical provisions and that the independent audit be planned and performed so as to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the consolidated and unconsolidated financial information included in the annual report and the assessments made by the Board of Directors are consistent with the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and with the information obtained during the audit, and whether they fairly reflect the facts.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Aykut Üşenti.

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

Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Partner

6 March 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

Responsible banking that
shapes the future

By integrating its responsible banking approach into all its operations, the Bank makes a strong contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by allocating 96% of its loan portfolio to sustainability-themed projects.

Since its establishment, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye has supported our country's sustainable development and sets its targets to increase its impact in this area.

The Bank shapes sustainability mindset on two strategic objectives:

- Supportive Role for Sustainable Development
- Responsible Banking Mentality

While supporting our country's sustainable development through its financing and advisory services, the Bank also considers sustainability a corporate responsibility and objective in line with its responsible banking approach. With this understanding, the Bank has integrated its sustainability strategy into all banking operations.

Sustainability-related issues are embraced at the Bank's senior management level, and senior management leads developments in this area. The Sustainability Committee, established in 2020, is chaired by the CEO, while an independent Member of the Board of Directors serves as a member of the committee for the more effective performance of guidance and oversight functions. The Sustainability Committee convened twice in 2025.

Adopting the "Sustainable Development Goals," established by the United Nations in 2015 and comprising 17 goals, as its guide, the Bank contributes directly and indirectly to 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals through its role in supporting sustainable development and its responsible banking approach.

The Bank's activities in the fields of sustainability and environmental and social risk management, which were carried out by different units, started to be carried out by the Sustainability and Environmental Social Impact Management Unit, which was established in July 2021 in order to provide a separate and unique structure within the framework of a business model that is in line with the development banking mission and increases efficiency. Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) elements have gained a dynamic and efficient role thanks to the new organizational structure.

The Bank published its first integrated report in 2021. With this report, the Bank presented to all its stakeholders its support for our country's sustainable development, its value creation model, strategy, capital elements, targets, the economic, environmental, and social value created through its banking activities, and its performance in

these areas. The report was based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards as well as the International Integrated Reporting Framework, which is managed by the Value Reporting Foundation. The Sustainability Report, compliant with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), and the 2024 Integrated Report, prepared in accordance with GRI, which include the Bank's verified portfolio emission calculations, TCFD-compliant climate risk assessment, and verified employment data from its lending activities, have been published on the Public Disclosure Platform (PDP) and the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye's website.

The TSRS compliance process has provided a robust framework that makes climate risks more tangible and manageable. For its 2024 reporting, TKYB based its analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 and Current Policies scenarios. These scenarios were chosen because they allow for a comparative analysis of the Bank's portfolio structure, sectoral vulnerabilities, and its exposure to transition and physical risks. The analyses directly considered Türkiye's climate policies, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, TSRS obligations, and regulatory transition plans such as CBAM and ETS.

In addition to the measures taken to manage the direct environmental and social risks arising from its operational activities, the Bank also assesses the indirect risks generated by its lending activities. In this context, the Bank's portfolio emissions have been calculated. Greenhouse gas emissions from the loan portfolio for 2022, 2023, and 2024 were calculated according to the PCAF methodology, and 100% of the portfolio underwent an independent verification process. The calculations have been published in the Bank's TSRS-compliant Sustainability Report and GRI-compliant Integrated Report. The Bank conducts environmental and social risk assessments as a routine part of its decision-making processes for all loan applications, analyzing the risks of both its clients and their projects separately. Beyond its risk-based approach, it also prioritizes activities that can generate a positive impact.

These analyses, conducted to minimize reputational, environmental, and social liability risks associated with its loans, are of great importance to the Bank. In this context, all lending activities are assessed for compliance with national environmental and social laws and regulations, the Bank's own policies and procedures, and, where applicable, other environmental and social standards to which the Bank is committed. This approach has been approved by the Board of Directors, and the "Environmental and Social Policy" and the "Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Procedure" were comprehensively reviewed to include new practices and republished in 2025.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, with a risk score of 12.4 in the risk rating by the international sustainability rating agency Sustainalytics, which assesses Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) topics, has positioned



itself among the leading institutions in Türkiye and has helped the country achieve a high ranking.

In 2022, the Bank published its Sustainable Finance Framework. A Second-Party Opinion (SPO) was obtained for the framework, which is aligned with the ICMA (International Capital Markets Association) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles, LMA (Loan Market Association) Green Loan Principles, and LMA Social Loan Principles.

To manage the environmental impacts arising from its own operations, the Bank carries out necessary activities to identify and reduce adverse environmental effects, enhance positive environmental impacts, decrease resource consumption, and monitor performance through its ISO 14001 Environmental Management

System, established in 2010. The Bank successfully completed its ISO 14001 surveillance audit in 2025 with zero non-conformities.

In 2020, to further enhance the comprehensiveness of its management system, the necessary work was completed to transition to an integrated management system, including the ISO 9001 Quality Management System, ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System, and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. In 2021, ISO 9001 and ISO 45001 certifications were also obtained. In line with these efforts, the Bank established its Quality, Environment, and Occupational Health and Safety Policy and made it available to all its stakeholders. The Bank also completed its Integrated Management System audit in 2025 with zero non-conformities.

Contribution to sustainable development in the loan portfolio

To measure the alignment of its loan portfolio with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye has made it an integral part of its loan assessment processes to evaluate projects in its portfolio based on their contribution to the SDGs.

In addition to its two memorial forests in Ankara, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye launched a new memorial forest project in Istanbul in 2020. With a total of 20,000 trees in its three memorial forests, the Bank prevents the emission of approximately 435 tons of carbon dioxide annually.

The Bank monitors and calculates the greenhouse gas emissions from its operational and indirect activities, has them verified under the TS EN ISO 14064 Standard, and neutralizes them in accordance with international standards. Additionally, in 2025, it purchased I-REC certificates to offset its Scope 2 emissions for 2024.

Reporting to the Climate Change Program of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the world's largest environmental reporting platform, since 2016, the Bank achieved a score of B (Management) and a Supplier Engagement Rating of A- in the 2024 program. In this report, the Bank assessed its climate change-related

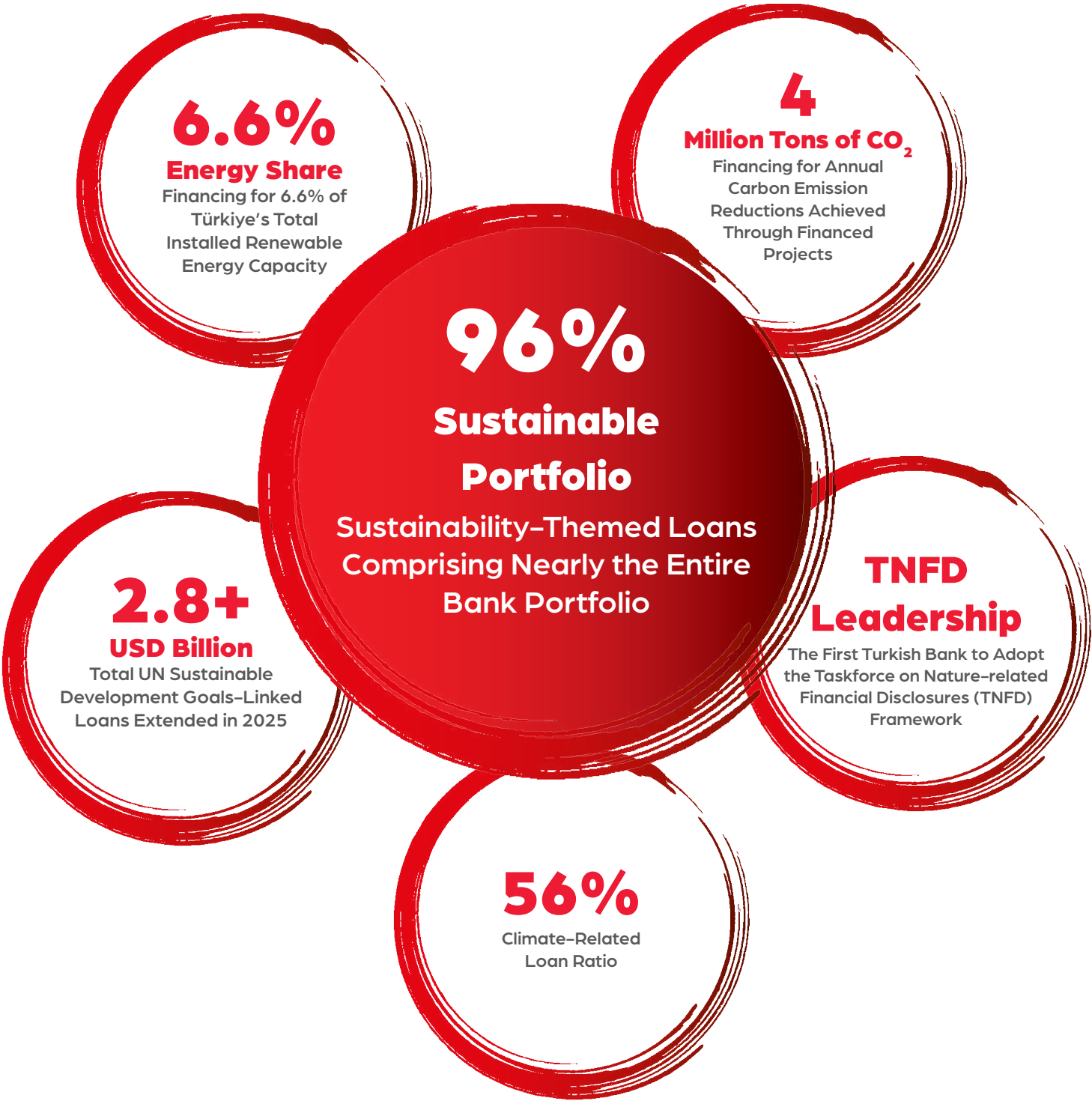
risks and opportunities and voluntarily responded to questions regarding its strategy, governance, emission metrics, targets, performance, and value chain engagement.

The Bank participates in sustainability initiatives at national and global levels through national and international collaborations. As a founding signatory of the UNEP-FI (UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative) Principles for Responsible Banking in 2019, the Bank continued its efforts in 2025 to fulfill the requirements of these principles. The Bank also participates in UNEP FI Working Groups.

To measure the alignment of its loan portfolio with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Bank has made it an integral part of its loan assessment processes to evaluate projects in its portfolio based on their contribution to the SDGs. As of year-end 2025, 96% of the Bank's portfolio consisted of sustainability-themed loans. In 2025,

the total amount of loans extended by the Bank linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals exceeded USD 2.8 billion, thereby contributing directly or indirectly to 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As of year-end 2025, the Bank had financed 6.6% of Türkiye's renewable energy share. These financed projects have contributed to a reduction of approximately 4 million tons of CO₂.

In its sustainability approach, the Bank prioritizes internationally recognized frameworks that address both climate and nature dimensions. It considers these frameworks not merely as reporting obligations but as fundamental references for its credit policies, risk appetite, and portfolio steering tools. The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) form the cornerstones of this holistic approach. The Bank is the first and only Turkish bank to adopt the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework in Türkiye.



MEMBERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

Strong partnerships for global impact

Through its strategic memberships in global platforms and its partnerships with international development institutions, the Bank is shaping sustainability standards and leading impact investing in Türkiye.



Considering impact management systems as a reference point that can be continuously improved from an international perspective and where good practices are taken as examples, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye became the first and only institution in Türkiye to sign the Operating Principles for Impact Management led by the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) in 2021. By adopting the global standards of the Operating Principles for Impact Management, the Bank aims to ensure greater discipline, transparency, and measurability in activities that generate positive environmental and social impacts alongside financial returns.

The Bank is a member of the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN), a leading organization working to promote impact investing. As a GIIN member, the Bank aims to help companies, organizations, and funds achieve financial, social, and environmental gains through impact investments. Furthermore, in a first for Türkiye, Seçil Yıldız, Executive Vice President of Sustainability, was elected as a member of the GIIN Advisory Board.

The Bank is a founding signatory of the "Principles for Responsible Banking," established by the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), in 2019. In 2025, within the framework of national and international partnerships, it continues its sustainability efforts at national and global levels to fulfill the requirements of the principles. The Bank also participates in UNEP FI Working Groups.

The Bank is a signatory to the UN Global Compact. In 2025, it submitted its UN Global Compact Communication on Progress via the online platform.

The Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD Türkiye), the regional network and business partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Türkiye, co-led the establishment of the Green Taxonomy Sub-Working Group with BCSD Türkiye.

In 2025, the Bank signed protocols with various universities to collaborate on sustainability and has initiated project work on climate change prevention under these protocols.

Through consultancy services received under the grant agreement signed with the German Development Bank (KfW) for technical assistance, efforts are underway to make the Bank's Environmental and Social Management System more innovative and dynamic. As a result of these efforts, which were completed at the end of 2025, stronger Environmental and Social Risk assessment practices were targeted and established.

The Technical Assistance Program, conducted in partnership with the AFD, has been a comprehensive effort aimed at strengthening the gender equality perspective in both the Bank's internal processes and its client-facing practices. This has enabled a more systematic integration of the gender equality approach into corporate practices. The implementation of the OECD DAC Gender Marker in investment projects marked a pioneering step in this field in Türkiye. The program has made gender equality a fundamental component of the Bank's sustainability strategy, significantly enhancing both its corporate capacity and the value delivered to stakeholders.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Zekeriya Çoştu

Chairman of the Board

Vice Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee

Born in İskilip in 1985, Mr. Çoştu graduated from Boğaziçi University with a degree in Industrial Engineering in 2008. In his professional career, Mr. Zekeriya Çoştu has held positions such as Commercial Unit Manager and Strategic Planning Consultant at institutions including Turkish Airlines and TRT.

In 2018, he was appointed Director of the Project Management Office at the Ministry of Industry and Technology. Mr. Çoştu participated in processes and projects aimed at supporting R&D and innovation activities and developing the technology ecosystem in Türkiye within the scope of the National Technology Initiative.

He served as the founding General Manager of the Directorate General of National Technology, established in April 2020, to strengthen the institutional presence of the National Technology Initiative within the Ministry and the public sector. While serving in this role, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Industry and Technology on June 22, 2023.

Mr. Çoştu, who has been a Board Member of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye since August 2023, was elected Chairman of the Board of the Bank in February 2026.

Halil İbrahim Azal(*)

Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors

Member of the Audit Committee

Born in Trabzon in 1981, Mr. Halil İbrahim Azal graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Finance in 2003 and completed his master's degree in International Development at Duke University in 2013. Mr. Azal began his career in 2004 as an Assistant Auditor at the Turkish Court of Accounts. Beginning in January 2005, he served as an Assistant Specialist, Specialist, Head of Department, and Deputy General Manager at the Undersecretariat of Treasury, General Directorate of Public Finance. As of April 2025, he continues to serve as the General Manager of Public Finance. As of April 22, 2025, he also serves as a Board Member of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye.



İbrahim Halil Öztop

CEO and Member of the Board of Directors

Mr. Öztop was born in 1969 in Şanlıurfa. He graduated from Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Industrial Engineering in 1991 and received his Master's Degree in Business Administration from Bilkent University. In August 2018, Mr. Öztop was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and Board Member of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of KOSGEB and serves on the Board of Directors of TII - Turkish Investment Initiative. Between October 2021 and May 2024, he served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Capital Markets Association of Türkiye, and from February 2021 to May 2024, he was the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Central Securities Depository. Since November 2020, Mr. Öztop has been serving as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kalkınma Girişim Sermaye Portföy Yönetim A.Ş. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Banks Association of Türkiye from June 2020 to June 2022, and in July 2024, he was elected as a Supervisory Member of the Banks Association of Türkiye. With nearly 30 years of experience in the banking sector, Mr. Öztop has held senior positions in investment banking at Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş., Körfezbank A.Ş., and Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler A.Ş.



Erdal Erdem

Member of the Board of Directors

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Remuneration Committee Member

Born in Çankırı in 1971, Mr. Erdal Erdem graduated from the Department of Finance at Afyon Kocatepe University in 1993 and completed his master's degree at Beykent University. He started his professional career at Faisal Finance Institution between 1995 and 1996. From 1996 to 2011, he held various senior positions in the participation banking sector, including Assistant Marketing Specialist, Project Marketing Group Manager, Credit Service Manager, Credit Monitoring, Legal Advisory, and Deputy General Manager in charge of Credit Evaluation Units. Between 2012 and 2014, Mr. Erdem served as a Board Member and Credit Committee Member at T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş., as well as Vice Chairman of the Board of Ziraat Leasing A.Ş., and Board Member of Ziraat Bankası Moscow. From 2014 to 2017, he served as the Deputy General Manager of SME Banking Marketing, Financial Management and Planning, and Human Resources and Quality Organization (on an acting basis) at Halk Bankası. Additionally, he held the position of Chairman of the Board at Halk Faktoring A.Ş. and a Board Member at Halk Bankası Serbia. Between 2017 and 2020, Mr. Erdem was the Deputy General Manager and General Manager of SME Banking at Şekerbank. Since July 2020, he has been serving as a Board Member at Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. From November 2020 to 2022, he served as Vice Chairman of the Board at Karabük Demir Çelik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. Additionally, he was the General Manager and Board Member at Kredi Garanti Fonu from 2022 to 2024.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Kerem Dönmez

Member of the Board of Directors

Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee

Member of the Audit Committee

Mr. Dönmez graduated from Middle East Technical University, Department of Business Administration in 2007. In 2019, he received his Master's degree in International Politics (MBA) from Stanford University. Dönmez worked as an Expert and Director at the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye between 2013 and 2022, and served as Deputy General Manager from July to November 2022. He is currently continuing his role as the General Director of Foreign Economic Relations at the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye. He has been serving as a Board Member at Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. since August 2023.



Zeynep Boğa

Member of the Board of Directors

Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee

Deputy Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Ms. Boğa was born in Fethiye in 1982. She completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara and her high school education in Melbourne, Australia. In 2004, she graduated from Hacettepe University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration. In 2012, she received her Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree from UC Berkeley in the USA. She began her professional career in 2004 at the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye (then the Undersecretariat of Treasury) in the International Capital Markets Department of the General Directorate of Foreign Economic Relations. Between 2014 and 2019, she served as the Head of the International Capital Markets Department. In 2019, she was appointed as the Deputy General Manager in charge of International Capital Markets at the newly established Debt Management General Directorate in Istanbul, under the Ministry. During her tenure, she managed financing transactions through the issuance of foreign currency-denominated bonds / sukuk in various markets to ensure public financing, relations with international credit rating agencies on behalf of Türkiye, and relations with international portfolio investors. During this period, Türkiye's External Debt Office was recognized as the "Best Debt Office in Developing Countries" by global finance magazines such as Global Capital, International Finance Review, Euromoney, and EMEA Finance. Boğa, who was also selected as the "Most Effective Debt Office Manager of Emerging Markets" by similar magazines, currently continues her duties as the Deputy General Manager of Public Finance at the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye. She has been serving as a Board Member at Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. since August 2023.



⁽¹⁾ Ömer Karademir, who served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and an Audit Committee Member, left his position on April 22, 2025, and Halil İbrahim Azal was elected in his place as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and an Audit Committee Member.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Raci Kaya, our Bank's Board Member and Chairman, resigned from his position on February 6, 2026.

⁽³⁾ At our Bank's Board of Directors meeting on February 19, 2026, it was resolved to elect Mr. Zekeriya ÇOŞTU as the Chairman of our Bank's Board of Directors.

INFORMATION ON THE COMPOSITION, WORKING PRINCIPLES, AND THE NUMBER OF MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANK IN 2025

The Bank’s Board of Directors consists of a total of seven members elected by the General Assembly. The members of the Board of Directors may be elected for a maximum term of three years according to the resolution of the General Assembly. According to the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors convenes at least once a month with the majority of the total number of members and takes its decisions with the majority of the members present at the meeting.

The resolutions resulting from the discussions held at the meetings are recorded in the Board of Directors’ Decision Book in accordance with the relevant legislation, and reasonable and detailed reasons for dissenting opinions are attached to the resolution. Members of the Board of Directors do not have veto rights. The Bank’s executives, including the members of the Board of Directors, are insured with a Directors and Officers Liability Insurance with a limit of USD 5 million. The Legal Affairs is responsible for informing and communicating with the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors. The physical attendance of members at the Bank’s Board of Directors meetings is ensured by the Chairman of the Board. The agenda and date of Board of Directors meetings are determined by the Chairman of the Board.

The members of the Bank’s Board of Directors are assigned to more than one committee due to the obligation to include independent members in the committees and the number of Board Members. In 2025, the Bank’s Board of Directors held 19 meetings and passed a total of 260 resolutions, five of which were interim decisions.

UNITS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF INTERNAL SYSTEMS

Assoc. Prof. Kaan Ramazan Çakalı
Head of the Inspection Board
Mr. Çakalı was born in Istanbul in 1980. He graduated from Marmara University, Department of Economics in English in 2002. He received an MBA from Istanbul Technical University in 2003 and a PhD in Business Administration from Işık University in 2008. He holds the title of Associate Professor in the field of accounting. He began his career in 2002 as an Assistant Inspector at the Finansbank Inspection Board. From 2002 to 2018, he assumed the titles of Assistant Inspector, Senior Assistant Inspector, Inspector, Senior Inspector, Manager, and Division Manager at Finansbank. Between 2018 and 2019, he served as Department Manager in the Risk Management Department of the same bank. Mr. Çakalı has been serving as the Head of the Inspection Board since May 27, 2019.

Burhan Serhan Peker
Head of Internal Control and Compliance Department
Mr. Peker was born in Ankara in 1983. He graduated from Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration in 2006. Mr. Peker began his career in 2006 as an Assistant Inspector at T. Garanti Bankası and served as an Inspector between 2010 and 2014. From 2015 to 2016, he worked as the Internal Audit Manager at Garanti Fleet Management Services. Between 2017 and 2018, he held positions as the Head of the Inspection Unit and Internal Control Unit at Garanti Investment Securities. He began his role as the Internal Control and Compliance Manager on February 14, 2019, and has been serving as the Head of the Internal Control and Compliance Department since February 1, 2023.

Dr. Semra Pekkaya
Head of Risk Management Department
Ms. Pekkaya was born in Polatlı, Ankara, in 1969. She graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Economics in 1989. She received her master’s degree from Gazi University, Department of Economics in 1997 and her PhD degree in 2005. Beginning her career as an Assistant Specialist at the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye in 1990, she worked in the Bank’s Economic and Social Studies, Resource and International Relations, and Development and Investment Securities Portfolio units as a Specialist. When the Bank’s Risk Monitoring Department was set up in 2001, she became its first Assistant Manager, a position that she held until 2006 when she became Manager.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

İbrahim H. Öztop
General Manager (CEO) and Member of the Board of Directors

Mr. Öztop was born in 1969 in Şanlıurfa. He graduated from Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Industrial Engineering in 1991 and received his Master's Degree in Business Administration from Bilkent University. In August 2018, Mr. Öztop was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and Member of the Board of Directors of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of KOSGEB and serves on the Board of Directors of TII - Turkish Investment Initiative. Between October 2021 and May 2024, he served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Capital Markets Association of Türkiye, and from February 2021 to May 2024, he was the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Central Securities Depository. Since November 2020, Mr. Öztop has been serving as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kalkınma Girişim Sermaye Portföy Yönetim A.Ş. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Banks Association of Türkiye from June 2020 to June 2022, and in July 2024, he was elected as a Supervisory Member of the Banks Association of Türkiye. With nearly 30 years of experience in the banking sector, Mr. Öztop has held senior positions in investment banking at Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş., Körfezbank A.Ş., and Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler A.Ş.

Nuri Yasin Külâhçı
Executive Vice President
Nuri Yasin Külâhçı graduated from Istanbul University, Faculty of Engineering, Industrial Engineering Department, and earned a dual master's degree in Finance & Accounting and Business Administration from Yeditepe University. He began his professional career in 2003 as an Assistant Inspector at Finansbank A.Ş. Inspection Board. He later held senior positions as a Senior Consultant at Deloitte and a Senior Manager at PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers), successfully leading numerous audit and consultancy projects for various financial institutions in Türkiye and abroad. In 2019, he joined Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. as Director of Strategy, Organization, and Process Management. Since October 2022, he has been serving as Executive Vice President, overseeing Strategy & Organization, Financial Affairs, Budget & Cost Management, Support Services, Corporate Communications, and Human Resources Departments.

Satı Balcı
Executive Vice President
Born in Yozgat in 1966, Satı Balcı graduated from Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Business Administration in 1988. She began her career at Yapı ve Kredi Bankası in 1988 as an Assistant Specialist. Over the years, she advanced through various roles, serving as a Specialist (1993-1998), Senior Specialist (1998-2006), Manager (2006-2011), and Director (2011-2017). In addition to her banking career, Balcı has held Member of the Board of Directors positions at the Bank's subsidiaries, including Yozgat Otelcilik A.Ş., Arıcak A.Ş., and T.H. Kalkınma Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. Since November 2017, she has been serving as Executive Vice President at the Bank. Since September 2021, Satı Balcı has been serving as the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors at Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. She is responsible for Credit Portfolio Management and Monitoring, Türkiye Development Fund, Credit Operations, Treasury and Capital Markets Operations, as well as Subsidiaries and Corporate Relations Units.

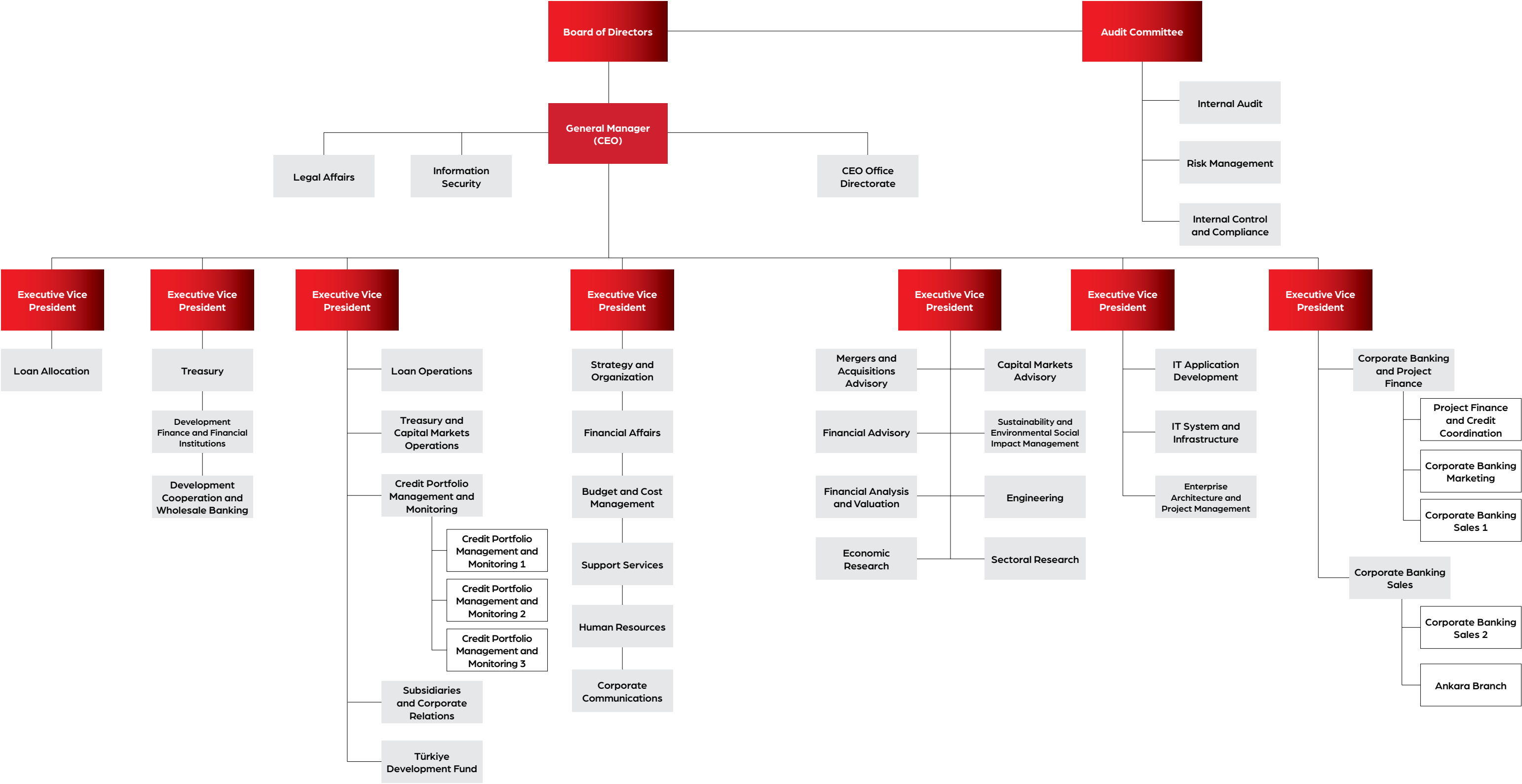
Seçil Kızılkaya Yıldız
Executive Vice President
Born in Konya in 1973, Ms. Yıldız graduated from Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration in 1998. Ms. Yıldız began her career at the Industrial and Development Bank of Türkiye in 1998. After working as the Corporate Finance Assistant Manager at Oyak Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. between 2006 and 2007, she served as a Senior Loan Analyst at the Istanbul Liaison Office of the Bayerische Hypo-und Vereinsbank AG between 2007-2008. Having worked as Capital Markets Director at UniCredit Menkul Değerler A.Ş. between 2008-2012, Ms. Yıldız served as Structured Financing Group Manager at the ING Bank A.Ş. between 2012-2014. Having worked as a Corporate Finance Consultant between 2014-2016, Ms. Yıldız was the founding and managing partner of the FSM Advisory Partnership between 2016-2017. She assumed the title of Executive Vice President at Kuzu Toplu Konut İnşaat A.Ş. between 2017-2019. She served as a Board Member at T. H. Kalkınma Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. and a Board Member at Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı A.Ş. Currently serving as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors at Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş. and a Board Member at Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., Yıldız has been holding the position of Executive Vice President in charge of Investment Banking, Project Evaluation, and Sustainability Units at the Bank since March 2019.

Emine Özlem Cinemre
Executive Vice President
Ms. Cinemre graduated from Boğaziçi University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration in 1988. She also completed her MBA studies in Banking at Marmara University. She began her career at QNB Finansbank A.Ş. as Junior Specialist in 1988. Later, she held various titles, including Foreign Relations Officer (1989-1991), Foreign Relations Unit Manager (1991-1992), Head of Foreign Relations Group (1993-1997), and Assistant General Manager in charge of Foreign Relations (1997-2018). From 2018 to 2019, Ms. Cinemre served as a Board Member at QNB Finans Leasing, QNB Finans Faktoring and Hemenal Finansman A.Ş. Since June 2019, she has been serving as the Executive Vice President in charge of Treasury and Financial Institutions at Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Ms. Cinemre is also a member of the Board of Directors of several non-governmental organizations in Türkiye.

Ali Yunuslar
Executive Vice President
Graduating from METU's Computer Engineering Department in 1999, Ali Yunuslar completed an MBA at ITU between 2011 and 2012. He began his professional career as a Software Engineer at VestelNet. After working as a Software Specialist at VeriPark and Bizitek, he joined Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası as a Senior Software Specialist in 2004. Having served as a manager at Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası for seven years, he transitioned to Mastercard Payment Systems in 2013 as the Application Development Director. In 2017, Yunuslar founded Mentavision Information Technologies, and in 2019, he joined the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye as the Application Development Director. He was later appointed as the Executive Vice President in charge of Information Technologies in 2022.

⁽¹⁾ Muzaffer Gökhan Songül, Executive Vice President of the Loan Allocation Unit, resigned from his duties at the Bank on May 16, 2025; and Yeşim Şimşek, Executive Vice President responsible for the Corporate Banking and Project Finance Unit, resigned from her duties at the Bank on July 1, 2025.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

Pursuant to Article 24 of the Banking Law No. 5411 and the provisions of the Regulation on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks, an Audit Committee was established within the Board of Directors of the Bank with the decision of the Board of Directors dated October 31, 2006 and numbered 227 to assist the Board of Directors in the performance of audit and supervision activities.

With the Board of Directors’ resolution dated May 2, 2025, and numbered 2025–06–02/087, Erdal Erdem, Kerem Dönmez, Halil İbrahim Azal, and Zeynep Boğa were elected as members of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee carries out its activities within the framework of the Audit Committee Regulation adopted by the resolution of the Board of Directors dated May 15, 2020 and numbered 88.

It is envisaged that the Committee shall convene at least once every three months. The Committee met 19 times and passed 52 resolutions in 2025.

Audit Committee Members and Their Primary Functions

Name Surname	Title	Primary Function
Erdal Erdem	Chairperson	Independent Member of the Board of Directors
Zeynep Boğa	Deputy Chairperson	Independent Member of the Board of Directors
Halil İbrahim Azal	Member	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
Kerem Dönmez	Member	Independent Member of the Board of Directors

Remuneration Committee

Within the scope of the Regulation Amending the Regulation on Corporate Governance Principles of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated 09.09.2011 and numbered 27959 by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, the Remuneration Committee was established by the Board of Directors with the resolution no. 2011–23–10/272 dated 08.12.2011 in order to evaluate the Bank’s remuneration policy and practices within the framework of risk management and to submit proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the same, and the Bank’s Remuneration Policy was adopted and entered into force with the resolution no. 2013–Interim Decision/074 dated 18.04.2013, and the Remuneration Committee Regulation was adopted and entered into force with the resolution no. 2013–11–14/121 dated 13.06.2013.

The members of the Remuneration Committee were re–determined by the Board of Directors’ resolution dated May 2, 2025, and numbered 2025–06–03–088.

The Committee convened one time in 2025.

Members of the Remuneration Committee and Their Primary Functions

Name Surname	Title	Primary Function
Zeynep Boğa	Chairperson	Independent Member of the Board of Directors
Erdal Erdem	Member	Independent Member of the Board of Directors

Corporate Governance Committee

Within the framework of the Regulation on Corporate Governance Principles of Banks published by the BRSA in the Official Gazette dated November 1, 2006 and numbered 26333 and the Corporate Governance Principles published by the Capital Markets Board, the Corporate Governance Committee was established with the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank dated June 15, 2007 and numbered 185.

The Working Procedures and Principles of the Corporate Governance Committee were put into effect with the Board of Directors’ resolution dated July 24, 2007 and numbered 209, and the regulation on the working procedures and principles of the said Committee was amended and transformed into the Corporate Governance Committee Regulation with the Board of Directors’ resolution dated December 29, 2011 and numbered 283. The Regulation was revised with the resolution of the Board of Directors dated September 22, 2022 and numbered 211.

The duties of the Committee are to carry out studies to determine the principles regarding the Bank’s corporate governance policy, to monitor compliance with the Corporate Governance Principles, to carry out improvement studies in this regard, and to submit proposals to the Board of Directors. In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors dated June 2, 2025, Kerem Dönmez, an independent non–executive member of the Board of Directors, has been appointed as the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance Committee. The Corporate Governance Committee held two meetings and adopted two resolutions in 2025.

In addition, the Board of Directors of the Bank has decided that the duties of the Nomination Committee shall be fulfilled by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Bank within the framework of the Corporate Governance Communiqué of the Capital Markets Board.

The efforts of the Corporate Governance Committee to improve the Bank’s corporate governance practices continue.

Members of the Corporate Governance Committee and Their Primary Functions

Name Surname	Title	Primary Function
Kerem Dönmez	Chairperson	Independent Member of the Board of Directors
Zekeriya Çoştu	Vice Chairperson	Member of the Board of Directors
Metin Yılmaz	Member	Investor Relations Department Manager

COMMITTEES

Loan Assessment Committee

The Loan Assessment Committee has been established in order to determine the principles and principles of lending in accordance with the general objectives and policies of the Bank and to develop them according to the conditions of the day, to ensure and monitor the regular operation of the work, information and document flow between the units in charge of loan transactions of the Bank, to assess the Bank’s loan risk and the status of the loan portfolio, to review, evaluate and decide on the reports prepared by the relevant units on loan allocation, to evaluate the projects to be credited by taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) within the scope of the Bank’s Environmental and Social Policy, to take decisions on postponement, installment and rearrangement of loan receivables within the limits determined, to determine the procedures and principles regarding the Bank’s loan policies, to increase the efficiency of the loan portfolio within the framework of changing and developing conditions and to take measures and decisions on determining the strategies related to problematic/legal follow-up customers, and to discuss the proposals prepared by the relevant units.

The members of the Loan Assessment Committee are listed below.

- a) Committee Chairperson: CEO
- b) Member: Executive Vice President of Subsidiaries, Operations, Türkiye Development Fund, and Loan Monitoring
- c) Member: Executive Vice President of Investment Banking, Project Appraisal, and Sustainability
- d) Member: Head of Loan Portfolio Management and Monitoring Department

In addition to the members listed above, other employees may be invited to the meeting depending on the agenda. However, these individuals do not have voting rights and will sign the meeting minutes with the title “Attendee.”

In 2025, the Committee convened 40 times and passed resolutions on 166 proposals and matters, and submitted those that were relevant for the approval of the Board.

Members of the Loan Assessment Committee and Their Primary Functions

Name Surname	Title	Primary Function
İbrahim H. Öztop	Chairperson	CEO/Member of the Board of Directors
Seçil Kızılkaya Yıldız	Member	Executive Vice President
Satı Balcı	Member	Executive Vice President
Esrin Usta	Member	Head of Loan Portfolio Management and Monitoring Department
Managers of Relevant Divisions	Participant	Head/Manager of Relevant Department

Assets and Liabilities Committee

The Assets and Liabilities Committee Regulation, established by the Board of Directors’ resolution no. 213 dated September 8, 2008, was finalized by the Board of Directors’ resolution no. 246 dated October 25, 2022.

The Assets and Liabilities Committee continued its activities in 2025 to ensure the effective and efficient management of the Bank’s assets and liabilities. The Committee carries out its activities within the framework of the Bank’s vision, mission, strategic goals and objectives, risk management policies and strategies, and considers current and potential economic developments and factors such as interest rate, maturity, and currency type.

The Committee is chaired by the CEO and its members are Executive Vice Presidents and the Head of Risk Management Department. In the absence of the Chairperson, the meetings are chaired by the Executive Vice President in charge of Treasury. The Committee Chairperson may invite relevant unit managers or personnel to the meetings according to the agenda of the meeting. The Committee took 10 resolutions in 2025.

Members of the Assets and Liabilities Committee and Their Primary Functions

Name – Surname	Title	Primary Function
İbrahim H. Öztop	Chairperson	CEO/Member of the Board of Directors
Özlem Cinemre	Deputy Chairperson	Executive Vice President
N. Yasin Külahçı	Member	Executive Vice President
Seçil Kızılkaya Yıldız	Member	Executive Vice President
Satı Balcı	Member	Executive Vice President
Ali Yunuslar	Member	Executive Vice President
Dr. Semra Pekkaya	Member	Head of Risk Management Department

Sustainability Committee

A Sustainability Committee has been established to effectively carry out the necessary work to develop the sustainability strategy and policies of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye and to integrate them into all activities.

The Sustainability Committee conducts its activities as per the updated Sustainability Committee Directive dated July 2024. The Committee is chaired by the CEO and comprises an independent Member of the Board of Directors, the Executive Vice President overseeing the Sustainability and Environmental Social Impact Management Unit, the Executive Vice President in charge of Development Finance and Financial Institutions, the Executive Vice President in charge of Human Resources, Financial Affairs, and Strategy, the Manager of the Sustainability and Environmental Social Impact Management Unit, and other assistant members selected by the Committee. Independent Members of the Board of Directors and assistant members to become members are determined by the decision of the Committee.

The Committee convened twice in 2025. At the meetings, decisions were made for the Bank to become a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Adopter, to include reporting on this matter in the Integrated Report, and to continue detailing the work on climate risks and opportunities.

Members of the Sustainability Committee and Their Primary Functions

Name Surname	Title	Primary Function
İbrahim Halil Öztop	Committee Chairperson	CEO/Member of the Board of Directors
Seçil Kızılkaya Yıldız	Deputy Chairperson	Executive Vice President
Erdal Erdem	Member	Independent Member of the Board of Directors
N. Yasin Külahçı	Member	Executive Vice President
Mehtap Altuğ	Member	Sustainability and Environmental Social Impact Department Manager

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Just as the interest-free banking products offered by the Bank must comply with the relevant legislation, these products must also be compliant with the relevant provisions of Islamic law. The Bank receives advisory services from İsfâ İslâmi Finans Danışmanlık Şirketi, an Islamic law advisory firm accredited by the Participation Banks Association of Türkiye (TKBB). In this context, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Communiqué on Compliance with Participation Principles, the members of the Advisory Committee were appointed by the Bank’s Board of Directors’ decision dated June 3, 2024, and numbered 2024-07-15/315, and were approved at the Bank’s Ordinary General Assembly Meeting on June 5, 2024.

The Committee meets at least once every three months. The Committee held four meetings in 2025.

Advisory Committee Members

Name	Position
Dr. Mustafa Dereci	Advisory Committee Chairman
Assoc. Prof. M. Salih Kumaş	Advisory Committee Vice Chairman
Yaşar Yalçın	Advisory Committee Member

2025 Participation Finance Activities and Advisory Committee Work

In line with its sustainable development goals, the Bank continued its participation finance activities effectively in 2025 under the guidance of the Advisory Committee to increase financial diversity and for its participation-based activities conducted in a hybrid manner, in compliance with interest-free banking principles, standards, and regulations. During the year, four (4) ordinary meetings were held with the Advisory Committee on a quarterly basis as required by legislation, and the decisions made and activities carried out are summarized below.

1. Corporate Governance, Regulatory Compliance, and Transparency

Within the framework of the provisions of the Communiqué on Compliance with Interest-Free Banking Principles and Standards and the Communiqué on Procedures and Principles for Informing Customers and the Public within the Scope of Interest-Free Banking Principles and Standards, our Bank’s corporate compliance infrastructure has been strengthened:

Corporate Communication and Transparency: The Bank’s website has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the Communiqué to include information on the structure and members of the Advisory Committee and banking activities. To ensure that customers and the public are accurately informed, “Product Information Documents” for interest-free financing products have been prepared.

Coordination with Internal Audit: To enhance the effectiveness of internal control and supervision processes, a joint evaluation meeting was held between our Bank’s Audit Committee and the Advisory Committee in 2025. At this meeting, the Advisory Committee Report for the Operating Period of January 1, 2025–December 31, 2025, as well as compliance processes with interest-free banking principles and inter-committee coordination were discussed.

Legal Compliance Calendar: The activities for 2025 were systematically monitored by linking them to a calendar created within the scope of legal compliance.

2. Product Development, Approval (İjazah) Processes, and Documentation

The following studies were carried out to increase product diversity for our customers’ needs and to standardize operational processes:

İjazah Certificates: İjazah Certificates were issued by the Advisory Committee for the “Murabaha Transactions for the Financing of Goods Purchases” and “Project Finance Based on Financial Leasing or Installment Sales” products, which form the basis of our Bank’s fund utilization processes.

Directive and Form Revisions: The “Murabaha Financing Directive” was finalized and put into effect after being examined clause by clause with the opinions of all units and the evaluations of the Advisory Committee. Additionally, the “Goods Purchase Request Form with Profit Declaration” used in operational processes was updated and approved.

3. International Cooperation and Fund Management (ITFC Processes)

The Bank’s cooperation within the scope of the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) Murabaha Agreement (Master Murabaha Agreement) continued actively in 2025:

Periodic Compliance Audit (Attestation): The compliance of the utilizations made within the scope of ITFC funding in 2025 with Islamic principles was examined by the Advisory Committee at the end of each quarter, and a “Certificate of Compliance (Quarterly Attestation)” was issued and sent to the relevant institution.

Operational Monitoring: Specific transactions carried out during the year (e.g., TUR/206 and TUR/207 transactions), payment SWIFT messages, repayment schedules, and “Utilization Request” files were examined and approved by the Advisory Committee on a case-by-case basis.

Limit and Performance Management: The current status of the ITFC financing limit and annual review meetings were conducted with the knowledge of the Advisory Committee.

INFORMATION ON HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

Green HR vision: carrying talent into the future

Retaining its title as a Best Employer with the Great Place to Work® certification for the third consecutive year, the Bank is moving confidently into the future with a human resources strategy shaped by the principles of merit, equal opportunity, and continuous development.

Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, which meets the expectations of its stakeholders, values its employees, is open to development, uses all its resources effectively and efficiently, is sensitive to the environment, occupational health, and safety, complies with quality standards and legislation, continuously improves its business technology and skills, and draws strength from the creativity of its employees, recognizes human resources as the most important asset in achieving its goals.

In 2025, the Bank, advancing into its 51st year with the vision of “50+1 We Exist with Each Other,” has strengthened its strategies within the framework of a “Green HR” approach that integrates its deep-rooted corporate culture with a sustainable development perspective, prioritizes environmental and social responsibility, and centers on people. In addition to carrying out the necessary work to recruit, train, and develop a qualified workforce that is in line with the Bank’s vision and mission and has the competence required by the job, the Bank provides a working environment that allows its employees to use all their skills.

89 new employees joined the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye in 2025. This raised the number of staff working for the Bank to 401 as of the end of 2025. The Bank’s 93% higher education rate, reflecting its qualified workforce, and the average tenure of 12 years, a strong indicator of corporate loyalty, stand out as fundamental elements supporting its stable growth targets.

The principle of equal opportunity is at the center of the human resources policy of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, and this principle forms a part of its corporate identity. Within the scope of equal opportunities, the equality of male and female employees has become a part of the corporate culture. The proportion of female executives at the level of Executive Vice Presidents, which stands at 57%, is a concrete indicator of this. As of December 31, 2025, the total number of employees is 165 women and 236 men. At the Bank’s Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 04.08.2023, 1 female Board Member was elected.

Experienced and High Quality Employees

Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye carries out all human resources processes with a focus on merit.

In order to ensure that the Bank achieves its targets and to improve the quality of its personnel, priority is given to recruiting sufficient and qualified specialized personnel who can carry the Bank’s current experience and know-how into the future, in addition to training activities.

Exams organized by the Bank and vacancies for experienced candidates are announced to the public both on the Bank’s website and career websites.

The Human Resources Department conducts candidate searches in accordance with the qualifications of the position and applies a general aptitude test, English language test,

and personality inventory to candidates depending on the requirements of the position; interviews are conducted with candidates; and job applications are evaluated together with the relevant Departments.

Standard criteria (experience, length of service, performance, competency assessment, exam, interview, etc.) are established for all internal promotions and transfers between positions and announced to all Bank employees with a transparent approach within the scope of career maps.

The Bank consistently runs its Assistant Specialist and Internship Programs to employ recent graduates. In 2025, 25 individuals who successfully completed the exams and interview processes under the Long-Term Internship Program interned at the Bank for three months, while 16 candidates commenced their roles as Assistant Specialists. Within the scope of the MT Program, 21 people started working as Assistant Specialists.

In 2025, the Bank participated in career days at universities in Istanbul and Ankara, where Bank executives shared their career journeys with university students through seminars. In the future, it is planned to continue participating in events such as university career days as part of efforts to enhance brand awareness and recognition.



Objective Remuneration Policy and Benefits

The Development and Investment Bank has a Remuneration Policy approved by the Board of Directors. In addition to being based on the principle of remuneration according to the position, the policy is fair, measurable and encourages success among employees and ensures compliance with the Bank’s risk principles. The Remuneration Committee and the Human Resources Unit authorized by the Committee are responsible for the review and proper execution of the remuneration policies.

The remuneration policy of the Development and Investment Bank is based on the principles of “equal pay for equal work” and “remuneration based on performance.” In addition to individual performance, the Bank also considers general macroeconomic conditions, the inflation rate, and trends in the sector. In 2025, to support employee well-being, benefit limits were increased; the maternity coverage offered to female employees was expanded to include the spouses of male employees, in line with the principle of inclusivity.

Development and Investment Bank has established a continuous monitoring system to ensure that the remuneration system is fair, measurable, and based on balanced performance targets and encourages sustainable success. The Bank’s remuneration system is based on task-based remuneration, and personnel performing similar tasks receive similar remuneration. Tasks are evaluated within the scope of objective criteria such as the competences required by the task, the risk it carries, and the number of people managed. The Bank’s remuneration policy determined within this framework has been approved by the Board of Directors.

Dynamic Performance Evaluation System

In the performance evaluation system of the Development and Investment Bank, the performance of employees is measured based on competencies, targets, and their realization in line with the Bank’s values. With the “AI-Supported Performance Analysis” studies implemented in 2025, data-driven insights in the evaluation processes were increased, aiming for a more objective structure.

In line with the Bank’s values, managerial, basic, and functional competences are defined for managers and above, and basic and functional competences are defined for other titles.

Employee evaluations are carried out by two managers of the employee and open to the approval of the employee in order to ensure that the process is objective. Supervisors hold feedback meetings with the employee they evaluate. The Human Resources Department evaluates and monitors whether the feedback meetings held after the completion of performance evaluations are satisfactory for employees through surveys conducted.

The performance evaluation system of the Development and Investment Bank aims to measure the performance of employees based on targets. Systematic bonus and performance models are supported by concrete, measurable criteria during evaluation.

Vocational and Personal Training Activities

The Bank organizes vocational technical trainings, personal development trainings and certification programs to ensure that its personnel have the necessary knowledge and equipment, and encourages the participation of personnel in trainings.

In 2025, 220 training programs were conducted, averaging 58.8 training hours per employee.

In 2025, in addition to providing mandatory training for all employees to complete via the online training platform, memberships to various internationally recognized online training platforms were acquired according to the needs and demands of the units to support continuous development.

The Bank also attends the open class training courses organized by the Banks Association of Türkiye in three different terms regularly. In 2025, a total of 383 trainings were attended.

Three-month foreign language training is provided to all employees who wish to improve their foreign language skills. In 2025, a total of 60 employees benefited from this support.

To retain and develop talent, 19 employees in the talent pool completed the Bahçeşehir University Future Academy Certificate Program as part of a university collaboration. Employees have shaped their career and development journeys with this program, which consists of both personal development and technical training.

Corporate awareness and a continuous development approach

In 2025, 12 seminars, each covering different topics, were organized for all employees to increase their awareness and provide information on their areas of interest.

As part of the MT Program, a detailed training program of approximately four months, consisting of technical and personal development training, was provided to 14 employees who started as assistant specialists to bring new graduates into the sector. The first of the two groups that started in 2025 successfully completed the program by finishing 147 hours of training. The training for the second group, which started in October, will be completed in the first quarter of 2026.

Within the scope of the Formal Employment Creation Project conducted with the World Bank, a PMI-Approved Project Management Professional (PMP®) Certification Program was organized for the participation of units directly related to the Project. The relevant PMP Training Program was held with the participation of 60 people.

An SDG Impact Standards Training Program was organized, covering an overview of impact standards, making impact-conscious decisions, and the benefits and pitfalls of working with impact data, with 12 people from the Sustainability team participating.

Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) Training was organized to explain the risks and opportunities for reporting on financial information related to sustainability. Eleven employees who wanted to provide in-house training in their area of professional expertise and join the internal trainer journey were supported with the Train the Trainer program.

Thirty managers participated in the Interview Techniques training, where information and practices that will make a difference in recruitment processes were shared.

In the first quarter of 2025, 21 employees voluntarily requested Internal Auditor Training and were entitled to receive their certificates as internal auditors.

In 2025, 12 seminars to which all employees were invited were organized, aiming to increase employees' awareness and provide them with information about their areas of interest. The seminars covered a different topic each month and were held throughout the year.

To increase awareness, Sustainability & ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) and Introduction to Artificial Intelligence training sessions were made available to all employees on the online training platform.

In order to support the employee development journey, postgraduate education discount agreements were made with 7 of Türkiye's leading universities for employees who wish to pursue a master's degree or doctorate and were announced to all employees.

As part of investing in future competencies, the application processes for the "Digital Development Academy," which will be launched for university students in 2026, were completed at the end of 2025. The Bank supports employee development continuously by meeting the certification processes required for specific tasks with the opinion and approval of the manager. Journal memberships specific to the units are realized in line with the needs.

In accordance with Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations, the Bank's OHS team ensures the necessary coordination and follow-up in all processes such as training programs, OHS Boards, near-miss incidents, occupational accidents, and corrective and preventive actions.

Two-Way Dialogue Channels

The Bank addresses employee engagement and satisfaction within a framework of open communication, a culture of trust, and a participatory work environment, placing great importance on two-way dialogue channels that are fed by the innovative ideas of its employees. In this regard, employee opinions are systematically collected through one-on-one and online meetings, shares on the intranet, and regular surveys; the feedback obtained is transformed into actions aimed at continuously improving the employee experience.

In line with this approach, the Bank regularly participates in international assessments that measure its trust-based corporate culture and employee-centric perspective. Since 2022, the Bank has participated in the Great Place to Work® survey every year. This process, based on direct feedback from employees, makes a significant contribution to identifying development opportunities in the areas of engagement and satisfaction.

In this context, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye was awarded the Great Place to Work® Certificate for the second time in 2024 and for the third consecutive year in 2025, with the votes of its employees. This achievement demonstrates the continuity of the Bank's trust-based work environment, inclusive corporate culture, and Human Resources practices that focus on the employee experience. The survey results are considered not only an assessment tool for the Bank but also a strategic reference point for implementing concrete and sustainable improvements to enhance the employee experience.

Digitalization in Human Resources Processes

In line with its corporate strategy, the Bank considers digitalization in Human Resources and internal communication practices as a long-term area of transformation. This transformation process, initiated in 2022, is being continued with a systematic approach aiming for the end-to-end digitalization of Human Resources processes as of 2025.

In this context, digital solutions that increase efficiency, reduce operational workload, and enhance the employee experience in Human Resources processes have been gradually implemented. In line with this, the "Human Resources Virtual Assistant" application was launched, providing instant answers to employees' frequently asked questions and increasing operational efficiency. Digitalization efforts are being expanded to cover core processes such as recruitment, personnel administration, leave and benefits management, internal communication, and access to information, with the aim of making these processes more transparent, traceable, and standardized.

Thanks to the digital applications implemented, speed and consistency have been achieved in processes, while reporting and data management have been systematized. This approach enables more data-driven Human Resources decisions while also supporting efficiency in cost and resource utilization.

Social benefit sustained through employee volunteering

In line with its responsible banking approach and development mission, the Development and Investment Bank prioritizes employee volunteering in its social responsibility activities, implementing projects centered on social benefit, solidarity, and inclusion largely through the active participation of its employees.

The Bank views the digital transformation in its Human Resources processes not merely as a technological investment but as a strategic development area that increases employee satisfaction, enhances accessibility, and supports an agile work culture throughout the organization. Accordingly, digitalization efforts are targeted to remain at the center of Human Resources practices in the upcoming period.

Social Responsibility

In line with its responsible banking approach and development mission, the Bank prioritizes employee volunteering in its social responsibility activities, implementing projects centered on social benefit, solidarity, and inclusion largely through the active participation of its employees. This approach is a natural reflection of the Bank's corporate vision, which not only creates financial value but also builds a more resilient and inclusive future by drawing on past experiences.

The activities carried out within the scope of social responsibility efforts in 2025 are as follows:

- The Charity Bazaar, organized with the voluntary participation of employees, continued to be one of the most concrete examples of this approach. With the proceeds from the third event held in February, 5,306 food parcels sourced from vendors affected by the earthquake were delivered to citizens in need in Adiyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş, thereby providing regional economic support and strengthening social solidarity.
- For Mother's Day, a contribution of TL 151,500 was made to the KAÇUV Foundation on behalf of employees' mothers.
- By participating in the Istanbul Marathon with employees, TL 117,401 was raised for the Koruncuk Foundation, contributing to the education of girls.
- On the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the Turkish Down Syndrome Association was visited with employee volunteers; awareness training was attended, and various activities were held with the children.

- A book donation event was organized with books donated by employees as part of the Bank's service anniversary, aiming to support access to information.
- As part of earthquake awareness efforts, books, puzzles, and coloring sets prepared by the Bank were distributed to primary school students, helping children develop disaster awareness and learn safe behaviors at an early age.

These efforts throughout 2025 demonstrate that the Bank treats social responsibility not as a temporary area of support but as an integral part of its development vision. The Development and Investment Bank continues to implement projects that add value to society with a sustainable approach, driven by the voluntary contributions of its employees.

SOLIDARITY GROWING THROUGH EMPLOYEE VOLUNTEERING

The Development and Investment Bank's Year-Long Social Responsibility Journey



5,306
Food Parcel Aid

Regional Support for
Adiyaman, Hatay, and
Kahramanmaraş



TL 151,500
Foundation Support

Contribution to the
KAÇUV Foundation—
Support for Children's
Treatment



Supporting Access to Information
Book Donations from Employees



117,401
TL Support

For the Benefit
of the Koruncuk
Foundation—
Contribution to Girls'
Education



Awareness Training and Events
**Disaster Education Kits—A
Safe Future for Primary
School Students**

INFORMATION ON THE BANK’S TRANSACTIONS WITH ITS RISK GROUP

The Bank’s Chairman and members of the Board of Directors, General Manager (CEO), and Executive Vice Presidents do not have any shareholding in the Bank’s capital. None of the members of the Bank’s Board of Directors or executives have any guarantee or collateral given in their favor for any loan or other debt, even through a third party.

ACTIVITY TOPICS FOR WHICH SUPPORT SERVICES ARE RECEIVED

In accordance with the “Regulation on Banks’ Procurement of Support Services,” the following services have been procured by the Bank in 2025:

- White space rental services from Yaz Bilgi Sistemleri Ticaret A.Ş.
- Product procurement, maintenance, and support services for the SWIFT system from Fineksus Bilişim Çözümleri Ticaret A.Ş.
- Treasury Derivatives and Valuation Management, Market Risk Management, Asset-Liability Management Solutions, and R&D services from Risk Yazılım Teknolojileri Danışmanlık Eğit. Tic. Ltd.
- Oracle Products Extended Technical Support service from Helezon Bilgisayar Yazılım Danışmanlık ve Elektronik Ltd. Şti.
- Data center renewal project service from İşNet Elektronik Bilgi Üretim Dağıtım Ticaret ve İletişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Treasury Profitability Project services from Risk Aktif Dan. Eğitim ve Yazılım San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.
- Supplier Financing Platform from Octet Express Ödeme Kuruluşları A.Ş., Figo Ticari Bilgi ve Uygulama Platformu A.Ş. ve FaturaLab Elektronik Tic. Ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.
- Procurement of FTP/ALM Module Software and Consultancy Services from Prometeia S.p.A Istanbul Central Branch

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye continues its operations in accordance with the Law No. 7147 regulating its establishment, the Banking Law, and other legal regulations for which it is liable. The Bank complies with the mandatory Corporate Governance Principles issued by the Capital Markets Board, and maximum effort is made to comply with non-mandatory principles.

Although full compliance with the non-mandatory Corporate Governance Principles is aimed, full compliance has not yet been achieved due to the difficulties experienced in the implementation of some of the principles and the fact that some of the principles do not fully overlap with the current structure of the market and the Bank. Work is ongoing on the principles that have not yet been implemented. Following an evaluation of the administrative, legal, and technical infrastructure efforts aimed at enhancing the Bank’s management, the implementation of these principles will be assessed.

Pursuant to the decision of the Capital Markets Board dated 10.01.2019 and numbered 2/49, Corporate Governance Compliance Reporting in accordance with the Corporate Governance Communiqué numbered II-17.1 shall be made through the Public Disclosure Platform using the Corporate Governance Compliance Report (URF) and Corporate Governance Information Form (“KYBF”) templates. The relevant reports can be accessed via the “Corporate Governance” and “Corporate Governance Principles Compliance Report” tabs at <https://www.kap.org.tr/tr/sirket-bilgileri/ozet/2426-turkiye-kalkinma-ve-yatirim-bankasi-a-s>.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES COMPLIANCE REPORT

Among the non-mandatory Corporate Governance Principles, the main principles that have not yet been complied with are stated below, and additional explanations on the subject are included in the relevant sections of the report. There is no conflict of interest that the Bank is exposed to due to non-compliance with non-mandatory principles.

- In relation to principle numbered 1.3.11, persons specified in the “Internal Directive on the Working Principles and Procedures of the General Assembly” may attend General Assembly meetings in addition to the shareholders of the Bank.
- In relation to principle numbered 1.5.2, minority rights have not been regulated in the Articles of Association.
- In relation to principle numbered 1.6.3, the reasons for not distributing profit were discussed upon the Board’s proposal to not distribute profits. However, only the means of utilizing the profit not to be distributed were stated in the Minutes of the General Assembly meeting.
- In relation to principle numbered 2.1.2, there is no real person shareholder who holds more than 5% of the issued capital. The up-to-date version of the Bank’s shareholding structure is available on the corporate website.

- In relation to principle numbered 2.1.4, information on the Bank’s corporate website is partially available in English.
- In relation to principle numbered 3.2.1, the participation of the staff in the management is not governed by internal regulation. However, the relevant unit can attend the meetings and provide information or opinions at the decision-making stage of the Bank’s committees.
- In relation to principle numbered 3.3.5, decisions made on employees and developments that pertain to them are communicated to them. There is no union organization.
- In relation to principle numbered 4.2.8, an Executive Liability Insurance with a limit of USD 5 million has been taken out for the Bank’s executives including its Board Members to cover individual liability arising from their improper conduct, although it does not cover 25% of the capital.
- In relation to principle numbered 4.3.9, no minimum ratio has been determined for female members in the Bank’s Board of Directors.
- In relation to principle numbered 4.4.3, no practice has been introduced for this matter, although there is an opportunity to express an opinion.
- In relation to principle numbered 4.4.7, Board Members are not restricted from assuming duties in institutions other than the Bank.

- In relation to principle numbered 4.5.5, Board Members may be appointed to more than one committee.
- In relation to principle numbered 4.6.1, performance assessments are not carried out at the Board level.
- In relation to principle numbered 4.6.5, remuneration paid to senior managers is disclosed cumulatively, not on an individual basis.

In 2025, activities in the field of Corporate Governance were carried out in accordance with the Capital Markets Law, which includes the CMB’s regulations on Corporate Governance Principles, and the communiqués prepared on the basis of this Law.

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 established Board Committees continue their activities effectively.

Corporate Governance Rating
In its report dated 15.04.2025, Saha Kurumsal Yönetim ve Kredi Derecelendirme Hizmetleri A.Ş. assigned the Bank’s compliance rating to the CMB Corporate Governance Principles as 9.53. The compliance ratings assigned over four main sections are given in the table below.

Corporate Governance Compliance Rating Score

	Shareholders	Public Disclosure and Transparency	Stakeholders	Board of Directors	Corporate Governance Principles Compliance Rating Score
Weight	25%	25%	15%	35%	
Rating Received	9.53	9.84	9.92	9.12	9.52

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Article 26 of the Articles of Association of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye (the Bank) regulates the principles regarding profit distribution.

The distribution of the Bank's profit is decided by the General Assembly by respecting the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code, the Capital Markets Law, and other legislation to which the Bank is subject. The date of profit distribution is determined by the General Assembly.

Pursuant to the article on Profit Distribution of the Articles of Association;

1. The amount remaining after taxes and other legal obligations are set aside from the Bank's gross profit is the net profit for the period.
2. The Bank's net profit for the period shall be distributed as follows:
 - a. Five percent (5%) shall be set aside as general legal reserves until it reaches 20% of the paid-in registered capital. In the event that the legal reserves fall below 20% of the paid-in capital, the Bank shall continue to set aside reserves until this amount is reached.
 - b. The first dividend distribution shall be made from the remaining profit in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code, the Banking Law, and other relevant legislation.
 - c. The Members of the Board of Directors and the Bank personnel may be paid dividends limited to the period of their employment, so as the dividends do not exceed three times their gross salaries and on condition that the General Assembly approves and specifies the relevant rates and amounts.
 - d. Other deductions and legal reserves stipulated by the Turkish Commercial Code and the General Assembly shall be set aside, and the remaining amount shall be distributed to the shareholders as a second dividend by the General Assembly.
 - e. The remaining profit shall be reserved as legal reserve.
3. The distribution procedures of the dividends to be paid to the members of the Board of Directors and the Bank's personnel shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Within the framework of the provisions of the Articles of Association, there is no practice of advance dividend payments in the Bank.

The dividend distribution decision becomes effective upon approval at the General Assembly meeting and the decisions taken are disclosed to the public on the same day via the Public Disclosure Platform.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In 2025, global economic activity demonstrated a resilient outlook despite ongoing uncertainties regarding trade policies and geopolitical developments, supported by favorable financial conditions and technology-driven investments. Investments, particularly in artificial intelligence and advanced technology, gained momentum and acted as a stabilizing factor for growth in many economies, while the move by global central banks toward a more cautious but gradual monetary easing process supported economic activity.

In 2025, the Turkish economy exhibited a strengthened macroeconomic rebalancing amidst persistent global uncertainties. The downward trend in inflation continued under the influence of a tight monetary and fiscal stance, while domestic demand followed a more controlled path; the decline in the country's risk premium created a favorable environment for external financing conditions and the banking sector.

Looking at our Bank's year-end financial indicators, our assets grew by 32.56% to reach TL 203.6 billion as of year-end 2025. Our loans, which constitute 60.78% of our total assets, increased by 30.52% to reach TL 123.7 billion as of year-end 2025. The ratio of gross non-performing loans to total loans, a key indicator of asset quality, was 0.46%. Our Bank's capital adequacy ratio, which was 17.98% in December 2024, reached 21.85% as of December 2025.

Since its establishment, our Bank has focused on sustainable development, playing an active role in implementing environmentally and socially responsible investments. With its strong capital structure, expertise in development and investment banking, and its goal of enhancing the Türkiye Development Fund and Turkish capital markets with greater depth and diversity, it will continue its efforts to contribute to the sustainable growth and development of our country.

As the Board of Directors of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye, we would like to extend our thanks to all our stakeholders who contributed to all our activities in the 2025 operating period and present the Board of Directors' and Auditors' Reports and the financial reports of the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye for the year 2025 for your consideration.

ASSESSMENT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE ON THE FUNCTIONING OF INTERNAL CONTROL, INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND ACTIVITIES DURING THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The Audit Committee of the Bank carries out its activities in accordance with the provisions of the “Regulation on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks.” Internal systems-related activities (internal audit, internal control, and risk management) at the Bank are carried out by the Inspection Board, the Internal Control and Compliance Department, and the Risk Management Department. The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors within the scope of the relevant legislation are fulfilled by the Audit Committee, the Inspection Board, the Internal Control and Compliance Department, and the Risk Management Department.

The Audit Committee monitored the compliance with the legal regulations regarding internal control, internal audit and risk management, as well as internal policies and implementation procedures approved by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee evaluated the support services and outsourced services received by the Bank and monitored the efforts of taking necessary measures for managing the risks efficiently in this process. Additionally, independent audit results, yearly and quarterly financial results as well as independent audit reports were assessed by the independent auditors. The independence and adequacy of the rating institutions, independent audit firms and appraisal institutions in their activities related to the Bank have been evaluated.

The Audit Committee regularly receives reports on the execution of the duties of the units established within the internal control, internal audit, and risk management systems, as well as from independent auditing firms. In 2025, a total of 19 meetings were held, resulting in 52 resolutions.

Furthermore, the Audit Committee continued to report its opinions to the Board of Directors regarding the results of its activities, the necessary measures and practices, and other matters that it deems important for the safe continuation of the Bank’s operations. In this context, in accordance with BRSA regulations, the activities carried out by the Audit Committee are reported to the Board of Directors every six months.

Activities Performed by the Inspection Board
The Inspection Board carries out audits to add value to the Bank’s operations in order to ensure that they are carried out and developed in accordance with the Banking Law and other legal regulations as well as the Bank’s decisions, policies, and targets. Annual audit planning is prepared to cover all units, processes, information systems, support service organization, internal control and risk management systems of the Bank based on risk assessments. Quarterly activity reports on the activities carried out by the Inspection Board are discussed with the Audit Committee and sent to the BRSA following the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Inspection Board issued 21 audit reports associated with the planned audit activities conducted in 2025. Planned audit activities cover the validation and audit of the ICAAP process, information systems and banking processes, rating, independent audit and appraisal institutions, and support service providers, in addition to the business and operations of the Bank’s units. The management declaration given by the Bank’s Board of Directors to the contracted independent audit firm is based on the audits of information systems and banking processes conducted by the Inspection Board and the audits of support service providers.

Activities Performed by the Internal Control and Compliance Unit
The Internal Control and Compliance Unit comprises internal control, legislation, and compliance functions. The Internal Control and Compliance Unit, which supports the Bank’s activities to be carried out in compliance with legal and internal regulations, also carries out control activities to ensure that losses arising from operational risks are kept at a minimum level. Internal control, legislation and compliance teams operating under the same unit continued their activities in coordination and contributed to the achievement of the Bank’s objectives.

Internal control activities are organized with a risk-oriented perspective, encompassing the main control areas, including IS control activities. In order to strengthen the Bank’s internal control system, control activities were carried out for the design of systemic control processes, integrity, and reliability of financial reporting systems. In this context, control testing activities were carried out by competent and experienced internal control personnel supported by software systems.

The Legal and Compliance Function has undertaken efforts to establish a compliance risk culture at the Bank and subsidiaries; measure, monitor, and report risks to manage compliance risks effectively; follow up and announce legal regulations to ensure compliance with applicable laws; to participate actively in workshops, seminars, trainings, and meetings organized by regulatory bodies on relevant legal regulations; support activities to set internal policies and procedures; and present opinion and evaluations regarding the compliance of products and services with the law. Contributed to the effective management of compliance risks by providing consultancy to the Bank’s personnel in

all areas related to compliance risks, including preventing and combating financial and economic crime programs. Contributed to taking necessary measures to ensure that the activities, products, and processes carried out and planned to be carried out by the Bank comply with both the legislation in force and the Bank’s policies and standards. The Bank continues to provide in-house training to raise awareness among Bank personnel on compliance policies and compliance risks, in addition to the Legislation and Compliance Bulletin published periodically. Legislation follow-up and coordination of relations with regulatory bodies were ensured at the Bank.

The findings, opinions, and suggestions identified as a result of the internal control activities carried out by the Internal Control and Compliance Department within the framework of internal control, compliance, and legislative activities were first shared and evaluated with those who carry out the activities. Guidance was provided to eliminate the shortcomings and correct the deficiencies in question, and the swift implementation of the complementary and preventive measures agreed upon with the relevant units was monitored. The Bank’s Audit Committee periodically evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control system and the results of internal control activities through the annual reports issued by the Internal Control and Compliance Department.

Activities Performed by the Risk Management Unit
Existing and potential risks faced by the Bank are monitored by the Risk Management Unit within the framework of daily, weekly, monthly, and annual reports and reported to the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors and the Bank’s senior management.

The Risk Management Unit is responsible for identifying, measuring, analyzing, monitoring, and reporting the risks faced by the Bank and issuing warnings to mitigate controllable and uncontrollable risks. In this context, current and potential risks faced by the Bank are monitored through internal reports prepared by the Risk Management Unit on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis.

Within the scope of daily reports, the Bank’s interest rate and exchange rate risk sensitivities are analyzed based on various scenarios, daily limit and liquidity emergency indicators are monitored, duration analyses of the Bank’s securities portfolio are made, and the compliance of bank placements is monitored within predetermined limits. Weekly reports include general economic analyses and evaluations, and limit monitoring tables for liquidity and exchange rate risks.

The monthly risk analysis report prepared by the Risk Management Unit includes more comprehensive analyses of the risks to which the Bank is exposed. Through the “Risk Limits Monitoring Report” prepared by the unit, the developments regarding the risk limits, which are quantifiable and approved by the Board of Directors, are presented. Additionally, the compliance

of the accepted letters of guarantee with the Bank’s limits is evaluated. Monthly reports prepared by the Unit are submitted to the relevant departments, senior management, Assets–Liabilities Committee, Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors.

As per legal requirements, the Risk Management Unit reports to the BRSA monthly, quarterly, and annually. Capital Adequacy Analysis Report, Feedback Table on Interest Rate Standard Ratio Arising from Banking Accounts, Loan Risk Report, and Market Risk Reports, prepared monthly on a solo and consolidated basis, are reported to the BRSA through the risk reporting sets determined by the executive board. Within the scope of the annual reports, in accordance with the Regulation on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks published by the BRSA in the Official Gazette No. 29057 dated July 11, 2014, the Bank prepares the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Report on an annual basis. In addition, the “Stress Test Analysis” reports prepared annually are sent to the BRSA.

The monthly expected credit loss (ECL) calculation processes under IFRS 9 are coordinated by our Unit following the procurement of the necessary financial data.

The “Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Report” for the 2025 period is scheduled to be approved by the Board of Directors in March 2026 and submitted to the BRSA.

Erdal Erdem
Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Zeynep Boğa
Deputy Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Halil İbrahim Azal
Member of the Audit Committee

Kerem Dönmez
Member of the Audit Committee

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The general principle of the risk policies to be followed by the Bank is to specialize in the fields of activity that are in line with its mission, vision and structure as defined by the Law on the Establishment of the Bank, to take risks that can be defined, controlled and/or managed in this sense, and to endeavor not to take any risks other than those that are inevitable due to the nature of its activities. In this context, the basic principle is to ensure that the risks to be taken are defined and manageable.

In addition to ensuring that the current and potential future effects of the risks taken are measured to the extent permitted by risk measurement and reporting techniques, the Bank sets written limits for quantifiable risks arising from its activities within the framework of Article 38 of the “Regulation on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks” published by the BRSA. It is ensured that quantifiable risks remain within these limits approved by the Board of Directors.

Additionally, to the extent permitted by risk measurement and reporting techniques, it is ensured that the current and potential future effects of the risks taken are measured and the Bank’s efforts in this direction continue.

Loan Risk Management Policy
Loan risk is the probability of loss to which the Bank may be exposed due to the failure of the loan customer to fulfill its obligations partially or completely on time by not complying with the contractual requirements. The Bank manages loan risk in accordance with the volume, nature, and complexity of its loans by considering the best practices within the framework of BRSA’s legal regulations and limitations.

The Bank legally calculates the amount subject to loan risk in accordance with the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks” and Basel II criteria. It is essential to manage loan risk in a manner that ensures that the legal capital adequacy standard ratio remains above the minimum limit in the current regulations.

The Bank ensures that measurement, monitoring, stress testing and scenario analyses in line with the volume, nature and complexity of the loans are carried out and the results are reported to the Audit Committee and senior management. It is essential that new products and services are evaluated in terms of loan risk. The Bank ensures the identification, measurement and management of loan risks involved in all products and activities, not limited to loan products.

Whether the loan decision support systems are compatible with the structure, size and complexity of the Bank’s activities is constantly analyzed and developed by the Board of Directors and adjustments are made to the system when necessary.

In loan risk management, as well as monitoring on a customer or company basis, monitoring is also carried out based on the riskiness and composition of the total loan portfolio. Loan risk is monitored and managed based on parameters such as sector, maturity, collateral, region, foreign currency, and loan type. The Bank’s loan risk management policy is based on diversification of the loan portfolio.

Regarding the companies to which the Bank has extended loan, deferred, or rescheduled loan, the financial data of the companies are regularly monitored until the collection and liquidation of the risk is completed. For companies, whose risk is above a certain amount or for which an on-site examination is required, examinations and determinations are made both at the company headquarters and on site. A monitoring report including the recommendations developed as a result of the examinations and assessments is prepared. This practice for the Bank’s non-performing loan portfolio continues.

Counterparty Loan Risk Management Policy
The Counterparty Loan Risk (CCR) Policy aims to establish effective counterparty loan risk management processes based on prudent and consistent feasibility principles and in compliance with the risk strategy, risk policies, and regulatory rules.

The main objective is to determine the policies to be applied in CCR-related transactions carried out in all segments and to create a reference for the Bank’s employees. Since the CCR is a type of risk that is basically evaluated within the scope of loan risk, it is evaluated by taking into account the principles set out in this policy together with other loan risk policies.

Concentration Risk Management Policy
The Bank conducts activities by considering the concentration risks, including but not limited to the concentration of loans in certain regions and sectors, or the concentration in fund sources and funding institutions. When an increase in concentration risk is determined, measures are taken to reduce it to an acceptable level.

Market Risk Management Policy
The Market Risk Management Policy focuses on identifying market risks at organizational and operational levels as well as market risk management methodologies. It also covers product valuation, risk monitoring, and preparation of relevant reports. “Interest rate risk” and “currency risk” measurements are used in the calculation of market risk. The Bank’s market risk management mainly ensures the management of the risks arising from the trading activities of the Bank’s portfolio, which undergoes daily valuation. The measurement of the risk is important not only for the perception and management of risk by all relevant management levels, but also for the compensation of losses that may arise when the risk occurs. Measurement is therefore about assessing capital requirements as much as assessing the magnitude of the risk and the circumstances surrounding its occurrence. Methods such as scenarios and stress tests are used to predict the risk levels and capital requirements that may arise in various circumstances and risk environments.

Currency Risk Management Policy
Currency risk refers to the potential loss in the Bank’s earnings or capital due to fluctuations in exchange rates. In other words, it is the risk of actual or potential loss in the Bank’s earnings or capital arising from changes in the value of the national currency or shifts in the exchange rates between different currencies within the Bank’s position.

Assessments and analyses are made within the scope of the “Regulation on Calculation and Application of Foreign Exchange Net General Position / Own Funds Standard Ratio by Banks on Consolidated and Non-Consolidated Bases” published by the BRSA in order to establish the relationship and balance between foreign currency assets and liabilities and to maintain a foreign currency position at a level compatible with shareholders’ equity.

In addition, as in interest rate risk management applications, “Value at Risk Approach for Currency Risk” and “Stress Test and Scenario Analysis” measurements are employed to measure currency risk in accordance with the type, direction, and size of the related positions. The Risk Management Department makes all the above-mentioned calculations and assessments and reports the results to the senior management and relevant departments.

Interest Rate Risk Management Policy Arising from Banking Accounts
The basic policy of the Bank management in interest rate risk management is to protect against the impacts of interest rate fluctuations by minimizing the maturity mismatches in the balance sheet. Within the framework of this basic principle, optimization of portfolio allocation in the management of interest rate sensitive assets is ensured by considering duration, interest rate expectations, alternative returns, and bearable loss values.

The Bank complies with the risk limits approved by the Board of Directors in the decisions to be taken in interest rate risk management.

Liquidity Risk Management Policy
Liquidity risk represents the probability that the Bank’s cash flow requirements, either predictable or unpredictable, cannot be met adequately without affecting daily operations or the financial structure, and therefore the Bank records losses. In addition, liquidity risk also covers the risk facing the Bank in the event that a position cannot be closed or balanced due to a lack of market debt or high volatility; as a result, it has a probability of recording losses.

The basic policy of the Bank’s liquidity risk management is to ensure a high-quality asset structure that can fulfill all kinds of liabilities. Being a specialized bank, the Bank’s liquidity needs are more predictable than those of commercial banks, which ensures the regularity of cash flows arising from liabilities. The compatibility of the type, maturity structures, and interest rates of the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet is ensured within the framework of the Assets and Liabilities Committee decisions, and liquidity ratios are regularly monitored to ensure that they remain within the legal regulations and risk limits.

In the Bank’s liquidity risk management, the limits within the scope of the relevant regulations of the BRSA and the limits on liquidity ratios in the Bank’s Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles document approved by the Board of Directors within the framework of the Bank’s risk appetite are determinative. The liquidity risk management process is carried out in a manner that meets the legal and internal regulatory requirements.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

In order to manage liquidity risk of the Bank, the Bank’s asset and liability structure is evaluated in terms of maturities and pro forma cash flows are determined based on foreseeable data. It is essential to place the liquidity surplus in the appropriate place by considering alternative returns and to meet the liquidity need with the most cost-effective resources. Monthly pro forma cash flows and balance sheet duration concerning the level of coverage of medium- and long-term liabilities are continuously monitored to anticipate factors that may create liquidity risk.

Operational Risk Management Policy
Within the framework of BRSA regulations, the Bank’s operational risk management practices are developed by taking into account the risk of overlooking errors and irregularities as a result of failures in internal controls, failure of the Bank’s management and personnel to act in accordance with the time and conditions, errors and failures in information technology systems, losses that may arise from disasters such as earthquakes, fires and floods, and losses arising from other factors that may occur on a bank and sector basis. New products and services are evaluated in terms of personnel, process, system, and external operational risks.

In this framework, it is aimed to contribute to the creation of an established and consistent operational risk culture throughout the Bank by defining, identifying, measuring, evaluating, and reporting operational risks.

The Operational Risk Management Policy Framework is a common risk glossary that comprehensively identifies all significant risks to which the Bank is exposed by category and includes definitions and examples of risks to ensure effective communication across the Bank. The evaluation and reporting of risks and controls is the basis for the collection of risk data and management information.

Reputation Risk Management Policy
It is designed to determine the policies regarding the identification, assessment, control, monitoring, and reporting of the risk of negative perceptions and opinions about the Bank due to reasons that may arise from the Bank’s activities, practices, stakeholders (such as customers, personnel, shareholders) and disclosure to the public.

The Reputation Risk Management Policy aims to establish a consistent approach to the Bank’s reputation risk management, to prevent the direct and indirect possible financial effects of reputation risk, to ensure effective management of unavoidable residual risks, to create personnel awareness and corporate culture regarding reputation risk management, to provide and accumulate information for monitoring reputation risk.

Information Technologies Risk Policy
The IT Risk Management Policy Document has been designed in accordance with the “Regulation on Information Systems and Electronic Banking Services of Banks” and “ISO 27001 Information Security Management System” in order to monitor operational risks related to information technologies as part of continuous and routine business processes and new business products and plans, taking into account the dependence of the Bank’s business processes on Information Technologies (IT) applications and systems and the dynamic change in IT application development, IT system infrastructure and information security requirements.

Any threat, disruption, or misapplication in information technologies processes, which are involved in all internal and external activities of the Bank, shall inevitably lead to financial, managerial, and reputation losses for the Bank. In the information technologies risk management policy, the main principle is to identify the risks and to find solutions and/or take the necessary measures to eliminate them and to systematically monitor this process regarding the existing and potential risks arising from the Bank’s applications that can be considered within the scope of information technologies (system, software, data security, data processing, data storage, etc.).

In information technologies risk management, annual risk assessment reports, actions to be taken against risks and information on their provision are taken into consideration. Based on the information technologies risk assessment reports, the actions to be taken against the identified risks and whether these actions are fulfilled on time or not are evaluated, and the Board of Directors is informed through the Audit Committee.

Capital Requirement Internal Assessment and Capital Adequacy Policy
The fundamental basis of the Bank’s capital requirement internal assessment and capital adequacy policy is to establish robust, effective, and complete strategies and processes for the continuous evaluation and maintenance of the types, components, and distribution of capital that the Bank considers sufficient to cover the risks it is or may be exposed to.

It is essential for the Bank to have an internal capital requirement assessment process that is appropriate to its risk profile according to the complexity and nature of its activities and to set capital targets in line with its risk profile, operating environment, and strategies. Depending on the scale, nature and complexity of the Bank’s activities, the internal capital assessment process (ICAAP) is designed, and the results are reported to the Bank’s senior management. The design and execution of the internal capital requirement assessment process is provided by the Risk Management Department and presented to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee.

The Bank’s senior management is responsible for making capital planning and management an integrated part of the overall risk management culture and approach. The Bank’s senior management ensures that capital planning and management policies and procedures are communicated and implemented throughout the Bank and are supported by adequate authority and resources.

In the event of changes in the Bank’s strategies, business plans, operating environment or other factors that may significantly affect the assumptions and methods used in the internal capital requirement assessment process, necessary adjustments are made to the internal capital requirement assessment process. In the Bank, it is essential that the internal assessment process at least covers loan risk, market risk and operational risk included in the capital requirement calculations and all significant risks other than these risks, such as interest rate risk arising from banking accounts, concentration risk, liquidity risk, reputation risk and strategic risk.

In this context, ICAAP has been established and started to be implemented within the Bank in accordance with the “Regulation on Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated 11.07.2014 and numbered 29057 by the BRSA, which states that “The Bank is responsible for establishing and implementing ICAAP to determine internal capital targets in line with its risk profile and operating environment.” As part of the process established within the Bank, the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye issues a comprehensive annual ICAAP Report based on its year-end financial statements and submits the report to BRSA by the end of March every year.

ASSESSMENT ON FINANCIAL POSITION, PROFITABILITY, AND SOLVENCY

The financial data regarding the Bank’s financial situation for the periods of December 2023 and December 2025 are presented in the comparative tables below.

TL million	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	Change (Value)	Change (%)
Total Assets	153,596.09	203,600.95	50,004.86	32.6
Loans	94,812.83	123,748.86	28,936.02	30.5
Liabilities	133,599.09	169,976.35	36,377.26	27.2
Shareholders' Equity	19,997.00	33,624.60	13,627.60	68.1
Total Income	25,492.70	33,147.95	7,655.25	30.0
Total Expenditures (inc. Tax)	19,352.11	24,137.93	4,812.81	24.9
Tax Provision	2,531.04	3,941.81	1,410.77	55.7
Profit/Loss	6,167.59	9,010.02	2,842.44	46.1
Standard Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	17.98	21.85	3.87	21.5

As of December 2025, the Bank’s total assets increased by 32.56% year-on-year, reaching TL 203.6 billion. The growth in total assets was primarily driven by a 39.94% increase (TL 19.6 billion) in liquid assets and a 30.52% increase (TL 28.9 billion) in loans.

The growth on the liabilities side of the balance sheet was primarily driven by an approximately 27.23% increase (TL 36.4 billion) in liabilities and a substantial 68.15% rise (TL 13.6 billion) in shareholders' equity.

Furthermore, in evaluating the changes in asset and liability items, the Bank’s foreign currency-weighted balance sheet and the exchange rate fluctuations during this period—21.55% for the U.S. dollar and 37.17% for the euro—should also be taken into account.

Looking at the development in the structure of the Bank’s assets, it is seen that total loans reached approximately TL 123.7 billion. Loans accounted for 60.78% of total assets in 2025.

Composition of Assets (%)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14.72	16.59
Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	0.45	0.49
Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	16.61	16.56
Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	6.77	5.66
Derivative Financial Assets	0.09	0.02
Loans	61.73	60.78
Subsidiaries and Affiliates (Net)	0.04	0.03
Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets (Net)	0.08	0.09
Deferred Tax Asset	0.31	0.23
Other Assets	0.32	0.35
Anticipated Loss Provisions (-)	1.12	0.79
Total	100.00	100.00

Non-Performing Loans (gross) balance amounted to TL 573.4 million in 2025. The gross non-performing loans ratio decreased from 0.77% at the end of 2024 to 0.46% by the end of 2024. The provision allocated for non-performing loans decreased by 10.10% in 2025 compared to 2024, reaching TL 518.2 million. As a result, the ratio of net non-performing loans to total loans declined from 0.16% to 0.04%.

Total Loans (TL Thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Loans	94,812,835	123,748,857
Non-performing Loans (Gross)	732,750	573,425
Loan Provisions (-)	576,351	518,157
Non-performing Loans (Net)	156,399	55,268

ASSESSMENT ON FINANCIAL POSITION, PROFITABILITY, AND SOLVENCY

As of December 2025, the Bank's liquid assets grew by 39.94%, rising from TL 48,960 million at the end of 2024 to TL 68,515 million. This increase was primarily driven by the rise in cash and cash equivalents from TL 22,601 million to TL 22,601 million, along with the growth in financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income from TL 25,518 million to TL 33,715 million.

Liquid Assets (TL Thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents	22,601,168	33,778,571
Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	696,997	989,240
Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	25,517,503	33,715,442
Derivative Financial Assets	144,142	31,258
Total	48,959,810	68,514,511

At the Bank, which is primarily financed through foreign sources for loan placements, the amount of credits obtained has reached approximately TL 139.9 billion, and its share in total liabilities has decreased from 70.50% to 68.73% during the same period. In 2025, shareholders' equity increased to approximately TL 33.6 billion, and its share in total liabilities rose from 13.02% to 16.51%.

Composition of Liabilities (%)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Credits Obtained	70.50	68.73
Due to Money Markets	2.24	2.29
Securities Issued	2.43	2.51
Funds	5.47	3.61
Subordinated Debt Instruments	4.93	4.99
Provisions	0.39	0.35
Other Liabilities	1.02	1.01
Shareholders' Equity	13.02	16.51
Profit/Loss for the Period	4.02	4.43
Total	100.00	100.00

Total income increased by 30.03% (TL 7,655 million), reaching TL 33,148 million, while total expenditures, including taxes, rose by 24.90% (TL 4,813 million), totaling TL 24,138 million. The Bank's net profit for the period grew by 46.09% year-on-year to TL 9,010 million.

Total Income and Expenditures (TL million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	Change (Value)	Change (%)
Total Income	25,493	33,148	7,655	30.03
Total Expenditures (excl. Tax)	16,794	20,196	3,402	20.26
Tax Provision (-)	2,531	3,942	1,411	55.75
Net Profit (Loss)	6,168	9,010	2,842	46.08

Sources of Profit/Loss (TL Million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Interest Margin	11,266.7	15,582.6
FX Margin	-169.7	-687.4
Fees and Commissions Margin	202.0	193.4
Cap. Mar. Trans. Margin	101.3	177.1
Derivative Financial Trans. Margin	-729.6	-356.9
Other Income Margin	-1,972.1	-1,957.0
Profit Before Tax	8,698.6	12,951.8
Tax Provision (-)	2,531.0	3,941.8
Net Profit (Loss)	6,167.6	9,010.0

A breakdown of the structure of the Bank's interest income/expenses reveals that interest income from loans continued to be the determining factor due to its high share in total assets.

ASSESSMENT ON FINANCIAL POSITION, PROFITABILITY, AND SOLVENCY

The interest margin, the most important component of the Bank’s profitability structure, rose by 38.31% (or about TL 4,315.9 million) in December 2025 to TL 15,582.6 million from the same month in 2024. The percentage of interest income from loans in total interest income dropped from 41.41% at the end of 2024 to 36.57% at the end of 2025. While the percentage of interest income from banks in total interest income fell to 16.89% from 15.73% year-on-year, the percentage of interest income from money market transactions in total interest income rose to 17.77% from 16.15% in 2024. By the end of 2025, the interest income from securities accounted for 22.08% of total interest income, down from 23.93% at the end of 2024.

Composition of Interest Income/Expenses (%)	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Interest Income	100	100
From Loans	41.41	36.57
From Banks	16.89	15.73
From Money Market Transactions	17.77	25.39
From Securities	23.93	22.08
Other	0.00	0.23
Interest Expenses	100	100
On Money Market Transactions	11.64	8.17
On Loans Used	83.72	78.98
Other	4.64	12.85

While the average return on equity decreased from 38.18% to 33.11%, the Bank’s average return on assets rose from 4.27% to 4.93% year-on-year.

As of the end of December 2025, the regulatory shareholders’ equity went up to TL 38,633 million. In the meanwhile, the Credit Value at Risk and Market Value at Risk totaled TL 141,632 million and TL 22,257 million, respectively, and the Operational Value at Risk was TL 12,947 million. As a result, the Bank’s CASR, which was 17.98% in December 2024, was realized as 21.85% as of the end of December 2025.

CREDIT RATINGS

On July 11, 2025, Fitch Ratings upgraded the Bank’s credit rating from B+ to BB- and affirmed its outlook as “Stable.”

Foreign Currency	Note	Outlook
Long-Term	BB-	Stable
Short-Term	Bx	
Turkish Lira		
Long-Term	BB-	Stable
Short-Term	Bx	
National		
Long-Term	AAA (TUR)	Stable
Support Note (Government Support Rating)	bb-	

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND KEY RATIOS FOR THE PERIOD 2021–2025

(TL Million)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets	48,380.7	91,598.2	134,847.5	153,596.1	203,601.0
Financial Assets	8,421.5	24,342.9	37,840.1	48,959.8	68,514.5
Total Loans	37,483.2	60,340.3	84,158.7	94,812.8	123,748.9
Non-performing Loans (Net)	326.7	326.6	319.3	156.4	55.3
Total Liabilities	43,917.4	84,754.8	123,965.0	133,599.1	169,976.4
Paid-in Capital	2,000.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	5,500.0	10,000.0
Shareholders' Equity	4,463.4	6,843.4	10,882.5	19,997.0	33,624.6
Net Interest Income	1,376.8	3,003.0	7,520.4	11,266.7	15,582.6
Net Profit	813.9	1,691.4	4,043.4	6,167.6	9,010.0

(%)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Loans/Total Assets	77.5	65.9	62.41	61.73	60.78
Non-performing Loans (Gross)/Total Loans (Gross)	2.3	1.5	1.01	0.77	0.46
Total Foreign Currency-denominated Liabilities/Total Liabilities	90.8	92.5	91.93	86.98	83.49
Shareholders' Equity/Total Assets	9.2	7.5	8.07	13.02	16.51
Capital Adequacy Standard Ratio	14.3	16.7	16.86	17.98	21.85
Average Return on Assets	2.4	2.4	3.57	4.27	4.93
Average Return on Equity	20.2	31.1	45.66	38.18	33.11

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Financial Statements
as at and for the Year Ended 31 December 2025
with Independent Auditor’s Audit Report
(Convenience translation of unconsolidated
financial statements and related disclosures and
footnotes originally issued in Turkish)



Shape the future
with confidence

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Convenience Translation of the Auditor’s Audit Report Originally Issued in Turkish

Independent Auditors’ Report on Audit of Unconsolidated Financial Statements

To the General Assembly of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated statement of financial position of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım 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 Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. 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
<i>Under the IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” Standard Recognition and disclosure of impairment losses on financial assets in financial statements</i>	
As presented in Section 3, disclosure numbered footnote IX , the Bank recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since: - Amount of on and off-balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements - There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9 - The classification of the financial assets is based on the Bank’s business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and the Bank uses significant judgment on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments - Policies implemented by the Bank management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices - Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex - Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive - Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.	Our audit procedures included among others include: - Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Bank’s past experience, local and global practices - Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists - Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices - Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Bank’s Business model - Reviewing the Bank’s classification and measurement models of the financial instruments and comparing with TFRS 9 requirements - Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Bank’s past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations - Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation. - Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis - Evaluating the necessity and accuracy of the updates made or required updates after the modeling process - Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.

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 Aykut Üşenti.

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

Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Partner

February 9, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

**THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM
BANKASI A.Ş. AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025**

The Headquarters Address	İnkılap Mahallesi Dr.Adnan Büyükdeniz Cad. No:10 Ümraniye / İSTANBUL
Telephone and Facsimile	Tel: 0 216 636 87 00 Fax: 0 216 630 18 15
Website Address	http://www.kalkinma.com.tr
E-mail Address	muhasbebe@kalkinma.com.tr

The unconsolidated financial report for the year ended prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Disclosed to Public by Banks and Explanations and Footnotes Thereof” as regulated by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, consists of the following sections:

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BANK
- UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK
- EXPLANATIONS ON THE CORRESPONDING ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED IN THE RELATED PERIOD
- INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK
- DISCLOSURES AND NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- OTHER EXPLANATIONS
- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements and notes to these financial statements for the year ended which are expressed, unless otherwise stated, in thousands of Turkish Lira have been prepared and presented based on the accounting books of the Bank in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, and related appendices and interpretations of these, and have been independently audited.

Dr. Raci KAYA Chairman of the Board	İbrahim H. ÖZTOP CEO and Board Member	Erdal ERDEM Chairman of Audit Committee	Zeynep BOĞA Deputy Chairman of Audit Committee
Kerem DÖNMEZ Member of Audit Committee	Halil İbrahim AZAL Member of Audit Committee	Nuri Yasin KÜLAHÇI Executive Vice President	Aydın TOSUN Head of Financial Affairs

Information on the authorized personnel to whom questions related to this financial report may be directed:

Name Surname/Title : Zeynep KOÇ / Vice President
Tel No : 0 216 636 88 89

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TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Establishment Date of the Bank, Initial Articles of Association, History of the Bank Including the Changes of These Articles

The Bank was established on 27 November 1975 according to the Decree Based on Law numbered 13 as a related institution of the Ministry of Trade and Technology with the legal title of “Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.” Some adjustments were made on the status of the Bank with the Decree Based on Law numbered 165 dated 14 November 1983.

On 15 July 1988, its legal title was changed to Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. by being associated to the Prime Ministry in the context of the Decree Law numbered 329 and in parallel with the developments in its activities. The Bank had become a development and investment bank that provides financing support to companies in tourism sector as well as trade sector by taking over T.C. Turizm Bankası A.Ş. with all of its assets and liabilities with the decision of Supreme Planning Council dated 20 January 1989 and numbered 89/T-2. Also with the Decree Law numbered 401 dated 12 February 1990, some of the articles related to the Bank status were changed.

With the Law dated 14 October 1999 and numbered 4456, Decree Law numbered 13, 165, 329 and 401 were revoked and the establishment and operating principles of the Bank were rearranged.

Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Law dated 24 October 2018 and numbered 7147 was abolished and the Law dated 14 October 1999 and numbered 4456 was revoked. The Bank’s name was changed to Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş with the law numbered 7147.

II. Capital Structure of the Bank, Shareholders that Retain Direct or Indirect Control and Management of the Bank Solely or Together, Changes about These Issues During the Year and Disclosures about the Group

The capital ceiling of the Bank which is subject to registered capital system is TL 10.000.000. The issued capital within the registered capital is TL 10.000.000 (The Bank’s capital consists of 1 trillion shares with par value of TL 0,01 each), and the shareholders and their shares in the issued capital are shown below:

Shareholders	Share Amount (Thousand TL)	Share (%)	Paid-in Capital (Thousand TL)	Unpaid Capital (Thousand TL)
Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance	9.908.153	99,08	9.908.153	-
Other Shareholders ^(*)	91.847	0,92	91.847	-
Total	10.000.000	100,00	10.000.000	-

(*) Includes all institutions and individuals and shares of these shareholders are traded in Borsa İstanbul. Therefore number of shareholders can’t be known.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION ONE (Continued)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

III. Explanations Regarding the Bank’s Chairman and Members of Board of Directors, Audit Committee Members, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice Presidents and Their Shares Attributable to the Bank, if any

Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors:

Name Surname	Duty	Assignment Date	Education Level	Experience in Banking Sector (Years)
Dr. Raci KAYA ^(**)	Chairman of the Board	09.11.2020	Doctorate	35
Halil İbrahim AZAL ^(*)	Deputy Chairman of the Board	22.04.2025	Master’s Degree	19
İbrahim H. ÖZTOP	CEO and Board Member	13.12.2018	Master’s Degree	30
Erdal ERDEM	Board Member	10.07.2020	Bachelor’s Degree	30
Zeynep BOĞA	Board Member	04.08.2023	Master’s Degree	21
Zekeriya ÇOŞTU	Board Member	04.08.2023	Master’s Degree	18
Kerem DÖNMEZ	Board Member	04.08.2023	Master’s Degree	18

(*) The Bank's 2024 Annual General Meeting was held on 22 April 2025. The term of Ömer KARADEMİR as a member of the Board of Directors has ended, and Halil İbrahim AZAL has been elected as a new member of the Board of Directors.

(**) Raci KAYA, Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors, resigned from his duties as Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors as of 6 February 2026.

General Manager, Executive Vice Presidents:

Name Surname	Duty	Assignment Date	Education Level	Experience in Banking Sector (Years)
İbrahim H. ÖZTOP	General Manager / Information Security, Legal Affairs, CEO Office Directorate, Corporate Banking and Project Finance (**), Corporate Banking Sales ^(**) and all other departments	16.08.2018	Master’s Degree	30
Satı BALCI	EVP / Subsidiaries and Corporate Relations, Loan Portfolio Management and Monitoring, Loan Operations, Treasury and Capital Markets Operations, Türkiye Development Fund, Loan Allocation ^(*)	07.11.2017	Bachelor’s Degree	37
Seçil KIZILKAYA YILDIZ	EVP / Financial Analysis and Valuation, Engineering, Economic Research, Sectoral Research, Mergers and Acquisition Advisory, Capital Markets Advisory, Financial Advisory,Sustainability and Environmental Social Impact Management	08.03.2019	Bachelor’s Degree	26
Emine Özlem CİNEMRE	EVP / Treasury, Development Finance ve Financial Institutions, Development Cooperation and Wholesale Banking	20.05.2019	Master’s Degree	38
Ali YUNUSLAR	EVP / IT Application Development, IT System and Infrastructure, Enterprise Architecture and Project Management	08.02.2022	Master’s Degree	24
Nuri Yasin KÜLAHÇI	EVP / Human Resources, Support Services, Financial Affairs, Strategy and Organization, Budget and Cost Management, Corporate Communications	18.10.2022	Master’s Degree	20

(*) Executive Vice President Muzaffer Gökhan SONGÜL resigned from his position as of 16 May 2025. It has been decided that Satı Balcı will act as the Executive Vice President responsible for the Loan Allocation Unit.

(**) Executive Vice President Yeşim ŞİMŞEK resigned from her position as of 1 July 2025. Corporate Banking and Project Finance, Corporate Banking Sales Units are now under the supervision of General Manager İbrahim H. Öztop.

Chief Internal Inspector:

Name Surname	Duty	Assignment Date	Education Level	Experience in Banking Sector (Years)
Dr. Kaan Ramazan ÇAKALI	Chief Internal Inspector	27.05.2019	Doctorate	22

Executives mentioned above do not own any shares of the Bank in the part which is not publicly traded.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION ONE (Continued)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

IV. Information About Persons and Institutions that Have Qualified Shares Attributable to the Bank

Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance owns 99,08% of the shares of the Bank.

V. Summary of Functions and Lines of Activities of the Bank

As an investment and development bank of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.’s operating areas are supporting investments and projects for sustainable growth, ensuring the efficient use of capital and fund resources, financing domestic, international and international joint investments, and profit partnership or lease-based loan transactions by using modern development and investment banking tools in line with our country's development goals, to ensure that all development and investment banking functions can be performed in a competitive, dynamic and effective manner. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has 1 branch operating in Ankara. (31 December 2025: 1 branch).

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has 401 employees (31 December 2025: 348 employees).

VI. Information on Application Differences Between Consolidation Practices as per the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the Turkish Accounting Standards, and Entities Subject to Full or Proportional Consolidation or Deducted From Equity or Not Subject to Any of These Three Methods

The Bank has acquired a 100% stake in Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi, established on 28 May 2020 with a nominal capital of TL 50, which was subsequently increased to TL 250 on 17 June 2025, and in Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi, established on 17 November 2020 with an initial nominal capital of TL 1.800, which was subsequently increased to TL 50.000 on 19 August 2024.

In accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the Turkish Accounting Standards, Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi and Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements by full consolidation method.

According to the Paragraph 4th of Article 6th of Law dated 24 October 2018 and numbered 7147 about Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş., the Bank is not subject to the provisions of the Consolidated Audit and Consolidated Financial Reporting in Banking Law No. 5411 and in the relevant legislation due to its shares in Türkiye Development Fund of which the Bank is the founder.

Since the Bank’s associates are not financial institutions, they are not consolidated using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements within the scope of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks.

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

None.

SECTION TWO

UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- I. Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
- II. Statement of Off-Balance Sheet Accounts
- III. Statement of Profit or Loss
- IV. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- V. Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity
- VI. Statement of Cash Flows
- VII. Statement of Profit Distribution

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

I. BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)		Note (Section Five I)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
ASSETS								
I.	FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)	(1)	40.379.911	28.134.600	68.514.511	25.304.115	23.655.695	48.959.810
1.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents		32.098.602	1.679.969	33.778.571	20.941.625	1.659.543	22.601.168
1.1.1	Cash and Balances with Central Bank		1.034	-	1.034	1.842	-	1.842
1.1.2	Banks		22.398.563	1.679.969	24.078.532	11.022.933	1.659.543	12.682.476
1.1.3	Money Markets		9.706.549	-	9.706.549	9.921.861	-	9.921.861
1.1.4	Expected Credit Loss (-)		(7.544)	-	(7.544)	(5.011)	-	(5.011)
1.2	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		602.018	387.222	989.240	416.293	280.704	696.997
1.2.1	Government Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Equity Securities		602.018	387.222	989.240	416.293	280.704	696.997
1.2.3	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		7.649.438	26.066.004	33.715.442	3.802.055	21.715.448	25.517.503
1.3.1	Government Securities		5.261.240	8.352.758	13.613.998	3.201.141	5.848.330	9.049.471
1.3.2	Equity Securities		8.813	-	8.813	8.813	-	8.813
1.3.3	Other Financial Assets		2.379.385	17.713.246	20.092.631	592.101	15.867.118	16.459.219
1.4	Derivative Financial Assets	(1,5)	29.853	1.405	31.258	144.142	-	144.142
1.4.1	Derivative Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		29.853	1.405	31.258	144.142	-	144.142
1.4.2	Derivative Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (NET)	(2)	33.776.726	99.888.998	133.665.724	30.909.813	72.576.250	103.486.063
2.1	Loans		24.116.458	99.632.399	123.748.857	22.773.031	72.039.804	94.812.835
2.2	Lease Receivables		-	-	-	1	-	1
2.3	Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		11.259.903	256.599	11.516.502	9.865.929	536.446	10.402.375
2.4.1	Government Securities		11.259.903	256.599	11.516.502	9.865.929	536.446	10.402.375
2.4.2	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	Expected Credit Loss (-)		(1.599.635)	-	(1.599.635)	(1.729.148)	-	(1.729.148)
III.	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	EQUITY INVESTMENTS	(4)	60.836	-	60.836	54.612	-	54.612
4.1	Associates (Net)		10.586	-	10.586	10.586	-	10.586
4.1.1	Associates Accounted Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2	Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		10.586	-	10.586	10.586	-	10.586
4.2	Subsidiaries (Net)		50.250	-	50.250	44.026	-	44.026
4.2.1	Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		50.250	-	50.250	44.026	-	44.026
4.2.2	Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Joint Ventures (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1	Joint Ventures Accounted Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Unconsolidated Joint Ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	(6)	120.434	-	120.434	72.180	-	72.180
VI.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	(7)	64.389	-	64.389	52.125	-	52.125
6.1	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Other		64.389	-	64.389	52.125	-	52.125
VII.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	CURRENT TAX ASSET	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	DEFERRED TAX ASSET	(10)	467.757	-	467.757	477.494	-	477.494
X.	OTHER ASSETS (Net)		338.281	369.017	707.298	253.872	239.929	493.801
TOTAL ASSETS			75.208.334	128.392.615	203.600.949	57.124.211	96.471.874	153.596.085

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

I. BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)		Note (Section Five II)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
LIABILITIES								
I.	DEPOSITS	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	FUNDS BORROWED	(2)	23.471.641	116.456.413	139.928.054	21.904.450	86.380.401	108.284.851
III.	MONEY MARKET FUNDS	(3)	4.558.571	109.285	4.667.856	3.424.625	11.032	3.435.657
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	(4)	-	5.109.245	5.109.245	-	3.735.924	3.735.924
4.1	Bills		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Bonds		-	5.109.245	5.109.245	-	3.735.924	3.735.924
V.	FUNDS	(5)	866.023	6.485.545	7.351.568	2.254.778	6.147.855	8.402.633
5.1	Borrower Funds		844.570	2.800.941	3.645.511	1.505.796	3.507.329	5.013.125
5.2	Other		21.453	3.684.604	3.706.057	748.982	2.640.526	3.389.508
VI.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(7,10)	13.892	4.925	18.817	17.382	3.507	20.889
7.1	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		13.892	4.925	18.817	17.382	3.507	20.889
7.2	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	FACTORING LIABILITES	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	LEASE LIABILITIES (Net)	(9)	19.866	-	19.866	22.161	-	22.161
X.	PROVISIONS	(11)	705.291	-	705.291	599.237	-	599.237
10.1	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2	Reserve for Employee Benefits		356.776	-	356.776	473.370	-	473.370
10.3	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4	Other Provisions		348.515	-	348.515	125.867	-	125.867
XI.	CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	(12)	1.228.739	-	1.228.739	813.963	-	813.963
XII.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII.	LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	SUBORDINATED DEBT INSTRUMENTS	(15)	7.329.999	2.826.099	10.156.098	5.516.800	2.060.311	7.577.111
14.1	Borrowings		7.329.999	2.826.099	10.156.098	5.516.800	2.060.311	7.577.111
14.2	Other Debt Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
XV.	OTHER LIABILITIES	(16)	670.387	120.426	790.813	591.665	114.998	706.663
XVI.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	(17)	33.437.467	187.135	33.624.602	19.905.545	91.451	19.996.996
16.1	Paid-in capital		10.000.000	-	10.000.000	5.500.000	-	5.500.000
16.2	Capital Reserves		212.321	-	212.321	211.495	-	211.495
16.2.1	Share Premium		6.247	-	6.247	5.421	-	5.421
16.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		206.074	-	206.074	206.074	-	206.074
16.3	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		6.761	-	6.761	2.438	-	2.438
16.4	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		28.236	187.135	215.371	11.484	91.451	102.935
16.5	Profit Reserves		14.180.128	-	14.180.128	8.012.543	-	8.012.543
16.5.1	Legal Reserves		730.417	-	730.417	422.038	-	422.038
16.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		13.395.485	-	13.395.485	7.536.279	-	7.536.279
16.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		54.226	-	54.226	54.226	-	54.226
16.6	Profit or (Loss)		9.010.021	-	9.010.021	6.167.585	-	6.167.585
16.6.1	Prior Periods' Profit or (Loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2	Current Period Profit or (Loss)		9.010.021	-	9.010.021	6.167.585	-	6.167.585
TOTAL LIABILITIES			72.301.876	131.299.073	203.600.949	55.050.606	98.545.479	153.596.085

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Statement of Off-Balance Sheet Accounts
as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

II. STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS		Note (Section Five III)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
A. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)			22.811.423	54.734.248	77.545.671	10.610.912	32.631.385	43.242.297
I. GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES	(1)		127.993	5.441.998	5.569.991	149.197	4.925.973	5.075.170
1.1 Letters of Guarantee			127.993	4.768.942	4.896.935	149.197	4.159.253	4.308.450
1.1.1 Guarantees Subject to State Tender Law			-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2 Guarantees Given for Foreign Trade Operations			1	-	1	-	-	1
1.1.3 Other Letters of Guarantee			127.992	4.768.942	4.896.934	149.196	4.159.253	4.308.449
1.2 Bank Acceptances			-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1 Import Letter of Acceptance			-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2 Other Bank Acceptances			-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Letters of Credit			-	16.252	16.252	-	133.709	133.709
1.3.1 Documentary Letters of Credit			-	16.252	16.252	-	133.709	133.709
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 on Marketable Security Issuance			-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7 Factoring Guarantees			-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8 Other Guarantees			-	656.804	656.804	-	633.011	633.011
1.9 Other Collaterals			-	-	-	-	-	-
II. COMMITMENTS	(1,3)		19.593.936	37.421.368	57.015.304	3.895.049	15.540.909	19.435.958
2.1 Irrevocable Commitments			1.081.372	1.598.994	2.680.366	318.549	646.801	965.350
2.1.1 Asset Purchase and Sale Commitments			867.895	1.027.572	1.895.467	72.489	120.074	192.563
2.1.2 Deposit Purchase and Sales Commitments			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3 Share Capital Commitments to Associates and Subsidiaries			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4 Loan Granting Commitments			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.5 Securities Issue Brokerage Commitments			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6 Commitments for Reserve Deposit Requirements			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7 Commitments for Cheques			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.8 Tax and Fund Liabilities from Export Commitments			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.9 Commitments for Credit Card Limits			-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.10 Commitments for Credit Cards and Banking Services Promotions			-	-	-	-	-	-
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			213.477	571.422	784.899	246.060	526.727	772.787
2.2 Revocable Commitments			18.512.564	35.822.374	54.334.938	3.576.500	14.894.108	18.470.608
2.2.1 Revocable Loan Granting Commitments			18.512.564	35.822.374	54.334.938	3.576.500	14.894.108	18.470.608
2.2.2 Other Revocable Commitments			-	-	-	-	-	-
III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	(2)		3.089.494	11.870.882	14.960.376	6.566.666	12.164.503	18.731.169
3.1 Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1 Transactions for Fair Value Hedge			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.2 Transactions for Cash Flow Hedge			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.3 Transactions for Foreign Net Investment Hedge			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Trading Transactions			3.089.494	11.870.882	14.960.376	6.566.666	12.164.503	18.731.169
3.2.1 Forward Foreign Currency Buy/Sell Transactions			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1.1 Forward Foreign Currency Transactions-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1.2 Forward Foreign Currency Transactions-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2 Swap Transactions Related to Foreign Currency and Interest Rates			3.089.494	11.870.882	14.960.376	6.566.666	12.164.503	18.731.169
3.2.2.1 Foreign Currency Swap-Buy			485.660	7.004.610	7.490.270	2.307.407	7.105.124	9.412.531
3.2.2.2 Foreign Currency Swap-Sell			2.603.834	4.866.272	7.470.106	4.259.259	5.059.379	9.318.638
3.2.2.3 Interest Rate Swap-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2.4 Interest Rate Swap-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3 Foreign Currency, Interest rate and Securities Options			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.1 Foreign Currency Options-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.2 Foreign Currency Options-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.3 Interest Rate Options-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4 Interest Rate Options-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5 Securities Options-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6 Securities Options-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4 Foreign Currency Futures			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.1 Foreign Currency Futures-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.2 Foreign Currency Futures-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5 Interest Rate Futures			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.1 Interest Rate Futures-Buy			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2 Interest Rate Futures-Sell			-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6 Other			-	-	-	-	-	-
B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGES RECEIVED (IV+V+VI)			132.330.217	726.340.393	858.670.610	131.260.731	549.735.253	680.995.984
IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY			126.222	-	126.222	135.670	-	135.670
4.1 Customer Fund and Portfolio Balances			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Investment Securities Held in Custody			126.222	-	126.222	135.670	-	135.670
4.3 Checks Received for Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Commercial Notes Received for Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Other Assets Received for Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6 Assets Received for Public Offering			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Other Items Under Custody			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.8 Custodians			-	-	-	-	-	-
V. PLEDGES RECEIVED			132.203.995	726.340.393	858.544.388	131.125.061	549.735.253	680.860.314
5.1 Marketable Securities			4.787.578	689.402	5.476.980	3.476.749	654.546	4.131.295
5.2 Guarantee Notes			-	4.622.767	4.622.767	-	3.360.450	3.360.450
5.3 Commodity			-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 Warranty			-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5 Immovable			122.232.813	691.308.515	813.541.328	121.911.393	514.670.160	636.581.553
5.6 Other Pledged Items			5.183.604	29.719.709	34.903.313	5.623.575	26.609.300	32.232.875
5.7 Pledged Items-Depository			-	-	-	113.344	4.440.797	4.554.141
VI. ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES			-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (A+B)			155.141.640	781.074.641	936.216.281	141.871.643	582.366.638	724.238.281

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
for the Period Ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

III. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		Note (Section Five IV)	Audited	Audited
			Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS				
I. INTEREST INCOME	(1)		29.925.267	23.344.740
1.1 Interest on Loans			10.944.698	9.667.343
1.2 Interest on Reserve Requirements			-	-
1.3 Interest on Banks			4.706.697	3.943.080
1.4 Interest on Money Market Transactions			7.598.467	4.148.014
1.5 Interest on Marketable Securities Portfolio			6.608.443	5.586.303
1.5.1 Fair Value Through Profit or Loss			-	-
1.5.2 Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income			3.419.702	2.186.994
1.5.3 Measured at Amortised Cost			3.188.741	3.399.309
1.6 Financial Lease Interest Income			-	-
1.7 Other Interest Income			66.962	-
II. INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	(2)		(14.342.674)	(12.078.016)
2.1 Interest on Deposits			-	-
2.2 Interest on Funds Borrowed			(11.327.622)	(10.112.142)
2.3 Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions			(1.172.033)	(1.406.061)
2.4 Interest on Securities Issued			(347.170)	(259.906)
2.5 Measured at Amortised Expense			(7.018)	(5.220)
2.6 Other Interest Expenses			(1.488.831)	(294.687)
III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)			15.582.593	11.266.724
IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME			193.432	202.039
4.1 Fees and Commissions Received			248.110	241.904
4.1.1 Non-cash Loans			85.720	88.282
4.1.2 Other	(13)		162.390	153.622
4.2 Fees and Commissions Paid			(54.678)	(39.865)
4.2.1 Non-cash Loans			(11)	(2)
4.2.2 Other	(13)		(54.667)	(39.863)
V. DIVIDEND INCOME	(3)		60.836	29.035
VI. TRADING PROFIT / (LOSS) (Net)	(4)		(867.202)	(797.919)
6.1 Trading Gains / (Losses) on Securities			177.142	101.323
6.2 Gains / (Losses) on Derivative Financial Transactions			(356.940)	(729.556)
6.3 Foreign Exchange Gains / (Losses)			(687.404)	(169.686)
VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(5)		831.186	432.276
VIII. GROSS OPERATING INCOME (III+IV+V+VI+VII)			15.800.845	11.132.155
IX. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS (-)	(6)		(394.468)	(734.413)
X. OTHER PROVISION EXPENSE (-)	(6)		(505.548)	(452.834)
XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSE (-)			(1.279.064)	(825.823)
XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	(7)		(669.936)	(420.463)
XIII. NET OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS) (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)			12.951.829	8.698.622
XIV. EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER			-	-
XV. INCOME/(LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BASED ON EQUITY METHOD			-	-
XVI. INCOME/(LOSS) ON NET MONETARY POSITION			-	-
XVII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS (XIII+...+XVI)	(9)		12.951.829	8.698.622
XVIII. TAX PROVISION FOR CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(10)		(3.941.808)	(2.531.037)
18.1 Current Tax Provision			(3.982.111)	(2.662.920)
18.2 Deferred Tax Income Effect (+)			-	-
18.3 Deferred Tax Expense Effect (-)			40.303	131.883
XIX. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS (XVII±XVIII)	(11)		9.010.021	6.167.585
XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			-	-
20.1 Income from Non-current Assets Held for Sale			-	-
20.2 Profit from Sales of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures			-	-
20.3 Income from Other Discontinued Operations			-	-
XXI. EXPENSES FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)			-	-
21.1 Expenses for Non-current Assets Held for Sale			-	-
21.2 Loss from Sales of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures			-	-
21.3 Expenses for Other Discontinued Operations			-	-
XXII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX-XXI)			-	-
XXIII. TAX PROVISION FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)			-	-
23.1 Current Tax Provision			-	-
23.2 Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)			-	-
23.3 Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)			-	-
XXIV. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)			-	-
XXV. NET PROFIT/(LOSS) (XIX+XXIV)	(12)		9.010.021	6.167.585
25.1 Earning/(Loss) per share (in TL full)			0,011	0,014

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Period Ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

IV.	STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
I.	CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	9.010.021	6.167.585
II.	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	116.759	(54.457)
2.1	Not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	4.323	2.944
2.1.1	Property and Equipment Revaluation Increase/Decrease	-	-
2.1.2	Intangible Assets Revaluation Increase/Decrease	-	-
2.1.3	Defined Benefit Pension Plan Remeasurement Gain/Loss	6.176	4.157
2.1.4	Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	-	-
2.1.5	Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(1.853)	(1.213)
2.2	Reclassified to Profit or Loss	112.436	(57.401)
2.2.1	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2	Valuation and/or Reclassification Income/Expense of the Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	160.623	(81.402)
2.2.3	Cash Flow Hedge Income/Loss	-	-
2.2.4	Foreign Net Investment Hedge Income/Loss	-	-
2.2.5	Other Comprehensive Income Items Reclassified Through Profit or Losses	-	-
2.2.6	Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(48.187)	24.001
III.	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	9.126.780	6.113.128

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.
Unconsolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Period Ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

V. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Certificate Cancel Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						Profit Reserves	Prior Period Net Income/(Loss)	Current Period Net Income/(Loss)	Total Equity
					1	2	3	4	5	6				
I. Prior Period 31 December 2024														
Balance at the beginning of the period	2.500.000	4.038	-	206.074	-	(506)	-	-	149.405	10.931	3.969.168	4.043.375	-	10.882.485
II. Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 New balance (I+II)	2.500.000	4.038	-	206.074	-	(506)	-	-	149.405	10.931	3.969.168	4.043.375	-	10.882.485
III. Total comprehensive income (loss)	3.000.000	1.383	-	-	2.944	-	-	-	(57.401)	-	-	-	6.167.585	6.113.128
IV. Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.001.383
Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.043.375)	-	-
X. Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.043.375)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances (III+IV+...+X+XI)	5.500.000	5.421	-	206.074	2.438	-	-	-	92.004	10.931	8.012.543	-	6.167.585	19.996.996
I. Current Period 31 December 2025														
Balance at the beginning of the period	5.500.000	5.421	-	206.074	2.438	-	-	-	92.004	10.931	8.012.543	6.167.585	-	19.996.996
II. Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 New balance (I+II)	5.500.000	5.421	-	206.074	2.438	-	-	-	92.004	10.931	8.012.543	6.167.585	-	19.996.996
III. Total comprehensive income (loss)	4.500.000	826	-	-	4.323	-	-	-	112.436	-	-	-	9.010.021	9.126.780
IV. Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.500.826
Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.167.585)	-	-
Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.167.585)	-	-
Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances (III+IV+...+X+XI)	10.000.000	6.247	-	206.074	6.761	-	-	-	204.440	10.931	14.180.128	-	9.010.021	33.624.402

1. Accumulated revaluation increases/decreases of fixed assets,
2. Accumulated remeasurement gains/losses of defined benefit plans,
3. Other (Shares of other comprehensive income of investments valued by the equity method that will not be reclassified to profit/loss and accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income elements that will not be reclassified to profit or loss),
4. Foreign currency translation differences,
5. Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification gains/losses of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income,
6. Other (Represents cash flow hedging gains/losses, Shares of other comprehensive income of investments valued by the equity method to be classified in profit/loss, and accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income items to be reclassified as other profit or loss).

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the Period Ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

VI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS			
	Note (Section Five VI)	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS			
1.1 Operating Profit Before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	(1)	9.638.280	6.910.943
1.1.1 Interest Received		27.048.517	21.832.901
1.1.2 Interest Paid		(12.320.304)	(11.376.008)
1.1.3 Dividend Received		60.836	29.035
1.1.4 Fees and Commissions Received		248.110	241.904
1.1.5 Other Income		161.548	6.937
1.1.6 Collections from Previously Written-off Loans and Other Receivables		154.438	142.506
1.1.7 Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers		(1.412.281)	(1.035.933)
1.1.8 Taxes Paid		(3.775.022)	(2.517.855)
1.1.9 Other	(1)	(527.562)	(412.544)
1.2 Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	(1)	(2.207.278)	(1.060.222)
1.2.1 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		(193.850)	(79.766)
1.2.2 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Due From Banks and Other Financial Institutions		-	-
1.2.3 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Loans		(8.985.800)	595.226
1.2.4 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets		(163.229)	(188.316)
1.2.5 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Bank Deposits		-	-
1.2.6 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Other Deposits		-	-
1.2.7 Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		-	-
1.2.8 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Funds Borrowed		8.209.259	(2.976.406)
1.2.9 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(1)	(1.073.658)	1.589.040
I. Net Cash Provided from Banking Operations	(1)	7.431.002	5.850.721
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
II. Net Cash Provided from Investing Activities		(1.958.393)	(2.658.780)
2.1 Cash Paid for Acquisition of Investments, Associates and Subsidiaries		(200)	(30.000)
2.2 Cash Obtained from Disposal of Investments, Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-
2.3 Purchases of Property and Equipment		(72.834)	(45.640)
2.4 Disposals of Property and Equipment		144.191	2.480
2.5 Purchase of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		(42.067.412)	(33.755.416)
2.6 Sale of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		39.277.236	27.058.219
2.7 Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		(2.051.573)	(2.738.782)
2.8 Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		2.851.526	6.885.548
2.9 Other		(39.327)	(35.189)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
III. Net Cash Provided from Financing Activities	(1)	4.461.478	(2.515.798)
3.1 Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		-	-
3.2 Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		-	(5.489.924)
3.3 Issued Equity Instruments		4.500.826	3.001.383
3.4 Dividends Paid		-	-
3.5 Payments for Finance Leases		(39.348)	(27.257)
3.6 Other		-	-
IV. Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1)	994.468	(365.060)
V. Net Decrease/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III+IV)		10.928.555	311.083
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	(2)	21.713.183	21.402.100
VII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	(3)	32.641.738	21.713.183

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Statement of Profit Distribution for the Period Ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

VII. STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION			
		Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025 ^(*)	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024 ^(**)
I. DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR INCOME			
1.1 CURRENT YEAR INCOME		12.951.829	8.698.622
1.2 TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE(-)		(3.941.808)	(2.531.037)
1.2.1 Corporate Tax (Income tax)		(3.982.111)	(2.662.920)
1.2.2 Income withholding tax		-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and duties		40.303	131.883
A. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR (1.1-1.2)		9.010.021	6.167.585
1.3 PRIOR YEARS LOSSES (-)		-	-
1.4 FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-) ^(**)		-	(308.379)
1.5 OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)		-	-
B. NET INCOME AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]		9.010.021	5.859.206
1.6 FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
1.6.2 To owners of preferred shares		-	-
1.6.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)		-	-
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 preferred shares		-	-
1.9.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)		-	-
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 ^(**)		-	5.859.206
1.13 OTHER RESERVES		-	-
1.14 SPECIAL FUNDS		-	-
II. DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES			
2.1 APPROPRIATED RESERVES		-	-
2.2 SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)		-	-
2.3 DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)		-	-
2.3.1 To owners of ordinary shares		-	-
2.3.2 To owners of preferred shares		-	-
2.3.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)		-	-
2.3.4 To profit sharing bonds		-	-
2.3.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates		-	-
2.4 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)		-	-
2.5 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)		-	-
III. EARNINGS PER SHARE^(***)			
3.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES		0,011	0,014
3.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)		1,1	1,4
3.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES		-	-
3.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)		-	-
IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE			
4.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES		-	-
4.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)		-	-
4.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILAGED SHARES		-	-
4.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)		-	-

(*) Since the profit distribution proposal for 2025 to be submitted to the General Assembly for approval has not yet been prepared by the Board of Directors, only the distributable profit amount is specified in the 2025 profit distribution statement.

(**) The profit of 2024 was transferred to legal reserves and extraordinary reserves with the decision of the General Assembly.

(***) Shown with full TL amount.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Explanations on Basis of Presentation

a. The preparation of financial statements and related notes according to Turkish Accounting Standards and Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks:

As prescribed in the Article 37 of the Banking Act No. 5411, the Bank prepares its financial statements and underlying documents in accordance with the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks” and other regulations, explanations and circulars on accounting and financial reporting principles announced by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) and Turkish Accounting Standards (“TAS”) and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) published by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) except for matters regulated by BRSA legislation (together referred as “BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation”).

The accompanying financial statements and explanations and notes to these statements as of 31 December 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Disclosed to Public by Banks and Explanations and Footnotes Thereof” published in the Official Gazette numbered 28337, dated 28 June 2012 and “Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette numbered 29511, dated 23 October 2015 and amendments and changes to these communiqués.

b. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures:

In accordance with the TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy report their financial statements based on the purchasing power of the currency at the end of the reporting period. Following the announcement made by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) on 23 November 2023, entities applying TFRS are required to present their financial statements for annual reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023, adjusted for inflation in accordance with the accounting principles set forth in TAS 29. The same announcement stated that regulatory authorities empowered to regulate and supervise in their respective fields may determine different transition dates for the application of inflation accounting. In this context, in accordance with the BRSA's decisions dated 12 December 2023- numbered 10744, dated 5 December 2024- numbered 11021 and dated 18 December 2025 numbered 11340 respectively, it has been decided not to subject the financial statements of banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies to inflation adjustment required under TAS 29 in 2024, 2025 and 2026. Accordingly, TAS 29 has not been applied in the financial statements of the Bank as of 31 December 2025.

c. Other issues:

None.

II. Basis of Valuation Used in the Preparation of Financial Statements

Accounting policies for the preparation of financial statements and valuation principles used are applied in accordance with BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation. Those accounting policies and valuation principles are explained below notes through II – XXV.

Except for the financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in thousand of Turkish Lira (“TL”) under the historical cost.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

III. Explanations on Utilization Strategy of Financial Instruments and Foreign Currency Transactions

Most of the liabilities of the balance sheet of the Bank consists of funds obtained from domestic and international markets. The majority of funds obtained domestically consists of funds provided by Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, international institutions such as Islamic Development Bank, KfW Development Bank and the OPEC International Development Fund, via Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the rest consists of funds provided through short-term money market transactions within the framework of balance sheet management. The Bank acts as an intermediary for those funds provided by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance to be utilized in various sectors. The funds obtained internationally consist of medium and long term loans borrowed from World Bank, European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, KfW Development Bank, China Development Bank and the securities issued as allocated to French Development Agency.

During the utilization of the funds obtained, the Bank pays attention for utilization of loans in line with borrowing conditions while taking assets-liability mismatch into account, and tries to avoid maturity, exchange rate and liquidity risks. Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk are measured and monitored on a regular basis, necessary measures are taken as a result of changes in the market data and balance sheet management is performed within the predetermined risk limits and legal limits. A non-speculative exchange rate position risk management is applied to limit the Bank’s exchange rate risk. For that reason, during the determination of the allocation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets according to currencies, foreign currency management policy is applied in the most effective way.

Commercial placements are directed to high-profit and low-risk assets by taking Bank-specific and domestic economic expectations, market conditions, expectations and inclinations of loan customers, risks like interest, liquidity, exchange rate etc. into account, and safety policy is kept in the foreground for placement activities. Basic macro goals concerning balance sheet sizes are determined during budgeting and the transactions are carried out according to work programs prepared in this context. The exchange rates, interest and price movements are closely monitored; transaction and control limits that are developed from the Bank’s previous experiences are based on when taking positions as well as legal limits. In this way, limit excesses are prevented.

During foreign currency transactions, procedures detailed below are applied.

- a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Turkish Lira (TL) with the buying exchange rates announced by the Bank at the end of period and foreign exchange differences are accounted as foreign exchange gain or loss.
- b. There are no exchange rate differences capitalized as of the balance sheet date.
- c. Basic principles of exchange rate risk management policy: Decisions to avoid exchange rate and parity risks are taken by the Asset-Liability Committee that meets regularly. The decisions are in line with the models prepared in the context of the basic boundaries of Foreign Currency Net General Position/Shareholders’ Equity Ratio which is included in legal requirements, and those decisions are carried out carefully. To avoid parity risk, foreign exchange position is managed by taking singular and general positions.
- d. Foreign currency transactions are calculated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions and the profit/losses are included in the statement of profit or loss of the related period.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Associates and Subsidiaries

Associates and subsidiaries are accounted at cost in the unconsolidated financial statements and if any, provisions for impairment losses are deducted in accordance with TAS 27 Turkish Accounting Standard for Individual Financial Statements.

V. Explanations on Futures, Option Contracts and Derivative Instruments

Derivative transactions of the Bank mainly consist of forward foreign currency purchase and sale and currency swap transactions. The Bank has no derivative instruments that can be separated from the host contract.

Derivative instruments are classified as “Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss” or “Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” within the scope of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Derivative financial instruments are recorded with the fair value at the date of agreement and revalued at fair value in the following reporting periods. Depending on whether the valuation difference is negative or positive, these differences are shown in the relevant accounts in the balance sheet. Receivables and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts over their contract amounts. Differences in the fair value of derivative transactions at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for under profit/loss from derivative financial transactions in the trading profit/loss item in statement of profit or loss.

VI. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses

Interests are recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equal to the rate in calculation of present value of future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities).

If a financial asset possesses on uncollected interest accrual before its acquisition by the Bank, interest collected afterwards is separated into periods such as before its acquisition and after acquisition, and only the part of after acquisition is recognized as interest income on the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank does not cancel the interest accruals and discounts of loans and other receivables that have become non-performing loans within the framework of the effectuated in 1 January 2018 “Methods and Principles for the Determination of Loans and Other Receivables to be Reserved for and Allocation of Reserves” published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 and numbered 29750 and monitors said amounts in interest income. Within the scope of TFRS 9 methodology, the expected credit loss provision is calculated based on the interest accruals and discounts added amounts.

VII. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expenses

Fees and commissions received from cash loans, that are not attributable to interest rates applied, and fees for banking services are recorded as income in accordance with TFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” on the date of collection. Fees and commissions paid for the funds borrowed, which are not attributable to interest rates of the funds borrowed, are recorded as expense on the date of the payment. All other commission and fee income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Earnings in return of agreements or as a result of services provided for real or legal third parties for purchase or sale of assets are recorded as income when collected.

VIII. Explanations on Financial Assets

Financial assets mainly constitute the Bank’s commercial activities and operations. These instruments have the ability to expose, affect and diminish the liquidity, credit and interest rate risks in the financial statements. The Bank adds its financial assets to the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the “Importing and Excluding the Financial Statements” section of the TFRS 9 Standard and subtracts them from the financial statements.

Financial assets are included in the statement of financial status when they become a party to the terms of the contract related to the financial asset and measured at fair value for the first time (excluding trade receivables under TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers).

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Financial Assets

In accordance with the classification provisions of the TFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard, on the basis of the following matters financial assets are measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss by:

- The business model used by the entity for the management of financial assets,
- Properties of contractual cash flows of a financial asset.

Business Model Test and Cash Flow Characteristics Test are performed to determine the classification of financial assets. Purchase and sale transactions of these financial assets are accounted according to their “delivery date”. The classification of financial assets is decided on the date of their acquisition, taking into account “Testing of Contractual Cash Flows Only Interest and Principal and Evaluation of Business Model”. When the business model used for the management of financial assets is changed, all financial assets affected by this change are reclassified.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss:

Financial assets whose fair value differences are reflected in profit/loss are mainly for short-term securities acquired for the purpose of being sold or bought back in the near future.

Financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in profit/loss are reflected to the balance sheet at their cost values and are subject to valuation at fair value following their recording. Fair values are determined by using the weighted average clearing prices on BIST as of the balance sheet date for securities traded on Borsa Istanbul (BIST) and investor valuation and price reports for non-traded securities.

Gains or losses resulting from the valuation of financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in profit / loss are reflected in profit/loss accounts. The positive difference between the acquisition cost and discounted value during the holding of financial assets for trading purposes is recorded in “Interest Income”, if the fair value of the asset is above its discounted value, the positive difference is recorded in the “Capital Market Transactions Profits” account and if it is below, the negative difference is recorded in the “Capital Market Transactions Losses” account.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income where the business models aim to hold financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows and selling assets and the terms of financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal of interest at certain dates.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognized at cost including the transaction costs. After initial recognition, valuation of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is based on fair value. For securities traded on Borsa Istanbul (BIST), fair values are found by using the weighted average settlement prices in BIST at the balance sheet date.

In the case a price does not occur in an active market, it is accepted that fair value cannot be reliably determined and amortised cost which is calculated by using the effective interest rate method is accepted as the fair value. The difference between the cost and fair value is accounted as interest income accrual or impairment loss. Interest income for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with fixed or floating interest rate shows the difference between cost and amortised cost calculated by using the effective interest rate method and accounted for as interest income from marketable securities.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income(Continued):

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and which are denoting the difference between fair value and amortised cost of financial assets, are recognized in the “Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss” and amounts accounted for under equity are reflected to statement of profit or loss when financial assets are sold.

In the event that the financial assets reflected to other comprehensive income are disposed of in the case of the real value difference, the value increases/decreases pursued in the equity values value increase fund account are reflected in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

During initial recognition, an irreversible preference can be made about reflecting the changes in the fair value of the investment in an equity instrument within the scope of TFRS 9, which are not held for trading purposes or that are not contingent on the financial statements of the acquirer in a business combination where the TFRS 3 Business Combinations standard is applied in the other comprehensive income. The choice in question is made separately for each financial instrument.

The relevant fair value differences recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income are not transferred to profit or loss in the following periods but are transferred to previous period’s profit/loss. Dividends from such investments are included in the financial statements as profit or loss unless they are explicitly a part of the investment cost recovery. TFRS 9 impairment provisions are not valid for equity investments.

Equity securities representing a share in the capital, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, are accounted with their fair values if they are traded in organized markets, and/or their fair value can be determined reliably. However, the cost may be an appropriate estimation method for determining fair value in some exceptional circumstances. This may be the case if there is not enough recent information on fair value measurement or if fair value can be measured by more than one method and the cost best reflects the fair value estimation among these methods.

Financial Investments Measured at Amortised Cost and Loans:

Financial Investments Measured at Amortised Cost

If the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, if any, or interest income rediscount. Interest earned on financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised as interest income.

The Bank's securities portfolio includes consumer price (CPI) indexed bonds, which are classified as financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income and financial assets measured by their amortized cost. As stated in the CPI-Indexed Bonds Investor Guide of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, the reference indices used in the calculation of the actual coupon collection amounts of these securities are formed according to the CPI of two months ago. The valuation of these securities is carried out according to the effective interest method within the framework of the reference index formula specified in this guideline.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial Investments Measured at Amortised Cost and Loans (Continued):

Loans

Loans represent unquoted financial assets in an active market that provide money, goods or services to the debtor with fixed or determinable payments.

Loans are initially recognized with cost and carried at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest rate method at the subsequent periods. Transaction fees, dues and other expenses paid for loan guarantees are considered as a part of the transaction cost and reflected to the customers.

Cash loans granted by the Bank consist of investment and working capital loans and loans given through banks and leasing companies (APEX method).

Foreign currency indexed loans are converted into Turkish Lira with the exchange rate on the opening date and followed in Turkish Currency accounts. Repayments are calculated by using the exchange rates at the repayment dates and exchange differences are recognized under the foreign currency income and expense accounts.

The Bank management monitors the loan portfolio at regular intervals and in case of doubts regarding the uncollectibility of the loans extended, the loans that are considered to have become problematic are classified in accordance with the principles set out in the ‘Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be set aside (Provisions Regulation)’ published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 and numbered 29750 and last amended by the regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 18 October 2018 and numbered 30569 and within the framework of TFRS 9.

With the Law No. 7147 dated 24 October 2018 on Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş., it was decided that the first paragraph of Article 53 of the Banking Law No. 5411 shall not be applied to the Bank and the procedures and principles regarding the classification, monitoring, follow-up, provision ratios and collaterals of loans shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank. In this context, the Bank has decided to perform the classification and provisioning of loans in accordance with TFRS 9 Standard and Provisions Regulation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments with maturity of 3 months or less following the date of purchase, which is readily convertible to a known amount of cash and does not bear the risk of significant amount of value change. The carrying amounts of these assets represent their fair values.

IX. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets

As of 1 January 2019, the Bank recognizes provisions for impairment in accordance with TFRS 9 requirements according to the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside”. In this framework, the method of allocating credit provisions applied within the framework of the relevant legislation of BRSA has been replaced with the expected credit loss model.

Expected credit loss (ECL) model is used for instruments (such as bank deposits, loans and leasing receivables) recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income over amortized cost or fair value and in addition for financial lease receivables that cannot be measured at fair value through profit / loss, contract assets, credit commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

The guiding principle of the ECL model is to reflect the general outlook of the increase or improvement in credit risk of financial instruments. The amount of ECLs defined as loss provision or provision depends on the degree of increase in credit risk since the loan was first issued.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Within the scope of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments, three basic factors regarding the measurement of expected credit loss are taken into consideration. These,

(a) the amount weighted according to the neutrality and probabilities determined by evaluating the possible outcome range,

(b) time value of money,

(c) reasonable and supportable information on past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions that can be obtained without incurring excessive cost or effort as of the reporting date.

Taking into consideration these three factors, the Bank’s historical data is modeled, and the expected loss amount is calculated for each loan. Since the expected loss represents the future value, the present value of this amount is calculated with the discounting factor.

In order to reflect the changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of credit risk, the loss provision is updated at each reporting date in which the expected loss calculations are performed.

The Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk in the financial instrument for the first time since it was included in the financial statements. In making this assessment, the Bank uses the change in default risk during the expected life of the financial instrument. To make this assessment, the Bank compares default risk related to the financial instrument as of the reporting date and the default risk related to the financial instrument for the first time in the financial statements and takes into consideration reasonable and supportable information which can be obtained without incurring excessive costs or efforts and is reasonable indication of significant increases in credit risk since its introduction for the first time.

In the rating methodologies and models used in TFRS 9 expected loss calculations, customers are segmented into Corporate-SMEs, Project Finance, and Financial Institutions (including Banks).

In the TFRS 9 impairment, a 3-step approach is used in which the credit risk level increases at each stage:

Stage 1: It refers to all accounts that have not shown any deterioration in credit quality since the loan was issued. All accounts defined as having low credit risk will be classified as Stage 1 without periodically checking whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. A 12-month provision calculation is performed for all accounts classified in Stage 1.

Stage 2: Refers to all accounts showing significant deterioration in credit quality since the loan was issued. For all accounts classified in Stage 2, lifetime provision calculations are performed.

Stage 3: Refers to all impaired assets. For all accounts classified in Stage 3, lifetime provision calculations are performed.

Financial assets in Basket 3 might be evaluated individually in the current provision calculations made by the Bank, and final evaluation is made by the Board of Directors together with their justifications. In this context, the Bank has allocated additional provisions for customers whose impacts are considered to be high, by making individual valuations in the calculation of expected credit losses.

TFRS 9 requires a 12-month compensation for all loans in Stage 1, and a lifetime provision for all remaining loans.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk:

Customers classified under the first group are classified under the second group if they meet the following criteria;

- The maximum number of delay days of the customer is over 30
- Restructuring of a debtor in financial difficulty by granting concessions
- Customer has close monitoring criteria
- Criteria for significant increase in credit risk: For customers rated with the Corporate-SME Rating Model, the criterion of significant increase in credit risk is met if the deterioration between the rating obtained on the basis of the latest financial balance sheet and the rating obtained one year ago is more than 4 degrees and the current rating is a rating equivalent to Group C ratings (9, 10, 11 ratings) or the current rating is calculated as 11, which is the worst rating class. If the customer's rating from a year ago is not available, the first rating within 1 year is taken into account instead.

For customers in the Project Finance portfolio who are rated with the Project Finance Rating Model, if the current rating is in the worst class (8 - Weak), the significant increase in credit risk criterion is met. If the customer does not have a rating score from the previous year, the first rating score within 1 year is taken into account instead.

In order to evaluate the significant increase in credit risk criterion, customers are evaluated periodically (at least annually) and their rating scores are updated. The evaluation period is shortened for borrowers who receive a significant deterioration in credit risk signals during the year.

The classification criteria under the second group work for all Bank customers, and in addition, in the event of negative market intelligence, classification under the second group can be made. The classification rules determined under TFRS 9 work for all portfolios.

Definition of Default:

When defining the default for the purpose of determining the default risk according to TFRS 9, the entity uses a default definition consistent with the definition used for the credit risk management purposes of the related financial instrument and, if appropriate, takes into account qualitative indicators (e.g. financial commitments). However, unless the entity has reasonable and supportable information that reveals that default will occur when there is a longer delay, there is an otherwise demonstrable pre-acceptance that the default will not occur after the financial instrument expires after 90 days. The definition of default used for these purposes is applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information that proves that another definition of default is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument is available. According to the article, the definition of default is used within the scope of modeling.

The definition of default used in the Bank is as follows:

- Customers with more than 90 days of delay (The number of customer delay days represents the highest number of delay days of the customer's existing loans on the relevant reporting date.)
- Compensation of the letter of guarantee received by the Bank for collateral
- The Bank is of the opinion that the debtor will not be able to pay its debts to the Bank in full without recourse to collateral.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

12-Month Expected Loss:

12-month loan loss corresponds to a part of the expected loan loss that may arise from the possible default status of the loan within 12 months of the reporting date.

Lifetime Expected Loss:

Lifetime losses arise from all possible default events that may occur during the expected life span of the financial instrument after the reporting date. Life expectancy is related to the maturity of the financial instrument.

One of the risk parameters to be used in calculating the provision amounts to be set as per TFRS 9 is the Probability of Default (PD) information. Probability of Default refers to the possibility of a live loan falling into default. PD calculation is carried out by considering past data, current conditions and prospective macroeconomic expectations.

In the Bank's new models, qualitative and quantitative scores are taken into account when evaluating the Corporate-SME and Project Finance segments. After the qualitative and quantitative scores of the company are determined, the mentioned points are weighted according to the company scale and the company's rating score is calculated.

In the new methodology, the Financial Institutions (including receivables from banks) portfolio is evaluated with the ratings of internationally recognized rating agencies. If there is no rating assigned by a rating agency, then the rating of the country where the financial institution is located is taken into account.

As of 30 June 2024, in the new macro models applied, Vasicek's approach based on a single-factor explanatory model was used for both portfolios in order to calculate default probabilities including forward-looking macro impact for the Corporate-SME portfolio and the Financial Institutions portfolio. The systemic risk factor to be used for this approach is the GDP growth rate, which is considered to be one of the most comprehensive macroeconomic indicators and is widely used in the sector for the systemic risk factor. This systemic risk factor is reviewed and revised on an annual basis.

In order to obtain default probabilities for the Project Finance portfolio, it has been decided to use the Expected Loss (EL) values that will be used for specialized loans in accordance with paragraph 37 of the BRSA Communiqué on Calculation of the Amount Subject to Credit Risk with Internal Ratings Based Approaches (BRSA Communiqué on Calculation of the Amount Subject to Credit Risk with Internal Ratings Based Approaches) also within the scope of TFRS and default probabilities to be applied according to rating groups have been obtained over these values.

In addition to the baseline scenario value, positive and negative scenarios are taken into account and the future period forecasts for each rating group are realized with an approach based on the correlation of the portfolio default rate with a key macro variable.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Explanations on Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset on balance sheet when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off, and the intention of collecting or paying the net amount of related assets and liabilities or the right to offset the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

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

Securities sold in repurchase agreements (repo) are followed in the balance sheet accounts in line with Uniform Chart of Accounts. Accordingly, the government bonds and treasury bills sold to the clients in the context of repurchase agreements are classified as “Subject to Repurchase Agreements” and are valued at fair values or at discounted values using effective interest rate method according to the holding purposes in the Bank portfolio. Funds gained by repurchase agreements are shown separately in the liability accounts and interest expense accrual is calculated for these funds.

Securities that were purchased to resell commitment (reverse repurchase agreements) are shown as a line item under “Money Market Placements” line. For the difference between the purchase of securities and resale prices of the reverse repo agreements for the period; income accrual is calculated using the effective interest rate method. There are no marketable securities lending transactions.

XII. Explanations on Fixed Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations and Related Liabilities

Non-current assets held for sale and non-current assets related to discontinued operations and related liabilities are recognized in the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of TFRS 5 "Standard for Fixed Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations". Assets that are classified as held for sale (or the disposal group) are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. In order to classify a tangible fixed asset as held for sale, the asset (or the disposal group) should be available for an immediate sale in its present condition subject to the terms of any regular sales of such assets (or such disposal groups) and the sale should be highly probable. For a highly probable sale, the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or the disposal group), and an active program to complete the plan should be initiated to locate a customer.

Also, the asset should have an active market sale value, which is a reasonable value in relation to its current fair value. Events or circumstances may extend the completion of the sale more than one year. Such assets (or the disposal group) are still classified as held for sale if there is sufficient evidence that the delay in the sale process is due to the events and circumstances occurred beyond the control of the entity or the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the assets. The Bank has no assets classified as held for sale.

A discontinued operation is a component that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale. Gains or losses relating to discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. The Bank has no discontinued operations.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

As at the balance sheet date, there is no goodwill recorded in the unconsolidated balance sheet of the Bank.

Intangible fixed assets first are carried at cost which includes acquisition costs and other direct costs bearded necessary for the assets to become ready for use. Subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are presented in financial statements at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which is 33,33% or 6,67%. Useful life of other intangible assets are determined by the consideration of items like expected usage period of the asset, technical, technological or other kind of obsolesce and maintenance costs incurred to obtain economic benefit from the assets.

Expenses related to existing computer software and computer software improvement that enhance original content and useful life, are capitalized over the software. Those capitalized expenses are amortised using the “straight line method”.

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost which includes acquisition costs and other direct costs bared necessary for the assets to become ready for use, and if results of appraisal reports exceed the costs, they are not subject to any revaluation. Subsequent to recognition, tangible fixed assets are presented in financial statements at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Gain or loss arising from the disposal or retirement of an item of tangible fixed assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of that asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Ordinary maintenance and repair expenses of tangible fixed assets items are recognized as expenses. Investment expenditures that increase the future benefit by enhancing the capacity of tangible assets are capitalized. Investment expenditures include cost items that extend the useful life of the asset, increase the servicing capabilities of the asset, improve the quality of goods or services produced or reduces the costs. There is no pledge, mortgage and other restriction on the tangible fixed assets or given for the purchase commitments or any restrictions on the rights for the use of these.

Tangible fixed assets are amortised by using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Estimated depreciation rates of tangible fixed assets are as follows.

	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	Depreciation Rate (%)
Building	50	2
Safes (vaults)	50	2
Vehicles	5	20
Other Tangible Assets	3-15	6,66-33,33

There is no change in economic depreciation estimations that has material effect in the current period or that is expected to have effect in the subsequent periods.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

The “TFRS 16 Leases” Standard was published in the Official Gazette dated 16 April 2018 and numbered 29826 to be applied as of 1 January 2019.

The Bank as a Lessee:

The “TFRS 16 Leases” Standard removes financial lease and operational lease distinction for lessees and introduces a single accounting model for all leasing transactions. According to the standard, the lessees reflect a “asset that gives the right to use” and a “lease obligation” to the financial statements at the date when the lease begins. The initial cost of the asset that gives the right to use is measured by deducting the lease incentives from the sum of the lease obligation and the initial direct costs incurred by the lessees. The cost method is used for the measurements after the beginning of the lease. In this method, the asset that gives the right to use is measured by deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated depredation provisions from the cost value. The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made during the lease period. In subsequent measurements, the book value of the liability is increased to reflect the interest on the lease obligation and decreased to reflect the lease payments made. TFRS 16 has made exemptions for leases of 12 months or less and leases related to low value assets.

The Bank, which is a lessee in financial leasing transactions, accounts for all lease transactions longer than 12 months as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. Depreciation expense related to the leased asset and interest expense in lease payments are reported in the statement of profit or loss. The lease obligation was initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made during the lease period using the Bank's TL alternative source cost.

The Bank as a Lessor:

According to the “TFRS 16 Leases” Standard, financial lease and operational lease distinction continues for the lessor. If the lessor transfers the significant risks and benefits arising from ownership of the asset subject to the lease to the lessee, he will classify it as a financial lease. Other leases will be classified as operational leases. The receivables that arise from leasing the assets of the Bank, which are not included in financial lease transactions and which are not used in banking transactions, are followed up in the receivables from the leasing transaction and are accounted on an accrual basis.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVI. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

In the financial statements, a provision is made for an existing commitment resulted from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions other than the expected credit loss set for loans and other receivables and contingent liabilities are accounted for in accordance with “Turkish Accounting Standard on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” (TAS 37).

For transactions that can affect financial structure, provisions are provided by using the existing data if they are accurate, otherwise by using the estimates.

XVII.Explanations on Employee Benefit Liabilities

Obligations for employee benefits are recognized in accordance with the TAS 19 “Employee Benefits”.

Under the Turkish legislation as supplemented by union agreements, lump sum payments are made to all employees who retire or whose employment is terminated without due cause. In accordance with the working status of the Bank and the social security institution legislation, the retirement pension is related to the ones related to the Law No: 5434 and the severance payment is calculated to those related to the Law No: 4857.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation. Thus, the discount rate -unless it is negative- applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as of 31 December 2025, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Bank arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet date have been calculated with a discount rate of 4,25% (31 December 2024: 3,01%). The maximum amount of full TL 64.948,77 effective from 1 January 2026 has been taken into consideration in calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (31 December 2024: full TL 46.655,43).

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation

Current Tax:

In the first paragraph of Article 32 of the Law No. 5520 titled “Corporate Tax and Provisional Tax Rate”, regarding the enforcement of Article 21 of the “Law on the Amendment of Additional Motor Vehicles Tax for Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on 6 February 2023 and Amendments to Some Laws and the Decree Law No. 375”, which came into force by being published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 and numbered 32249, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of 1 October 2023, corporate income tax rate to be applied to corporate earnings for the 2023 and subsequent taxation periods is 30% for banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing and savings financing companies, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies. The corporate tax rate is applied to the tax base to be found as a result of adding the non-deductible expenses to the commercial earnings of the companies, the exemption (such as the participation earnings exemption) and the deduction of the deductions in the tax laws. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed. Non-resident corporations’ income through a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Türkiye and dividends paid to companies’ resident in Türkiye (dividends) not subject to withholding. Dividend payments made to individuals and institutions other than these are subject to 10% withholding tax. Addition of profit to capital is not considered as profit distribution and withholding tax is not applied.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporate tax quarterly on their corporate income. Advance tax is declared by the 17th and paid by the 17th day of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations for the current period is credited against the annual corporation tax calculated on the annual corporate income in the following year.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Current Tax (Continued):

Despite the offset, if there is temporary prepaid tax remaining, this amount can be refunded in cash or can be offset against other financial debts to the state. According to Real Estate Sales Exemption in the Article 5.1.e. of Corporate Tax Law which is one of the important tax exemptions applied by the Bank, a 50% exemption is applied to the profits arising from the sale of real estate that has been in the assets of institutions for at least two full years (730 days), while exemption rate is 25% for profits arising from sales of real estate that has been in the assets of institutions before 15 July 2023, the date of entry into force of the Law No. 7456; within the scope of this article Corporate Tax exemption will not be applied to real estate acquired after 15 July 2023. The 75% exemption from corporate tax for the gains arising from the sale of founders' shares, redeemed shares and preemptive rights that are hold for the same period as participation shares was reduced to 50% by the Presidential Decree No. 9160 published in the Official Gazette dated 27 November 2024 and numbered 32735. This exemption applies to the period the sale is made and the part of return on sales that benefits from the exemption is held in a special fund in the liabilities account until the end of the fifth year started from the following year sale is made. However, the sales payment must be collected until the end of the second calendar year following the year in which the sale is made. Taxes which are not realized in time due to the exemption that hits uncollected sales payment are considered as tax loss. Taxes which does not accrue on time because the applying exemption for the transfer of the exempted part of revenue to the other accounts with other ways out of capitalizing in five years or withdrawn from company or transferring from limited taxpayer corporations to the headquarters, are considered as tax loss. This is also be applicable in the condition of liquidation of business (Except transfers and divisions that make according to this code).

Moreover, according to 5.1.f. article of Corporation Tax Law; corporations which have been fallen to legal proceedings because of owe to the bank or Savings Deposit Insurance Funds, and their warrantors’ real estates, participation stocks, founding bonds, redeemed shares, options to call of mortgagors’ revenues that used for against debts or transferring to SDIF, 50% for real estates, and 75% for others are exempted from Corporation tax.

Under the Turkish Corporate Tax Law, losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods. In Türkiye, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments with tax authorities.

The fourth provisional tax period for Corporate Tax, which had been abolished in 2022, has been reinstated through the amendment made to Article 120 Repeated of the Income Tax Law, titled ‘Provisional Tax’, by Article 2 of Law No. 7566, published in the Official Gazette dated 19 December 2025 and numbered 33112. Accordingly, taxpayers’ taxable income will now be determined based on 3, 6, 9 and 12 month periods, and a provisional tax return will be submitted for the last quarter of the year. Within this scope, corporations whose accounting period corresponds to the calendar year will submit a provisional tax return for the October–December period of 2025.

With the “Tax Procedure Law and the Law on Amendments to the Corporate Tax Law” adopted on the agenda of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye on 20 January 2022, inflation accounting has been decided to be implemented starting from the balance sheet dated 31 December 2023.

Regulations regarding the implementation of Inflation Accounting were determined with the Tax Procedure Law Communiqué No. 555, which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 32415 dated 30 December 2023. Valuation differences for 2023 will be transferred to equity and will not be associated with the statement of profit or loss. Previous year's profit resulting from inflation correction of the balance sheet at the end of the 2023 accounting period (determined after correction) will not be subject to tax and previous year's losses will not be accepted as loss.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Current Tax (Continued):

On the other hand, in accordance with Article 17 of Law No. 7491 dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 32413, “Banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated 21 November 2021, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies and capital markets, the profit/loss difference resulting from the inflation adjustment made in the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods will not be taken into account in determining the earnings. The President is authorized to extend the periods determined within the scope of this paragraph by one accounting period, including provisional tax periods.” With the foresaid provision valuation differences resulting from the inflation adjustment will not affect the tax base.

With the Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué (Sequence No: 582) published in the Official Gazette dated 15 February 2025 and numbered 32814, it is stated that the taxpayers within the scope will not make inflation adjustment in the first, second and third provisional tax periods of the 2025 accounting period and will not attach a balance sheet to the provisional income/corporate tax returns to be submitted for these periods.

With Article 34 of the Law No. 7571 titled ‘Law on Amendments to the Turkish Penal Code, Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 631’, published in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025 and numbered 33118, a provisional article was added to the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 dated 4 January 1961. Pursuant to this provisional article, for the 2025 fiscal year including provisional tax periods, and for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years (and for taxpayers with a special accounting period, for the fiscal years ending in 2026, 2027 and 2028), financial statements shall not be subject to inflation adjustment, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment set forth under Article 298/Repeated are met.

Article 32/C titled “Domestic minimum corporate tax” has been added to the Corporate Tax Law with Article 36 of Law No. 524 and according to the explanations made in Article 13 of the Communiqué Amending the Corporate Tax General Communiqué Serial No. 1 regarding the said provision, the corporate tax calculated on the earnings obtained in 2025 and the following taxation periods will not be less than 10% of the corporate income before deducting deductions and exemptions, taking into account the relevant provisions.

According to Turkish tax legislation, financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the period corporate income for a period not exceeding 5 years. However financial losses can not be offsetted from last year's profits. In Türkiye, there is no practice of reaching an agreement with the tax authority regarding the taxes to be paid.

Corporate tax declarations are submitted to the relevant tax office by the evening of the 30th day of the fourth month following the month in which the accounting period is closed, and the accrued tax is paid by the evening of the 30th day. However, the authorities authorized for tax inspection may examine the accounting records within five years, and if erroneous transactions are detected, the tax amounts to be paid may change.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued):

Deferred Tax:

In accordance with TAS 12 “Turkish Accounting Standard Relating to Income Tax”, the Bank calculates and recognizes deferred tax for temporary differences between the bases calculated based on the accounting policies used and valuation principles and that calculated under the tax legislation. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized as deferred tax liability or asset if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed on each balance sheet date. Carrying amount of a deferred tax asset can be reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that enough taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax asset and liability are calculated with the valid tax ratios for the related period. Within the scope of the Law No. 7456 published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 and numbered 32249, deferred tax calculations were made by taking into account the 30% corporate tax rate to be applied for banks and certain financial institutions.

Moreover, if the deferred tax is related with items directly recorded under the equity in the same or different period, deferred tax is associated directly with equity. Deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability are presented as net in these financial statements.

The income tax charge is composed of the sum of current tax and deferred tax charges. The current tax liability is calculated over taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

According to the second paragraph of the Article 53 of the Banking Act No: 5411, all specific reserves for loans and other receivables are considered as deductible expense for determining corporate tax base.

The current tax payable is offset with prepaid tax, if they are associated with. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also offset. Deferred tax calculation is made within the scope of TFRS 9 for the first and second stage provisions.

Transfer Pricing:

Transfer pricing is regulated through Article 13 of Corporate Tax Law titled “Transfer Pricing Through Camouflage of Earnings”. Detailed information for the practice regarding the subject is found in the “General Communiqué Regarding Camouflage of Earnings Through Transfer Pricing”. According to the aforementioned regulations, in the case of making purchase or sales of goods or services with relevant persons/corporations at a price that is determined against “arm’s length principle”, the gain is considered to be distributed implicitly through transfer pricing and such distribution of gains is not subject to deductions in means of corporate tax.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIX. Additional Explanations on Borrowings

The Bank accounts its debt instruments in the subsequent periods, by using the effective interest rate method. The Bank has no borrowings that require hedging techniques for accounting and valuation of debt instruments and liabilities representing the borrowings.

The Bank continues its financial support that it provided and still providing by acquiring sources from domestic and international markets. Domestic resources are provided from Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, international organizations such as Islamic Development Bank, KfW Development Bank and OPEC International Development Fund through the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. In addition to these, the Bank may acts as an intermediary for the use of various budget-sourced funds domestically. The loan from this source has been disbursed and no new funds have been transferred from the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The funds provided are recorded in the Bank's resource accounts on the transfer date. The maturity and interest rates of these funds are determined by the public authority through Investment Incentives Communiqués.

The present foreign funds of the Bank are medium and long term loans from World Bank, European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, KfW Development Bank, China Development Bank and the securities issued as allocated to French Development Agency are recorded to related accounts on the date and with the cost of procurement.

The Bank generally prefers providing loans in parallel to the borrowing terms like maturity date, interest rate, interest type and currency type to avoid maturity, exchange rate and liquidity risks.

The Bank has not issued any convertible bonds.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Shares Issued

The Bank's issued capital was increased from TL 5.500.000 to TL 10.000.000 on 18 June 2025 by issuing shares with a nominal value of TL 4.500.000 in the current period.

XXI. Explanations on Bill Guarantees and Acceptances

Commitments regarding bill guarantees and acceptances of the Bank are presented in the “Off Balance Sheet” commitments. In the current and previous period, the Bank has no bills and acceptances.

XXII. Explanations on Government Incentives

There are no government incentives utilized by the Bank in the current and prior period.

XXIII. Earnings per Share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of profit or loss are determined by dividing net profit/loss by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year concerned.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Net Profit for the Period	9.010.021	6.167.585
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Issued (Thousand)	791.643.836	450.819.672
Earnings Per Share (in Full TL)	0,01138	0,01368

In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of “bonus shares” to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, such “bonus share” distributions are treated as issued shares. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations is calculated by taking into consideration the retrospective effects of such share distributions. In the event that the number of issued shares increases after the balance sheet date due to the distribution of bonus shares before the date of preparation of the financial statements, earnings per share is calculated by taking into account the total number of new shares.

XXIV. Related Parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders, senior executives and Board members, their families and companies controlled or affiliated by them, as well as subsidiaries and joint ventures subject to joint management have been accepted as related parties within the scope of the TAS 24 Related Party Disclosures Standard. Transactions with related parties are shown in footnote VII of Section Five.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting

As part of its mission, the Bank operates mainly in the areas of corporate banking and investment banking. Corporate banking provides financial solutions and banking services to customers with medium and large joint stock company status. Services offered include investment loans, project finance, TL and foreign exchange business loans, letters of credit and letters of guarantee. The Bank generates almost all of its income from domestic markets.

Within the scope of investment banking activities, the Bank’s treasury bills, government bond trading, repo transactions, money swaps and forward foreign exchange transactions, capital markets consultancy, financial consultancy, merger and purchase consultancy are performed. Among the investment banking operating income, revenues from Treasury transactions activities are included.

As of 31 December 2025, explanations in line with segment reporting are shown below.

	Investment Banking (Treasury)	Corporate Banking	Other	Total Operations of the Bank
Current Period (31.12.2025)				
Net interest income/(expense)	16.367.334	(777.723)	(7.018)	15.582.593
Net fees and commissions income/(expense)	(14.125)	207.557	-	193.432
Other income	1.643.135	1.321.907	9.535	2.974.577
Other expense	(1.962.868)	(1.424.874)	(2.411.031)	(5.798.773)
Profit before tax	16.033.476	(673.133)	(2.408.514)	12.951.829
Tax provision	-	-	(3.941.808)	(3.941.808)
Profit/(Loss)	16.033.476	(673.133)	(6.350.322)	9.010.021
Current Period (31.12.2025)				
Segment assets	78.998.624	123.807.798	733.691	203.540.113
Associates and subsidiaries	-	60.836	-	60.836
Total Assets	78.998.624	123.868.634	733.691	203.600.949
Segment liabilities	7.267.926	160.017.319	2.691.102	169.976.347
Shareholders’ equity	-	-	33.624.602	33.624.602
Total Liabilities	7.267.926	160.017.319	36.315.704	203.600.949

	Investment Banking (Treasury)	Corporate Banking	Other	Total Operations of the Bank
Prior Period (31.12.2024)				
Net interest income/(expense)	12.054.465	(782.521)	(5.220)	11.266.724
Net fees and commissions income/(expense)	(18.584)	220.623	-	202.039
Other income	1.028.029	768.761	109.268	1.906.058
Other expense	(1.745.781)	(1.262.241)	(1.668.177)	(4.676.199)
Profit before tax	11.318.129	(1.055.378)	(1.564.129)	8.698.622
Tax provision	-	-	(2.531.037)	(2.531.037)
Profit/(Loss)	11.318.129	(1.055.378)	(4.095.166)	6.167.585
Prior Period (31.12.2024)				
Segment assets	58.631.504	94.176.590	733.379	153.541.473
Associates and subsidiaries	-	54.612	-	54.612
Total Assets	58.631.504	94.231.202	733.379	153.596.085
Segment liabilities	5.745.717	125.732.076	2.121.296	133.599.089
Shareholders’ equity	-	-	19.996.996	19.996.996
Total Liabilities	5.745.717	125.732.076	22.118.292	153.596.085

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

I. Explanations Related to Equity

Equity amount and capital adequacy standard ratio are calculated within the framework of “Regulation Regarding Equities of Banks” and “Regulation Regarding Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy”.

The Bank’s equity amount as of 31 December 2025 is TL 38.633.188 (31 December 2024: TL 24.231.833) and its capital adequacy ratio is 21,85% (31 December 2024: 17,98%). The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank is above the minimum ratio determined by the relevant legislation.

Information on Equity Items:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Common Equity Tier I Capital		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	10.206.074	5.706.074
Share issue premiums	6.247	5.421
Reserves	14.180.128	8.012.543
Gains recognized in equity as per TAS	289.810	136.949
Profit	9.010.021	6.167.585
Net profit for the period	9.010.021	6.167.585
Prior periods’ profit	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	10.931	10.931
Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions	33.703.211	20.039.503
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital		
Valuation adjustments as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Portion of the current and prior periods’ losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	49.636	50.933
Improvement costs for operating leasing	46	193
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	64.389	52.125
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Differences arise when assets and liabilities not held at fair value, are subjected to cash flow hedge accounting	-	-
Total expected loss calculated according to the Regulation on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach that exceed total expected loss	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on Equity Items (Continued):

Gains arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities of the Bank	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	467.757	477.494
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital	581.828	580.745
Total Common Equity Tier I Capital	33.121.383	19.458.758
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL	-	-
Preferred stock not included in Common Equity Tier I Capital and the related share premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	1.500.000	1.500.000
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Additional Tier I Capital Before Deductions	1.500.000	1.500.000
Deductions From Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Investments of the Bank in equity instruments with the conditions declared in Article 7 issued by banks and financial institutions invested in the Bank’s Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total of net long positions of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Common Equity Tier I Capital	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on Equity Items (Continued):

Total of net long position of the direct or indirect investments in Additional Tier I Capital of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the Bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Items to be Deducted from Tier I Capital during the Transition Period	-	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks’ Own Funds (-)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks’ Own Funds (-)	-	-
Deduction from Additional Tier I Capital when there is not enough Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total Additional Tier I Capital	1.500.000	1.500.000
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital= Common Equity Tier I Capital + Additional Tier I Capital)	34.621.383	20.958.758
TIER II CAPITAL		
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	2.826.099	2.060.311
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on Own Funds of Banks)	1.185.706	1.212.764
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	4.011.805	3.273.075
Deductions from Tier II Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of the Bank in equity instruments with the conditions declared in Article 8 issued by banks and financial institutions invested in the Bank’s Tier II Capital	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Tier II Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Tier II Capital	4.011.805	3.273.075
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	38.633.188	24.231.833
Total Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital (Total Capital)		
Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51th Article of the Law	-	-
Net book values of movables and immovables exceeding the limit defined in the article 57, clause 1 of the Banking Law and the assets acquired against overdue receivables and held for sale but retained more than five years	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on Equity Items (Continued):

Items to be Deducted from the Sum of Tier I and Tier II Capital (Capital) During the Transition Period	-	-
The portion of total of net long positions of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Tier I Capital, Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
The portion of total of net long positions of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
The portion of net long position of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or more of the issued share capital, of the net deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and of the mortgage servicing rights not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 2, Paragraph (1) and (2) and Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
CAPITAL		
Total Capital (Total of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	38.633.188	24.231.833
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	176.835.830	134.769.138
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS		
CETI Capital Ratio (%)	18,73	14,44
Tier I Capital Ratio (%)	19,58	15,55
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	21,85	17,98
BUFFERS		
Total additional Common Equity Tier I Capital requirement ratio	2,5	2,5
Capital conservation buffer ratio (%)	2,5	2,5
Bank-specific counter-cyclical capital buffer ratio (%)	-	-
Systemic significant bank buffer ratio (%)	-	-
The ratio of additional Common Equity Tier I Capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital Buffers to Risk Weighted Assets (%)	-	-
Amounts Lower Than Excesses as per Deduction Rules	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in Common Equity Tier I Capital items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the Bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on Equity Items (Continued):

Amount arising from mortgage-servicing rights	-	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Limits for Provisions Used in Tier II Capital Calculation	-	-
General loan provisions for exposures in standard approach (before limit of one hundred and twenty-five per ten thousand)	1.185.706	1.212.764
General loan provisions for exposures in standard approach limited by 1,25% of risk weighted assets	1.185.706	1.212.764
Total loan provision that exceeds total expected loss calculated according to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
Total loan provision that exceeds total expected loss calculated according to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach, limited by 0,6% risk weighted assets	-	-
Debt Instruments Covered by Temporary Article 4 (effective between 1.1.2018-1.1.2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier I Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4 that exceeds upper limit	-	-
Upper limit for Tier II Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Tier II Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4 that exceeds upper limit	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Explanations on the reconciliation of capital items to balance sheet:

	Balance Sheet Value	Amount of Adjustment	Value at Capital Report
Current Period (31.12.2025)			
1.Paid-in-Capital	10.000.000	206.074	10.206.074
2.Capital Reserves	212.321	(206.074)	6.247
2.1. Share Premium	6.247	-	6.247
2.2. Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-
2.3. Other Capital Reserves	206.074	(206.074)	-
3.Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	6.761	-	6.761
4.Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	215.371	85.370	300.741
5.Profit Reserves	14.180.128	-	14.180.128
6.Profit or Loss	9.010.021	-	9.010.021
6.1. Prior Periods’ Profit/(Loss)	-	-	-
6.2. Current Period Profit/(Loss)	9.010.021	-	9.010.021
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	(588.589)	(588.589)
Common Equity Tier I Capital	33.624.602	(503.219)	33.121.383
Subordinated Loans	-	1.500.000	1.500.000
Deductions from Tier I capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier I Capital	33.624.602	996.781	34.621.383
Subordinated Loans	-	2.826.099	2.826.099
General Provisions	-	1.185.706	1.185.706
Deductions from Tier II capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier II Capital	-	4.011.805	4.011.805
Deductions from Total Capital (-)	-	-	-
Total	33.624.602	5.008.586	38.633.188

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Explanations on the reconciliation of capital items to balance sheet (Continued):

	Balance Sheet Value	Amount of Adjustment	Value at Capital Report
Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
1. Paid-in-Capital	5.500.000	206.074	5.706.074
2. Capital Reserves	211.495	(206.074)	5.421
2.1. Share Premium	5.421	-	5.421
2.2. Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-
2.3. Other Capital Reserves	206.074	(206.074)	-
3. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	2.438	-	2.438
4. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	102.935	44.945	147.880
5. Profit Reserves	8.012.543	-	8.012.543
6. Profit or Loss	6.167.585	-	6.167.585
6.1. Prior Periods’ Profit/(Loss)	-	-	-
6.2. Current Period Profit/(Loss)	6.167.585	-	6.167.585
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	(583.183)	(583.183)
Common Equity Tier I Capital	19.996.996	(538.238)	19.458.758
Subordinated Loans	-	1.500.000	1.500.000
Deductions from Tier I capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier I Capital	19.996.996	961.762	20.958.758
Subordinated Loans	-	2.060.311	2.060.311
General Provisions	-	1.212.764	1.212.764
Deductions from Tier II capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier II Capital	-	3.273.075	3.273.075
Deductions from Total Capital (-)	-	-	-
Total	19.996.996	4.234.837	24.231.833

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the equity calculation:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	
	Bank / Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance
Issuer-Loan supplier	
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	2.826
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	2.826
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	31.12.2018
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	-
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	-
Interest rate and related index value	-
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
If bonds can be written down, write down trigger(s)	-
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	-
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	-
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After borrowings, before the additional capital, same as Tier II Capital
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the equity calculation (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Bank / Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance
Issuer-Loan supplier	
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	2.060
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	2.060
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	31.12.2018
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	-
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	-
Interest rate and related index value	-
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
If bonds can be written down, write down trigger(s)	-
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	-
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	-
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After borrowings, before the additional capital, same as Tier II Capital
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the equity calculation (Continued):

Current Period (31.12.2025)	
Issuer-Loan supplier	Bank / TWF
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	09.03.2022
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	11-12-13 years at the earliest in tranches
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Variable interest rate
Interest rate and related index value	0% Real interest rate and CPI indexed
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
	Tier I capital adequacy ratio or consolidated Tier I capital adequacy ratio falls below 5.125%
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	Partially or completely
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Available
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After senior creditors and Tier II Capital
	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	
	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the equity calculation (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
Issuer-Loan supplier	Bank / TWF
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	09.03.2022
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	11-12-13 years at the earliest in tranches
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Variable interest rate
Interest rate and related index value	0% Real interest rate and CPI indexed
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
	Tier I capital adequacy ratio or consolidated Tier I capital adequacy ratio falls below 5.125%
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	Partially or completely
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Available
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After senior creditors and Tier II Capital
	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	
	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility of losses that the Bank may incur due to the loan customer's inability to fulfill its obligations partially or completely on time by not complying with the requirements of the concluded contract. The Bank ensures that credit risk is managed in accordance with the volume, nature and complexity of its loans within the framework of the legal regulations and restrictions of the BRSA, taking into account the best practices.

The most basic banking service that the Bank uses to finance medium and long term investments, which is its main function, is “project evaluation-based lending activity”. Taking into account the proportional size within the balance sheet structure, credit risk constitutes the most important risk item of the Bank.

The general principle of the risk policies to be followed by the Bank is to specialize in the activities that are in accordance with the tasks, vision and structure determined by the Establishment Law, to take risks that can be defined, controlled and/or managed in this sense, to make an effort not to take risks other than the risks that occur due to the structure of its activities and are inevitable. Based on the basic principle of ensuring that the risks to be taken in this context are also defined and manageable risks, the Bank has only manageable risks depending on the sensitivity shown to ensure that credit facilities are compatible with the credit source conditions, except for the credit risk and counterparty risk that occur and are unavoidable due to the need for lending.

In the Bank that has a fully functioning mechanisms based on activities, actively used committees and risk budgeting practices in decision-making and risk management processes, Credit Evaluation Committee continues its activities in order to determine the procedures and principles of the Bank's crediting, to evaluate the projects to be credited within the scope of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy, to ensure coordination between the units in charge of credit transactions, to assess credit risk and the condition of the loan portfolio, to take decisions on loan allocation, postponement of loan receivables, installments, reorganization of conditions, the procedures and principles regarding the Bank's loan policies, to increase the efficiency of the loan portfolio within the framework of changing and developing conditions and to determine strategies for customers in trouble / legal follow-up.

The majority of the Bank's loan placements are allocated with the approval of the Credit Evaluation Committee and the Board of Directors in accordance with the reports prepared by the Financial Analysis and Valuation Unit and the Credit Allocation Unit in accordance with the relevant legal regulations. Since the Bank's placements are in the form of project financing, the amount of loans that can be extended to a company is mainly determined as a result of project evaluation studies, and loan disbursements are made in a controlled manner and by monitoring expenditures.

As for the companies that have been granted loans by the Bank, whose loans have been postponed or connected to the payback plan, the financial data of the companies are regularly monitored until the collection and liquidation of the risk is completed. For companies whose risk exceeds a certain amount or where there is a need for on-site inspection, inspection and determination are carried out both at the company headquarters and at the site of the facility. A Monitoring Report is being prepared, including the recommendations developed as a result of the reviews and evaluations.

The credit worthiness of the borrowers of loans and other receivables is monitored regularly in accordance with the relevant legislation, and in case of an increase in the risk level of the loan borrower, the credit limits are reviewed and additional collateral is obtained if necessary.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

In the utilization of the provided resources, the sectors suitable for the borrowing conditions are determined and credited. By monitoring the sectoral distribution of loan customers, this distribution is taken into account in placement decisions and goals.

The Bank ensures that credit risk is managed in accordance with the volume, nature and complexity of its loans within the framework of the legal regulations and restrictions of the BRSA, taking into account the best practices. The Bank provides the identification, measurement and management of the credit risks contained in all of its products and activities, without being limited to credit products only. The issue of whether the credit decision support systems are compatible with the structure, size and complexity of the Bank's activities is constantly reviewed, developed and adjustments are made to the system when necessary by the Board of Directors.

The Bank is registered under Article 54 of the Banking Law No. 5411. it is not subject to the general credit restrictions defined in the article. However, in the Bank's “Loans Policy” and “Risk Limits and Application Principles” documents, it has defined loan restrictions parallel to the restrictions contained in the law. In order to determine the level of credit risk that the Bank may face, the Risk Management Unit actively participates in the measurement, analysis and monitoring process and regularly reports to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee to Senior Management.

Within the framework of the policies determined within the scope of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation;

The Bank evaluates its financial assets in 3 stages within the scope of TFRS 9. In this context, for defaulted loans (3.Stage) and loans that have not yet defaulted, but which have significantly increased credit risk of the loan's disbursement (2.Stage), the Bank calculates the expected lifetime credit loss. For other financial assets covered by TFRS 9 (1.Stage) the Bank reflects the calculation containing the probability of default within 12 months after the reporting date as the expected loss provision.

Futures and other derivative product transactions are carried out at the Bank within the framework of asset-liability management, taking into account the legal limits. The credit risk assumed due to such transactions is managed together with the potential risks arising from market movements. There is no option agreement in the Bank.

In accordance with the TFRS 9 Policy approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank allocates provisions as stipulated in the “Regulation on the Classification of Loans and the Procedures and Principles Related to the Provisions to be Allocated for Them” and the “Communiqué on the Turkish Financial Reporting Standard for TFRS 9 Financial Instruments”.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk Categories	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Risk Amount(*)	Average Risk Amount	Risk Amount(*)	Average Risk Amount
Conditional and unconditional receivables to central governments or central banks	18.063.490	20.734.600	14.046.693	17.863.858
Conditional and unconditional receivables to banks and brokerage houses	37.308.683	32.555.084	26.061.893	24.798.095
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	121.688.304	106.937.307	92.095.778	83.508.118
Conditional and unconditional retail receivables	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by real estate property	6.372.342	6.027.171	5.484.131	3.340.207
Overdue receivables	55.269	121.104	156.399	239.745
Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	-	-	-	-
Receivables as a collective investment establishment	259.449	252.463	224.359	237.077
Other receivables	1.356.367	1.227.070	1.098.121	960.025

(*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

Restructured loans whose amortization schedule has been changed are followed in the accounts which are specified by related regulations and monitored in accordance with the Bank’s credit risk policies. Accordingly, commercial activities of debtors are analyzed and repayments are monitored whether they are in line with the repayments schedules or not, and necessary precautions are taken.

Since the Bank does not have any risks within the scope of private sector loans and trading accounts in banking accounts in other countries, cyclical capital buffer is not calculated.

a) The share of the Bank’s receivables from the first 100 and 200 cash loan customers in the total cash loan portfolio is 92,43% and 99,67%, respectively (31 December 2024: 91,70% and 99,43%).

b) The share of cash and non-cash receivables from the Bank's first 100 and 200 loan customers in total on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets is 57,34% and 61,63%, respectively (31 December 2024: 57,99% and 62,61%).

c) The share of the Bank’s receivables from the first 100 and 200 non-cash loan customers in the total non-cash loan portfolio is 100% (31 December 2024: 100%).

The allocated expected credit loss provision for 1. and 2. Stage is TL 1.046.885 (31 December 2024: TL 1.126.705).

The expected loss provisions were not taken into account in the calculation of the above-mentioned ratios.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Profile of Significant Risks in Important Regions:

	Risk Categories(***)							
	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Banks and Brokerage Houses	Conditional and Unconditional Corporate Receivables	Conditional and Non-Conditional Real Estate Mortgage-Secured Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Receivables Defined Under High Risk Category By The Board	Collective Investment Institution Like Investments	Other Receivables
Current Period (31.12.2025)								
Domestic	18.063.490	37.156.044	121.688.304	6.372.342	55.269	-	-	-
European Union (EU) Countries	-	38	-	-	-	-	259.449	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	152.601	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint –Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.836
Unallocated Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.295.531
Total	18.063.490	37.308.683	121.688.304	6.372.342	55.269	-	259.449	1.356.367
Prior Period (31.12.2024)								
Domestic	14.046.693	25.992.518	92.095.778	5.484.131	156.399	-	-	-
European Union (EU) Countries	-	274	-	-	-	-	224.359	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	69.101	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint –Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.612
Unallocated Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.043.509
Total	14.046.693	26.061.893	92.095.778	5.484.131	156.399	-	224.359	1.098.121

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

(**) Asset and liability items that can not be allocated on a consistent basis.

(***) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)
INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk profile by sectors or counterparties:

Current Period (31 December 2025)	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Banks and Brokerage Houses	Conditional and Unconditional Corporate Receivables	Conditional and Non- Conditional Real Estate Mortgage- Secured Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Collective Investment Institution Like Investments	Other Receivables	TL	FC	TOTAL
Agriculture	-	-	280.391	25.286	-	-	-	280.391	25.286	305.677
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	25.286	-	-	-	-	25.286	25.286
Fishery	-	-	280.391	-	-	-	-	280.391	-	280.391
Manufacturing	-	-	96.125.506	4.703.161	55.208	-	-	22.413.372	78.470.503	100.883.875
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	41.205.153	4.275.022	-	-	-	19.466.838	26.013.337	45.480.175
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	-	54.920.353	428.139	55.208	-	-	2.946.534	52.457.166	55.403.700
Construction	-	-	997.163	1.603.550	-	-	-	546.494	2.054.219	2.600.713
Services	18.063.490	37.308.683	24.285.244	40.345	61	259.449	1.356.367	46.480.471	34.833.168	81.313.639
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	-	4	529.944	40.345	61	-	-	420.652	149.702	570.354
Transportation and Telecommunication	-	-	2.870.615	-	-	-	-	63.547	2.807.068	2.870.615
Financial Institutions	18.063.490	37.308.679	20.714.776	-	-	259.449	1.356.367	45.994.437	31.708.324	77.702.761
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	5.379	-	-	-	-	1.835	3.544	5.379
Health and Social Services	-	-	164.530	-	-	-	-	-	164.530	164.530
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18.063.490	37.308.683	121.688.304	6.372.342	55.269	259.449	1.356.367	69.720.728	115.383.176	185.103.904

There are no balances in the following classes:
2-Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
5-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
6-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
7-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
8-Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
9-Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
10-Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
11-Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
12-Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
13-Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
14-Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables
15-Securitization positions
16-Stock Investments

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)
INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk profile by sectors or counterparties:

Prior Period (31 December 2024)	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Banks and Brokerage Houses	Conditional and Unconditional Corporate Receivables	Conditional and Non- Conditional Real Estate Mortgage- Secured Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Collective Investment Institution Like Investments	Other Receivables	TL	FC	TOTAL
Agriculture	-	-	333.511	90.361	-	-	-	350.074	73.798	423.872
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	55.308	-	-	-	-	55.308	55.308
Fishery	-	-	333.511	35.033	-	-	-	350.074	18.490	368.564
Manufacturing	-	-	76.720.881	4.432.006	135.782	-	-	20.728.893	60.559.776	81.288.669
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	27.388.337	4.134.939	-	-	-	17.651.867	13.871.409	31.523.276
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	-	49.332.544	297.067	135.782	-	-	3.077.026	46.688.367	49.765.393
Construction	-	-	762.291	890.950	-	-	-	624.531	1.028.710	1.653.241
Services	14.046.693	26.061.893	14.279.095	70.814	20.617	224.359	1.098.121	33.772.059	22.029.533	55.801.592
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	-	4	780.653	70.814	20.617	-	-	525.382	346.706	872.088
Transportation and Telecommunication	-	-	2.083.182	-	-	-	-	111.429	1.971.753	2.083.182
Financial Institutions	14.046.693	26.061.889	11.264.405	-	-	224.359	1.098.121	33.129.684	19.565.783	52.695.467
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	17.514	-	-	-	-	5.564	11.950	17.514
Health and Social Services	-	-	133.341	-	-	-	-	-	133.341	133.341
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.046.693	26.061.893	92.095.778	5.484.131	156.399	224.359	1.098.121	55.475.557	83.691.817	139.167.374

There are no balances in the following classes:
2-Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
3-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
5-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
6-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
7-Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
8-Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
9-Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
10-Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations
11-Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
12-Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
13-Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
14-Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables
15-Securitization positions
16-Stock Investments

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk Categories Current Period (31.12.2025)	Term to Maturity						
	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year	Not Bearing Maturity	Total
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks	939.689	390.615	2.496.745	903.960	13.282.901	49.580	18.063.490
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	23.953.249	6.469.066	2.365.963	1.470.918	1.574.683	1.474.804	37.308.683
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	1.069.871	4.257.657	6.506.898	12.967.078	96.080.740	806.060	121.688.304
Conditional and unconditional real estate mortgage-secured receivables	-	45.573	29.718	141.821	6.155.230	-	6.372.342
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	55.269	55.269
Collective investment institution like investments	-	-	-	-	-	259.449	259.449
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1.356.367	1.356.367
Total	25.962.809	11.162.911	11.399.324	15.483.777	117.093.554	4.001.529	185.103.904

Risk Categories Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Term to Maturity						
	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year	Not Bearing Maturity	Total
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks	648.625	349.580	1.526.023	1.589.525	9.910.527	22.413	14.046.693
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	15.620.424	3.378.606	3.387.191	98.566	1.824.311	1.752.795	26.061.893
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	1.302.884	2.621.052	5.311.699	8.702.432	74.008.221	149.490	92.095.778
Conditional and unconditional real estate mortgage-secured receivables	2.418	-	18.960	162.583	5.300.170	-	5.484.131
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	156.399	156.399
Collective investment institution like investments	-	-	-	-	-	224.359	224.359
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1.098.121	1.098.121
Total	17.574.351	6.349.238	10.243.873	10.553.106	91.043.229	3.403.577	139.167.374

Information on Risk Categories:

For the determination of risk weights for risk classes defined in the Article 6 of the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks”, all counterparties are treated as non-rated since no rating agency is authorized.

(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Credit Risk by Risk Weights - Standard Approach:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Risk Weights	0%	2%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	200%	250%	Other Risk Weights	Deductions from Equity
		14.775.144	98.456	-	25.481.428	-	178.544	12.010.745	-	132.559.587	-	-	-	64.435
Before Credit Risk Mitigation														
After Credit Risk Mitigation		14.775.144	303.590	-	25.481.428	-	178.544	16.401.131	-	128.169.201	-	-	-	-

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Risk Weights	0%	2%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	200%	250%	Other Risk Weights	Deductions from Equity
		11.959.597	303.590	-	14.388.189	-	45.350	11.733.974	-	100.736.674	-	-	-	52.318
Before Credit Risk Mitigation														
After Credit Risk Mitigation		11.959.597	303.590	-	14.388.189	-	45.350	16.749.793	-	95.720.855	-	-	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Miscellaneous Information According to Important Sectors or Counterparty Type:

The Bank classifies its loans and allocates provisions within the framework of TFRS 9 Policy approved by the Board of Directors. In this context, for impaired loans the Bank calculates lifetime expected credit loss and reflects it as provision when the credit risk of the loan has not yet gone into default but has increased significantly from the date of disbursement (Stage 2) and in case of default (Stage 3).

The Bank has determined the “Significant Increase in Credit Risk” and “Classification” criteria in the TFRS 9 Provisions Methodology document approved by the Board of Directors, and its loans are classified and provisions are set aside in line with these criterias.

	Loans		Provisions
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)		Expected Credit Loss Provisions (TFRS 9)
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	
Current Period (31.12.2025) Major Sectors / Counterparties			
Agriculture	-	-	-
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6.464.495	549.093	1.082.169
Mining and Quarrying			
Production	155.265	1.451	3.070
Electricity, Gas and Water	6.309.230	547.642	1.079.099
Construction	-	-	-
Services	514.663	24.332	25.824
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	17.029	19.434	19.387
Transportation and Telecommunication	376.672	8	1.336
Financial Institutions	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	120.962	4.890	5.101
Others			
Total	6.979.158	573.425	1.107.993

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

Miscellaneous Information According to Important Sectors or Counterparty Type (Continued)

	Loans		Provisions
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)		Expected Credit Loss Provisions (TFRS 9)
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	
Prior Period (31.12.2024) Major Sectors / Counterparties			
Agriculture	-	-	-
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5.164.614	664.162	1.073.764
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-
Production	35.151	20.006	20.267
Electricity, Gas and Water	5.129.463	644.156	1.053.497
Construction	-	-	-
Services	493.804	67.454	49.876
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	45.220	63.343	44.009
Transportation and Telecommunication	315.243	8	1.410
Financial Institutions	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	133.341	4.103	4.457
Others	-	1.134	1.134
Total	5.658.418	732.750	1.124.774

Information on Movements in Value Adjustments and Provisions:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions	576.351	61.146	(119.340)	-	518.157
2. Stage 1 and 2 Provisions	1.126.705	120.562	(200.382)	-	1.046.885

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions	528.780	90.946	(43.375)	-	576.351
2. Stage 1 and 2 Provisions	892.314	349.851	(115.460)	-	1.126.705

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations Related to Currency Risk

The Bank is exposed to currency risk because of inconsistency of the foreign currency denominated asset and liability balances with respect to the transactions made in foreign currencies.

The currency risk management policy of the Bank is defined as keeping the “Foreign Currency Net General Position / Equity Standard” ratio within the legal boundaries with respect to the economic matters, trends in the market and financial position of the Bank. By keeping up with this main goal and with respect to asset and liability management, foreign currency denominated assets are appreciated with the most favorable interest rates in the foreign currency market.

Currency risk is calculated within the scope of the standard method used for legal reporting.

Besides, the exchange rate risk faced by the Bank daily is determined by preparing the foreign currency balance sheet by covering individual positions. Proforma foreign currency balance sheets are used for the measurement of the future exchange rate risks (including foreign currency-indexed assets and liabilities).

The Bank has no hedging derivative instruments for foreign currency denominated borrowings and net foreign currency investments.

A non-speculative foreign exchange position management policy is followed in order to limit the exposure of the currency risk. In this respect, distribution of foreign currency denominated on balance sheet and off-balance sheet items are considered.

In order to reduce the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations affecting the financial structure of the Bank, the risk of foreign exchange rate of the Bank is determined based on the Foreign Currency Net General Position / Equity ratio determined by the BRSA. The limit of the ratio has been determined as 10% effective from the decision date, as of the BRSA’s decision dated 9 March 2023 and numbered 10534.

The foreign exchange buying rates of the Bank as of the date of the financial statements and the last five business days prior to that date are as follows:

Date	USD	EURO	100 JPY
31/12/2025	42,8933	50,3524	27,4429
30/12/2025	42,8881	50,5136	27,5065
29/12/2025	42,8800	50,4355	27,4784
26/12/2025	42,7896	50,3805	27,4768
25/12/2025	42,7715	50,3634	27,4793

The simple arithmetic average value of the Bank’s foreign exchange purchase rate for the last thirty days from the date of the financial statements is USD: 42,6261 TL, Euro: 49,9224 TL, CHF: 53,5424 TL.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations Related to Currency Risk (Continued)

Information on the currency risk of the Bank:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	EURO	USD	Other FC ^(*)	Total
Assets				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	1.097.638	579.094	3.237	1.679.969
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	259.366	127.856	-	387.222
Money market placements	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.209.926	21.856.078	-	26.066.004
Loans	39.257.983	60.374.416	-	99.632.399
Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities (joint ventures)	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	256.599	-	-	256.599
Derivative financial assets held for trading	-	1.405	-	1.405
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	154.966	214.051	-	369.017
Total assets	45.236.478	83.152.900	3.237	128.392.615
Liabilities				
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	12.602	96.683	-	109.285
Funds provided from other financial institutions	40.294.773	79.494.282	-	119.789.055
Securities issued	5.109.245	-	-	5.109.245
Subordinated debt instruments	2.826.099	-	-	2.826.099
Sundry creditors	10.707	5.685	-	16.392
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	-	4.925	-	4.925
Other liabilities	1.426.311	2.017.761	-	3.444.072
Total liabilities	49.679.737	81.619.336	-	131.299.073
Net balance sheet position	(4.443.259)	1.533.564	3.237	(2.906.458)
Net off-balance sheet position	4.431.012	(2.292.674)	-	2.138.338
Assets on derivative instruments	4.431.012	2.573.598	-	7.004.610
Liabilities on derivative instruments	-	(4.866.272)	-	(4.866.272)
Non-cash loans	2.733.185	2.708.813	-	5.441.998
Prior Period (31.12.2024)				
Total assets	33.963.018	62.505.492	3.364	96.471.874
Total liabilities	37.042.229	61.503.250	-	98.545.479
Net balance sheet position	(3.079.211)	1.002.242	3.364	(2.073.605)
Net off-balance sheet position	3.046.797	(1.001.052)	-	2.045.745
Assets on derivative instruments	3.046.797	4.058.327	-	7.105.124
Liabilities on derivative instruments	-	(5.059.379)	-	(5.059.379)
Non-cash loans	2.298.219	2.627.754	-	4.925.973

(*) The foreign currencies presented in the other FC column of assets comprise; 61% CHF,26% GBP, and 13% JPY.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations Related to Currency Risk (Continued)

Currency Risk Sensitivity:

The table below shows the Bank’s sensitivity to the 10% change in the US Dollar and Euro exchange rates.

	Increase in Exchange Rates	Effect on Profit/Loss ^(*)		Effect on Shareholders’ Equity	
	%	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
USD	10	(93.163)	(7.914)	2.185.608	1.505.474
EURO	10	(2.686)	(4.353)	420.993	674.157
Other	10	324	336	-	-

^(*) It refers to the values before the tax effect is deducted.

	Decrease in Exchange Rates	Effect on Profit/Loss ^(*)		Effect on Shareholders’ Equity	
	%	Current Period (3.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
USD	10	93.163	7.914	(2.185.608)	(1.505.474)
EURO	10	2.686	4.353	(420.993)	(674.157)
Other	10	(324)	(336)	-	-

^(*) It refers to the values before the tax effect is deducted.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk indicates the probability of loss that the Bank may incur due to the position of the financial instruments due to movements in the interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect the return on the assets and the cost of the liabilities. Interest rate risk arising from banking accounts, includes re-pricing risk, yield curve risk, base risk and optionality risk.

The interest rates determined by the market actors, especially the central banks, have a decisive role on the economic value of the Bank's balance sheet and on the Bank's income-loss balance. Sudden interest rate shocks in the market causes the gap between the interest rate applied to the Bank’s yielding assets and the interest rate paid to the cost-effective liabilities to be opened. The opening of this gap may cause the Bank interest income to be adversely affected by fluctuations in market interest rates and may cause decrease in profitability of the Bank.

The Bank’s basic principle in the interest rate risk management policy is to avoid mismatch and provide alignment between loans disbursed with fixed and floating rate and funds provided with fixed and floating rate. Accordingly, interest rate, currency and maturity alignment are respected during the disbursement of loans funded by foreign long-term borrowings, which form the material part of the loan portfolio. Almost the entire loan portfolio is financed by floating rate borrowings, thus interest rate risk from changes in interest rates seems not probable for the loan portfolio because of the correlation provided between the sources and the uses and other loans in the portfolio are financed by the equity of the Bank.

Within the framework of the Bank’s basic principle of interest rate risk policy, optimization of portfolio distribution in the management of interest-sensitive assets other than loans is provided by considering possible changes in duration of positions and current interest rate limits; by taking into account alternative return, limits of tolerable loss and risk. In this context, to measure the interest rate risk exposure of the Bank, the effect of days to maturity and profit/loss are analyzed considering the scenarios of possible changes in interest rates for securities portfolio. Alternatives for compensation of probable losses that may arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates are examined using different markets. Interest rate sensitivity analysis is also made for the positions besides securities portfolio.

There is no interest rate mismatch on loan portfolio as the main principle of interest rate adjustment on the source and disbursement side of the loan portfolio of the Bank. For this reason, the Bank's credit portfolio does not carry any interest rate risk even if it is affected by market volatility. Interest rate-sensitive items on the Bank's balance sheet are limited only to the size of the Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income within the liquid portfolio.

In order to minimize the possibility of unfavorable effects of market interest rate changes on the Bank’s financial position, risk limits are used for the management of interest rate risk. These limits are set by Asset-Liability Committee and approved by Board of Directors. The Bank monitors and controls whether interest-sensitive assets are within the determined limits.

In order to minimize the likelihood that the change in market interest rates in the Bank's securities portfolio management will cause adverse effects on the financial structure of the Bank, limits have been set on the adjusted duration of the securities portfolio and the amount of daily loss that may arise from the securities portfolio.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Within the scope of the interest rate limits, the BHFor early warning limit has been determined with a more cautious approach based on the legal ratio of “Standard Ratio for Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Accounts”, which is determined as 15% by the BRSA regarding the measurement and evaluation of interest rate risk arising from banking accounts with the standard method.

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on days to repricing dates).

End of the Current Period (31.12.2025)	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash (Cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	1.031	1.031
Banks ⁽¹⁾	23.913.290	-	-	-	-	160.881	24.074.171
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	989.240	989.240
Money market placements	9.703.369	-	-	-	-	-	9.703.369
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	4.116.688	5.617.149	12.675.225	11.197.525	100.042	8.813	33.715.442
Loans ⁽²⁾	51.643.331	22.607.669	19.823.689	8.387.398	19.666.459	55.269	122.183.815
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	187.904	390.615	755.566	2.818.082	7.329.999	-	11.482.166
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	31.258	-	-	-	-	1.420.457	1.451.715
Total Assets ⁽⁵⁾	89.595.840	28.615.433	33.254.480	22.403.005	27.096.500	2.635.691	203.600.949
Liabilities							
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	4.667.856	-	-	-	-	-	4.667.856
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	71.932	71.932
Marketable securities issued	-	-	5.109.245	-	-	-	5.109.245
Funds provided from other financial institutions	9.819.474	42.004.365	31.891.531	21.967.316	37.578.010	-	143.260.696
Other liabilities ^{(4),(6)}	1.283.514	-	21.453	-	6.329.999	42.856.254	50.491.220
Total Liabilities	15.770.844	42.004.365	37.022.229	21.967.316	43.908.009	42.928.186	203.600.949
Long position on balance sheet	73.824.996	-	-	435.689	-	-	74.260.685
Short position on balance sheet	-	(13.388.932)	(3.767.749)	-	(16.811.509)	(40.292.495)	(74.260.685)
Long position on off-balance sheet	-	56.727	-	-	-	-	56.727
Short position on off-balance sheet	(36.563)	-	-	-	-	-	(36.563)
Total Position	73.788.433	(13.332.205)	(3.767.749)	435.689	(16.811.509)	(40.292.495)	20.164

⁽¹⁾ Balances without maturity are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽²⁾ Net balance of non-performing loans is shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽³⁾ Securities representing share in capital are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁴⁾ Deferred tax asset, shareholders’ equity and other non-interest-bearing assets and liabilities are shown in “Non-Interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁵⁾ The expected credit losses for financial assets and other assets are reflected to the related items.
⁽⁶⁾ Subordinated loans are shown in the “Other Liabilities” line.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on days to repricing dates).

End of the Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Up to 1 Month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	1.836	1.836
Banks ⁽¹⁾	12.601.467	-	-	-	-	79.596	12.681.063
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	696.997	696.997
Money market placements	9.918.269	-	-	-	-	-	9.918.269
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	2.554.709	3.751.549	8.303.655	10.742.261	156.516	8.813	25.517.503
Loans ⁽²⁾	19.865.266	21.012.207	18.285.097	7.964.007	25.826.803	156.399	93.109.779
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	646.816	349.580	1.894.602	1.914.385	5.572.121	-	10.377.504
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	144.142	-	-	-	-	1.148.992	1.293.134
Total Assets ⁽⁵⁾	45.730.669	25.113.336	28.483.354	20.620.653	31.555.440	2.092.633	153.596.085
Liabilities							
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	3.435.657	-	-	-	-	-	3.435.657
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	171.549	171.549
Marketable securities issued	-	-	3.735.924	-	-	-	3.735.924
Funds provided from other financial institutions	7.017.242	35.113.999	31.616.580	8.222.600	29.703.938	-	111.674.359
Other liabilities ^{(4),(6)}	2.150.348	-	-	-	5.516.800	26.911.448	34.578.596
Total Liabilities	12.603.247	35.113.999	35.352.504	8.222.600	35.220.738	27.082.997	153.596.085
Long position on balance sheet	33.127.422	-	-	12.398.053	-	-	45.525.475
Short position on balance sheet	-	(10.000.663)	(6.869.150)	-	(3.665.298)	(24.990.364)	(45.525.475)
Long position on off-balance sheet	128.538	-	-	-	-	-	128.538
Short position on off-balance sheet	-	(34.645)	-	-	-	-	(34.645)
Total Position	33.255.960	(10.035.308)	(6.869.150)	12.398.053	(3.665.298)	(24.990.364)	93.893

⁽¹⁾ Balances without maturity are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽²⁾ Net balance of non-performing loans is shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽³⁾ Securities representing share in capital are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁴⁾ Deferred tax asset, shareholders’ equity and other non-interest bearing assets and liabilities are shown in “Non-Interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁵⁾ The expected credit losses for financial assets and other assets are reflected to the related items.
⁽⁶⁾ Subordinated loans are shown in the “Other Liabilities” line.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments (%):

End of the Current Period (31.12.2025)	EURO	USD	JPY	TL
Assets (*)				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	2,66	4,19		40,11
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	-	40,47
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,09	6,12		40,69
Loans	5,24	7,39		19,18
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost(**)	4,50	-	-	37,68
Liabilities (*)				
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	-	-	-	37,64
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	5,48	-	-	-
Funds accepted by development and investment banks	1,80	3,29	-	28,00
Funds provided from other financial institutions(***)	2,93	5,47	-	23,03

(*) Ratios shown in the table are calculated by using annual interest rates.

(**) The majority of the TL portfolio consists of CPI indexed securities.

(***) Funds from other financial institutions also include subordinated loans.

End of the Prior Period (31.12.2024)	EURO	USD	JPY	TL
Assets (*)				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	3,33	4,54		50,33
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	-	48,97
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,65	6,60		46,52
Loans	6,46	8,25		18,99
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost(**)	4,55			46,19
Liabilities (*)				
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	-	-	-	47,81
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	6,63	-	-	-
Funds accepted by development and investment banks	2,30	2,60	-	45,84
Funds provided from other financial institutions(***)	3,60	5,97	-	22,64

(*) Ratios shown in the table are calculated by using annual interest rates.

(**) The majority of the TL portfolio consists of CPI indexed securities.

(***) Funds from other financial institutions also include subordinated loans.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

V. Explanations Related to Position Risk of Equity Securities

None.

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio

1. Explanations related to liquidity risk management:

The Bank’s liquidity management is managed by Treasury Department in coordination with related departments and the strategies constituted by Asset Liability Committee as part of “Risk Management Strategies, Policies and Application Principles” that is approved by the Board of Directors. The liquidity risk management as per the implementation principles are stated as follows:

Liquidity risk refers to the probability that the Bank will incur the consequential loss that it can not anticipate or face unforeseeable, all cash flow requirements without affecting the day-to-day operations or financial structure.

Liquidity risk also represents the possibility of loss due to Bank’s inability of settling with market prices since the lack of depth and excessive fluctuations in the market.

The main policy of Liquidity Risk Management in the Bank is to provide quality asset structure in which any liabilities can be fulfilled. Since the Bank is specialized, its liquidity need is more predictable as compared to commercial banks and ensures cash flows provided for its liabilities more regularly.

The type, maturity structure and compliance of interest rates of assets and liabilities in the Bank’s balance sheet, is assured within the framework of the Asset Liability Committee’s decisions. The Bank keeps liquidity ratios within risk limits as set out in legal legislation and follows regularly.

In order to manage liquidity risk, proforma cash flows are set on the basis of predictable data by evaluating the maturities of asset and liability structure. Proper placement of liquidity excess considering alternative gains and meeting liquidity needs with the most appropriate cost of funding is essential.

Additionally, monthly proforma cash flows and balance sheet durations regarding the fulfilment level of medium and long term liabilities are traced in order to determine early factors that generate risk.

Mainly for risk measurement and monitoring activities to determine the level of liquidity risk;

The liquidity risk of the Bank is calculated by using “Liquidity Analysis Forms” in accordance with the format determined by the BRSA and reported to the BRSA on a weekly and daily basis.

Limits on liquidity risk are determined under; the legal limitations set out by the BRSA and the “Liquidity Emergency Plan Directive of the Bank”. The Bank’s “Liquidity Emergency Plan Directive” came into force with the decision of the Board of Directors dated 21 December 2022 and numbered 2022-20-11/287. Situations that require the implementation of the Liquidity Emergency Plan are followed by indicators derived from bank-specific (internal) and financial market developments. The Liquidity Emergency Plan includes actions to ensure that the Bank fulfills its obligations at its current level and to maintain liquidity at the level required by the Bank or to achieve liquidity at acceptable costs and to provide the necessary liquidity with the objective of protecting the Bank’s reputation.

In the liquidity risk management of the Bank, the limitations within the scope of the relevant regulations of the BRSA and the internal risk limits determined within the framework of the Bank’s “Risk Management Strategies, Policies and Implementation Principles” and general market conditions are determinants. Therefore, units active in liquidity risk management, especially the Treasury Unit, act within these limitations.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

1. Explanations related to liquidity risk management (Continued):

First limitation on legal requirements set by the BRSA is; as per the regulation on “Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio”, minimum limits of 100% and 80% are assigned on consolidated and unconsolidated basis respectively for total and foreign currency limits. On the other hand investment and development banks are exempt from those limitations until BRSA has determined otherwise.

The Bank’s internal reporting within the scope of liquidity risk management consists of daily, weekly and monthly reports. Daily balance sheets and duration calculations are followed in daily basis report. On weekly reports, liquidity limits are monitored. Weekly realized liquidity limits determined by Board of Directors is aggregated in monthly risk limits monitoring report. Those reports investigate legal risks and adaption of early warning limits. Also, to monitor liquidity risk in “TKB Riskiness Analysis According to Selected Indicators and Risk Groups” report prepared monthly includes;

- Proforma Cash Flows Statement,
- Proforma Currency Balance Sheet,
- Duration of Balance Sheet Items, -in detail- Marketable Securities (by class of financial instruments),
- Summary of liquidity forms sent to BRSA

With proforma cash flows statement, amount of future liquid assets are shown in different scenarios for one-year period.

Related report is presented to the Board of Directors; the Audit Committee and senior management on a monthly basis. By taking into consideration these reports, the Asset Liability Committee and Audit Committee evaluate the liquidity position of the Bank, and results of liquidity measurement system are included in the decision-making process.

Regarding the liquidity risk, as well as legal limits, internal limits have been determined in accordance with its own internal procedures, mission and risk appetite, as included in the Bank’s Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles. These limits have been determined by the Board of Directors in excess of legal limits, including early warning limits, and are revised annually.

2. Liquidity coverage ratio:

The Bank’s liquidity coverage ratios are prepared weekly in accordance with the “Regulation on Calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio of Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated 21 March 2014 and numbered 28948 and reported to the BRSA. Including the reporting period for the last 3 months minimum and maximum levels of unconsolidated foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios are shown below by specified weeks:

	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Weekly Unconsolidated)							
	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
	FC	Date	FC+TL	Date	FC	Date	FC+TL	Date
Maximum (%)	200,88	12.09.2025	441,79	11.07.2025	271,84	11.10.2024	464,24	25.10.2024
Minimum (%)	100,00	26.09.2025	326,49	26.09.2025	85,42	15.11.2024	250,82	20.12.2024

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

2. Liquidity coverage ratio (Continued):

	Total Unweighted Value (Average) ^(*)		Total Weighted Value (Average) ^(*)	
Current Period (31.12.2025)	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	20.513.901	5.292.140
CASH OUTFLOWS				
Retail and small business customers deposits	-	-	-	-
Stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Unsecured funding other than retail and small business customers deposits	3.429.485	1.382.265	2.400.717	647.648
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Other unsecured funding	3.429.485	1.382.265	2.400.717	647.648
Secured funding	-	-	-	-
Other cash outflows	10.457.694	5.508.648	10.457.694	5.508.648
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	10.457.694	5.508.648	10.457.694	5.508.648
Debts related to structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Payment commitments related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time and other contractual commitments	79.691.531	61.025.838	3.984.577	3.051.292
Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	5.470.653	5.341.034	5.124.035	4.994.416
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS			21.967.023	14.202.004
CASH INFLOWS				
Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
Unsecured receivables	39.067.631	6.104.131	37.882.709	5.279.374
Other cash inflows	10.432.308	9.841.621	10.432.308	9.841.621
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	49.499.939	15.945.752	48.315.017	15.120.995
			Upper Limit Applied Amounts	
TOTAL HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			20.513.901	5.292.140
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			5.491.756	3.550.501
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			373,54	149,05

^(*) The average of last three months’ liquidity coverage ratios calculated by weekly simple averages.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

2. Liquidity coverage ratio (Continued):

	Total Unweighted Value (Average) ^(*)		Total Weighted Value (Average) ^(*)	
Prior Period (31.12.2024)	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	17.962.472	5.819.556
CASH OUTFLOWS				
Retail and small business customers deposits	-	-	-	-
Stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Unsecured funding other than retail and small business customers deposits	4.226.590	2.789.199	2.663.735	1.413.391
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Other unsecured funding	4.226.590	2.789.199	2.663.735	1.413.391
Secured funding	-	-	-	-
Other cash outflows	12.293.066	7.497.866	12.293.066	7.497.866
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	12.293.066	7.497.866	12.293.066	7.497.866
Debts related to structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Payment commitments related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time and other contractual commitments	26.214.077	24.490.577	1.310.704	1.224.529
Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	4.834.034	4.681.803	4.527.267	4.375.037
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS			20.794.772	14.510.823
CASH INFLOWS				
Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
Unsecured receivables	20.225.024	4.573.899	19.091.079	3.678.617
Other cash inflows	12.565.727	7.336.909	12.565.727	7.336.909
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	32.790.751	11.910.808	31.656.806	11.015.526
			Upper Limit Applied Amounts	
TOTAL HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			17.962.472	5.819.556
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			5.198.693	4.016.841
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			345,52	144,88

(*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratios calculated by weekly simple averages.

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INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

3. Explanations related to liquidity coverage ratio:

Significant factors that impact the result of liquidity coverage ratio and change of the items in time that are taken into account in calculation of this ratio

The significant factors that impact liquidity coverage ratio are net cash outflows and high-quality assets stock. Items taken into consideration in the calculation of the ratio may be changed in time because of economic structure and decisions of the Bank’s fund management.

The explanation about elements of the high-quality liquid assets

High quality liquid assets mostly consist of domestic government bonds and eurobonds.

Content of funds and their composition

The main funding source of the Bank is loans attained from domestic and international financial institutions. The share of these resources in all funds is approximately 83,7% (31 December 2024: 82,4%). 4,4% (31 December 2024: 6,4%) of the Bank’s total funding consists of funds obtained from international financial institutions, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, borrowers and banks, 6,1% (31 December 2024: 5,8%) from subordinated debt instruments, 2,8% (31 December 2024: 2,6%) from funds obtained from money markets and 3% (31 December 2024: 2,8%) from issued securities.

Cash outflows generating from derivative transactions and information about which transactions are subject to collateral margin

Derivative transactions of the Bank are predominantly currency swap purchase-sale transactions. Income and expense figures related to derivative transactions made within the year are accounted in profit/loss from derivative financial transactions. There are no transactions that are likely to complete collateral.

Counterparty and product-based funding sources and concentration limits on collateral

The fund sources of the Bank, whose field of activity is development and investment banking, are generally international development banks and financial institutions; there is no concentration limit on the other party and product basis.

The operational and legal factors that hinder liquidity transfer which is needed by the Bank itself, its foreign branch and its consolidated subsidiary, and respective liquidity risk.

None.

4. Net stable funding ratio:

With the “Regulation on Calculation of Net Stable Funding Ratio of Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 32202 dated 26 May 2023 by the BRSA, the procedures and principles for banks to provide stable funding in order to prevent the deterioration of their liquidity levels due to the funding risk that they may be exposed to in the long term have been determined. According to the related regulation, the net stable funding ratio is calculated on consolidated and unconsolidated basis by dividing the available stable funding amount by the required stable funding amount. Available stable funding refers to the portion of banks’ liabilities and shareholders’ equity that is expected to be permanent, while required stable funding refers to the portion of banks’ on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that are expected to be re-funded. These amounts are included in the ratio calculation after applying the calculation rates determined in the regulation.

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INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

4. Net stable funding ratio (Continued):

The quarterly simple arithmetic average of the quarterly net stable funding ratio calculated on a monthly and quarterly basis and reported to the BRSA cannot be less than 100%. However, development and investment banks are exempted from meeting these minimum ratios until otherwise determined by the BRSA. As of 31 December 2025, the average of the Bank's net stable funding ratio for the last three months is 149,61% (31 December 2024: 142.38%).

		Amount Not Subject to Recognition Due to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount Subject to Consideration Ratio
		Demand ^(*)	Short-term (less than 6 months)	Short-term (6 months to less than 1 year)	Long-term (1 year and longer)	
Current Period (31.12.2025)						
	A. CURRENT STABLE FUND					
1	Equity Components	34.307.089	-	-	4.326.099	38.633.188
2	Principal Capital and Contributed Capital	34.307.089	-	-	4.326.099	38.633.188
3	Other Equity Components	-	-	-	-	-
4	Individual and Retail Customer Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
6	Low Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other Liabilities to Others	-	11.933.970	1.237.490	146.541.277	149.786.031
8	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Liabilities	-	11.933.970	1.237.490	146.541.277	149.786.031
10	Liabilities Equivalent to Interrelated Assets					
11	Other Liabilities	11.827.809	1.037.096	-	-	-
12	Derivative Liabilities		88.666	-	-	-
13	Other Equity Items and Liabilities Not Included Above	11.827.809	948.430		-	-
14	STABLE FUNDING REQUIREMENT					188.419.219
	B. REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					
15	High-Quality Liquid Assets					1.256.057
16	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds Deposited with Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
17	Live Receivables	-	42.826.336	6.198.206	129.699.685	123.141.300
18	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	-			
19	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Not Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	42.826.336	6.198.206	22.719.998	32.243.051
20	Receivables from Corporate Customers, Entities, Individuals, and Retail Customers, Central Governments, Central Banks, and Public Institutions Other than Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	-	-	101.885.255	86.602.467
21	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	-	-
22	Receivables Secured by Residential Real Estate Mortgages	-	-	-	172.426	112.077
23	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	172.426	112.077
24	Tradable Stocks and Bonds with High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	-	-	-	4.922.006	4.183.705
25	Assets Equivalent to Interrelated Liabilities					
26	Other Assets	2.214.143	947.037	-	-	2.223.167
27	Physical Delivery Commodities Including Gold	-				-
28	Initial Margin of Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Provided to Central Counterparties		-	-	-	-
29	Derivative Assets		-	-	-	157
30	Amount of Derivative Liabilities before Deduction of Variation Margin			-	-	8.867
31	Other Assets Not Included Above	2.214.143	947.037	-	-	2.214.143
32	Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities		8.418.536	-	-	420.927
33	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					127.041.451
34	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)					148,31

(*)The column labeled "Demand" (Current/Non-maturity) reports items that do not have a specific maturity date. These include but are not limited to equity items with no specified maturity, demand deposits, short positions, positions with unspecified maturities, equities that are not high-quality liquid assets, and physically settled commodities.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

4. Net stable funding ratio (Continued):

		Amount Not Subject to Recognition Due to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount Subject to Consideration Ratio
		Demand ^(*)	Short-term (less than 6 months)	Short-term (6 months to less than 1 year)	Long-term (1 year and longer)	
	Prior Period (31.12.2024)					
	A. CURRENT STABLE FUND					
1	Equity Components	20.671.522	-	-	3.560.311	24.231.833
2	Principal Capital and Contributed Capital	20.671.522	-	-	3.560.311	24.231.833
3	Other Equity Components	-	-	-	-	-
4	Individual and Retail Customer Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
6	Low Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other Liabilities to Others	-	11.203.556	455.002	113.849.837	117.124.756
8	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Liabilities	-	11.203.556	455.002	113.849.837	117.124.756
10	Liabilities Equivalent to Interrelated Assets					
11	Other Liabilities	11.327.747	407.652	-	-	-
12	Derivative Liabilities		311.297	-	-	-
13	Other Equity Items and Liabilities Not Included Above	11.327.747	96.355	-	-	-
14	STABLE FUNDING REQUIREMENT					141.356.589
	B. REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					
15	High-Quality Liquid Assets					972.148
16	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds Deposited with Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
17	Live Receivables	-	31.510.384	1.630.903	109.908.851	100.741.395
18	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	-
19	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Not Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	31.510.384	1.630.903	11.906.215	17.448.224
20	Receivables from Corporate Customers, Entities, Individuals, and Retail Customers, Central Governments, Central Banks, and Public Institutions Other than Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	-	-	91.820.897	78.047.762
21	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	-	-
22	Receivables Secured by Residential Real Estate Mortgages	-	-	-	45.350	29.478
23	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	45.350	29.478
24	Tradable Stocks and Bonds with High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	-	-	-	6.136.389	5.215.931
25	Assets Equivalent to Interrelated Liabilities					
26	Other Assets	2.073.917	96.208	-	-	2.105.047
27	Physical Delivery Commodities Including Gold	-				-
28	Initial Margin of Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Provided to Central Counterparties		-	-	-	-
29	Derivative Assets		-	-	-	-
30	Amount of Derivative Liabilities before Deduction of Variation Margin		-	-	-	31.130
31	Other Assets Not Included Above	2.073.917	96.208	-	-	2.073.917
32	Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities		9.414.992	-	-	470.750
33	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					104.289.339
34	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)					135,54

(*)The column labeled "Demand" (Current/Non-maturity) reports items that do not have a specific maturity date. These include but are not limited to equity items with no specified maturity, demand deposits, short positions, positions with unspecified maturities, equities that are not high-quality liquid assets, and physically settled commodities.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

5. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities according to remaining maturities:

	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Undistributed ⁽¹⁾	Total
Current Period (31.12.2025)								
Assets								
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	1.031	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.031
Banks	160.881	23.913.290	-	-	-	-	-	24.074.171
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	989.240	-	-	-	-	-	-	989.240
Money market placements	-	9.703.369	-	-	-	-	-	9.703.369
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.813	3.960.761	5.572.146	11.820.517	12.259.503	93.702	-	33.715.442
Loans	-	1.193.715	5.007.819	20.744.593	73.956.283	21.226.136	55.269	122.183.815
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	271.811	507.735	726.423	2.646.197	7.330.000	-	11.482.166
Other assets	-	31.258	-	-	-	-	1.420.457	1.451.715
Total Assets ⁽²⁾	1.159.965	39.074.204	11.087.700	33.291.533	88.861.983	28.649.838	1.475.726	203.600.949
Liabilities								
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds provided from other financial institutions	-	3.845.187	3.951.812	11.143.007	53.123.917	71.196.773	-	143.260.696
Money market borrowings	-	4.667.856	-	-	-	-	-	4.667.856
Marketable securities issued	-	-	-	703.410	2.517.620	1.888.215	-	5.109.245
Miscellaneous payables	71.932	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.932
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	2.713.960	1.058.504	1.101.786	-	-	10.529.513	35.087.457	50.491.220
Total Liabilities	2.785.892	9.571.547	5.053.598	11.846.417	55.641.537	83.614.501	35.087.457	203.600.949
Liquidity Gap	(1.625.927)	29.502.657	6.034.102	21.445.116	33.220.446	(54.964.663)	(33.611.731)	-
Net Off-Balance Position	-	(36.563)	56.727	-	-	-	-	20.164
Derivative Financial Assets	-	7.004.610	485.660	-	-	-	-	7.490.270
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	7.041.173	428.933	-	-	-	-	7.470.106
Non-Cash Loans	127.993	16.252	-	-	-	5.425.746	-	5.569.991
Prior Period (31.12.2024)								
Total Assets	787.242	26.595.423	7.681.856	25.117.303	65.914.991	26.193.879	1.305.391	153.596.085
Total Liabilities	3.034.326	8.893.423	3.552.247	9.305.061	38.893.831	68.742.801	21.174.396	153.596.085
Liquidity Gap	(2.247.084)	17.702.000	4.129.609	15.812.242	27.021.160	(42.548.922)	(19.869.005)	-
Net Off-Balance Position	-	128.538	(34.645)	-	-	-	-	93.893
Derivative Financial Assets	-	8.706.735	705.796	-	-	-	-	9.412.531
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	8.578.197	740.441	-	-	-	-	9.318.638
Non-Cash Loans	149.197	-	-	140.033	-	4.785.940	-	5.075.170

⁽¹⁾ Assets such as fixed assets, associates, subsidiaries, inventory, prepaid expenses, net non-performing receivables and other asset accounts that would not be converted to cash in a short time period and needed to be used in the banking activities, deferred tax asset; liabilities with no maturities, provisions and equity are shown in the undistributed column.

⁽²⁾ The expected credit losses for financial assets and other assets are reflected in the related items.

⁽³⁾ Subordinated loans are shown in the “Other Liabilities” line.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Remaining maturity distribution of contractual financial liabilities:

The following table shows the maturity distribution of the Bank’s non-derivative financial liabilities prepared in accordance with the provisions of TFRS 7. The distribution has been prepared based on the earliest dates on which the Bank’s liabilities are due to be paid without discounting. The interest payable on these liabilities is included in the table. The recorded values of the related liabilities in the balance sheet do not include these amounts.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Book Value	Total	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Liabilities							
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	143.260.696	194.444.457	3.656.737	5.013.673	17.678.536	78.212.582	89.882.929
Debts to Money Markets	4.667.856	4.681.715	4.681.715	-	-	-	-
Issued Securities	5.109.245	6.184.085	-	126.494	757.996	3.219.891	2.079.704
Subordinated Debt Instruments	10.156.098	24.130.518	-	-	-	-	24.130.518
Total	163.193.895	229.440.775	8.338.452	5.140.167	18.436.532	81.432.473	116.093.151

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Book Value	Total	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Liabilities							
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	111.674.359	162.759.028	3.068.013	3.536.323	15.182.174	60.572.640	80.399.878
Debts to Money Markets	3.435.657	3.477.320	1.898.019	1.579.301	-	-	-
Issued Securities	3.735.924	4.694.347	-	92.728	93.237	2.440.633	2.067.749
Subordinated Debt Instruments	7.577.111	22.032.856	-	-	-	-	22.032.856
Total	126.423.051	192.963.551	4.966.032	5.208.352	15.275.411	63.013.273	104.500.483

The contractual maturity analysis of the Bank’s derivative instruments is as follows:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Total	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Swap transactions	5.856.274	5.370.614	485.660	-	-	-

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Total	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Swap transactions	9.508.656	5.181.266	2.741.315	1.586.075	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Remaining maturity distribution of contractual financial liabilities (Continued):

The following table shows the distribution of the Bank’s non-cash loans according to their remaining maturities.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Demand	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above	Total
Letters of Credit	-	16.252	-	-	-	-	16.252
Endorsements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Guarantee	127.993	-	-	-	-	4.768.942	4.896.935
Acceptance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	656.804	656.804
Total	127.993	16.252	-	-	-	5.425.746	5.569.991

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Demand	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above	Total
Letters of Credit	-	-	-	133.709	-	-	133.709
Endorsements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Guarantee	149.197	-	-	6.324	-	4.152.929	4.308.450
Acceptance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	633.011	633.011
Total	149.197	-	-	140.033	-	4.785.940	5.075.170

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VII. Explanations Related to Leverage Ratio

In the current period, the rate of increase in Tier 1 capital was higher than the rate of increase in total risk amount. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank’s leverage ratio calculated from the average of three months is 15,47% (31 December 2024: 14,79%). The reason why the leverage ratio of the current period is higher than the leverage ratio of the previous period is that Tier 1 capital has increased at a higher rate than the amount of the total risk amount.

	Current Period (31.12.2025) ^(*)	Prior Period (31.12.2024) ^(*)
On-balance sheet assets		
Balance sheet assets (Excluding derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives, including collaterals)	204.426.841	151.943.957
(Assets deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-
Total risk amount of on-balance sheet assets	204.426.841	151.943.957
Derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	-	-
Potential loan risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	525.765	689.053
Total risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	525.765	689.053
Financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity		
Risk amount of financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity (excluding on-balance sheet)	1.502.293	1.900.567
Risk amount from brokerage activities	-	-
Total risk amount of financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity	1.502.293	1.900.567
Off-balance sheet items		
Gross notional amount of off-balance sheet transactions	56.521.142	29.372.482
(Adjustments amount due to multiplication with credit conversion rates)	(44.108.928)	(21.229.692)
Total risk amount of off-balance sheet transactions	12.412.214	8.142.790
Capital and total risks		
Tier 1 capital	33.818.694	24.060.166
Total risks	218.867.113	162.676.367
Leverage ratio		
Leverage ratio	15,47	14,79

^(*) Calculated by taking the average of the last three months financial statements’ data.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to the Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Values

When fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined, discounted values are taken into consideration according to remaining maturities. Transactions traded on the stock exchange are valued by using the daily weighted average prices of the last working day on the balance sheet date based on the stock market value.

	Book Value (*)		Fair Value	
	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Financial Assets	203.755.122	154.034.047	204.250.475	154.625.018
Money markets placements	9.706.549	9.921.861	9.706.549	9.921.861
Banks	24.078.532	12.682.476	24.078.532	12.682.476
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	989.240	696.997	989.240	696.997
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	33.715.442	25.517.503	33.715.442	25.517.503
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	11.516.502	10.402.375	11.472.045	10.246.272
Loans	123.748.857	94.812.835	124.288.667	95.559.909
Financial Liabilities	158.597.971	123.158.943	156.516.933	122.100.997
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-
Funds provided from other financial institutions	143.260.696	111.674.359	143.867.368	112.243.474
Subordinated debt instruments	10.156.098	7.577.111	6.823.682	5.811.249
Securities issued	5.109.245	3.735.924	5.753.951	3.874.725
Sundry creditors	71.932	171.549	71.932	171.549

(*) The book values of financial assets and liabilities in the table are calculated by adding accrual amounts at the end of the period.

Methods and estimations used for the fair value determination of financial instruments which are not presented with their market values in the financial statements:

- i- For the fair value determination of loans, interest rates as of balance sheet date are considered.
- ii- For the fair value determination of banks, interest rates as of balance sheet date are considered.
- iii- In order to calculate the fair value of other financial assets measured at amortized cost, the stock market value as of the balance sheet date has been used.
- iv- For the fair value determination of the funds provided from other financial institutions, subordinated debt instruments and securities issued, alternative resource interest rates are considered.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to the Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Values (Continued)

Information on fair value measurements recognized in the financial statements:

TFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” Standard requires the items, which are recognized in the balance sheet at their fair values to be shown in the notes by being classified. According to this standard, the related financial instruments are classified into three levels in such a way that they will express the significance of the data used in fair value measurements. At the first level, there are financial instruments, whose fair values are determined according to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, at the second level, there are financial instruments, whose fair values are determined by directly or indirectly observable market data, and at the third level, there are financial instruments, whose fair values are determined by the data, which are not based on observable market data. Investor valuation and price reports are used for determination of fair values of level 3 assets The financial assets, which are recognized in the balance sheet at their values, are shown below as classified according to the aforementioned principles.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	989.240
Debt securities	-	-	-
Share certificates	-	-	989.240
Other	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	13.613.998	20.092.631	-
Debt securities	13.613.998	20.092.631	-
Share certificates ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	31.258	-
Investment in Associates and Subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	18.817	-

¹⁾ Non-public subsidiaries, affiliates and unlisted shares are monitored at cost of acquisition. Cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. This situation is measured at cost because there is not enough recent information regarding the measurement of fair value or because fair value can be measured by more than one method and among these methods, cost best reflects the fair value estimate

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	696.997
Debt securities	-	-	-
Share certificates	-	-	696.997
Other	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	24.749.229	759.461	-
Debt securities	24.749.229	759.461	-
Share certificates ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	144.142	-
Investment in Associates and Subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	20.889	-

⁽¹⁾ Non-public subsidiaries, affiliates and unlisted shares are monitored at cost of acquisition. Cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. This situation is measured at cost because there is not enough recent information regarding the measurement of fair value or because fair value can be measured by more than one method and among these methods, cost best reflects the fair value estimate

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to the Presentation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Values (Continued)

The table below shows the movement table of level 3 financial assets.

Level 3 Movement Table	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	696.997	595.641
Purchases During the Period	97.187	19.525
Disposals Through Sale/Redemptions	(11.278)	(4.024)
Valuation Effect	206.334	90.040
Transfers	-	(4.186)
Balance at the End of the Period	989.240	696.997

IX. Explanations Related to the Transactions Made on Behalf of Others and Items Held in Trust

The Bank provides security buying, selling and custody services on behalf and account of others. The Bank also acts as an intermediary in the execution of tourism and infrastructure investments on behalf of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and no new resources have been transferred in this context recently.

The Bank does not carry out any transactions based on faith.

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts:

The Bank’s risk management approach:

It should be emphasized firstly that the Bank is actively using committees and risk budgeting in decision-making mechanisms and risk management processes while assessing risk management performance in addition to the functional and financial performance, which has operational mechanisms based on a wide range of activities. Within the framework of the Bank's vision, mission, strategic objectives and targets set by the Board of Directors and risk management policies and strategies; the Asset and Liability Committee and the Credit Evaluation Committee constitute two main committees that play a critical role in the execution of the Bank’s activities; which the Asset and Liability Committee ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed effectively and efficiently by taking into consideration the current and possible economic developments and the factors such as interest, maturity and currency, and establishing coordination and communication between the Senior Management and the Bank's units, and the Credit Evaluation Committee with the function of determining the principles of lending, evaluating the credit-participation risk and the situation of the investment, evaluating the reports prepared on the loan appraisal and in summary taking care of all the lending activities. Within the framework of the short-term strategies determined by the Asset and Liability Committee in line with the vision and strategic objectives of the Bank’s Strategic Plan, each of the units in the Bank comply with these targets and the risk budgeting application based on the consolidation of these budgets are applied to contribute to the basic activities of the Bank.

Risk monitoring processes constitute the main determinant of risk management policies in decision making processes in the Bank. The organizational structure of the risk monitoring processes is composed of, the “Internal Control and Compliance” and “Risk Management” Directorates which the duties and authorities established within the Bank with the decision of the Board of Directors pursuant to the Banking Law and the BRSA legislation, the Audit Committee and the Internal Inspection Department. The units within the internal systems of the Bank and the Audit Committee undertake their activities in accordance with the “Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process” dated 11/07/2014 and numbered 29057 of the BRSA.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts (Continued):

The Bank’s risk management approach (Continued):

The general principle of the risk policies followed by the Bank where committees and the implementation of risk budgeting are actively used in decision-making mechanisms and risk management processes; which was approved by Board of Directors dated 11.01.2016, 2016-01-15/015 stated in the Bank’s “Risk Management Strategies, Policies and Implementation Principles”, “To specialize in the activities in accordance with the mission, vision and structure determined by the Establishment Law, to take risks that can be identified, controlled and / or managed, and to make efforts to avoid any risks other than the risks inevitable and arising as part of the nature of the activities”. While the Bank is specializing in its activities and shaping the asset composition in line with this general principle in accordance with its vision and structure, in the risk management policy it is subject to the principle of “taking risks that can be controlled and / or managed, not taking any risks other than the risks that are unavoidable and to apply this principle as much as possible. In this context, it is the basic principle to ensure that the risks to be taken are defined and manageable.

In addition, to the extent that risk measurement and reporting techniques allow, measurement of the present and future potential impacts of the risks taken is made and written limits for the quantifiable risks arising from the operations of the Bank are determined according to the BRSA regulations. Therefore, the risk appetite of the Bank is determined and monitored by the risk limits prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 39 titled “Risk Appetite Structure” of Internal Systems and ICAAP Regulations of Banks No. 29057 issued by the BRSA and published in the Official Gazette on 11 July 2014. “Risk Limits and Implementation Principles”, which are revised by the Risk Management Department annually in accordance with the Bank's risk policies and accepted by the Board of Directors, are the main policy that determines the Bank’s risk appetite structure.

According to the “Risk Limits and Implementation Guidelines” which is the most important indicator of the risk appetite of the Bank, limits, early warning limits and actions to be taken in case of exceeding limit are determined by basic risk groups. In determining limits, the legal limits shape the general framework. However, in addition to the principle of prudence in risk management, specific limits specific to the Bank are also set for each risk type. The early warning limits are intended to prevent limit overs, and the limits are set one level below (or above). Each risk group covered by the Bank’s risk limits is monitored by reports made to the Senior Management and the Audit Committee on a daily, weekly, monthly basis by the Risk Management Department and is first informed to the relevant unit in the framework of the actions to be taken in determining the elimination of exceeded limits.

It is clear that both the decision-making mechanisms and the risk management processes are the general principle of risk policies and the Bank has a “risk avoider” risk appetite within the framework of risk limits and implementation principles.

The limits stated in the text of “Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles” approved by the Board of Directors within the framework of the 37th article of “Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks” issued by the BRSA for quantifiable risks arising from the activities of the Bank are determined. The Risk Management Department monitors compliance with these limits and regularly reports to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Senior Management.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts (Continued):

The Bank’s risk management approach (Continued):

Stress test scenario analyzes carried out by the Bank within the scope of risk management activities include various techniques to measure the potential resilience of the Bank portfolio against unexpected risks. Capital Planning Buffer prepared in accordance with the provisions of the “Stress Test Program” specified in article 43 of “Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process” and Guidelines for Stress Tests to be Used by Banks in Capital and Liquidity Planning and specified in Article 59 of the Regulation. The results of the implementation of the scenarios determined by the BRSA used in the calculation are sent to the BRSA within the scope of the ISEDES (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) Report prepared by Risk Management Department annually. In the ISEDES Report, the Bank’s capital adequacy level is evaluated by applying the BRSA and the Bank scenarios on the Bank’s 3-year Strategic Plan predictions.

The stress test scenario analyzes, which are updated quarterly for the Bank, are also structured in a structure parallel to ISEDES practices. Stress testing is carried out by applying two negative scenarios of the relevant year, determined by the BRSA, to the financial statements and capital adequacy ratio components of the period to be tested.

In the stress test study, shocks are given on the basis of two basic parameters (interest and exchange rate), and by each parameter and each scenario the effects of these shocks on;

i- Balance sheet and statement of profit or loss

ii- Legal equity

iii- Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

iv- Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

are evaluated.

The first parameter used in the scenario analysis is the exchange rate and the other is the interest rates. Exchange rate and interest shocks are designed as base, negative and extremely negative scenarios sent by BRSA.

On the Bank’s securities portfolio, portfolio sensitivity is firstly calculated against changes in interest rates, and two separate scenarios are set forth to compensate for the potential loss arising from adverse interest rate changes.

The Bank’s “Proforma Cash Flows Statement” analysis, which is prepared based on the possible cash inflows and outflows in the next one-year period, including seven different scenarios, ranging from 45 percent to 95 percent of “loan collection rates” and implicitly including currency and interest forecasts, it is the most detailed scenario analysis that the Bank has prepared. In this analysis, the effects of different collection ratios on the liquidity risk of the Bank are evaluated.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management(Continued)

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts:

The Bank’s risk management approach (Continued):

Footnotes and related explanations prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to Be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette No: 29511 on 23 October 2015 and entered into force as of 31 March 2016 are given in this section. In accordance with the relevant communiqué, the following tables, which should be given quarterly, were not presented as of 31 December 2025, as the Bank’s standard approach was used in the calculation of capital adequacy:

- RWA flow statement under Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB)

- RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under Internal Model Method (IMM)

- RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under Internal Model Approach

Overview of risk weighted amounts:

		Risk Weighted Amount		Minimum Capital Requirement
		Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	141.185.155	106.711.424	11.294.812
2	Of which standardized approach (SA)	141.185.155	106.711.424	11.294.812
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	446.514	363.655	35.721
	Of which standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	446.514	363.655	35.721
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
7	Equity position in banking book under basic risk weighting or internal rating-based	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
	Equity investments in funds – 1250% risk weighting approach	-	-	-
10		-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-
12	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-	-
	Standard Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
15		-	-	-
16	Market Risk	22.257.209	20.484.281	1.780.577
17	Of which standardized approach (SA)	22.257.209	20.484.281	1.780.577
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19	Operational Risk	12.946.952	7.209.778	1.035.756
20	Of which basic indicator approach	12.946.952	7.209.778	1.035.756
21	Of which standardized approach	-	-	-
22	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction from capital (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustments	-	-	-
25	Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)	176.835.830	134.769.138	14.146.866

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations:

General qualitative information on credit risk:

The Bank calculates its legal credit risk as per the framework of the “Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy” and Basel II criteria. The management of credit risk is essential in such a way as to ensure that the standard ratio of legal capital adequacy is above the minimum limit of existing regulations.

Within the scope of “Basel II application” under the measure of credit risk, the standard method prescribed by the BRSA is used and this measurement method based on weighting to the classes and guarantees of the loans is embodied in the KR520 form which is reported monthly to the BRSA. There are basically 3 main headings of the form:

- Risk Classes,
- Credit Risk Reduction Techniques and Credit Risk Substitution Effects,
- Distribution by Risk Weights.

In order to determine the credit risk, the Bank’s risk weighted assets are classified by “Separation On The Basis of Risk Classes”. After the asset is classified according to the risk classes, collaterals received on loans are assessed under Basel II “Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques and Credit Risk Substitution Effects”. The credit risk is measured monthly within the standard method framework, by using the algorithm in the “Basel II Credit Rating Classification”.

Respecting the credit risk management measurement, monitoring, stress testing and scenario analysis studies in line with the volume, quality and complexity of loans and reporting results are provided to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Beside the standard method for determining the level of credit risk that the Bank may encounter, by moving from the Bank’s loan portfolio structure for risk measurement and monitoring activities;

- Credit Risks by Sectors
- Credit Risks by Region
- Non-performing Loans Analysis
- Concentration Analysis of Credits
- Risks Weights of Loan Collaterals
- Sectoral Risks According to Risk Weights of Loans
- Distribution of Loans by Maturity and Source
- Distribution of Performing Credits are analyzed and reported.

In the Bank’s credit risk management policy, diversification of credit portfolio is essential. Although the Bank is not subject to the credit restrictions imposed on banks accepting deposits pursuant to Article 77 of the Banking Law No. 5411, the Bank has determined its credit limits with the “Credit Policy” published with the approval of the Board of Directors. Credit risk limits are determined in the text of “Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles” approved by the Board of Directors, and the limits are monitored daily, weekly and monthly by the Risk Management Unit and reported to the Top Management.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

General qualitative information on credit risk (Continued):

All units, including the departments within the Internal Systems, fulfill their duties, authorities, and responsibilities within the scope of credit risk management in accordance with the framework of the Banking Law, Internal Systems Regulation, and Bank’s Duties, Authorities, Responsibilities, and Organization Principles.

The senior management is responsible for the implementation of the credit risk strategy approved by the board of directors and the development of policies and procedures for the recognition, measurement, monitoring, and control of credit risk, and these policies and procedures include credit risks related to all banking activities in the Bank’s portfolio.

The explanations prepared by the “Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 on 23 October 2015, and entered into force as of 31 March 2016, are given below.

The Bank reveals risks of the effects of income/expense, capital loss, liquidity adequacy, etc. that may arise regarding macroeconomic indicators and bank-specific situations with periodic reports and stress test studies. Daily, weekly, monthly and annual reports are produced with the risk measurement models and methods used by the Bank regarding the risk situation of the Bank, and they are regularly reported to the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Senior Management. The possible effects on the Bank’s equity and capital adequacy ratios and liquidity adequacy level are closely monitored.

It is aimed to disseminate the risk appetite framework and culture created by the Bank through the training given to the personnel, risk measurements and reporting, and risk reporting to the Board of Directors, Senior Management and Committees.

As a part of the risk appetite structure, it is aimed to determine the risk appetite level of the Bank through regulations such as the determination of risk limits, limit exceedance exceptions, and early warning levels. Limits are updated periodically, taking into account the developments in the Bank’s strategy and risk appetite. Early warning levels indicating that the determined limits are approached have also been determined, and in case the limit levels are approached or exceeded, the relevant units take the necessary actions and arrangements. Risk limits are determined together with the relevant senior managers, including the Manager of the Risk Management Unit and the General Manager of the Bank, and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval following the approval of the Audit Committee. While determining the limits, the macroeconomic environment and market trends, as well as the targets and policies of the Bank are taken into account, and risk concentration limits are determined based on sector, geographical region, country and product.

Since the Bank uses a standard approach in capital adequacy calculations, explanations within the scope of the internal rating-based approach are not included.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Credit quality of assets:

Current Period (31.12.2025)		Default (a)	Non-Default (b)	Provisions/Amortisation s and Impairment (c)	Net Value (a+b-c)
		The gross amount in financial tables that valued according to TAS			
1	Loans	573.425	123.175.432	(1.565.042)	122.183.815
2	Debt securities	-	45.338.245	(210.991)	45.127.254
3	Off-balance receivables	2	5.569.989	(53.607)	5.516.384
4	Total	573.427	174.083.666	(1.829.640)	172.827.453

Prior Period (31.12.2024)		Default (a)	Non-Default (b)	Provisions/Amortisation s and Impairment (c)	Net Value (a+b-c)
		The gross amount in financial tables that valued according to TAS			
1	Loans	732.750	94.080.085	(1.703.056)	93.109.779
2	Debt securities	-	35.920.579	(83.284)	35.837.295
3	Off-balance receivables	2	5.075.168	(20.728)	5.054.442
4	Total	732.752	135.075.832	(1.807.068)	134.001.516

Changes in stocks of default loans and debt securities:

Current Period (31.12.2025)

1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of prior reporting period	732.750
2	Defaulted loans and debt securities from last reporting period	3.075
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written of	(7.962)
5	Other changes	(154.438)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of reporting period (1+2-3-4+-5)	573.425

Prior Period (31.12.2024)

1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of prior reporting period	848.082
2	Defaulted loans and debt securities from last reporting period	27.174
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written of	-
5	Other changes	(142.506)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of reporting period (1+2-3-4+-5)	732.750

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Additional disclosures about the credit quality of assets:

The Bank evaluates its financial assets in 3 Stages within the scope of TFRS 9. In this context, for defaulted loans (3.Stage) and loans that have not yet defaulted, but which have significantly increased credit risk from the date of the loan's issuance (2.Stage), the Bank calculates the expected lifetime credit loss. The Bank's other financial assets covered by TFRS 9 (1.Stage); the Bank reflects the probability of default within 12 months after the reporting date as the expected loss provision.

In case of payment failure of borrowers to the Bank due to temporary liquidity shortage loans and other receivables, including overdue interest, are restructured within the scope of the Provision Regulation by opening additional loans when necessary in order to provide liquidity strength to the borrower and to ensure the collection of the Bank’s receivables.

Temporary liquidity shortage is considered as a manageable cash deficit caused by a loan borrower who has the solvency to pay his obligations on time and in full becoming irregular due to fluctuations in fund inflows and outflows, sales revenues or operating income arising from normal activities due to an unexpected and temporary reason.

Restructured loans will continue to be monitored in the groups in which they are classified and monitored until that date. During this period, provisions for these receivables continue to be allocated within the scope of TFRS 9.

Breakdown of non-performing loans and respective provisions by geographic regions

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Non-performing loans	Stage 3 Expected Credit Loss
Domestic	573.425	518.157
European Countries	-	-
OECD Countries	-	-
Total	573.425	518.157

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Non-performing loans	Stage 3 Expected Credit Loss
Domestic	732.750	576.351
European Countries	-	-
OECD Countries	-	-
Total	732.750	576.351

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)
INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Additional disclosures about the credit quality of assets (Continued):

Information in terms of major sectors and type of counterparties:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Loans	Non-Performing Loans	Expected Loss Provision	Total (Net)
Agriculture	797.877	-	1.228	796.649
Farming and animal breeding	-	-	-	-
Forestry	517.486	-	1.224	516.262
Fishery	280.391	-	4	280.387
Industry	95.028.221	549.093	1.498.843	94.078.471
Mining and quarry	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	46.814.355	1.451	118.691	46.697.115
Electricity, gas and water	48.213.866	547.642	1.380.152	47.381.356
Construction	-	-	-	-
Service	27.349.334	24.332	64.971	27.308.695
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
Hotel and restaurant services	570.289	19.434	19.462	570.261
Transportation and communication	3.273.808	8	2.608	3.271.208
Financial institutions	23.335.328	-	37.772	23.297.556
Real estate and leasing services	-	-	-	-
Self-employment services	-	-	-	-
Educational services	5.379	-	28	5.351
Health and social services	164.530	4.890	5.101	164.319
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	123.175.432	573.425	1.565.042	122.183.815

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)
INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Information in terms of major sectors and type of counterparties:

(Prior Period 31.12.2024)	Loans	Non-Performing Loans	Expected Loss Provision	Total (Net)
Agriculture	887.280	-	1.337	885.943
Farming and animal breeding	-	-	-	-
Forestry	518.716	-	1.305	517.411
Fishery	368.564	-	32	368.532
Industry	76.090.400	664.162	1.617.844	75.136.718
Mining and quarry	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	32.417.864	20.006	128.968	32.308.902
Electricity, gas and water	43.672.536	644.156	1.488.876	42.827.816
Construction	-	-	-	-
Service	17.102.405	67.454	82.741	17.087.118
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
Hotel and restaurant services	851.466	63.343	45.439	869.370
Transportation and communication	2.343.708	8	5.434	2.338.282
Financial institutions	13.756.376		26.746	13.729.630
Real estate and leasing services	-	-	-	-
Self-employment services	-	-	-	-
Educational services	17.514	-	664	16.850
Health and social services	133.341	4.103	4.458	132.986
Other	-	1.134	1.134	-
Total	94.080.085	732.750	1.703.056	93.109.779

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Maturity analysis for non-performing loans:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years and above
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	633	547.642	25.151
Other	-	-			
Total	-	-	633	547.642	25.151

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years and above
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	14.889	40.201	644.156	32.370
Other	-	-	-	-	1.134
Total	-	14.889	40.201	644.156	33.504

Breakdown of restructured receivables by whether provision has been allocated or not

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Loan Balance	Expected Loss Provisions	Loan Balance	Expected Loss Provisions
Restructured from Performing Loans	2.967.832	309.334	5.391.875	537.866
Restructured from Non-Performing Loans	-	-	20.918	586
Total	2.967.832	309.334	5.412.793	538.452

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Qualitative requirements to be disclosed to the public regarding credit risk mitigation techniques:

In the calculation of the amounts subject to credit risk, the Bank evaluates the loans in terms of risk weight, taking into consideration the risk classes, grading notes and risk reduction elements within the context of “Communiqué on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques”.

The Bank does not make on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet netting within the scope of credit risk mitigation. Applications related to valuation and management of collateral are carried out in line with the “Communiqué on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques”. Main guarantees taken by the Bank in the context of credit risk mitigation techniques are financial guarantees (cash) and guarantees (Turkish Treasury and banks). Monetary guarantees are evaluated with the most recent values as of the reporting date in the credit risk reduction process. In the event that a bank loan customer receives guarantees obtained from other institutions, the credit risk worthiness of the guaranteeing institution in the credit risk reduction process is taken into consideration.

Overview of credit risk mitigation techniques:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	10.446.497	112.772.906	100%	-	-	-	-
2	Debt Instruments	-	46.268.311	100%	-	-	-	-
3	Total	10.446.497	159.041.217	100%	-	-	-	-
4	Overdue	-	573.425	100%	-	-	-	-

	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	6.306.135	88.506.699	100%	-	-	-	-
2	Debt Instruments	-	35.920.579	100%	-	-	-	-
3	Total	6.306.135	124.427.278	100%	-	-	-	-
4	Overdue	-	732.750	100%	-	-	-	-

Qualitative information on ratings used by banks while calculating credit risk with standard approach :

The risk weighths of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Bank” are determined pursuant to the regulations. Any external risk ratings which are determined by any international rating agency are not used.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects:

The Bank calculates the credit risk with a standard approach and do not use a rating score.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		Risk Weighted Amount and Intensity of Risk Weighted Amount	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted amount	Intensity of risk weighted amount
Risk Class						
Exposures to central governments and central banks	18.063.490	1.715.732	19.343.080	-	5.257.425	27,18%
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	37.308.674	9	41.712.060	9	16.076.964	38,54%
Exposures to corporates	115.448.372	58.974.004	109.778.395	6.239.933	115.328.926	99,41%
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	178.544	-	178.544	-	62.490	35,00%
Exposures secured by commercial property	6.193.798	-	6.180.798	-	3.161.343	51,15%
Past-due receivables	55.269	-	55.269	-	27.635	50,00%
Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	259.366	83	259.366	83	259.449	100,00%
Other exposures	1.420.756	-	1.356.367	-	1.356.280	99,99%
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	178.928.269	60.689.828	178.863.879	6.240.025	141.530.512	76,46%

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		Risk Weighted Amount and Intensity of Risk Weighted Amount	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted amount	Intensity of risk weighted amount
Risk Class						
Exposures to central governments and central banks	14.046.693	-	15.633.834	-	3.674.463	23,50%
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	25.675.522	9.454.025	30.722.340	386.372	13.447.563	43,23%
Exposures to corporates	87.087.470	14.864.478	80.484.511	5.008.307	85.492.818	100,00%
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	45.350	-	45.350	-	15.873	35,00%
Exposures secured by commercial property	5.438.781	-	5.407.781	-	2.953.856	54,62%
Past-due receivables	156.399	-	156.399	-	88.508	56,59%
Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	224.298	61	224.298	61	224.359	100,00%
Other exposures	1.150.246	-	1.098.121	-	1.097.895	99,98%
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	133.824.759	24.318.564	133.772.634	5.394.740	106.995.335	76,88%

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach: Exposures by asset classes and risk weights:

The Bank calculates the credit risk with the standard approach and does not use a rating score.

Current Period (31.12.2025)													
	Risk Class/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Other	Total risk amount (after CCF and CRM)
1	Exposures to central governments and central banks	14.085.655	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.257.425	-	-	-	19.343.080
2	Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	25.481.428	-	-	10.306.952	-	5.825.233	-	-	98.456	41.712.069
7	Exposures to corporates	689.402	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.328.926	-	-	-	116.018.328
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	178.544	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.544
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	6.038.910	-	141.888	-	-	-	6.180.798
11	Past-due receivables	-	-	-	-	-	55.269	-	-	-	-	-	55.269
12	Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.449	-	-	-	259.449
16	Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other exposures	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.356.280	-	-	-	1.356.367
18	Total	14.775.144	-	25.481.428	-	178.544	16.401.131	-	128.169.201	-	-	98.456	185.103.904

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach: Exposures by asset classes and risk weights (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)													
	Risk Class/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Other	Total risk amount (after CCF and CRM)
1	Exposures to central governments and central banks	11.959.371	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.674.463	-	-	-	15.633.834
2	Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	14.388.189	-	-	11.706.160	-	4.710.773	-	-	303.590	31.108.712
7	Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.492.818	-	-	-	85.492.818
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	45.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.350
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	4.907.851	-	499.930	-	-	-	5.407.781
11	Past-due receivables	-	-	-	-	-	135.782	-	20.617	-	-	-	156.399
12	Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224.359	-	-	-	224.359
16	Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other exposures	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.097.895	-	-	-	1.098.121
18	Total	11.959.597	-	14.388.189	-	45.350	16.749.793	-	95.720.855	-	-	303.590	139.167.374

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk:

Qualitative explanation of the evaluation of counterparty credit risk according to measurement methods:

A counterparty credit risk is the risk that a counterparty who is involved in a transaction that is liable to both parties defaults before the final payment in the cash flow of that transaction.

The Bank takes necessary measures to limit counterparty credit risks arising from bilateral transactions, such as off-balance sheet over the counter derivative transactions, by taking into account risk capacities.

Transactions made by the Treasury Department including counter-party risks such as over the counter forward, swaps and options are reported daily to the Senior Management and Risk Management Department. All transactions made with counterparty are considered within the limits of the counterparty. Exceeded limits are reported daily to the responsible managers and are recorded with all measures taken to overcome these limitations.

Current Period (31.12.2025)		Replacement Cost	Potential Credit Risk Amount	EEPE	Alpha Used for Computing Regulatory EAD	EAD Post-CRM	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standardized Approach - CCR (for derivatives)	157.00	337.491		1,4	472.706	445.089
2	Internal Model Method (for derivative transactions and security financing transactions)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
4	Comprehensive financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and credit securities financing transactions					120.839	1.425
6	Total						446.514

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Qualitative explanation of the evaluation of counterparty credit risk according to measurement methods (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)		Replacement Cost	Potential Credit Risk Amount	EEPE	Alpha Used for Computing Regulatory EAD	EAD Post-CRM	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standardized Approach - CCR (for derivatives)	-	380.349		1,4	532.489	361.081
2	Internal Model Method (for derivative transactions and security financing transactions)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
4	Comprehensive financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and credit securities financing transactions					151.097	2.574
6	Total						363.655

Capital requirement for Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA):

Derivative transactions of the Bank consists of forward foreign exchange buying-selling and swap money buying-selling transactions. There are no interest-based swap transactions, option contracts and other derivative transactions. The Bank has no derivative products to be created to differentiate them from the main contract.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Risk Amount (After using credit risk mitigation techniques)	Risk-Weighted Amounts
	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the advanced method	-	-
1	(i) Value-at-risk component (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
2	(ii) Stress value-at-risk (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
3	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the standard method	495.089	100.685
4	Total amount subject to CVA capital requirement	495.089	100.685

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Capital Requirement for CVA (Continued):

	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Risk Amount (After using credit risk mitigation techniques)	Risk-Weighted Amounts
	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the advanced method	-	-
1	(i) Value-at-risk component (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
2	(ii) Stress value-at-risk (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
3	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the standard method	379.996	79.335
4	Total amount subject to CVA capital requirement	379.996	79.335

Standard approach - counterparty credit risk based on risk classes and risk weights:

Current Period (31.12.2025)									
Risk Weights/Risk Class	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit risk ^(*)
Exposures to central governments and central banks	49.580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	1.205	-	-	444.304	-	98.456	446.514
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49.580	-	1.205	-	-	444.304	-	98.456	446.514

(*) Total credit risk: The amount to be taken into account in the calculation of capital adequacy after credit risk reduction is applied.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Standard approach - counterparty credit risk based on risk classes and risk weights:

Prior Period (31.12.2024)									
Risk Weights/Risk Class	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit risk ^(*)
Exposures to central governments and central banks	22.413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	-	-	-	357.583	-	303.590	363.655
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22.413	-	-	-	-	357.583	-	303.590	363.655

(*) Total credit risk: The amount to be taken into account in the calculation of capital adequacy after credit risk reduction is applied.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Collaterals used for counterparty credit risk:

A counterparty credit risk is the risk that a counterparty who is involved in a transaction that is liable to both parties defaults before the final payment in the cash flow of that transaction.

The Bank takes necessary measures to limit counterparty credit risks arising from bilateral transactions, such as off-balance sheet derivative transactions, by taking into account risk capacities.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Collaterals for derivative transactions				Collaterals for other transactions	
	Collaterals received		Collaterals given		Collaterals received	Collaterals given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	412.524	-	-	4.369.414
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	412.524	-	-	4.369.414

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Collaterals for derivative transactions				Collaterals for other transactions	
	Collaterals received		Collaterals given		Collaterals received	Collaterals given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	656.486	-	41.331	3.413.630
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	656.486	-	41.331	3.413.630

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Credit derivatives

None.

Exposures to central counterparties (CCP):

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Risk Amount After CRM	RWA
Total risks arising from qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	89.295	1.016
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	27.197	544
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	27.197	544
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	56.083	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	6.015	472
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-
Total risks arising from non-qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	-	-
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	-	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	-	-
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Risk Amount After CRM	RWA
Total risks arising from qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	650.834	3.909
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	174.906	3.498
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	174.906	3.498
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	469.430	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	6.498	411
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-
Total risks arising from non-qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	-	-
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	-	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	-	-
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-

Explanations on securitizations:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

4. Explanations on market risk:

Qualitative information to be publicly disclosed on market risk:

The Bank is exposed to market risk depending on the fluctuations that may occur in the financial market as a result of its activities, in exchange rates, interest rates and stock prices.

The Bank calculates and legally reports its market risk by using the standard method within the framework of the provisions of the “Regulation Regarding the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy” published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated 23 October 2015.

In addition to the monthly standardized methodology, the market risk is calculated on a daily basis using the Value At Risk (“VaR”) approach. The VaR calculated by using the internal model to predict the potential loss in financial market conditions, the stress tests and scenario analysis results, including the price changes occurring in the crises that occurred in previous years or the probable effects of different interest and exchange rate shocks on existing portfolios are reported to Audit Committee and top management.

In accordance with the “Regulation on the Internal Systems of Banks and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process” published on the Official Gazette dated 11 July 2014 and numbered 29057, the limits of these risks are determined by taking into account the main risks borne by the Bank and such risk limits are determined within the framework of changing market conditions and Bank strategies “Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles” which are frequently revised and approved by the Board of Directors.

The reports prepared within the framework of compliance with the risk limits are regularly presented to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and senior management.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

4. Explanations on market risk (Continued):

PR1-Market risk amounts based on standard approach:

		Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
		RWA	RWA
	Direct (cash) Products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	22.079.718	20.372.690
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	177.491	111.591
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitization	-	-
9	Total	22.257.209	20.484.281

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts:

Explanations on differences between the amounts prepared as per TAS and the risk amounts:

“Credit Risks” are calculated over the securities classified as “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” and “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”.

Repurchase and reverse repo transactions of the Bank are subject to “Counterparty Credit Risks” and the Capital Obligation against Counterparty Credit Risk is calculated and reported under the “Credit Risk”. In addition, “Market Risk” is calculated over the securities used in the “Reverse Repo” transactions.

The amount in the “Off-balance amounts” row of the “Main sources of differences between risk amounts and amounts valued in accordance with TAS in the financial statements” table is reported as the “Amount Subject to Credit Risk” by multiplying it with the “Credit conversion ratios”.

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TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):

Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within the scope of legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk	
Assets						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	1.031	1.031	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	989.240	989.240	-	-	-	-
Banks	24.074.171	24.074.171	-	-	-	-
Money market receivables	9.703.369	9.703.369	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33.715.442	7.360.173	-	-	26.355.269	-
Derivative financial assets	31.258	31.258	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	122.183.816	122.183.816	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables			-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	11.482.166	11.482.166	-	-	-	-
Associates	10.586	10.586	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	50.250	50.250	-	-	-	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	120.434	120.388	-	-	-	46
Intangible assets (net)	64.389	-	-	-	-	64.389
Investment properties (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax asset	467.757	467.757	-	-	-	-
Other assets	707.040	707.040	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	203.600.949	177.181.244	-	-	26.355.269	64.435

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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- SECTION FOUR (Continued)
- INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)
- X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)
5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):
- Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation (Continued):

	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within the scope of legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk	
Current Period (31.12.2025)						
Liabilities						
Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	18.817	-	18.817	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	139.928.054	-	-	-	-	-
Money market funds	4.667.856	-	-	-	-	-
Issued securities	5.109.245	-	4.667.856	-	-	-
Funds	7.351.568	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous payables	71.932	-	-	-	-	-
Other external funding's payable	718.881	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debts from leasing transactions	19.866	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	705.291	-	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	1.228.739	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	10.156.098	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	33.624.602	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	203.600.949	-	4.686.673	-	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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- SECTION FOUR (Continued)
- INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)
- X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)
5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):
- Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within the scope of legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk	
Assets						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	1.836	1.836	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	696.997	696.997	-	-	-	-
Banks	12.681.063	12.681.063	-	-	-	-
Money market receivables	9.918.269	9.878.216	-	-	40.053	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25.517.503	3.944.830	-	-	21.572.673	-
Derivative financial assets	144.142	144.142	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	93.109.779	93.109.779	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	10.377.504	10.377.504	-	-	-	-
Associates	10.586	10.586	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	44.026	44.026	-	-	-	-
Lease receivables	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	72.180	71.987	-	-	-	193
Intangible assets (net)	52.125	-	-	-	-	52.125
Investment properties (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax asset	477.494	477.494	-	-	-	-
Other assets	492.580	492.580	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	153.596.085	131.931.041	-	-	21.612.726	52.318

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

- X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)
5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):
- Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation (Continued):

		Items in accordance with TAS					Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Liabilities	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within the scope of legal consolidation	Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk	
	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	20.889	-	20.889	-	-	-
	Funds borrowed	108.284.851	-	-	-	-	-
	Money market funds	3.435.657	-	3.435.657	-	-	-
	Issued securities	3.735.924	-	-	-	-	-
	Funds	8.402.633	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous payables	174.644	-	-	-	-	-
	Other external funding's payable	532.019	-	-	-	-	-
	Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Debts from leasing transactions	22.161	-	-	-	-	-
	Derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provisions	599.237	-	-	-	-	-
	Tax liability	813.963	-	-	-	-	-
	Liabilities for assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subordinated debts	7.577.111	-	-	-	-	-
	Shareholders' equity	19.996.996	-	-	-	-	-
	Total liabilities and equity	153.596.085	-	3.456.546	-	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

- X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):

Main sources of differences between the risk amounts and carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Total	Subject to credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to counterpart y risk	Subject to market risk
1	Carrying values of assets in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	203.600.949	177.181.245	-	-	26.355.269
2	Carrying values of liabilities in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	203.600.949	-	-	4.686.673	-
3	Total net amount under legal consolidation	-	177.181.245	-	(4.686.673)	26.355.269
4	Off-balance sheet items	77.545.670	6.241.696	-	14.960.376	-
5	Valuation differences	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences arising from netting of differences (other than line 2)	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences arising from consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences arising from the applications of the BRSA	-	-	-	-	-
	Risk amounts	281.146.619	183.422.941	-	14.960.376	26.355.269

	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Total	Subject to credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to counterparty risk	Subject to market risk
1	Carrying values of assets in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	153.596.085	131.931.235	-	-	21.612.726
2	Carrying values of liabilities in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	153.596.085	-	-	3.435.657	-
3	Total net amount under legal consolidation	-	131.931.235	-	(3.435.657)	21.612.726
4	Off-balance sheet items	43.242.297	5.394.740	-	18.723.932	-
5	Valuation differences	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences arising from netting of differences (other than line 2)	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences arising from consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences arising from the applications of the BRSA	-	-	-	-	-
	Risk amounts	196.838.382	137.325.975	-	18.723.932	21.612.726

There is no significant difference between the amounts reported in the financial statements by TAS and the risk amounts used within the scope of capital adequacy.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

6. Explanations on operational risk:

According to the Bank's Operational Risk Management Policy, operational risk management practices are developed taking into account the fact that errors and irregularities are overlooked as a result of failures in internal controls, the Bank's management and staff do not act in accordance with time and conditions, errors and failures in information technology systems, losses that may arise from disasters such as earthquakes, fires, floods, and losses caused by other factors that may occur on the Bank and sector basis.

The amount based on the operational risk at the Bank is determined by Article 14 of the “Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks”. It is calculated using the basic indicator method within the scope of the article. The value found by multiplying the average of fifteen percent of the bank’s year-end gross income amounts realized as of the last three years by twelve and a half is taken into account as the amount based on operational risk.

Annual gross income is calculated by adding net interest income, net fee and commission income, dividend income from shares other than subsidiary and affiliate shares, commercial profit/loss (net) and other operating income, profit/loss from the sale of assets tracked in securities measured at amortised cost, extraordinary income and insurance indemnity amounts to net interest income as shown in the statement of profit or loss of financial reports.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	Total / Positive GI year number	Ratio (%)	Total
Gross income	3.076.654	6.972.350	10.666.121	6.945.041	15	1.730.347
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)						12.946.952

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	Total / Positive GI year number	Ratio (%)	Total
Gross income	1.486.643	3.076.654	6.972.350	3.845.215	15	576.782
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)						7.209.778

The Operational Risk Management Policy, which has been renewed to determine the policy, principles, approach and basic elements on Operational Risk management in order to set out the risks that the Bank will be exposed to in line with its general strategies and long-term goals and the strategies it will follow for these risks, has been approved by the Board of Directors as of 30.12.2020. With this policy, it is aimed to contribute to the establishment of an settled and consistent "Operational Risk Culture" throughout the Bank through the identification, detection, measurement, evaluation and reporting of Operational Risks. It is envisaged that audit findings, internal loss data, risk control and self-assessment report, operational risk analysis report, external data, business process map and key risk indicators will be used in the identification and evaluation of operational risk. In order to analyze the operational risk, risk control and self-assessment studies, operational risk analysis report, scenario analysis and stress tests are planned to be carried out. As part of reducing operational risks and improving the effectiveness of the operational risk management process, controlling the risks incurred by applying established policies and procedures, reducing them using risk reduction techniques such as insurance, transferring them to another area, using methods such as the use of basic elements that will increase the effectiveness of operational risk management can be listed as the main elements that will increase the effectiveness of operational risk management.

The Bank's Support Services procedures, emergency and contingency plans, which enable the transfer of operational risks by obtaining some necessary support services from specialized organizations, as well as special policies, procedures and controls on money laundering and terrorist financing, which may cause operational risks, management of IT risks, are also envisaged to be established.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Risk Management (Continued)

6. Explanations on operational risk (Continued):

In the Bank, all operational risks are within the framework of defining, evaluating, monitoring and controlling / reducing risks. All operational risks in the Bank, within the framework of the identification, evaluation, monitoring and control/reduction of risks, is managed under the supervision of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. The results of the activities of the Internal Audit Unit and Internal Control and Compliance Unit for monitoring operational risks are monitored and evaluated by the Audit Committee.

Legal measurements for Operational Risk are made using the Basic Indicator Method within the scope of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks. Studies of other measurement methods for Measurement of Operational Risks within the scope of Basel and BRSA regulations are carried out by the Risk Management Unit.

7. Interest rate risk on banking accounts:

Bank calculates the interest rate risk on banking book according to “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book as per Standard Approach Method” and reports to the BRSA monthly.

The interest rate risk report arising from the banking book includes the following items as assets: due from the Central Bank, money market receivables, due from banks, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Non-Interest-Bearing), loan receivables, other financial assets measured at amortised cost and other receivables; liabilities consist of payables to the Central Bank, payables to money markets, payables to banks, funds obtained from repurchase agreements, securities issued, loans used, subordinated debts and other payables.

Economic value changes due to the interest rate instabilities calculated according to “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book as per Standard Approach Method” are presented below for each currency.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	EVE		NII	
	T	T-1	T	T-1
Parallel Up	29.799			
Parallel Down	248.150			
Steepener	(137.673)			
Flattener	161.300			
Short-Term Up	480.660			
Short-Term Down	(471.887)			
Maximum	480.660			
Current Period (31.12.2025)				
Tier 1 Capital	34.621.383			

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SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets

1. Information on financial assets:

1.1. Information on cash and cash equivalents:

1.1.1. Information on cash and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign currency	41	-	33	-
CBRT	993	-	1.809	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	1.034	-	1.842	-

1.1.1.a) Information on required reserve deposits:

Since the Bank does not accept deposits, it is not subject to Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye’s Communiqué No: 2005/1 “Reserve Requirements”.

1.1.1.b) Information on the account of Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted demand deposit	993	-	1.809	-
Unrestricted time deposit	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposit	-	-	-	-
Total	993	-	1.809	-

1.1.2. Information on banks:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	22.398.563	1.529.120	11.022.933	1.591.167
Foreign	-	150.849	-	68.376
Foreign head office and branches	-	-	-	-
Total	22.398.563	1.679.969	11.022.933	1.659.543

1.1.2.a) Information on Foreign Bank Accounts:

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount	
	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
EU countries	79.868	35.789	-	-
USA, Canada	70.981	32.587	-	-
OECD countries	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	150.849	68.376	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

1.1. Information on cash and cash equivalents (Continued):

1.1.3. Information on money market placements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Money market placements	9.706.549	-	9.881.807	-
Receivables from reverse repo transactions	-	-	40.054	-
Total	9.706.549	-	9.921.861	-

1.1.4. Information on expected credit loss provisions for financial assets:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash and balances with Central Bank	3	-	6	-
Banks	4.361	-	1.413	-
Receivables from money market	3.180	-	3.592	-
Total	7.544	-	5.011	-

1.2. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss subject to repurchase agreements (Net):

None.

1.2.a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss given as collateral or blocked (Net):

None.

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

1.3.a-1) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income subject to repurchase agreements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Share certificates	-	-	-	-
Bonds, treasury bills and similar securities	1.082.812	-	861.643	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	1.082.812	-	861.643	-

1.3.a-2)Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income given as collateral or blocked:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Share certificates	-	-	-	-
Bonds, treasury bills and similar securities	812.462	260.433	673.223	189.842
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	812.462	260.433	673.223	189.842

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

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

1.3.a-3) Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Debt Securities	33.821.743	25.518.203
Quoted on a stock exchange ^(*)	13.726.617	24.757.868
Unquoted	20.095.126	760.335
Share Certificates	12.938	12.938
Quoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Unquoted	12.938	12.938
Provision for impairment (-)	(119.239)	(13.638)
Total	33.715.442	25.517.503

^(*)Includes debt securities that are quoted on the stock exchange but not traded on the stock exchange at the end of the related period.

1.4. Information on derivative financial assets:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	-	-	-	-
Swap transactions	29.853	1.405	144.142	-
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	29.853	1.405	144.142	-

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net):

2.1. Information on loans:

2.1.a) Information on all types of loans and advances given to shareholders and employees of the Bank:

None.

2.1.b) Information on standard loans and loans under close monitoring (first and second group loans) including restructured loans under close monitoring:

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans Current Period (31.12.2025)	Standard Loans		Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized loans	116.109.602	3.994.845	2.967.284	-
Loans given to enterprises	9.784.424	-	-	-
Export loans	-	-	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	23.335.328	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-
Other	82.989.850	3.994.845	2.967.284	-
Specialized loans	86.672	17.029	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	116.196.274	4.011.874	2.967.284	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Standard Loans		Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized loans	88.100.505	496.496	5.116.702	-
Loans given to enterprises	5.183.382	-	-	-
Export loans	-	-	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	12.139.877	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-
Other	70.777.246	496.496	5.116.702	-
Specialized loans	321.162	45.220	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	88.421.667	541.716	5.116.702	-

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
First and Second Stage Expected Loss Reserves	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
12 Months expected credit losses	457.049	-	578.282	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	589.836	-	548.423

2.1.c) Information on the distribution of cash loans according to maturity structure:

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans Current Period (31.12.2025)	Standard Loans		Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinancing
Short-Term Loans	-	-	-	-
Medium and Long-Term Loans	116.196.274	4.011.874	2.967.284	-

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
Cash Loans Current Period (31.12.2024)	Standard Loans		Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinancing
Short-Term Loans	867.103	-	-	-
Medium and Long-Term Loans	87.554.564	541.716	5.116.702	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued):

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2. 1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.ç) Information about loan movements:

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Beginning of Term (31.12.2024)	88.421.667	5.658.418	732.750	94.812.835
In-Term Supplement	36.336.670		3.074	36.339.744
Closed During the Period	(26.048.427)	(874.658)	(154.437)	(27.077.522)
Sold Loans	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	(7.962)	(7.962)
Transfer to Stage 1	2.801.233	(2.801.233)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(3.649.437)	3.649.437	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3			-	-
Foreign Exchange Effect	18.334.568	1.347.194	-	19.681.762
End of Term (31.12.2025)	116.196.274	6.979.158	573.425	123.748.857

2.1.d) Net value, collateral type and risk matching of collaterals of standard loans:

Type of Collateral	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Net Value of Collateral(*)	Loan Balance	Net Value of Collateral(*)	Loan Balance
Letter of Guarantee	55.168.274	55.168.274	31.304.969	34.339.936
Real Estate Mortgage	14.434.392	14.434.392	14.316.166	14.316.166
Tangible Collateral (Cash collateral, pledged securities,etc.)	690.197	690.197		
Other (Guarantee, commercial enterprise pledge, export documents,etc.)	20.753.826	21.200.452	13.643.855	13.643.855
Unsecured	-	24.702.959	-	26.121.710
Total	91.046.689	116.196.274	59.264.990	88.421.667

(*) Between the appraisal and mortgage amount lower one and if these exceed the credit risk, loan amount is taken into account as the net value of the collateral.

2.1.e) Net value, collateral type and risk matching of collaterals of loans under close monitoring:

Type of Collateral	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Net Value of Collateral(*)	Loan Balance	Net Value of Collateral(*)	Loan Balance
Letter of Guarantee and CGF	6.945.877	6.945.877	1.411.273	1.411.273
Real Estate Mortgage	14.122	14.122	4.226.228	4.226.228
Other (Guarantee, commercial enterprise pledge, export documents, etc.)	19.159	19.159	20.919	20.917
Unsecured	-	-	-	-
Total	6.979.158	6.979.158	5.658.420	5.658.418

(*) Between the appraisal and mortgage amount lower one and if these exceed the credit risk, loan amount is taken into account as the net value of the collateral.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2. 1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.f) Information about consumer loans, personal credit cards, staff loans and staff credit cards:

As of the balance sheet date, there are no consumer loans, personal credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards.

2.1.g) Information about installment commercial loans and corporate credit cards:

As of the balance sheet date, there are no installment commercial loans and corporate credit cards issued by the Bank.

2.1.ğ) Distribution of loans according to users:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Public	146.729	241.375
Private	123.602.128	94.571.460
Total	123.748.857	94.812.835

2.1.h) Distribution of domestic and foreign loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Domestic Loans	123.748.857	94.812.835
Foreign Loans	-	-
Total	123.748.857	94.812.835

2.1.ı) Loans given to subsidiaries and associates:

None (31 December 2024: 3.856).

2.1.i) Default (third stage) provisions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Loans with limited collectability	492.434	508.374
Loans with doubtful collectability	572	34.473
Uncollectible loans	25.151	33.504
Total	518.157	576.351

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.j) Information on non-performing receivables (Net):

2.1.j-1) Information on non-performing loans and restructured loans:

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (31.12.2025)			
Gross amounts before provisions	-	154	25.151
Restructured loans	547.642	478	-
Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
Gross amounts before provisions	-	40.201	33.504
Restructured loans	644.156	14.889	-

2.1.j-2) Information on the movement of non-performing receivables:

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Prior period end balance (31.12.2024)	644.156	55.090	33.504
Additions (+)	-	407	2.668
Transfer from other categories of non-performing loans (+)	-	-	-
Transfer to other categories of non-performing loans (-)	-	-	-
Collections (-)	(96.514)	(54.865)	(3.059)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(7.962)
Sold (-)	-	-	-
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Credit cards	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Current period end balance (31.12.2025)	547.642	632	25.151
Provision (-)	(492.434)	(572)	(25.151)
Net balance on balance sheet	55.208	60	-

(*) As of 31 December 2025, when calculations are made taking into account write-off loans, the impact on the Bank's non-performing loan ratio is calculated as 0.01 basis points.

2.1.j-3) Information on accruals of interest, rediscount and valuation effect and their provisions calculated for under follow-up loans of banks which provide expected credit loss according to TFRS 9:

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (31.12.2025)			
Interest accruals and rediscount with valuation differences	58.082	4.988	-
Provision amount (-)	(58.082)	(4.988)	-
Net Balance	-	-	-
Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
Interest accruals and rediscount with valuation differences	124.673	13.884	23
Provision amount (-)	(124.673)	(13.884)	(23)
Net Balance	-	-	-

2.1.j-4) Information on foreign currency non-performing loans:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.j-5) Information on gross and net amounts of non-performing loans by user groups:

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net) (31.12.2025)	55.208	60	-
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	547.642	632	25.151
Provision amount (-)	(492.434)	(572)	(25.151)
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	55.208	60	-
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net) (31.12.2024)	135.782	20.617	-
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	644.156	55.090	33.504
Provision amount (-)	(508.374)	(34.473)	(33.504)
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	135.782	20.617	-
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-

2.1.j-6) Net value, collateral type and risk matching of collaterals of non-performing loans:

Type of Collateral	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Net Value of Collateral ^(*)	Loan Balance	Net Value of Collateral ^(*)	Loan Balance
Letter of Guarantee	548.275	548.275	54.153	55.090
Real Estate Mortgage	22.230	22.230	666.666	668.201
Other (Guarantee, commercial enterprise pledge, export documents, etc.)	2.249	2.248	-	-
Unsecured	-	672	-	9.459
Total	572.754	573.425	720.819	732.750

(*) Between the appraisal and mortgage amount lower one and if these exceed the credit risk, loan amount is taken into account as the net value of the collateral.

2.1.k) Main principles of liquidating non-performing loans and other receivables:

If there are collateral elements said in the fourth section of the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Reserved for them, these elements are converted into money as soon as possible as a result of both administrative and legal initiatives and the liquidation of the receivable is provided.

In the case collaterals are not present; the Bank is engaged in substantive intelligence in various periods to determine whether any property holdings are subsequently acquired in order to apply for legal procedures, even if a certificate of insolvency is obtained for the debtor.

Before and after liquidation process; the Bank reviews financial information of the debtor companies. Then, in the case it is agreed that the companies show indications of operating on an ongoing basis and probably are going to have contributions to the economy; the Bank tries to make collections through rescheduling the payment terms.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)
2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2. 1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.1) Explanations on write-off policy:

Within the scope of the “Regulation Amending the Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside”, which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 6 July 2021 and numbered 31533, the portion of “Fifth Group-Loans in the Type of Loss” with life-time loss provision for which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery is deducted from records in accordance of TFRS 9 within the period deemed appropriate by the Bank beginning from the first reporting period following their classification in this group. The write-off transaction is an accounting practice and does not imply that the Bank has waived its claims. Following the write-off, administrative and legal collection processes continue to be pursued.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has written-off loans amounting to 7.962 TL (31 December 2024: None).

2.2. Information on finance lease receivables (Net):

The Bank has no receivables arising from leasing transactions (31 December 2024: TL 1).

2.3. Information on factoring receivables:

None.

2.4.a) Information on government securities measured at amortised cost subject to repurchase agreements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Government bonds	3.291.070	2.576.811
Treasury bills	-	-
Other government debt securities	-	-
Total	3.291.070	2.576.811

2.4.b) Information on government securities measured at amortised cost given as collateral or blocked:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Government bonds	3.213.790	3.446.168
Treasury bills	-	-
Other government debt securities	-	-
Total	3.213.790	3.446.168

2.4.c) Information on government securities measured at amortised cost:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Government bonds	11.004.070	9.784.858
Treasury bills	60.992	-
Other government debt securities	451.440	617.517
Total	11.516.502	10.402.375

2.4.d) Information on other financial assets measured at amortised cost:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Debt securities	11.516.502	10.402.375
Quoted on a stock exchange	11.516.502	10.402.375
Unquoted	-	-
Provision for impairment (-)	-	-
Total	11.516.502	10.402.375

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

2.4. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.4.e) Movements of other financial assets measured at amortised cost during the year:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	10.402.375	13.620.387
Foreign currency difference on monetary assets	109.152	554.804
Purchases during the year (*)	4.524.492	5.344.027
Disposals through sales and redemptions (**)	(3.519.517)	(9.116.843)
Provision for impairment (-)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	11.516.502	10.402.375

(*) TL 2.472.919 arises from the rediscount increase in purchases during the year (31 December 2024: TL 2.605.245).

(**) Disposals through sales and redemptions consist of TL 667.991 TL (31 December 2024: 2.231.295 TL) after coupon redemption rediscount reduction amount.

3. Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (Net):

None.

4. Information on equity investments:

4.1. Information on associates:

4.1.a) General information on associates:

	Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share Ratio - If Different, Voting Ratio (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share Ratio (%)
	Maksan A.Ş.	Malatya	20	31,14

4.1.b) Financial statement information of associates ordered above:

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Securities Income	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Fair Value
(*)	841.816	650.819	57.308	-	-	168.599	93.555	-

(*) The financial information of Maksan A.Ş. is provided from the unreviewed financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 30 September 2025. The prior period profit/loss amount is obtained from the unreviewed financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 30 September 2024.

4.1.c) Movement of associates:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	10.586	10.586
Movements during the period	-	-
Additions	-	-
Bonus shares certificates	-	-
Shares in current year profit	-	-
Disposal	-	-
TFRS 9 classification change	-	-
Revaluation increase	-	-
Provision for impairment (-) / Cancellation of provision	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	10.586	10.586
Capital commitments	-	-
Share percentage at the end of the period (%)	-	-

4.1.ç) Sectoral information about associates and their carrying amounts:

The Bank does not have any associates qualified as financial corporation.

4.1.d) Associates quoted in the stock exchange:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

4. Information on equity investments (Continued):

4.2. Information on subsidiaries (Net):

4.2.a) General information on subsidiaries:

The Bank has 100% participation in Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi, which was established on 28 May 2020 with a nominal capital of TL 50, and in Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi, which was established on 17 November 2020 with a nominal capital of TL 1.800 and whose capital was increased to TL 50.000 on 19 August 2024.

	Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share Ratio - If Different, Voting Ratio (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share Ratio (%)
1	Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.	İstanbul	100	100
2	Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul	100	100

4.2.b) Financial statement information regarding subsidiaries in the order above:

(*)	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Securities Income	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Fair Value
1	936.285	1.672	-	21	-	599	347	-
2	68.829	54.170	8.985	18.988	-	2.263	4.883	-

(*) The financial information of Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş. and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. are provided from the unaudited financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 31 December 2025. Prior period informations are provided from the unaudited financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 31 December 2024.

4.2.c) Movement of subsidiaries:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	44.026	16.746
Movements during the period	6.224	27.280
Additions	200	30.000
Bonus shares certificates	-	-
Shares in current year profit	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation increase	-	-
Provision for impairment (-) / Cancellation of provision	6.024	(2.720)
Balance at the end of the period	50.250	44.026
Capital commitments	-	-
Share percentage at the end of the period (%)	100	100

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

4.2. Information on subsidiaries (Net) (Continued):

4.2.ç) Sectoral information about subsidiaries and their carrying amounts:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Banks	-	-
Insurance companies	-	-
Factoring companies	-	-
Leasing companies	-	-
Financing companies	-	-
Other financial subsidiaries	50.250	44.026

4.2.d) Subsidiaries quoted on the stock exchange:

None.

4.3. Information on jointly controlled entities (joint ventures):

The Bank has no joint ventures.

5. Positive differences table related to derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes:

The Bank does not have derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes.

6. Information on tangible assets:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Real-Estates	Real-Estates held for sale	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance at the beginning of the period	16.272	19.509	36.973	61.458	134.212
Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Movements during the period					
-Additions	24.555	24.170	20.526	27.753	97.004
-Disposals (-)	-	(2.279)	-	(2.044)	(4.323)
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
-Reversal from provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	40.827	41.400	57.499	87.167	226.893
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at the beginning of the period	16.272	-	11.194	34.566	62.032
Movements during the period					
-Depreciation charge	24.555	-	8.767	13.110	46.432
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Disposals (-)	-	-	-	(2.005)	(2.005)
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	40.827	-	19.961	45.671	106.459
Net book value at the end of the period	-	41.400	37.538	41.496	120.434

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

6. Information on tangible assets (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Real-Estates	Real-Estates held for sale	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance at the beginning of the period	20.812	2.880	18.911	51.980	94.583
Provision for impairment	-	(650)	-	-	(650)
Movements during the period					
-Additions	16.445	16.750	18.062	11.132	62.389
-Disposals (-)	(20.985)	(121)	-	(1.654)	(22.760)
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
-Reversal from provision for impairment (-)	-	650	-	-	650
Balance at the end of the period	16.272	19.509	36.973	61.458	134.212
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at the beginning of the period	20.812	-	4.909	25.845	51.566
Movements during the period					
-Depreciation charge	16.272	-	6.285	10.350	32.907
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Disposals (-)	(20.812)	-	-	(1.629)	(22.441)
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	16.272	-	11.194	34.566	62.032
Net book value at the end of the period	-	19.509	25.779	26.892	72.180

7. Information on intangible assets:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the period	93.701	58.512
Movements during the period		
-Additions	39.327	35.189
- Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	133.028	93.701
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the period	41.576	26.260
Movements during the period		
-Amortization charge	27.063	15.316
-Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	68.639	41.576
Net book value at the end of the period	64.389	52.125

8. Information on investment properties:

None.

9. Information on current tax assets:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Assets (Continued)

10. Information on deferred tax assets:

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 467.757 (31 December 2024: TL 477.494). The deferred tax asset is calculated over the temporary differences formed by the assets and liabilities followed by the book value in the Bank’s records and their tax base calculated in accordance with the tax legislation. In case the items that constitute the temporary differences are monitored among the equity items, the deferred tax asset/liability calculated over the said temporary differences are associated with the related equity items, and as of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no tax assets calculated over the period loss or tax deduction (31 December 2024: None).

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Deferred Tax Asset		
Differences between Book Value and Tax Value of Fixed Assets	9.802	53.959
Interest rediscounts	3.471	2.833
Employee benefits provisions	41.471	28.240
TFRS 16 Leases	1.164	1.592
Personnel bonus premium provision	65.562	113.771
TFRS 9 Provision	342.788	353.560
Other	89.723	32.106
Total Deferred Tax Asset	553.981	586.061
Deferred Tax Liability		
Securities portfolio - Financial	51.969	26.766
Securities portfolio - Non-financial	30.523	44.825
Derivative financial assets	3.732	36.976
Total Deferred Tax Liability	86.224	108.567
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	467.757	477.494

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits:

The Bank is not accepting deposits.

2. Information on funds borrowed:

2.a) Information on banks and other financial institutions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ^(*)	23.455.223	-	21.894.170	-
From domestic banks and institutions	16.418	9.721.161	10.280	7.607.345
From foreign banks, institutions and funds	-	106.735.252	-	78.773.056
Total	23.471.641	116.456.413	21.904.450	86.380.401

(*)The securities amounting to TL 53.095.352 (31 December 2024: TL 45.960.576) received from the customers of the rediscount loans obtained from the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye were endorsed to the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

2.b) Maturity structure of funds borrowed:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	127.576	1.607.639	94.470	1.305.004
Medium and long-term	23.344.065	114.848.774	21.809.980	85.075.397
Total	23.471.641	116.456.413	21.904.450	86.380.401

2.c) Additional information for the areas of liability concentrations:

As the Bank is not authorized to accept deposits, liabilities are composed of funds obtained from domestic and international financial institutions, medium and long term loans, securities issued and subordinated debt instruments.

Most of the loans from international finance institutions are from World Bank, European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, KfW Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation and China Development Bank . Domestic loans originate from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

3. Information on funds provided under repurchase agreements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Liabilities to money markets	370.381	-	115.332	-
Funds provided under repurchase agreements	4.188.190	109.285	3.309.293	11.032
Total	4.558.571	109.285	3.424.625	11.032

4. Information on securities issued (Net):

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bonds	-	5.109.245	-	3.735.924
Total	-	5.109.245	-	3.735.924

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

5. Explanations on funds:

Of the TL 7.351.568 provided by the Bank (31 December 2024 : TL 8.402.633), TL 666.568 is from the World Bank (31 December 2024 : TL 603.727), TL 2.803 is from the European Commission Fund (31 December 2024 : TL 2.043), TL 82.017 is from the KfW Development Bank (31 December 2024 : 183.542) and TL 373.415 is from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance (31 December 2024 : TL 311.025) and TL 6.226.765 consists of funds from borrowers and banks (31 December 2024: TL 7.302.296).

6. Explanations on financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:

None.

7. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	-	-	-	-
Swap transactions	13.892	4.925	17.382	3.507
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	13.892	4.925	17.382	3.507

8. Information on factoring liabilities:

None.

9. Explanations on financial lease payables (Net):

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	12.041	10.331	9.475	7.362
1-4 years	10.034	9.535	16.444	14.799
More than 4 years	-	-	-	-
Total	22.075	19.866	25.919	22.161

10. Negative differences table related to derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes:

The Bank does not have derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes.

11. Explanations on Provisions:

11.a) Foreign exchange loss provisions on the foreign currency indexed loans and finance lease receivables:

There is no foreign exchange loss provisions on the foreign currency indexed loans and finance lease receivables (31 December 2024: None).

11.b) Expected credit loss provided for unindemnified non-cash loans:

As of 31 December 2025, the first stage expected credit loss for non-compensated and non-cashed non-cash loans is TL 34.921 (31 December 2024: TL 20,727), the second stage expected credit loss is TL 18,684 (31 December 2024: None), and the third stage expected credit loss is TL 2 (31 December 2024: TL 1).

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

11. Explanations on Provisions (Continued):

11.c) Other provisions:

- i) As of 31 December 2025, there are 56 lawsuits filed against the Bank and there is a risk amount of TL 19.072. The Bank allocated litigation provision amounting to TL 4.446 (31 December 2024: TL 5.139) for the lawsuits that are expected or highly probable to be concluded against the Bank. Other provisions amounting to TL 290.462 (31 December 2024: TL 100.000) are provided for probable risks.
- ii) The Bank accounts provisions for employee benefits in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards No:19 and recognizes it in financial statements. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank allocated provision for severance pay amounting to TL 77.275 (31 December 2024: TL 54.140), for unused vacation accruals amounting to TL 60.962 (31 December 2024: TL 39.993) and for planned employee benefits provision amounting to TL 218.539 (31 December 2024: TL 379.237)

11.c-1) Information regarding severance pay provisions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	54.140	42.185
Expenses during the period	29.538	19.942
Actuarial loss/gain	(6.176)	(4.157)
Paid during the period	(227)	(3.830)
Balance at the end of the period	77.275	54.140

12.a) Information on current tax liability:

12.a-1) Information on tax provision:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Corporate Tax and Deferred Tax				
Corporate tax payable	1.101.787	-	745.498	-
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-
Total	1.101.787	-	745.498	-

12.a-2) Information on taxes payable:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Corporate tax payable	1.101.787	745.498
Taxation on income on marketable securities	3.992	2.938
Property tax	25	-
Banking insurance transaction tax (BITT)	33.599	12.967
Foreign exchange transaction tax	166	94
Value added tax payable	3.275	3.318
Other	58.465	31.676
Total	1.201.309	796.491

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

12.a) Information on current tax liability (Continued):

12.a-3) Information on premiums:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Social security premiums- Employee	10.002	6.349
Social security premiums- Employer	14.824	9.406
Bank social aid pension fund premium- Employee	-	-
Bank social aid pension fund premium- Employer	-	-
Pension fund membership fees and provisions- Employee	153	118
Pension fund membership fees and provisions- Employer	191	148
Unemployment insurance- Employee	714	453
Unemployment insurance- Employer	1.429	907
Other	117	91
Total	27.430	17.472

13. Information on deferred tax liabilities:

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 467.757 (31 December 2024: TL 477.494). This deferred tax asset has been calculated based on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the Bank’s records and their tax bases determined in accordance with the tax legislation, and is presented in the financial statements on a net basis by offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities.

14. Information on liabilities regarding assets held for sale and discontinued operations:

The Bank has no fixed asset liabilities related to assets held for sale or discontinued operations.

15. Information on subordinated debt instruments:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt instruments to be included in additional capital calculation	7.329.999	-	5.516.800	-
Subordinated loans(*)	7.329.999	-	5.516.800	-
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	-	2.826.099	-	2.060.311
Subordinated loans	-	2.826.099	-	2.060.311
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	7.329.999	2.826.099	5.516.800	2.060.311

16. If other liabilities exceed 10% of the balance sheet total, name and amount of sub-accounts constituting at least 20% of grand total:

Other foreign resources item of the balance sheet does not exceed 10% of the balance sheet total.

17. Information on shareholders’ equity:

17.a) Presentation of paid-in capital:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Common stock	10.000.000	5.500.000
Preferred stock	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued):

17.b) Paid-in capital amount, explanation whether the registered share capital system is applicable for the Bank, if so, amount of registered capital ceiling:

Capital System	Paid in Capital	Ceiling
Registered capital	10.000.000	10.000.000

17.c) Information on share capital increases and their sources; other information on increased capital shares in current period:

Increase Date	Increase Amount	Cash	Profit Reserves Subject to Increase	Capital Reserves Subject to Increase
18.06.2025	4.500.000	4.500.000	-	-

17.ç) Information on additions from capital reserves to capital in the current period:

There is no increase from capital reserves.

17.d) Capital commitments until the end of the last fiscal year and the following interim period, the general purpose of these commitments and the estimated resources required for these commitments:

The Bank has no capital commitments.

17.e) Information on legal reserves:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
I. Legal reserve	715.946	407.567
II. Legal reserve	14.471	14.471
Special reserves	-	-
Total	730.417	422.038

17.f) Information on extraordinary reserves:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Legal reserves that was allocated to be in compliance with the decisions made on the Annual General Assembly	13.395.485	7.536.279
Retained earnings	-	-
Accumulated losses	-	-
Foreign currency capital exchange difference	-	-
Total	13.395.485	7.536.279

17.g) Indicators of the Bank’s income, profitability and liquidity for the prior periods and possible effects of these future assumptions based on the uncertainty of these indicators on the Bank’s equity:

The Bank’s prior year revenues, profitability and liquidity and projections in the future are followed by the relevant units. Considering the current conditions in the country's economy and the Bank’s prior year performance; within the framework of forecasts regarding income, profitability and liquidity, it is estimated that there will be no significant problems in the upcoming period.

17.ğ) Information on preferred shares:

The Bank has no preferred shares

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued):

17.h) Information on accumulated other comprehensive income or expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities (joint ventures)	10.931	-	10.931	-
Valuation difference	17.305	187.135	553	91.451
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-
Total	28.236	187.135	11.484	91.451

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Off-Balance Sheet Accounts

1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities:

1.a) Nature and amount of irrevocable loan commitments:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Forward asset purchase and sales commitments	1.895.467	192.563
Other irrevocable commitments	784.899	772.787
Total	2.680.366	965.350

1.b) Nature and amount of possible losses and commitments from the off-balance sheet items including the below mentioned:

As of 31 December 2025, the first stage expected credit loss for non-compensated and non-cashed non-cash loans is TL 34.921 (31 December 2024: TL 20.727), the second stage expected credit loss is TL 18.684 (31 December 2024: None), third stage expected credit loss is TL 2 (31 December 2024: TL 1).

1.b-1)Guarantees, confirmed bills and guarantees assessed as financial guarantees and non-cash loans including other letter of credits:

The Bank has guarantees given amounting to TL 656.804 (31 December 2024: TL 633.011). The Bank has TL 16.252 letters of credit (31 December 2024: TL 133.709). The Bank has no bank loans as of the current period.

1.b-2)Definite guarantees, tentative guarantees, suretyships and similar transactions:

The total amount of the Bank’s letters of guarantee is TL 4.896.935 (31 December 2024: TL 4.308.450). TL 1 of this amount (31 December 2024: TL 1) is a customs guarantee letter and TL 127.993 (31 December 2024: TL) 155.520 is performance guarantee letters.

1.c-1) Total non-cash loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Non-cash loans for providing cash loans	5.425.746	4.919.649
With original maturity of one year or less	-	-
With original maturity more than one year	5.425.746	4.919.649
Other non-cash loans	144.245	155.521
Total	5.569.991	5.075.170

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

1.c-2) Information about risk concentration on sector basis within the non-cash loans account:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming and Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	127.984	99,99%	5.441.998	100,00%	149.188	100,00%	4.925.973	100,00%
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Industry	4.270	3,34%	16.252	-	1	-	133.709	2,71%
Electricity, Gas, Water	123.714	96,66%	5.425.746	99,70%	149.187	100,00%	4.792.264	87,29%
Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and Restaurant Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Employment Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127.993	100,00%	5.441.998	100,00%	149.197	100,00%	4.925.973	100,00%

1.c-3) Non-cash loans classified in group I and II:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	I. Group		II. Group		I. Group	
Non-Cash Loans	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	117.481	4.768.942	10.512	-	149.195	4.159.253
Letters of Credit	-	16.252	-	-	-	133.709
Other Warranties	-	-	-	656.804	-	633.011
Total	117.481	4.785.194	10.512	656.804	149.195	4.925.973

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

2. Information on derivative financial instruments:

Derivative transactions of the Bank consists of currency swap purchasing and selling transactions. Swap transactions in foreign currency and their TL equivalents are shown in the table below as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
	Forward Purchase	Forward Sale	Swap Purchase	Swap Sale	Forward Purchase	Forward Sale	Swap Purchase	Swap Sale
TL	-	-	485.660	2.603.834	-	-	2.307.407	4.259.259
USD	-	-	2.573.598	4.866.272	-	-	4.058.327	5.059.379
EUR	-	-	4.431.012	-	-	-	3.046.797	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7.490.270	7.470.106	-	-	9.412.531	9.318.638

3. Information on contingent liabilities and assets:

Istanbul Venture Capital Initiative (IVCI - A Luxemburg Investment Company Fund) was founded as a stock company having variable capital and subject to laws of Luxemburg. The Bank has committed to buy “Group A” shares equal to nominal value of EUR 10 million and to pay this amount at the date determined by Fund according to its investment plan. The Fund’s initial capital commitment was EUR 150 million and its capital was increased to EUR 160 million with new participants in March 2009. The Bank’s participation was approved by the Board of Directors of IVCI on 13 November 2007 and share purchase agreement was signed at of the same date.

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank has paid EUR 9.998.342 of the EUR 10 million commitment, while EUR 1.658 has not been paid yet.

The Bank has committed to invest TL 25.000 in the Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund, TL 15.000 in the Innovative and Advanced Technologies Venture Capital Investment Fund, USD 1,5 million in the Development ODTÜ Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund of which the Bank’s subsidiary Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. is the founder and manager. It has been paid a capital share of TL 25.000 to the Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund; TL 15.000 to the Innovative and Advanced Technologies Venture Capital Investment Fund; USD 1,5 million to the Development ODTÜ Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund and as of the balance sheet date, the total commitment to these funds has been paid.

The Bank has committed to invest TL 430.000 in the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye Capital Fund and USD 15 million to DIBT Fund of Funds of which Türkiye Development Fund is the founder and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. is the manager. It has been paid a capital share of TL 216.523 to Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye Capital Fund and as of the balance sheet date, TL 213.477 of the total commitment to the fund has not been paid yet. It has been paid a capital share of USD 1.680 thousand to DIBT Fund of Funds and as of the balance sheet date, USD 13.320 thousand of the total commitment to the fund has not been paid yet.

4. Services supplied on behalf of others:

The Bank does not act as an intermediary for purchases and sales of securities on behalf of others and provides custody services.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Profit or Loss

1.a) Information related to interest income on loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on loans ^(*)				
Short term loans	-	12.833	-	224.346
Medium and long term loans	4.600.065	6.230.773	3.510.861	5.733.379
Interest on non-performing loans	101.027	-	198.757	-
Premiums received from resource utilization support fund	-	-	-	-
Total	4.701.092	6.243.606	3.709.618	5.957.725

(*) Includes fees and commissions received from cash-loans.

1.b) Information related to interest income on banks:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
From domestic banks	4.584.903	113.794	3.883.176	52.272
From foreign banks	3.025	4.975	-	7.632
From foreign head offices and branches	-	-	-	-
Total	4.587.928	118.769	3.883.176	59.904

1.c) Information related to interest income on marketable securities:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2.042.130	1.377.572	892.304	1.294.690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3.173.047	15.694	3.245.592	153.717
Total	5.215.177	1.393.266	4.137.896	1.448.407

1.ç) Information related to interest income from associates and subsidiaries:

None.

1.d) Information on interest income from money market transactions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Money market transactions	7.581.380	-	4.105.714	17.608
Reverse repurchase agreements	17.087	-	24.692	-
Total	7.598.467	-	4.130.406	17.608

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

2.a) Information related to interest expense on borrowings:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest to Banks ^(*)	4.268.887	522.721	3.072.578	525.402
Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	4.268.887	-	3.072.578	-
Domestic banks	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	-	522.721	-	525.402
Foreign head office and branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions ^(*)	1.813.249	4.722.765	1.803.986	4.710.176
Total	6.082.136	5.245.486	4.876.564	5.235.578

(*) Includes fees and commissions payable to cash-loans.

2.b) Information related to interest expenses to associates and subsidiaries:

None.

2.c) Information related to interest on securities issued:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interests paid on issued securities	-	347.170	-	259.906

2.ç) Information related to interest on money market transactions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Money market transactions	50.358	-	100.849	-
Repurchase agreements	1.120.677	998	1.300.111	5.101
Total	1.171.035	998	1.400.960	5.101

2.d) Leasing interest expenses:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Immovables	4.806	-	3.045	-
Movables	2.212	-	2.175	-
Total	7.018	-	5.220	-

3. Information related to dividend income:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	31.082		6.154	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17.167		8.632	
Other	12.587		14.249	
Total	60.836		29.035	

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

4. Information related to trading income/loss:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Gain	2.082.556	1.444.747
Gains on capital market operations	260.451	150.635
Gains on derivative financial instruments	1.386.387	903.304
Foreign exchange gains	435.718	390.808
Loss (-)	(2.949.758)	(2.242.666)
Losses from the capital market operations	(83.309)	(49.312)
Losses on derivative financial instruments	(1.743.327)	(1.632.860)
Foreign exchange losses	(1.123.122)	(560.494)

5. Information related to other operating income:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Income from sale of assets	141.873	2.161
Reversals from prior years’ provisions	668.224	422.708
Other	21.089	7.407
Total	831.186	432.276

In general, the Bank’s other operating income consists of reversals of expected credit loss provisions, reversals of provisions for employee benefits planned to be provided to the Bank’s personnel, reversals of impairment provisions for subsidiaries, and litigation provision reversals.

6. Bank’s expected credit loss expenses and other provision expenses:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Expected credit loss provisions	394.468	734.413
12 month expected credit loss (Stage 1)	15.481	224.181
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	254.771	280.704
Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)	124.216	229.528
Marketable securities impairment expense	43.518	28.223
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	43.508	28.223
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures provision expenses for impairment	-	2.720
Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	2.720
Joint ventures	-	-
Other provision expenses ^(*)	462.030	421.891
Total	900.016	1.187.247

(*) Other provision expenses amounting to TL 52.619 consist of provision for employment termination benefits and vacation pay liability expenses (31 December 2024: TL 41.936), TL 218.539 of the provision for employee benefits (31 December 2024: TL 379.237), TL 409 consists of litigation provision expenses (31 December 2024: TL 718), and an amount of TL 190.463 consists of provision expenses set aside for potential risks.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

7. Information related to other operating expenses:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Provision for employee termination benefits ^(*)	29.538	19.942
Provision expense for bank social aid fund deficits	-	-
Fixed assets impairment charges	-	-
Depreciation charges of fixed assets	46.432	32.907
Intangible assets impairment charges	-	-
Goodwill impairment charges	-	-
Amortization charges of intangible assets	27.063	15.316
Impairment charges on investments accounted for at equity method accounting	-	-
Impairment charges of assets that will be disposed	-	-
Amortization charges of assets that will be disposed	-	-
Impairment charges for non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
Other operating expenses	230.484	148.120
Leasing expenses related to TFRS 16 exceptions	936	470
Maintenance expenses	1.088	714
Advertisement expenses	173	61
Other expenses ^(**)	228.287	146.875
Loss on sale of assets	-	-
Other ^(***)	365.957	224.120
Total	699.474	440.405

(*) “Provision for Severance Pay” and “Provision for Short-Term Employee Rights” expenses are shown in the “Other Provision Expenses” line in the statement of profit or loss.

(**) Other expenses consist of cleaning expenses amounting to TL 12.158 (31 December 2024: TL 8.380), communication expenses amounting to TL 32.687 (31 December 2024: TL 22.389), computer usage expenses amounting to TL 35.980 (31 December 2024: TL 19.742), heating, lighting and water expenses amounting to TL 2.496 (31 December 2024: TL 2.006), vehicle expenses amounting to TL 69.381 (31 December 2024: TL 45.006), dues amounting to TL 2.787 (31 December 2024: TL 2.409), participation share in common expenses amounting to TL 35.558 (31 December 2024: TL 20.720), insurance expenses amounting to TL 8.090 (31 December 2024: TL 6.105), miscellaneous expenses amounting to TL 15.745 (31 December 2024: TL 9.079) and the remaining portion amounting to TL 13.405 (31 December 2024: TL 11.039) consists of other miscellaneous expenses.

(***) Other consists of taxes, duties, fees and funds expenses amounting to TL 207.686 (31 December 2024: TL 122.917), audit and consultancy fees amounting to TL 72.940 (31 December 2024: TL 54.993), BRSA participation share amounting to TL 40.454 (31 December 2024: TL 27.479) and other miscellaneous expenses amounting to TL 44.877 (31 December 2024: TL 18.731).

8. Announcement of the fees related to the services received from the independent auditor or independent audit firm:

By the decision of the POA dated 26 March 2021, the fee information for the reporting period regarding the services received from the independent auditor or independent audit firm is given in the table below, excluding VAT amounts. These fees do not include the fees for the services provided to the Bank's subsidiaries.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	9.664	6.800
Fee for tax advisory services	400	-
Fee for other assurance services	6.000	890
Fees for services other than independent auditing	-	-
Total	16.064	7.690

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

9. Information related to operating profit/loss before taxes:

The Bank’s profit before tax from continuing operations in the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025 is TL 12.951.879 (31 December 2024: 8.698.622 TL). Bank has no discontinued operations.

10. Information on tax provision of continued and discontinued operations:

In the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025, the Bank’s income tax provision from continuing operations amounting to TL 3.941.808 (31 December 2024: TL 2.531.037) consists of TL 3.982.111 of current tax expenses (31 December 2024: TL 2.662.920) and TL 40.303 of deferred tax income effect (31 December 2024: TL 131.883).

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Reconciliation of Tax Provision		
Profit/Loss Before Tax	12.951.829	8.698.622
Applicable Tax Rate	30%	30%
Calculated Tax	3.885.549	2.609.587
Reconciliation of Allocated and Calculated Tax Provision		
Other (Effect of expenses not allowed by law, discounts, etc.)	56.259	(78.550)
Tax Provision	3.941.808	2.531.037

11. Information on net profit and loss of continued and discontinued operations:

The Bank earned a net profit of TL 9.010.021 from continuing operations between 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025 (period between 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024: TL 6.167.585 profit).

12. Information on net profit/loss:

12.a) The nature and amount of income and expenses from ordinary banking operations, if their feature, amount and frequency are required for the complete understanding of the performance of the Bank in the current period:

None.

12.b) The effect of the change in accounting estimates to the net profit / loss; including the effects to the future period, if any:

There are no changes in accounting estimates.

13. If the other items in the statement of profit or loss exceed 10% of the statement of profit or loss total, sub-accounts amounting to at least 20% of these items are presented below:

The total amount of other fees and commissions received in the profit or loss statement for the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025 is TL 162.390 (31 December 2024: TL 153.622). Of this amount, TL 58.783 (31 December 2024: TL 65.018) consists of compensation for early terminated loans, TL 48.689 (31 December 2024: TL 45.522) consists of investment banking service income and TL 23.468 (31 December 2024: TL 22.060) consists of CBRT investment advance commissions.

The total amount of other fees and commissions given in the statement of profit or loss for the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025 is TL 54.667 (31 December 2024: TL 39.863). Of this amount, TL 9.905 (31 December 2024: TL 15.771) consists of stock market transaction commissions, and TL 6.096 (31 December 2024: TL 4.019) consists of appraisal expenses.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity

The paid nominal capital amount in the legal records is TL 10.000.000 (31 December 2024: TL 5.500.000), as of the balance sheet date, the legal reserve funds balance is TL 730.417 (31 December 2024: TL 422.038), the extraordinary reserve funds balance is TL 13.395.485 (31 December 2024: TL 7.536.279) other profit reserves are TL 54.226 (31 December 2024: TL 54.226).

The fair value difference of TL 161.361, which is the entire amount of valuation difference of securities, results from the change in value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

VI. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Cash Flows

1. Explanations related to “other” items and “effect of change in foreign currency rates on cash and cash equivalents” in statement of cash flows:

The Bank’s net cash inflow from banking activities amounts to TL 7.431.002 (31 December 2024: TL 5.850.721). The portion of the net cash inflow resulting from banking activities amounting to TL (2.207.278) (31 December 2024: TL (1.060.222) is from the change of asset and liability accounts; the portion amounting to TL 9.638.280 (31 December 2024: TL 6.910.943) arises from operating profit. The item “Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Debts” included in the change of asset and liability accounts arises from funds received, funds provided from repo transactions, miscellaneous debts, other foreign sources and changes in taxes, duties, fees and premiums to be paid as TL (1.073.658) (31 December 2024: TL (1.589.040). The “Other” item included in the operating profit consists of other operating expenses excluding fees and commissions paid and personnel expenses and was realized as TL (527.562) (31 December 2024: TL (412.544).

There is a cash inflow from financing activities due to the cash capital increase in 2025.

The effect of the change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent assets includes the exchange rate difference between the exchange rate on the day the foreign currency cash and cash equivalent assets were traded and the exchange rate on the reporting date and amounted to TL 994.468 (31 December 2024: TL (365.060).

2. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash	81.439	83.343
Cash in TL and foreign currencies	33	26
Demand deposits at banks	81.406	83.317
Cash equivalents	21.631.744	21.318.757
Interbank money market	9.334.580	16.535.221
Time deposits at banks	12.297.164	4.783.536
Total cash and cash equivalents	21.713.183	21.402.100

The total value found as a result of the transactions realized in the previous period gives the total of cash and cash equivalent assets of the current period.

3. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash	161.916	81.439
Cash in TL and foreign currencies	41	33
Demand deposits at banks	161.875	81.406
Cash equivalents	32.479.822	21.631.744
Interbank money market	9.069.055	9.334.580
Time deposits at banks	23.410.767	12.297.164
Total cash and cash equivalents	32.641.738	21.713.183

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)
EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

VII. Explanations Related to Risk Group of the Bank

Predicted limitations determined in the Banking Law are maintained through internal regulations in the Bank which has no transactions related to deposit acceptance. For the transactions with risk groups, normal customer relationships and market conditions are taken into account. The Bank adopts policies that restrict the balance of transactions with risk groups in total assets and liabilities. Practices are carried out in accordance with this policy.

a) Current Period:

Risk Group	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities (Joint Ventures)		Direct or Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Real and Legal Persons in the Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance	3.856	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance ^(*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Commissions Income	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) The loan extended to Arıcak A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Bank (in liquidation due to bankruptcy), has been written off based on the decision of the Board of Directors.

b) Prior Period:

Risk Group	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities (Joint Ventures)		Direct or Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Real and Legal Persons in the Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance	3.859	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance ^(*)	3.859	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Commissions Income	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) TL 3.856 of loan disbursed to Arıcak A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Bank, has been followed in Group V. For this loan, TL 3.856 is set aside for the expected loss in the third stage.

c) Information on forward transactions, option contracts and similar other transactions between the Bank and its risk groups:

None.

d) Information on remuneration and benefits provided for the senior management of the Bank:

The total of benefits provided to the top management of the Bank is TL 89.419 (31 December 2024: TL 67.569).

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

VIII. Explanations Related to Domestic, Foreign, Off-shore Branches and Representatives Offices Abroad

1. Disclosures regarding the Parent Bank's domestic and foreign branches and representative offices:

	No	Number of Employees	Country of Operation	Total Assets	Statutory Capital
Domestic Branch ^(*)	1	401			
Overseas Representative Offices	-	-	-		
Overseas Branch	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore Banking Branches	-	-	-	-	-

(*) The number of domestic branches includes the Head Office and branch personnel.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION SIX
OTHER EXPLANATIONS

I. Other Explanations Related to Operations of the Bank

The summary of information on the Bank’s rating by International Rating Agencies:

The international ratings of the Bank are performed by Fitch on 11 July 2025.

	2025
Foreign Currency	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
Turkish Lira	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
National	
Long Term	AAA (TUR)
Government Support Note	bb-
Outlook	Stable

	2024
Foreign Currency	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
Turkish Lira	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
National	
Long Term	AAA (TUR)
Government Support Note	bb-
Outlook	Stable

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Subsequent Events

With the decision of the Board of Directors of the Bank dated 27 January 2026, it has been resolved to increase the Bank’s registered capital ceiling from TL 10.000.000 to TL 100.000.000 and to update the validity period of the registered capital ceiling to cover the years 2026–2030.

On 29 January 2026, Fitch Ratings revised the Bank’s outlook from stable to positive.

In addition, Raci KAYA, Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors, resigned from his duties as Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors as of 6 February 2026.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION SEVEN
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

I. Explanations on Independent Auditor’s Report

The Bank’s unconsolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a member firm of Ernst&Young Global Limited) and the audit report dated 9 February 2026 is presented at the beginning of the financial statements and related notes.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditor

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

**Consolidated Financial Statements
as at and for the Year Ended 31 December 2025
with Independent Auditor's Audit Report**
(Convenience translation of consolidated
financial statements and related disclosures and
footnotes originally issued in Turkish)



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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 Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım 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
Financial impact of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard and recognition of impairment on financial assets and related important disclosures	
As presented in Section 3, disclosure numbered IX, the Group recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since: - Amount of on and off-balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements - There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9 - The classification of the financial assets is based on the Group’s business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and significant judgment is used on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments - Policies implemented by the management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices - Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex - Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive - Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.	Our audit procedures included among others include: - Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Group’s past experience, local and global practices - Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists - Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices - Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Group’s Business model - Reviewing the Group’s classification and measurement models of the financial instruments and comparing with TFRS 9 requirements - Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Group’s past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations - Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation. - Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis - Evaluating the necessity and accuracy of the updates made or required updates after the modeling process - Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.

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 Aykut Üşenti.

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

Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Partner

February 9, 2026
Istanbul, Türkiye

**THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM
BANKASI A.Ş. AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025**

The Headquarters Address	İnkılap Mahallesi Dr.Adnan Büyükdenez Cad. No:10 Ümraniye / İSTANBUL
Telephone and Facsimile	Tel: 0 216 636 87 00 Fax: 0 216 630 18 15
Website Address	http://www.kalkinma.com.tr
E-mail Address	muhasabe@kalkinma.com.tr

The consolidated financial report for the year ended prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Disclosed to Public by Banks and Explanations and Footnotes Thereof” as regulated by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, consists of the following sections:

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK
- CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT BANK
- EXPLANATIONS ON THE CORRESPONDING ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED IN THE RELATED PERIOD
- INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP WHICH IS UNDER CONSOLIDATION
- DISCLOSURES AND NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- OTHER EXPLANATIONS
- INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

The subsidiaries whose financial statements are consolidated within the framework of this financial report are as follows:

Subsidiaries
Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to these financial statements for the year ended which are expressed, unless otherwise stated, in thousands of Turkish Lira have been prepared and presented based on the accounting books of the Bank in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, and related appendices and interpretations of these, and have been independently audited.

Dr. Raci KAYA Chairman of the Board	İbrahim H. ÖZTOP CEO and Board Member	Erdal ERDEM Chairman of Audit Committee	Zeynep BOĞA Deputy Chairman of Audit Committee
Kerem DÖNMEZ Member of Audit Committee	Halil İbrahim AZAL Member of Audit Committee	Nuri Yasin KÜLAHÇI Executive Vice President	Aydın TOSUN Head of Financial Affairs

Information on the authorized personnel to whom questions related to this financial report may be directed:

Name Surname/Title : Zeynep KOÇ / Vice President
Tel No : 0 216 636 88 89

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TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Establishment Date of the Parent Bank, Initial Articles of Association, History of the Bank Including the Changes of These Articles

The Parent Bank was established on 27 November 1975 according to the Decree Based on Law numbered 13 as a related institution of the Ministry of Trade and Technology with the legal title of ‘Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.’. Some adjustments were made on the status of the Bank with the Decree Based on Law numbered 165 dated 14 November 1983.

On 15 July 1988, its legal title was changed to Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. by being associated to the Prime Ministry in the context of the Decree Law numbered 329 and in parallel with the developments in its activities. The Bank had become a development and investment bank that provides financing support to companies in tourism sector as well as trade sector by taking over T.C. Turizm Bankası A.Ş. with all of its assets and liabilities with the decision of Supreme Planning Council dated 20 January 1989 and numbered 89/T-2. Also with the Decree Law numbered 401 dated 12 February 1990, some of the articles related to the Bank status were changed.

With the Law dated 14 October 1999 and numbered 4456, Decree Law numbered 13, 165, 329 and 401 were revoked and the establishment and operating principles of the Bank were rearranged.

Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. Law dated 24 October 2018 and numbered 7147 was abolished and the Law dated 14 October 1999 and numbered 4456 was revoked. The Bank’s name was changed to Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş with the law numbered 7147.

II. Capital Structure of the Parent Bank, Shareholders that Retain Direct or Indirect Control and Management of the Bank Solely or Together, Changes about These Issues During the Year and Disclosures about the Group

The capital ceiling of the Parent Bank which is subject to registered capital system is TL 10.000.000. The issued capital within the registered capital is TL 10.000.000 (The Parent Bank’s capital consists of 1 trillion shares with par value of TL 0,01 each), and the shareholders and their shares in the issued capital are shown below:

Shareholders	Share Amount (Thousand TL)	Share (%)	Paid-in Capital (Thousand TL)	Unpaid Capital (Thousand TL)
Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance	9.908.153	99,08	9.908.153	-
Other Shareholders(*)	91.847	0,92	91.847	-
Total	10.000.000	100,00	10.000.000	-

(*) Includes all institutions and individuals and shares of these shareholders are traded in Borsa İstanbul. Therefore, number of shareholders can’t be known.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION ONE (Continued)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

III. Explanations Regarding the Parent Bank’s Chairman and Members of Board of Directors, Audit Committee Members, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice Presidents and Their Shares Attributable to the Parent Bank, if any

Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors:

Name Surname	Duty	Assignment Date	Education Level	Experience in Banking Sector (Years)
Dr. Raci KAYA(**)	Chairman of the Board	09.11.2020	Doctorate	35
Halil İbrahim AZAL(*)	Deputy Chairman of the Board	22.04.2025	Master’s Degree	19
İbrahim H. ÖZTOP	CEO and Board Member	13.12.2018	Master’s Degree	30
Erdal ERDEM	Board Member	10.07.2020	Bachelor’s Degree	30
Zeynep BOĞA	Board Member	04.08.2023	Master’s Degree	21
Zekeriya ÇOŞTU	Board Member	04.08.2023	Master’s Degree	18
Kerem DÖNMEZ	Board Member	04.08.2023	Master’s Degree	18

(*) The Bank’s 2024 Annual General Meeting was held on 22 April 2025. The term of Ömer KARADEMİR as a member of the Board of Directors has ended, and Halil İbrahim AZAL has been elected as a new member of the Board of Directors.

(**) Raci KAYA, Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors, resigned from his duties as Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors as of 6 February 2026.

General Manager, Executive Vice Presidents:

Name Surname	Duty	Assignment Date	Education Level	Experience in Banking Sector (Years)
İbrahim H. ÖZTOP	General Manager / Information Security, Legal Affairs, CEO Office Directorate, Corporate Banking and Project Finance(**),Corporate Banking Sales(**) and all other departments	16.08.2018	Master’s Degree	30
Satı BALCI	EVP / Subsidiaries and Corporate Relations, Loan Portfolio Management and Monitoring, Loan Operations, Treasury and Capital Markets Operations, Türkiye Development Fund, Loan Allocation(*)	07.11.2017	Bachelor’s Degree	37
Seçil KIZILKAYA YILDIZ	EVP / Financial Analysis and Valuation, Engineering, Economic Research, Sectoral Research, Mergers and Acquisition Advisory, Capital Markets Advisory, Financial Advisory,Sustainability and Environmental Social Impact Management	08.03.2019	Bachelor’s Degree	26
Emine Özlem CİNEMRE	EVP / Treasury, Development Finance ve Financial Institutions, Development Cooperation and Wholesale Banking	20.05.2019	Master’s Degree	38
Ali YUNUSLAR	EVP / IT Application Development, IT System and Infrastructure, Enterprise Architecture and Project Management	08.02.2022	Master’s Degree	24
Nuri Yasin KÜLAHÇI	EVP / Human Resources, Support Services, Financial Affairs, Strategy and Organization, Budget and Cost Management, Corporate Communications	18.10.2022	Master’s Degree	20

(*) Executive Vice President Muzaffer Gökhan SONGÜL resigned from his position as of 16 May 2025. It has been decided that Satı Balcı will act as the Executive Vice President responsible for the Loan Allocation Unit.

(**) Executive Vice President Yeşim ŞİMŞEK resigned from her position as of 1 July 2025. Corporate Banking and Project Finance, Corporate Banking Sales Units are now under the supervision of General Manager İbrahim H. Öztop.

Chief Internal Inspector:

Name Surname	Duty	Assignment Date	Education Level	Experience in Banking Sector (Years)
Dr. Kaan Ramazan ÇAKALI	Chief Internal Inspector	27.05.2019	Doctorate	22

Executives mentioned above do not own any shares of the Bank in the part which is not publicly traded.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION ONE (Continued)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

IV. Information About Persons and Institutions that Have Qualified Shares Attributable to the Parent Bank

Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance owns 99,08% of the shares of the Parent Bank.

V. Summary of Functions and Lines of Activities of the Parent Bank

As an investment and development bank of Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.’s operating areas are supporting investments and projects for sustainable growth, ensuring the efficient use of capital and fund resources, financing domestic, international and international joint investments, and profit partnership or lease-based loan transactions by using modern development and investment banking tools in line with our country’s development goals, to ensure that all development and investment banking functions can be performed in a competitive, dynamic and effective manner. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has 1 branch operating in Ankara. (31 December 2025: 1 branch).

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has 414 employees (31 December 2024: 360 employees).

VI. Information on Application Differences Between Consolidation Practices as per the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the Turkish Accounting Standards, and Entities Subject to Full or Proportional Consolidation or Deducted From Equity or Not Subject to Any of These Three Methods

The Bank has acquired a 100% stake in Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi, established on 28 May 2020 with a nominal capital of TL 50, which was subsequently increased to TL 250 on 17 June 2025, and in Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi, established on 17 November 2020 with an initial nominal capital of TL 1.800, which was subsequently increased to TL 50.000 on 19 August 2024.

In accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the Turkish Accounting Standards, Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi and Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements by full consolidation method.

According to the Paragraph 4th of Article 6th of Law dated 24 October 2018 and numbered 7147 about Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş., the Bank is not subject to the provisions of the Consolidated Audit and Consolidated Financial Reporting in Banking Law No. 5411 and in the relevant legislation due to its shares in Türkiye Development Fund of which the Bank is the founder.

Since the Parent Bank’s associates are not financial institutions, they are not consolidated using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements within the scope of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks.

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

None.

SECTION TWO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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- IV. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
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- VI. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
- VII. Statement of Profit Distribution

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position) as of 31 December 2025
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)		Note (Section Five I)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
ASSETS			TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)	(1)	40.405.846	28.134.635	68.540.481	25.339.691	23.655.695	48.995.386
1.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents		32.124.537	1.680.004	33.804.541	20.977.201	1.659.543	22.636.744
1.1.1	Cash and Balances with Central Bank		1.034	-	1.034	1.842	-	1.842
1.1.2	Banks		22.424.559	1.680.004	24.104.563	11.058.573	1.659.543	12.718.116
1.1.3	Money Markets		9.706.549	-	9.706.549	9.921.861	-	9.921.861
1.1.4	Expected Credit Loss (-)		(7.605)	-	(7.605)	(5.075)	-	(5.075)
1.2	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		602.018	387.222	989.240	416.293	280.704	696.997
1.2.1	Government Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Equity Securities		602.018	387.222	989.240	416.293	280.704	696.997
1.2.3	Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		7.649.438	26.066.004	33.715.442	3.802.055	21.715.448	25.517.503
1.3.1	Government Securities		5.261.240	8.352.758	13.613.998	3.201.141	5.848.330	9.049.471
1.3.2	Equity Securities		8.813	-	8.813	8.813	-	8.813
1.3.3	Other Financial Assets		2.379.385	17.713.246	20.092.631	592.101	15.867.118	16.459.219
1.4	Derivative Financial Assets	(1,5)	29.853	1.405	31.258	144.142	-	144.142
1.4.1	Derivative Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		29.853	1.405	31.258	144.142	-	144.142
1.4.2	Derivative Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (NET)	(2)	34.706.792	99.888.998	134.595.790	30.909.812	72.576.250	103.486.062
2.1	Loans		24.116.458	99.632.399	123.748.857	22.773.031	72.039.804	94.812.835
2.2	Lease Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3	Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		12.189.969	256.599	12.446.568	9.865.929	536.446	10.402.375
2.4.1	Government Securities		11.259.903	256.599	11.516.502	9.865.929	536.446	10.402.375
2.4.2	Other Financial Assets		930.066	-	930.066	-	-	-
2.5	Expected Credit Loss (-)		(1.599.635)	-	(1.599.635)	(1.729.148)	-	(1.729.148)
III.	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	EQUITY INVESTMENTS	(4)	10.586	-	10.586	10.586	-	10.586
4.1	Associates (Net)		10.586	-	10.586	10.586	-	10.586
4.1.1	Associates Accounted Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2	Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		10.586	-	10.586	10.586	-	10.586
4.2	Subsidiaries (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.1	Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2	Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Joint Ventures (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1	Joint Ventures Accounted Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Unconsolidated Joint Ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	(6)	126.122	-	126.122	74.745	-	74.745
VI.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)	(7)	64.449	-	64.449	52.182	-	52.182
6.1	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Other		64.449	-	64.449	52.182	-	52.182
VII.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	CURRENT TAX ASSET	(9)	87	-	87	9	-	9
IX.	DEFERRED TAX ASSET	(10)	471.126	-	471.126	479.355	-	479.355
X.	OTHER ASSETS (Net)		345.391	369.017	714.408	256.215	239.929	496.144
TOTAL ASSETS			76.130.399	128.392.650	204.523.049	57.122.595	96.471.874	153.594.469

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position) as of 31 December 2025
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)		Note (Section Five II)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	DEPOSITS	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	FUNDS BORROWED	(2)	23.471.641	116.456.413	139.928.054	21.904.450	86.380.401	108.284.851
III.	MONEY MARKET FUNDS	(3)	4.547.015	89.474	4.636.489	3.415.017	2.099	3.417.116
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	(4)	930.066	5.109.245	6.039.311	-	3.735.924	3.735.924
4.1	Bills		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Asset Backed Securities		930.066	-	930.066	-	-	-
4.3	Bonds		-	5.109.245	5.109.245	-	3.735.924	3.735.924
V.	FUNDS	(5)	866.023	6.485.545	7.351.568	2.254.778	6.147.855	8.402.633
5.1	Borrower Funds		844.570	2.800.941	3.645.511	1.505.796	3.507.329	5.013.125
5.2	Other		21.453	3.684.604	3.706.057	748.982	2.640.526	3.389.508
VI.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(7,10)	13.892	4.925	18.817	17.382	3.507	20.889
7.1	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		13.892	4.925	18.817	17.382	3.507	20.889
7.2	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	FACTORING LIABILITES	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	LEASE LIABILITIES (Net)	(9)	19.866	-	19.866	22.348	-	22.348
X.	PROVISIONS	(11)	715.892	-	715.892	605.012	-	605.012
10.1	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2	Reserve for Employee Benefits		367.377	-	367.377	479.145	-	479.145
10.3	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4	Other Provisions		348.515	-	348.515	125.867	-	125.867
XI.	CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	(12)	1.231.402	-	1.231.402	816.578	-	816.578
XII.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII.	LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	SUBORDINATED DEBT INSTRUMENTS	(15)	7.329.999	2.826.099	10.156.098	5.516.800	2.060.311	7.577.111
14.1	Borrowings		7.329.999	2.826.099	10.156.098	5.516.800	2.060.311	7.577.111
14.2	Other Debt Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
XV.	OTHER LIABILITIES	(16)	674.932	120.426	795.358	591.609	114.998	706.607
XVI.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	(17)	33.443.059	187.135	33.630.194	19.913.949	91.451	20.005.400
16.1	Paid-in capital		10.000.000	-	10.000.000	5.500.000	-	5.500.000
16.2	Capital Reserves		212.321	-	212.321	211.495	-	211.495
16.2.1	Share Premium		6.247	-	6.247	5.421	-	5.421
16.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		206.074	-	206.074	206.074	-	206.074
16.3	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		6.888	-	6.888	2.483	-	2.483
16.4	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		28.236	187.135	215.371	11.484	91.451	102.935
16.5	Profit Reserves		14.188.755	-	14.188.755	8.012.952	-	8.012.952
16.5.1	Legal Reserves		730.996	-	730.996	422.617	-	422.617
16.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		13.403.533	-	13.403.533	7.536.109	-	7.536.109
16.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		54.226	-	54.226	54.226	-	54.226
16.6	Profit or (Loss)		9.006.859	-	9.006.859	6.175.535	-	6.175.535
16.6.1	Prior Periods' Profit or (Loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2	Current Period Profit or (Loss)		9.006.859	-	9.006.859	6.175.535	-	6.175.535
16.7	Minority Shares		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES			73.243.787	131.279.262	204.523.049	55.057.923	98.536.546	153.594.469

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Off-Balance Sheet Accounts as of 31 December 2025
as of 31 December 2025
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

I. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS		Note (Section Five III)	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
A.	OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)		22.811.423	54.734.248	77.545.671	10.610.912	32.631.385	43.242.297
I.	GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES	(1)	127.993	5.441.998	5.569.991	149.197	4.925.973	5.075.170
1.1	Letters of Guarantee		127.993	4.768.942	4.896.935	149.197	4.159.253	4.308.450
1.1.1	Guarantees Subject to State Tender Law		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	Guarantees Given for Foreign Trade Operations		-	-	-	1	-	1
1.1.3	Other Letters of Guarantee		127.992	4.768.942	4.896.934	149.196	4.159.253	4.308.449
1.2	Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Import Letter of Acceptance		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Other Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Letters of Credit		-	16.252	16.252	-	133.709	133.709
1.3.1	Documentary Letters of Credit		-	16.252	16.252	-	133.709	133.709
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 on Marketable Security Issuance		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7	Factoring Guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	Other Guarantees		-	656.804	656.804	-	633.011	633.011
1.9	Other Collaterals		-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	COMMITMENTS	(1,3)	19.593.936	37.421.368	57.015.304	3.895.049	15.540.909	19.435.958
2.1	Irrevocable Commitments		1.081.372	1.598.994	2.680.366	318.549	646.801	965.350
2.1.1	Asset Purchase and Sale Commitments		867.895	1.027.572	1.895.467	72.489	120.074	192.563
2.1.2	Deposit Purchase and Sales Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3	Share Capital Commitments to Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Loan Granting Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.5	Securities Issue Brokerage Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6	Commitments for Reserve Deposit Requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7	Commitments for Cheques		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.8	Tax and Fund Liabilities from Export Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.9	Commitments for Credit Card Limits		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.10	Commitments for Credit Cards and Banking Services Promotions		-	-	-	-	-	-
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		213.477	571.422	784.899	246.060	526.727	772.787
2.2	Revocable Commitments		18.512.564	35.822.374	54.334.938	3.576.500	14.894.108	18.470.608
2.2.1	Revocable Loan Granting Commitments		18.512.564	35.822.374	54.334.938	3.576.500	14.894.108	18.470.608
2.2.2	Other Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	(2)	3.089.494	11.870.882	14.960.376	6.566.666	12.164.503	18.731.169
3.1	Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1	Transactions for Fair Value Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.2	Transactions for Cash Flow Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.3	Transactions for Foreign Net Investment Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Trading Transactions		3.089.494	11.870.882	14.960.376	6.566.666	12.164.503	18.731.169
3.2.1	Forward Foreign Currency Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1.1	Forward Foreign Currency Transactions-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.1.2	Forward Foreign Currency Transactions-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2	Swap Transactions Related to Foreign Currency and Interest Rates		3.089.494	11.870.882	14.960.376	6.566.666	12.164.503	18.731.169
3.2.2.1	Foreign Currency Swap-Buy		485.660	7.004.610	7.490.270	2.307.407	7.105.124	9.412.531
3.2.2.2	Foreign Currency Swap-Sell		2.603.834	4.866.272	7.470.106	4.259.259	5.059.379	9.318.638
3.2.2.3	Interest Rate Swap-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2.4	Interest Rate Swap-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3	Foreign Currency, Interest rate and Securities Options		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.1	Foreign Currency Options-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.2	Foreign Currency Options-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.3	Interest Rate Options-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4	Interest Rate Options-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5	Securities Options-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6	Securities Options-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4	Foreign Currency Futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.1	Foreign Currency Futures-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.2	Foreign Currency Futures-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5	Interest Rate Futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.1	Interest Rate Futures-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2	Interest Rate Futures-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
B.	CUSTODY AND PLEDGES RECEIVED (IV+V+VI)		132.330.217	726.340.393	858.670.610	131.260.731	549.735.253	680.995.984
IV.	ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		126.222	-	126.222	135.670	-	135.670
4.1	Customer Fund and Portfolio Balances		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Investment Securities Held in Custody		126.222	-	126.222	135.670	-	135.670
4.3	Checks Received for Collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4	Commercial Notes Received for Collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5	Other Assets Received for Collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6	Assets Received for Public Offering		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7	Other Items Under Custody		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.8	Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	PLEDGES RECEIVED		132.203.995	726.340.393	858.544.388	131.125.061	549.735.253	680.860.314
5.1	Marketable Securities		4.787.578	689.402	5.476.980	3.476.749	654.546	4.131.295
5.2	Guarantee Notes		-	4.622.767	4.622.767	-	3.360.450	3.360.450
5.3	Commodity		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4	Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5	Immovable		122.232.813	691.308.515	813.541.328	121.911.393	514.670.160	636.581.553
5.6	Other Pledged Items		5.183.604	29.719.709	34.903.313	5.623.575	26.609.300	32.232.875
5.7	Pledged Items-Depository		-	-	-	113.344	4.440.797	4.554.141
VI.	ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (A+B)			155.141.640	781.074.641	936.216.281	141.871.643	582.366.638	724.238.281

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as of 31 December 2025
for the Period Ended 31 December 2025
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

III. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		Note (Section Five IV)	Audited	Audited
INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS			Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
I.	INTEREST INCOME	(1)	30.060.822	23.760.711
1.1	Interest on Loans		10.944.698	9.667.343
1.2	Interest on Reserve Requirements		-	-
1.3	Interest on Banks		4.725.706	3.952.434
1.4	Interest on Money Market Transactions		7.598.467	4.148.014
1.5	Interest on Marketable Securities Portfolio		6.608.443	5.586.303
1.5.1	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		-	-
1.5.2	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		3.419.702	2.186.994
1.5.3	Measured at Amortised Cost		3.188.741	3.399.309
1.6	Financial Lease Interest Income		-	-
1.7	Other Interest Income		183.508	406.617
II.	INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	(2)	(14.455.858)	(12.479.523)
2.1	Interest on Deposits		-	-
2.2	Interest on Funds Borrowed		(11.327.622)	(10.112.142)
2.3	Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions		(1.168.372)	(1.400.717)
2.4	Interest on Securities Issued		(347.170)	(259.906)
2.5	Measured at Amortised Expense		(7.317)	(5.454)
2.6	Other Interest Expenses		(1.605.377)	(701.304)
III.	NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)		15.604.964	11.281.188
IV.	NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME		266.261	247.242
4.1	Fees and Commissions Received		320.939	287.107
4.1.1	Non-cash Loans		85.720	88.282
4.1.2	Other	(13)	235.219	198.825
4.2	Fees and Commissions Paid		(54.678)	(39.865)
4.2.1	Non-cash Loans		(11)	(2)
4.2.2	Other	(13)	(54.667)	(39.863)
V.	DIVIDEND INCOME	(3)	60.836	29.035
VI.	TRADING PROFIT / (LOSS) (Net)	(4)	(866.966)	(797.899)
6.1	Trading Gains / (Losses) on Securities		177.142	101.323
6.2	Gains / (Losses) on Derivative Financial Transactions		(356.940)	(729.556)
6.3	Foreign Exchange Gains / (Losses)		(687.168)	(169.666)
VII.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(5)	831.796	436.107
VIII.	GROSS OPERATING INCOME (III+IV+V+VI+VII)		15.896.891	11.195.673
IX.	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS (-)	(6)	(394.498)	(734.524)
X.	OTHER PROVISION EXPENSE (-)	(6)	(506.874)	(451.346)
XI.	PERSONNEL EXPENSE (-)		(1.350.323)	(866.444)
XII.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	(7)	(695.156)	(435.234)
XIII.	NET OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS) (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)		12.950.040	8.708.125
XIV.	EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER		-	-
XV.	INCOME/(LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BASED ON EQUITY METHOD		-	-
XVI.	INCOME/(LOSS) ON NET MONETARY POSITION		-	-
XVII.	PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS (XIII+...+XVI)	(9)	12.950.040	8.708.125
XVIII.	TAX PROVISION FOR CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(10)	(3.943.181)	(2.532.590)
18.1	Current Tax Provision		(3.984.992)	(2.664.914)
18.2	Deferred Tax Income Effect (+)		-	-
18.3	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (-)		41.811	132.324
XIX.	CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS (XVII±XVIII)	(11)	9.006.859	6.175.535
XX.	INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
20.1	Income from Non-current Assets Held for Sale		-	-
20.2	Profit from Sales of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
20.3	Income from Other Discontinued Operations		-	-
XXI.	EXPENSES FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)		-	-
21.1	Expenses for Non-current Assets Held for Sale		-	-
21.2	Loss from Sales of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
21.3	Expenses for Other Discontinued Operations		-	-
XXII.	PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX-XXI)		-	-
XXIII.	TAX PROVISION FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)		-	-
23.1	Current Tax Provision		-	-
23.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		-	-
23.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		-	-
XXIV.	CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)		-	-
XXV.	NET PROFIT/(LOSS) (XIX+XXIV)	(12)	9.006.859	6.175.535
25.1	Group Profit / Loss		9.006.859	6.175.535
25.2	Minority Shares Profit / Loss (-)		-	-
Earning/(Loss) per share (in TL full)			0,011	0,014

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of PT Adresinve
for the Period Ended 31 December 2025
 (Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

IV. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
I.	CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	9,006.859	6,175.535
II.	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	116.759	(54,412)
2.1	Not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	4,323	2,989
2.1.1	Property and Equipment Revaluation Increase/Decrease	-	-
2.1.2	Intangible Assets Revaluation Increase/Decrease	-	-
2.1.3	Defined Benefit Pension Plan Remeasurement Gain/Loss	6,176	4,202
2.1.4	Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	-	-
2.1.5	Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(1,853)	(1,213)
2.2	Reclassified to Profit or Loss	112,436	(57,401)
2.2.1	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2	Valuation and/or Reclassification Income/Expense of the Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	160,623	(81,402)
2.2.3	Cash Flow Hedge Income/Loss	-	-
2.2.4	Foreign Net Investment Hedge Income/Loss	-	-
2.2.5	Other Comprehensive Income Items Reclassified Through Profit or Losses	-	-
2.2.6	Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(48,187)	24,001
III.	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	9,123,618	6,121,123

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.:

Notwithstanding to the contrary of the provisions of the Statute of the International Statistical Institute, the 31st December 2025 for the period ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Certificate Canceled Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items						Profit Reserves	Prior Period Net Income/(Loss)	Total Equity Excluding Minority Shares	Minority Shares	Total Equity
						1	2	3	4	5	6					
Prior Period																
I.	Balance at the beginning of the period	2,500,000	4,038	-	206,074	-	(506)	-	-	149,405	10,931	3,960,773	4,042,957	-	10,882,672	-
II.	Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	New balance (I+II)	2,500,000	4,038	-	206,074	-	(506)	-	-	149,405	10,931	3,960,773	4,042,957	-	10,882,672	-
V.	Total comprehensive income (loss)	3,000,000	1,383	-	-	2,989	(57,401)	-	-	(57,401)	-	-	-	6,175,535	6,121,123	-
VI.	Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,001,383	-
VII.	Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	(34)	256	-	222	-
XII.	Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,043,213	(4,043,213)	-	-	-
XIII.	Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,043,213	(4,043,213)	-	-	-
XV.	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances (III+IV+.....+X;XI)		5,500,000	5,421	-	206,074	-	2,483	-	-	92,004	10,931	8,012,952	-	6,175,535	20,005,400	-
Current Period																
31 December 2025																
I.	Balance at the beginning of the period	5,500,000	5,421	-	206,074	-	2,483	-	-	92,004	10,931	8,012,952	6,175,535	-	20,005,400	-
II.	Adjustment in accordance with TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	Effect of adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	New balance (I+II)	5,500,000	5,421	-	206,074	-	2,483	-	-	92,004	10,931	8,012,952	6,175,535	-	20,005,400	-
V.	Total comprehensive income (loss)	4,500,000	826	-	-	4,323	-	-	-	112,436	-	-	-	9,006,859	9,123,618	-
VI.	Capital increase in cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,826	-
VII.	Capital increase through internal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Issued capital inflation adjustment difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Convertible bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	350	-
XI.	Increase (decrease) through other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,175,535	(6,175,535)	-	-	-
XII.	Profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII.	Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	Transfers to legal reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,175,535	(6,175,535)	-	-	-
XV.	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances (III+IV+.....+X;XI)		10,000,000	6,247	-	206,074	-	6,888	-	-	204,440	10,931	14,188,755	-	9,006,859	33,630,194	-

1. Accumulated revaluation increases/decreases of fixed assets,
2. Accumulated remeasurement gains/losses of defined benefit plans,
3. Other (Shares of other comprehensive income of investments valued by the equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss)
4. Foreign currency translation differences,
5. Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification gains/losses of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income,
6. Other (Represents cash flow hedging gains/losses, shares of other comprehensive income of investments valued by the equity method to be classified in profit/loss, and accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income items to be reclassified as other profit or loss).

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025
for the Period Ended 31 December 2025
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

VI. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS			
	Note (Section Five VI)	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS			
1.1 Operating Profit Before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	(1)	9.632.828	6.906.489
1.1.1 Interest Received		27.055.816	21.839.423
1.1.2 Interest Paid		(12.320.304)	(11.380.719)
1.1.3 Dividend Received		60.836	29.035
1.1.4 Fees and Commissions Received		320.939	287.107
1.1.5 Other Income		161.548	6.937
1.1.6 Collections from Previously Written-off Loans and Other Receivables		154.438	142.506
1.1.7 Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers		(1.458.029)	(1.067.336)
1.1.8 Taxes Paid		(3.777.189)	(2.517.428)
1.1.9 Other	(1)	(565.227)	(433.036)
1.2 Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	(1)	(2.207.278)	(1.060.222)
1.2.1 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		(193.850)	(79.766)
1.2.2 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Due From Banks and Other Financial Institutions		-	-
1.2.3 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Loans		(8.985.800)	595.226
1.2.4 Net (Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets		(163.229)	(188.316)
1.2.5 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Bank Deposits		-	-
1.2.6 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Other Deposits		-	-
1.2.7 Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		-	-
1.2.8 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Funds Borrowed		8.209.259	(2.976.406)
1.2.9 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(1)	(1.073.658)	1.589.040
I. Net Cash Provided from Banking Operations	(1)	7.425.550	5.846.267
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
II. Net Cash Provided from Investing Activities		(1.958.193)	(2.628.780)
2.1 Cash Paid for Acquisition of Investments, Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-
2.2 Cash Obtained from Disposal of Investments, Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-
2.3 Purchases of Property and Equipment		(72.834)	(45.640)
2.4 Disposals of Property and Equipment		144.191	2.480
2.5 Purchase of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		(42.067.412)	(33.755.416)
2.6 Sale of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		39.277.236	27.058.219
2.7 Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		(2.051.573)	(2.738.782)
2.8 Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		2.851.526	6.885.548
2.9 Other		(39.327)	(35.189)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
III. Net Cash Provided from Financing Activities	(1)	4.457.794	(2.516.919)
3.1 Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		-	-
3.2 Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		-	(5.489.924)
3.3 Issued Equity Instruments		4.500.826	3.001.383
3.4 Dividends Paid		-	-
3.5 Payments for Finance Leases		(43.032)	(28.378)
3.6 Other		-	-
IV. Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1)	994.468	(365.060)
V. Net Decrease/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III+IV)		10.919.619	335.508
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	(2)	21.747.715	21.412.207
VII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	(3)	32.667.334	21.747.715

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025
for the Period Ended 31 December 2025
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

VII. STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION		
	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2025 ^(*)	Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2024 ^(**)
I. DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR INCOME		
1.1 CURRENT YEAR INCOME	12.951.829	8.698.622
1.2 TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE(-)	(3.941.808)	(2.531.037)
1.2.1 Corporate Tax (Income tax)	(3.982.111)	(2.662.920)
1.2.2 Income withholding tax	-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and duties	40.303	131.883
A. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR (1.1-1.2)	9.010.021	6.167.585
1.3 PRIOR YEARS LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4 FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-) ^(**)	-	(308.379)
1.5 OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
B. NET INCOME AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A-(1.3+1.4+1.5))]	9.010.021	5.859.206
1.6 FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.6.2 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
1.6.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)	-	-
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 preferred shares	-	-
1.9.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)	-	-
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 ^(**)	-	5.859.206
1.13 OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.14 SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
II. DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES		
2.1 APPROPRIATED RESERVES	-	-
2.2 SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
2.3 DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.3.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
2.3.2 To owners of preferred shares	-	-
2.3.3 To owners of preferred shares (preemptive rights)	-	-
2.3.4 To profit sharing bonds	-	-
2.3.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
2.4 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5 DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
III. EARNINGS PER SHARE^(***)		
3.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	0,011	0,014
3.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	1,1	1,4
3.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
3.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
IV. DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
4.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILAGED SHARES	-	-
4.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

(*) Since the profit distribution proposal for 2025 to be submitted to the General Assembly for approval has not yet been prepared by the Board of Directors, only the distributable profit amount is specified in the 2025 profit distribution statement.

(**) The profit of 2024 was transferred to legal reserves and extraordinary reserves with the decision of the General Assembly.

(***) Shown with full TL amount.

The accompanying explanations and notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Explanations on Basis of Presentation

a. The preparation of financial statements and related notes according to Turkish Accounting Standards and Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks:

As prescribed in the Article 37 of the Banking Act No. 5411, the Bank prepares its financial statements and underlying documents in accordance with the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks” and other regulations, explanations and circulars on accounting and financial reporting principles announced by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) and Turkish Accounting Standards (“TAS”) and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) published by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) except for matters regulated by BRSA legislation (together referred as “BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation”).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and explanations and notes to these statements as of 31 December 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Disclosed to Public by Banks and Explanations and Footnotes Thereof” published in the Official Gazette numbered 28337, dated 28 June 2012, “Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks” published in the Official Gazette numbered 26340, dated 8 November 2006 and “Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette numbered 29511, dated 23 October 2015 and amendments and changes to these communiqués.

b. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures:

In accordance with the TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy report their financial statements based on the purchasing power of the currency at the end of the reporting period. Following the announcement made by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) on 23 November 2023, entities applying TFRS are required to present their financial statements for annual reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023, adjusted for inflation in accordance with the accounting principles set forth in TAS 29. The same announcement stated that regulatory authorities empowered to regulate and supervise in their respective fields may determine different transition dates for the application of inflation accounting. In this context, in accordance with the BRSA's decisions dated 12 December 2023- numbered 10744, dated 5 December 2024- numbered 11021 and dated 18 December 2025- numbered 11340 respectively, it has been decided not to subject the financial statements of banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies to inflation adjustment required under TAS 29 in 2024, 2025 and 2026. Accordingly, TAS 29 has not been applied in the financial statements of the Bank as of 31 December 2025.

While preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group used the financial statements of its subsidiaries Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş. and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., which are not subject to inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29.

c. Other issues:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

II. Basis of Valuation Used in the Preparation of Financial Statements

Accounting policies for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and valuation principles used are applied in accordance with BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation. Those accounting policies and valuation principles are explained below notes through II - XXVI.

Except for the consolidated financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in thousand of Turkish Lira (“TL”) under the historical cost.

III. Explanations on Utilization Strategy of Financial Instruments and Foreign Currency Transactions

Most of the liabilities of the balance sheet of the Parent Bank consists of funds obtained from domestic and international markets. The majority of funds obtained domestically consists of funds provided by Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, international institutions such as Islamic Development Bank, KfW Development Bank and the OPEC International Development Fund, via Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the rest consists of funds provided through short-term money market transactions within the framework of balance sheet management. The Bank acts as an intermediary for those funds provided by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance to be utilized in various sectors. The funds obtained internationally consist of medium and long term loans borrowed from World Bank, European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, KfW Development Bank, China Development Bank and the securities issued as allocated to French Development Agency.

During the utilization of the funds obtained, the Parent Bank pays attention for utilization of loans in line with borrowing conditions while taking assets-liability mismatch into account, and tries to avoid maturity, exchange rate and liquidity risks. Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk are measured and monitored on a regular basis, necessary measures are taken as a result of changes in the market data and balance sheet management is performed within the predetermined risk limits and legal limits.

A non-speculative exchange rate position risk management is applied to limit the Parent Bank’s exchange rate risk. For that reason, during the determination of the allocation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets according to currencies, foreign currency management policy is applied in the most effective way.

Commercial placements are directed to high-profit and low-risk assets by taking Parent Bank-specific and domestic economic expectations, market conditions, expectations and inclinations of loan customers, risks like interest, liquidity, exchange rate etc. into account, and safety policy is kept in the foreground for placement activities. Basic macro goals concerning balance sheet sizes are determined during budgeting and the transactions are carried out according to work programs prepared in this context.

The exchange rates, interest and price movements are closely monitored; transaction and control limits that are developed from the Parent Bank’s previous experiences are based on when taking positions as well as legal limits. In this way, limit excesses are prevented.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.
Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

III. Explanations on Utilization Strategy of Financial Instruments and Foreign Currency Transactions (Continued)

During foreign currency transactions, procedures detailed below are applied.

- a. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Turkish Lira (TL) with the buying exchange rates announced by the Parent Bank at the end of period and foreign exchange differences are accounted as foreign exchange gain or loss.
- b. There are no exchange rate differences capitalized as of the balance sheet date.
- c. Basic principles of exchange rate risk management policy: Decisions to avoid exchange rate and parity risks are taken by the Asset- Liability Committee that meets regularly. The decisions are in line with the models prepared in the context of the basic boundaries of Foreign Currency Net General Position/Shareholders’ Equity Ratio which is included in legal requirements, and those decisions are carried out carefully. To avoid parity risk, foreign exchange position is managed by taking singular and general positions.
- d. Foreign currency transactions are calculated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions and the profit/losses are included in the statement of profit or loss of the related period

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Partnerships

a. Consolidation principles applied:

Consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks” and “TFRS - 10 Consolidated Financial Statements” published in the Official Gazette dated 8 November 2006 and numbered 26340.

b. Consolidation principles of subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries, whose capital or management is directly or indirectly controlled by the Parent Bank, have the power over the investment made by the Parent Bank and the ability to use its power over the investee in order to affect the amount of returns it has and the amount of returns it will gain due to its relationship with the invested legal entity. partnerships it has.

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method on the basis of operating results, asset and equity sizes. According to the full consolidation method, one hundred percent of the subsidiaries’ assets, liabilities, income, expenses and off-balance sheet items are consolidated with the Parent Bank’s assets, liabilities, income, expense and off-balance sheet items. The book value of the investments of the Bank in its subsidiaries and the capital of its subsidiaries have been clarified. Balances arising from the transactions between the partnerships within the scope of consolidation have been mutually offset.

The Parent Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries will be referred to as the “Group” in the remainder of the report.

The title of the partnerships within the scope of consolidation, the location of the headquarters, the activity subject, the effective and direct shareholding ratio are as follows:

Title	Center of Activities (City/Country)	Main Area of Activity	Effective Partnership Ratios (%)	Direct and indirect partnership rates (%)
Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	Portfolio Management	100	100
Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	Asset Lease	100	100

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.
Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

V. Representation of Affiliates, Subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Partners Not Included in Consolidation in the Consolidated Financial Statements

Affiliates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled partners that are not included in the scope of consolidation are recognized at cost in accordance with “TAS - 27 Separate Financial Statements” and reflected in the consolidated financial statements after deducting if it has any provision for loss in value.

VI. Explanations on Futures, Option Contracts and Derivative Instruments

Derivative transactions of the Bank mainly consist of forward foreign currency purchase and sale and currency swap transactions. The Bank has no derivative instruments that can be separated from the host contract.

Derivative instruments are classified as “Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss” or “Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” within the scope of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Derivative financial instruments are recorded with the fair value at the date of agreement and revalued at fair value in the following reporting periods. Depending on whether the valuation difference is negative or positive, these differences are shown in the relevant accounts in the balance sheet. Receivables and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts over their contract amounts. Differences in the fair value of derivative transactions at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for under profit/loss from derivative financial transactions in the trading profit/loss item in statement of profit or loss.

VII. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses

Interests are recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equal to the rate in calculation of present value of future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities).

If a financial asset possesses on uncollected interest accrual before its acquisition by the Parent Bank, interest collected afterwards is separated into periods such as before its acquisition and after acquisition, and only the part of after acquisition is recognized as interest income on the statement of profit or loss.

The Parent Bank does not cancel the interest accruals and rediscounts of loans and other receivables that have become non-performing loans within the framework of the effectuated in 1 January 2018 “Methods and Principles for the Determination of Loans and Other Receivables to be Reserved for and Allocation of Reserves” published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 and numbered 29750 and monitors said amounts in interest income. Within the scope of TFRS 9 methodology, the expected credit loss provision is calculated based on the interest accruals and rediscounts added amounts.

VIII. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expenses

Fees and commissions received from cash loans, that are not attributable to interest rates applied, and fees for banking services are recorded as income in accordance with TFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ on the date of collection. Fees and commissions paid for the funds borrowed, which are not attributable to interest rates of the funds borrowed, are recorded as expense on the date of the payment. All other commission and fee income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Earnings in return of agreements or as a result of services provided for real or legal third parties for purchase or sale of assets are recorded as income when collected.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Financial Assets

Financial assets mainly constitute the Group’s commercial activities and operations. These instruments have the ability to expose, affect and diminish the liquidity, credit and interest rate risks in the financial statements. The Group adds its financial assets to the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the “Importing and Excluding the Financial Statements” section of the TFRS 9 Standard and subtracts them from the financial statements.

Financial assets are included in the statement of financial status when they become a party to the terms of the contract related to the financial asset and measured at fair value for the first time (excluding trade receivables under TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers).

In accordance with the classification provisions of the TFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard, on the basis of the following matters financial assets are measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss by:

- The business model used by the entity for the management of financial assets,
- Properties of contractual cash flows of a financial asset.

Business Model Test and Cash Flow Characteristics Test are performed to determine the classification of financial assets. Purchase and sale transactions of these financial assets are accounted according to their “delivery date”. The classification of financial assets is decided on the date of their acquisition, taking into account “Testing of Contractual Cash Flows Only Interest and Principal and Evaluation of Business Model”. When the business model used for the management of financial assets is changed, all financial assets affected by this change are reclassified.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss:

Financial assets whose fair value differences are reflected in profit/loss are mainly for a short-term securities acquired for the purpose of being sold or bought back in the near future.

Financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in profit/loss are reflected to the balance sheet at their cost values and are subject to valuation at fair value following their recording. Fair values are determined by using the weighted average clearing prices on BIST as of the balance sheet date for securities traded on Borsa Istanbul (BIST) and investor valuation and price reports for non-traded securities.

Gains or losses resulting from the valuation of financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in profit/loss are reflected in profit/loss accounts. The positive difference between the acquisition cost and discounted value during the holding of financial assets for trading purposes is recorded in “Interest Income”, if the fair value of the asset is above its discounted value, the positive difference is recorded in the “Capital Market Transactions Profits” account and if it is below, the negative difference is recorded in the “Capital Market Transactions Losses” account.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income where the business models aim to hold financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows and selling assets and the terms of financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal of interest at certain dates.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognized at cost including the transaction costs. After initial recognition, valuation of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is based on fair value. For securities traded on Borsa Istanbul (BIST), fair values are found by using the weighted average settlement prices in BIST at the balance sheet date.

In the case a price does not occur in an active market, it is accepted that fair value cannot be reliably determined and amortised cost which is calculated by using the effective interest rate method is accepted as the fair value. The difference between the cost and fair value is accounted as interest income accrual or impairment loss. Interest income for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with fixed or floating interest rate shows the difference between cost and amortised cost calculated by using the effective interest rate method and accounted for as interest income from marketable securities. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and which are denoting the difference between fair value and amortised cost of financial assets, are recognized in the “Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss” and amounts accounted for under equity are reflected to statement of profit or loss when financial assets are sold.

In the event that the financial assets reflected to other comprehensive income are disposed of in the case of the real value difference, the value increases/decreases pursued in the equity values value increase fund account are reflected in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income:

During initial recognition an irreversible preference can be made about reflecting the changes in the fair value of the investment in an equity instrument within the scope of TFRS 9, which are not held for trading purposes or that are not contingent on the financial statements of the acquirer in a business combination where the TFRS 3 Business Combinations standard is applied in the other comprehensive income. The choice in question is made separately for each financial instrument.

The relevant fair value differences recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income are not transferred to profit or loss in the following periods but are transferred to previous periods’ profit/loss. Dividends from such investments are included in the financial statements as profit or loss unless they are explicitly a part of the investment cost recovery. TFRS 9 impairment provisions are not valid for equity investments.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Financial Assets (Continued)

Equity Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Continued):

Equity securities representing a share in the capital, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, are accounted with their fair values if they are traded in organized markets, and/or their fair value can be determined reliably. However, the cost may be an appropriate estimation method for determining fair value in some exceptional circumstances. This may be the case if there is not enough recent information on fair value measurement or if fair value can be measured by more than one method and the cost best reflects the fair value estimation among these methods.

Financial Investments Measured at Amortised Cost and Loans:

Financial Investments Measured at Amortised Cost

If the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, if any, or interest income rediscount. Interest earned on financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised as interest income.

The Bank's securities portfolio includes consumer price (CPI) indexed bonds, which are classified as financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income and financial assets measured by their amortized cost. As stated in the CPI-Indexed Bonds Investor Guide of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, the reference indices used in the calculation of the actual coupon collection amounts of these securities are formed according to the CPI of two months ago. The valuation of these securities is carried out according to the effective interest method within the framework of the reference index formula specified in this guideline.

Loans

Loans represent unquoted financial assets in an active market that provide money, goods or services to the debtor with fixed or determinable payments.

Loans are initially recognized with cost and carried at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest rate method at the subsequent periods. Transaction fees, dues and other expenses paid for loan guarantees are considered as a part of the transaction cost and reflected to the customers.

Cash loans granted by the Bank consist of investment and working capital loans and loans given through banks and leasing companies (APEX method).

Foreign currency indexed loans are converted into Turkish Lira with the exchange rate on the opening date and followed in Turkish Currency accounts. Repayments are calculated by using the exchange rates at the repayment dates and exchange differences are recognized under the foreign currency income and expense accounts.

The Bank management monitors the loan portfolio at regular intervals and in case of doubts regarding the uncollectibility of the loans extended, the loans that are considered to have become problematic are classified in accordance with the principles set out in the ‘Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be set aside (Provisions Regulation)’ published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 and numbered 29750 and last amended by the regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 18 October 2018 and numbered 30569 and within the framework of TFRS 9.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Explanations on Financial Assets (Continued)

Loans (Continued):

With the Law No. 7147 dated 24 October 2018 on Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş., it was decided that the first paragraph of Article 53 of the Banking Law No. 5411 shall not be applied to the Bank and the procedures and principles regarding the classification, monitoring, follow-up, provision ratios and collaterals of loans shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank. In this context, the Bank has decided to perform the classification and provisioning of loans in accordance with TFRS 9 Standard and Provisions Regulation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments with maturity of 3 months or less following the date of purchase, which is readily convertible to a known amount of cash and does not bear the risk of significant amount of value change. The carrying amounts of these assets represent their fair values.

X. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets

As of 1 January 2019, the Parent Bank recognizes provisions for impairment in accordance with TFRS 9 requirements according to the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside”. In this framework, the method of allocating credit provisions applied within the framework of the relevant legislation of BRSA has been replaced with the expected credit loss model.

Expected credit loss (ECL) model is used for instruments (such as bank deposits, loans and leasing receivables) recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income over amortized cost or fair value and in addition for financial lease receivables that cannot be measured at fair value through profit/loss, contract assets, credit commitments, and financial guarantee contracts.

The guiding principle of the ECL model is to reflect the general outlook of the increase or improvement in credit risk of financial instruments. The amount of ECLs defined as loss provision or provision depends on the degree of increase in credit risk since the loan was first issued.

Within the scope of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments, three basic factors regarding the measurement of expected credit loss are taken into consideration. These,

(a) the amount weighted according to the neutrality and probabilities determined by evaluating the possible outcome range,

(b) time value of money,

(c) reasonable and supportable information on past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions that can be obtained without incurring excessive cost or effort as of the reporting date.

Taking into consideration these three factors, the Parent Bank’s historical data is modeled, and the expected loss amount is calculated for each loan. Since the expected loss represents the future value, the present value of this amount is calculated with the discounting factor.

In order to reflect the changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of credit risk, the loss provision is updated at each reporting date in which the expected loss calculations are performed.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

The Parent Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk in the financial instrument for the first time since it was included in the financial statements. In making this assessment, the Parent Bank uses the change in default risk during the expected life of the financial instrument. To make this assessment, the Parent Bank compares default risk related to the financial instrument as of the reporting date and the default risk related to the financial instrument for the first time in the financial statements and takes into consideration reasonable and supportable information which can be obtained without incurring excessive costs or efforts and is reasonable indication of significant increases in credit risk since its introduction for the first time.

In the rating methodologies and models used in TFRS 9 expected loss calculations, customers are segmented into Corporate-SMEs, Project Finance, and Financial Institutions (including Banks).

In the TFRS 9 impairment, a 3-step approach is used in which the credit risk level increases at each stage:

Stage 1: It refers to all accounts that have not shown any deterioration in credit quality since the loan was issued. All accounts defined as having low credit risk will be classified as Stage 1 without periodically checking whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. A 12-month provision calculation is performed for all accounts classified in Stage 1.

Stage 2: Refers to all accounts showing significant deterioration in credit quality since the loan was issued. For all accounts classified in Stage 2, lifetime provision calculations are performed.

Stage 3: Refers to all impaired assets. For all accounts classified in Stage 3, lifetime provision calculations are performed.

Financial assets in Basket 3 might be evaluated individually in the current provision calculations made by the Bank, and final evaluation is made by the Board of Directors together with their justifications. In this context, the Bank has allocated additional provisions for customers whose impacts are considered to be high, by making individual valuations in the calculation of expected credit losses.

TFRS 9 requires a 12-month compensation for all loans in Stage 1, and a lifetime provision for all remaining loans.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk:

Customers classified under the first group are classified under the second group if they meet the following criteria;

- The maximum number of delay days of the customer is over 30
- Restructuring of a debtor in financial difficulty by granting concessions
- Customer has close monitoring criteria
- Criteria for significant increase in credit risk: For customers rated with the Corporate-SME Rating Model, the criterion of significant increase in credit risk is met if the deterioration between the rating obtained on the basis of the latest financial balance sheet and the rating obtained one year ago is more than 4 degrees and the current rating is a rating equivalent to Group C ratings (9, 10, 11 ratings) or the current rating is calculated as 11, which is the worst rating class. If the customer's rating from a year ago is not available, the first rating within 1 year is taken into account instead.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Continued):

For customers in the Project Finance portfolio who are rated with the Project Finance Rating Model, if the current rating is in the worst class (8 - Weak), the significant increase in credit risk criterion is met. If the customer does not have a rating score from the previous year, the first rating score within 1 year is taken into account instead.

In order to evaluate the significant increase in credit risk criterion, customers are evaluated periodically (at least annually) and their rating scores are updated. The evaluation period is shortened for borrowers who receive a significant deterioration in credit risk signals during the year.

The classification criteria under the second group work for all Bank customers, and in addition, in the event of negative market intelligence, classification under the second group can be made. The classification rules determined under TFRS 9 work for all portfolios.

Definition of Default:

“When defining the default for the purpose of determining the default risk according to TFRS 9, the entity uses a default definition consistent with the definition used for the credit risk management purposes of the related financial instrument and, if appropriate, takes into account qualitative indicators (e.g. financial commitments). However, unless the entity has reasonable and supportable information that reveals that default will occur when there is a longer delay, there is an otherwise demonstrable pre-acceptance that the default will not occur after the financial instrument expires after 90 days. The definition of default used for these purposes is applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information that proves that another definition of default is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument is available.” According to the article, the definition of default is used within the scope of modeling.

The definition of default used in the Bank is as follows:

- Customers with more than 90 days of delay (The number of customer delay days represents the highest number of delay days of the customer’s existing loans on the relevant reporting date.)
- Compensation of the letter of guarantee received by the Bank for collateral
- The Bank is of the opinion that the debtor will not be able to pay its debts to the Bank in full without recourse to collateral.

12-Month Expected Loss:

12-month loan loss corresponds to a part of the expected loan loss that may arise from the possible default status of the loan within 12 months of the reporting date.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Lifetime Expected Loss:

Lifetime losses arise from all possible default events that may occur during the expected life span of the financial instrument after the reporting date. Life expectancy is related to the maturity of the financial instrument.

One of the risk parameters to be used in calculating the provision amounts to be set as per TFRS 9 is the Probability of Default (PD) information. Probability of Default refers to the possibility of a live loan falling into default. PD calculation is carried out by considering past data, current conditions and prospective macroeconomic expectations.

In the Bank's new models, qualitative and quantitative scores are taken into account when evaluating the Corporate-SME and Project Finance segments. After the qualitative and quantitative scores of the company are determined, the mentioned points are weighted according to the company scale and the company's rating score is calculated.

In the new methodology, the Financial Institutions (including receivables from banks) portfolio is evaluated with the ratings of internationally recognized rating agencies. If there is no rating assigned by a rating agency, then the rating of the country where the financial institution is located is taken into account.

As of 30 June 2024, in the new macro models applied, Vasicek's approach based on a single-factor explanatory model was used for both portfolios in order to calculate default probabilities including forward-looking macro impact for the Corporate-SME portfolio and the Financial Institutions portfolio. The systemic risk factor to be used for this approach is the GDP growth rate, which is considered to be one of the most comprehensive macroeconomic indicators and is widely used in the sector for the systemic risk factor. This systemic risk factor is reviewed and revised on an annual basis.

In order to obtain default probabilities for the Project Finance portfolio, it has been decided to use the Expected Loss (EL) values that will be used for specialized loans in accordance with paragraph 37 of the BRSA Communiqué on Calculation of the Amount Subject to Credit Risk with Internal Ratings Based Approaches (BRSA Communiqué on Calculation of the Amount Subject to Credit Risk with Internal Ratings Based Approaches) also within the scope of TFRS and default probabilities to be applied according to rating groups have been obtained over these values.

In addition to the baseline scenario value, positive and negative scenarios are taken into account and the future period forecasts for each rating group are realized with an approach based on the correlation of the portfolio default rate with a key macro variable.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XI. Explanations on Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset on balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off, and the intention of collecting or paying the net amount of related assets and liabilities or the right to offset the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

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

Securities sold in repurchase agreements (repo) are followed in the balance sheet accounts in line with Uniform Chart of Accounts. Accordingly, the government bonds and treasury bills sold to the clients in the context of repurchase agreements are classified as “Subject to Repurchase Agreements” and are valued at fair values or at discounted values using effective interest rate method according to the holding purposes in the Bank portfolio. Funds gained by repurchase agreements are shown separately in the liability accounts and interest expense accrual is calculated for these funds.

Securities that were purchased to resell commitment (reverse repurchase agreements) are shown as a line item under “Money Market Placements” line. For the difference between the purchase of securities and resale prices of the reverse repo agreements for the period; income accrual is calculated using the effective interest rate method. There are no marketable securities lending transactions.

XIII. Explanations on Fixed Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations and Related Liabilities

Non-current assets held for sale and non-current assets related to discontinued operations and related liabilities are recognized in the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of TFRS 5 "Standard for Fixed Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations". Assets that are classified as held for sale (or the disposal group) are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. In order to classify a tangible fixed asset as held for sale, the asset (or the disposal group) should be available for an immediate sale in its present condition subject to the terms of any regular sales of such assets (or such disposal groups) and the sale should be highly probable. For a highly probable sale, the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or the disposal group), and an active program to complete the plan should be initiated to locate a customer.

Also, the asset should have an active market sale value, which is a reasonable value in relation to its current fair value. Events or circumstances may extend the completion of the sale more than one year. Such assets (or the disposal group) are still classified as held for sale if there is sufficient evidence that the delay in the sale process is due to the events and circumstances occurred beyond the control of the entity or the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the assets. The Parent Bank has no assets classified as held for sale.

A discontinued operation is a component that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale. Gains or losses relating to discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. The Parent Bank has no discontinued operations.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIV. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

As at the balance sheet date, there is no goodwill recorded in the balance sheet of the Bank.

Intangible fixed assets first are carried at cost which includes acquisition costs and other direct costs bearded necessary for the assets to become ready for use. Subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are presented in financial statements at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which is 33,33% or 6,67%. Useful life of other intangible assets are determined by the consideration of items like expected usage period of the asset, technical, technological or other kind of obsolesce and maintenance costs incurred to obtain economic benefit from the assets.

Expenses related to existing computer software and computer software improvement that enhance original content and useful life, are capitalized over the software. Those capitalized expenses are amortised using the “straight line method”.

XV. Explanations on Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost which includes acquisition costs and other direct costs bared necessary for the assets to become ready for use, and if results of appraisal reports exceed the costs, they are not subject to any revaluation. Subsequent to recognition, tangible fixed assets are presented in financial statements at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Gain or loss arising from the disposal or retirement of an item of tangible fixed assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of that asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Ordinary maintenance and repair expenses of tangible fixed assets items are recognized as expenses. Investment expenditures that increase the future benefit by enhancing the capacity of tangible assets are capitalized. Investment expenditures include cost items that extend the useful life of the asset, increase the servicing capabilities of the asset, improve the quality of goods or services produced or reduces the costs. There is no pledge, mortgage and other restriction on the tangible fixed assets or given for the purchase commitments or any restrictions on the rights for the use of these.

Tangible fixed assets are amortised by using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Estimated depreciation rates of tangible fixed assets are as follows.

	<u>Estimated Useful Life (Years)</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate (%)</u>
Building	50	2
Safes (vaults)	50	2
Vehicles	5	20
Other Tangible Assets	3-15	6,66-33,33

There is no change in economic depreciation estimations that has material effect in the current period or that is expected to have effect in the subsequent periods.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVI. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

The “TFRS 16 Leases” Standard was published in the Official Gazette dated 16 April 2018 and numbered 29826 to be applied as of 1 January 2019.

The Parent Bank as a Lessee:

The “TFRS 16 Leases” Standard removes financial lease and operational lease distinction for lessees and introduces a single accounting model for all leasing transactions. According to the standard, the lessees reflect a “asset that gives the right to use” and a “lease obligation” to the financial statements at the date when the lease begins. The initial cost of the asset that gives the right to use is measured by deducting the lease incentives from the sum of the lease obligation and the initial direct costs incurred by the lessees. The cost method is used for the measurements after the beginning of the lease. In this method, the asset that gives the right to use is measured by deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated depredation provisions from the cost value. The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made during the lease period. In subsequent measurements, the book value of the liability is increased to reflect the interest on the lease obligation and decreased to reflect the lease payments made. TFRS 16 has made exemptions for leases of 12 months or less and leases related to low value assets.

The Group, which is a lessee in financial leasing transactions, accounts for all lease transactions longer than 12 months as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. Depreciation expense related to the leased asset and interest expense in lease payments are reported in the statement of profit or loss. The lease obligation was initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made during the lease period using the Group’s TL alternative source cost.

The Parent Bank as a Lessor:

According to the “TFRS 16 Leases” Standard, financial lease and operational lease distinction continues for the lessor. If the lessor transfers the significant risks and benefits arising from ownership of the asset subject to the lease to the lessee, he will classify it as a financial lease. Other leases will be classified as operational leases. The receivables that arise from leasing the assets of the Bank, which are not included in financial lease transactions and which are not used in banking transactions, are followed up in the receivables from the leasing transaction and are accounted on an accrual basis.

XVII. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

In the consolidated financial statements, a provision is made for an existing commitment resulted from past events if it is probable that the commitment will be settled, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions other than the expected credit loss set for loans and other receivables and contingent liabilities are accounted for in accordance with ‘Turkish Accounting Standard on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’ (TAS 37).

For transactions that can affect financial structure, provisions are provided by using the existing data if they are accurate, otherwise by using the estimates.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Employee Benefit Liabilities

Obligations for employee benefits are recognized in accordance with the TAS 19 “Employee Benefits”.

Under the Turkish legislation as supplemented by union agreements, lump sum payments are made to all employees who retire or whose employment is terminated without due cause. In accordance with the working status of the Group and the social security institution legislation, the retirement pension is related to the ones related to the Law No: 5434 and the severance payment is calculated to those related to the Law No: 4857.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation. Thus, the discount rate -unless it is negative- applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as of 31 December 2025, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Bank arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet date have been calculated with a discount rate of 4,25% (31 December 2024: 3,01%). The maximum amount of full TL 64.948,77 effective from 1 January 2026 has been taken into consideration in calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (31 December 2024: full TL 46.655,43).

XIX. Explanations on Taxation

Current Tax:

In the first paragraph of Article 32 of the Law No. 5520 titled “Corporate Tax and Provisional Tax Rate”, regarding the enforcement of Article 21 of the “Law on the Amendment of Additional Motor Vehicles Tax for Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on 6 February 2023 and Amendments to Some Laws and the Decree Law No. 375”, which came into force by being published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 and numbered 32249, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of 1 October 2023, corporate income tax rate to be applied to corporate earnings for the 2023 and subsequent taxation periods is 30% for banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing and savings financing companies, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies. The corporate tax rate is applied to the tax base to be found as a result of adding the non-deductible expenses to the commercial earnings of the companies, the exemption (such as the participation earnings exemption) and the deduction of the deductions in the tax laws. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed. Non-resident corporations’ income through a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Türkiye and dividends paid to companies’ resident in Türkiye (dividends) not subject to withholding. Dividend payments made to individuals and institutions other than these are subject to 10% withholding tax. Addition of profit to capital is not considered as profit distribution and withholding tax is not applied.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Current Tax (Continued):

Corporations are required to pay advance corporate tax quarterly on their corporate income. Advance tax is declared by the 17th and paid by the 17th day of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations for the current period is credited against the annual corporation tax calculated on the annual corporate income in the following year.

Despite the offset, if there is temporary prepaid tax remaining, this amount can be refunded in cash or can be offset against other financial debts to the state. According to Real Estate Sales Exemption in the Article 5.1.e. of Corporate Tax Law which is one of the important tax exemptions applied by the Bank, a 50% exemption is applied to the profits arising from the sale of real estate that has been in the assets of institutions for at least two full years (730 days), while exemption rate is 25% for profits arising from sales of real estate that has been in the assets of institutions before 15 July 2023, the date of entry into force of the Law No. 7456; within the scope of this article Corporate Tax exemption will not be applied to real estate acquired after 15 July 2023.

The 75% exemption from corporate tax for the gains arising from the sale of founders' shares, redeemed shares and preemptive rights that are hold for the same period as participation shares was reduced to 50% by the Presidential Decree No. 9160 published in the Official Gazette dated 27 November 2024 and numbered 32735. This exemption applies to the period the sale is made and the part of return on sales that benefits from the exemption is held in a special fund in the liabilities account until the end of the fifth year started from the following year sale is made. However, the sales payment must be collected until the end of the second calendar year following the year in which the sale is made. Taxes which are not realized in time due to the exemption that hits uncollected sales payment are considered as tax loss. Taxes which does not accrue on time because the applying exemption for the transfer of the exempted part of revenue to the other accounts with other ways out of capitalizing in five years or withdrawn from company or transferring from limited taxpayer corporations to the headquarters, are considered as tax loss. This is also be applicable in the condition of liquidation of business (Except transfers and divisions that make according to this code).

Moreover, according to 5.1.f. article of Corporation Tax Law; corporations which have been fallen to legal proceedings because of owe to the bank or Savings Deposit Insurance Funds, and their warrantors’ real estates, participation stocks, founding bonds, redeemed shares, options to call of mortgagors’ revenues that used for against debts or transferring to SDIF, 50% for real estates, and 75% for others are exempted from Corporation tax.

Under the Turkish Corporate Tax Law, losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods. In Türkiye, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments with tax authorities.

The fourth provisional tax period for Corporate Tax, which had been abolished in 2022, has been reinstated through the amendment made to Article 120/Repeated of the Income Tax Law, titled ‘Provisional Tax’, by Article 2 of Law No. 7566, published in the Official Gazette dated 19 December 2025 and numbered 33112. Accordingly, taxpayers’ taxable income will now be determined based on 3-, 6-, 9- and 12-month periods, and a provisional tax return will be submitted for the last quarter of the year. Within this scope, corporations whose accounting period corresponds to the calendar year will submit a provisional tax return for the October–December period of 2025.

With the “Tax Procedure Law and the Law on Amendments to the Corporate Tax Law” adopted on the agenda of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye on 20 January 2022, inflation accounting has been decided to be implemented starting from the balance sheet dated 31 December 2023.

Regulations regarding the implementation of Inflation Accounting were determined with the Tax Procedure Law Communiqué No. 555, which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 32415 dated 30 December 2023. Valuation differences for 2023 will be transferred to equity and will not be associated with the statement of profit or loss. Previous year's profit resulting from inflation correction of the balance sheet at the end of the 2023 accounting period (determined after correction) will not be subject to tax and previous year's losses will not be accepted as loss.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Current Tax (Continued):

On the other hand, in accordance with Article 17 of Law No. 7491 dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 32413, “Banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated 21 November 2021, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies and capital markets, the profit/loss difference resulting from the inflation adjustment made in the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods will not be taken into account in determining the earnings. The President is authorized to extend the periods determined within the scope of this paragraph by one accounting period, including provisional tax periods.” With the foresaid provision valuation differences resulting from the inflation adjustment will not affect the tax base.

With the Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué (Sequence No: 582) published in the Official Gazette dated 15 February 2025 and numbered 32814, it is stated that the taxpayers within the scope will not make inflation adjustment in the first, second and third provisional tax periods of the 2025 accounting period and will not attach a balance sheet to the provisional income/corporate tax returns to be submitted for these periods.

With Article 34 of the Law No. 7571 titled ‘Law on Amendments to the Turkish Penal Code, Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 631’, published in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025 and numbered 33118, a provisional article was added to the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 dated 4 January 1961. Pursuant to this provisional article, for the 2025 fiscal year including provisional tax periods, and for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years (and for taxpayers with a special accounting period, for the fiscal years ending in 2026, 2027 and 2028), financial statements shall not be subject to inflation adjustment, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment set forth under Article 298/Repeated are met.

Article 32/C titled “Domestic minimum corporate tax” has been added to the Corporate Tax Law with Article 36 of Law No. 524 and according to the explanations made in Article 13 of the Communiqué Amending the Corporate Tax General Communiqué Serial No. 1 regarding the said provision, the corporate tax calculated on the earnings obtained in 2025 and the following taxation periods will not be less than 10% of the corporate income before deducting deductions and exemptions, taking into account the relevant provisions.

According to Turkish tax legislation, financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the period corporate income for a period not exceeding 5 years. However financial losses can not be offsetted from last year's profits. In Türkiye, there is no practice of reaching an agreement with the tax authority regarding the taxes to be paid.

Corporate tax declarations are submitted to the relevant tax office by the evening of the 30th day of the fourth month following the month in which the accounting period is closed, and the accrued tax is paid by the evening of the 30th day. However, the authorities authorized for tax inspection may examine the accounting records within five years, and if erroneous transactions are detected, the tax amounts to be paid may change.

Deferred Tax

In accordance with TAS 12 “Turkish Accounting Standard Relating to Income Tax”, the Bank calculates and recognizes deferred tax for temporary differences between the bases calculated based on the accounting policies used and valuation principles and that calculated under the tax legislation. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized as deferred tax liability or asset if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Deferred Tax (Continued):

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed on each balance sheet date. Carrying amount of a deferred tax asset can be reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that enough taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax asset and liability are calculated with the valid tax ratios for the related period. Within the scope of the Law No. 7456 published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 and numbered 32249, deferred tax calculations were made by taking into account the 30% corporate tax rate to be applied for banks and certain financial institutions.

Moreover, if the deferred tax is related with items directly recorded under the equity in the same or different period, deferred tax is associated directly with equity. Deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability are presented as net in these financial statements.

The income tax charge is composed of the sum of current tax and deferred tax charges. The current tax liability is calculated over taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

According to the second paragraph of the Article 53 of the Banking Act No: 5411, all specific reserves for loans and other receivables are considered as deductible expense for determining corporate tax base.

The current tax payable is offset with prepaid tax, if they are associated with. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also offset. Deferred tax calculation is made within the scope of TFRS 9 for the first and second stage provisions.

Transfer Pricing:

Transfer pricing is regulated through Article 13 of Corporate Tax Law titled “Transfer Pricing Through Camouflage of Earnings”. Detailed information for the practice regarding the subject is found in the “General Communiqué Regarding Camouflage of Earnings Through Transfer Pricing”. According to the aforementioned regulations, in the case of making purchase or sales of goods or services with relevant persons/corporations at a price that is determined against “arm’s length principle”, the gain is considered to be distributed implicitly through transfer pricing and such distribution of gains is not subject to deductions in means of corporate tax.

XX. Additional Explanations on Borrowings

The Parent Bank accounts its debt instruments in the subsequent periods, by using the effective interest rate method. The Bank has no borrowings that require hedging techniques for accounting and valuation of debt instruments and liabilities representing the borrowings.

The Parent Bank continues its financial support that it provided and still providing by acquiring sources from domestic and international markets. Domestic resources are provided from Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, international organizations such as Islamic Development Bank, KfW Development Bank and OPEC International Development Fund through the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. In addition to these, the Bank may acts as an intermediary for the use of various budget-sourced funds domestically. The loan from this source has been disbursed and no new funds have been transferred from the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The funds provided are recorded in the Bank's resource accounts on the transfer date. The maturity and interest rates of these funds are determined by the public authority through Investment Incentives Communiqués.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Additional Explanations on Borrowings (Continued)

The present foreign funds of the Bank are medium and long term loans from World Bank, European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, KfW Development Bank, China Development Bank and the securities issued as allocated to French Development Agency are recorded to related accounts on the date and with the cost of procurement.

The Parent Bank generally prefers providing loans in parallel to the borrowing terms like maturity date, interest rate, interest type and currency type to avoid maturity, exchange rate and liquidity risks.

The Parent Bank has not issued any convertible bonds.

XXI. Explanations on Shares Issued

The Bank's issued capital was increased from TL 5.500.000 to TL 10.000.000 on 18 June 2025 by issuing shares with a nominal value of TL 4.500.000 in the current period.

XXII. Explanations on Bill Guarantees and Acceptances

Commitments regarding bill guarantees and acceptances of the Parent Bank are presented in the “Off Balance Sheet” commitments. In the current and previous period, the Parent Bank has no bills and acceptances.

XXIII. Explanations on Government Incentives

There are no government incentives utilized by the Group in the current and prior period.

XXIV. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of profit or loss are determined by dividing net profit/loss by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year concerned.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Net Profit for the Period	9.006.859	6.175.535
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Issued (Thousand)	791.643.836	450.819.672
Earnings Per Share (in Full TL)	0,01138	0,01370

In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of “bonus shares” to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, such “bonus share” distributions are treated as issued shares. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations is calculated by taking into consideration the retrospective effects of such share distributions. In the event that the number of issued shares increases after the balance sheet date due to the distribution of bonus shares before the date of preparation of the financial statements, earnings per share is calculated by taking into account the total number of new shares.

XXV. Related Parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders, senior executives and Board members, their families and companies controlled or affiliated by them, as well as subsidiaries and joint ventures subject to joint management have been accepted as related parties within the scope of the TAS 24 Related Party Disclosures Standard. Transactions with related parties are shown in footnote VII of Section Five.

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXVI. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

As part of its mission, the Parent Bank operates mainly in the areas of corporate banking and investment banking. Corporate banking provides financial solutions and banking services to customers with medium and large joint stock company status. Services offered include investment loans, project finance, TL and foreign exchange business loans, letters of credit and letters of guarantee. The Bank generates almost all of its income from domestic markets.

Within the scope of investment banking activities, the Bank’s treasury bills, government bond trading, repo transactions, money swaps and forward foreign exchange transactions, capital markets consultancy, financial consultancy, merger and purchase consultancy are performed. Among the investment banking operating income, revenues from Treasury transactions activities are included.

As of 31 December 2025, explanations in line with segment reporting are shown below.

	Investment Banking (Treasury)	Corporate Banking	Other	Total Operations of the Group
Current Period (31.12.2025)				
Net Interest Income/(Expense)	16.390.004	(777.723)	(7.317)	15.604.964
Net Fees And Commissions Income/(Expense)	(14.125)	207.557	72.829	266.261
Other Income	1.643.135	1.321.907	10.145	2.975.187
Other Expense	(1.962.632)	(1.424.874)	(2.508.866)	(5.896.372)
Profit Before Tax	16.056.382	(673.133)	(2.433.209)	12.950.040
Tax Provision	-	-	(3.943.181)	(3.943.181)
Net Profit For The Period	16.056.382	(673.133)	(6.376.390)	9.006.859
Group Profit / Loss	16.056.382	(673.133)	(6.376.390)	9.006.859
Minority Rights Profit / Loss	-	-	-	-
Current Period (31.12.2025)				
Segment Assets	79.024.594	123.807.798	1.680.071	204.512.463
Associates And Subsidiaries	-	10.586	-	10.586
Total Assets	79.024.594	123.818.384	1.680.071	204.523.049
Segment Liabilities	7.236.559	160.017.319	3.638.977	170.892.855
Shareholders’ Equity	-	-	33.630.194	33.630.194
Total Liabilities	7.236.559	160.017.319	37.269.171	204.523.049

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SECTION THREE (Continued)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXVI. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

	Investment Banking (Treasury)	Corporate Banking	Other	Total Operations of the Group
Prior Period (31.12.2024)				
Net Interest Income/(Expense)	12.069.163	(782.521)	(5.454)	11.281.188
Net Fees And Commissions Income/(Expense)	(18.584)	220.623	45.203	247.242
Other Income	1.028.029	768.761	113.099	1.909.889
Other Expense	(1.745.761)	(1.262.241)	(1.722.192)	(4.730.194)
Profit Before Tax	11.332.847	(1.055.378)	(1.569.344)	8.708.125
Tax Provision	-	-	(2.532.590)	(2.532.590)
Net Profit For The Period	11.332.847	(1.055.378)	(4.101.934)	6.175.535
Group Profit / Loss	11.332.847	(1.055.378)	(4.101.934)	6.175.535
Minority Rights Profit / Loss	-	-	-	-
Prior Period (31.12.2024)				
Segment Assets	58.667.080	94.176.590	740.213	153.583.883
Associates And Subsidiaries	-	10.586	-	10.586
Total Assets	58.667.080	94.187.176	740.213	153.594.469
Segment Liabilities	5.727.176	125.732.076	2.129.817	133.589.069
Shareholders’ Equity	-	-	20.005.400	20.005.400
Total Liabilities	5.727.176	125.732.076	22.135.217	153.594.469

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SECTION FOUR

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity

Consolidated equity amount and capital adequacy standard ratio are calculated within the framework of ‘Regulation Regarding Equities of Banks’ and ‘Regulation Regarding Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy’.

The Group’s equity amount as of 31 December 2025 is TL 38.635.351 (31 December 2024: TL 24.238.319) and its capital adequacy ratio is 21,85% (31 December 2024: 17,98%). The capital adequacy ratio of the Group is above the minimum ratio determined by the relevant legislation.

Information on Equity Items:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Common Equity Tier I Capital		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	10.206.074	5.706.074
Share issue premiums	6.247	5.421
Reserves	14.188.755	8.012.952
Gains recognized in equity as per TAS	289.937	136.994
Profit	9.006.859	6.175.535
Net profit for the period	9.006.859	6.175.535
Prior periods’ profit	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	10.931	10.931
Minority Shares	-	-
Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions	33.708.803	20.047.907
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital	-	-
Valuation adjustments as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Portion of the current and prior periods’ losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	49.636	50.933
Improvement costs for operating leasing	46	193
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	64.449	52.182
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Differences arise when assets and liabilities not held at fair value, are subjected to cash flow hedge accounting	-	-
Total expected loss calculated according to the Regulation on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach that exceed total expected loss	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on Consolidated Equity Items (Continued):

Gains arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities of the Bank	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	471.126	479.355
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital	585.257	582.663
Total Common Equity Tier I Capital	33.123.546	19.465.244
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL		
Preferred stock not included in Common Equity Tier I Capital and the related share premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	1.500.000	1.500.000
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Shares of Third Parties in Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Shares of Third Parties in Additional Tier 1 Capital (Those within the scope of Temporary Article 3)	-	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	1.500.000	1.500.000
Deductions From Additional Tier 1 Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Investments of the Bank in equity instruments with the conditions declared in Article 7 issued by banks and financial institutions invested in the Bank’s Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total of net long positions of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Common Equity Tier I Capital	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on Consolidated Equity Items (Continued):

Total of net long position of the direct or indirect investments in Additional Tier I Capital of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the Bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Items to be Deducted from Tier I Capital during the Transition Period	-	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks’ Own Funds (-)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks’ Own Funds (-)	-	-
Deduction from Additional Tier I Capital when there is not enough Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total Additional Tier I Capital	1.500.000	1.500.000
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital= Common Equity Tier I Capital + Additional Tier I Capital)	34.623.546	20.965.244
TIER II CAPITAL		
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	2.826.099	2.060.311
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)		-
Shares of Third Parties in the contribution capital		-
Shares of Third Parties in the contribution capital (within the scope of Temporary Article 3)		-
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on Own Funds of Banks)	1.185.706	1.212.764
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	4.011.805	3.273.075
Deductions from Tier II Capital	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of the Bank in equity instruments with the conditions declared in Article 8 issued by banks and financial institutions invested in the Bank’s Tier II Capital	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Tier II Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Tier II Capital	4.011.805	3.273.075
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	38.635.351	24.238.319
Total Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital (Total Capital)	-	-
Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51th Article of the Law	-	-
Net book values of movables and immovables exceeding the limit defined in the article 57, clause 1 of the Banking Law and the assets acquired against overdue receivables and held for sale but retained more than five years	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on Consolidated Equity Items (Continued):

Items to be Deducted from the Sum of Tier I and Tier II Capital (Capital) During the Transition Period	-	-
The portion of total of net long positions of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Tier I Capital, Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
The portion of total of net long positions of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
The portion of net long position of the investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or more of the issued share capital, of the net deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and of the mortgage servicing rights not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 2, Paragraph (1) and (2) and Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
CAPITAL		
Total Capital (Total of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	38.635.351	24.238.319
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	177.758.306	134.789.354
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS		
Consolidated CET I Capital Ratio (%)	18,63	14,44
Consolidated Tier I Capital Ratio (%)	19,48	15,55
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	21,74	17,98
BUFFERS		
Total additional Common Equity Tier I Capital requirement ratio	2,5	2,5
Capital conservation buffer ratio (%)	2,5	2,5
Bank-specific counter-cyclical capital buffer ratio (%)	-	-
Systemic significant bank buffer ratio (%)	-	-
The ratio of additional Common Equity Tier I Capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital Buffers to Risk Weighted Assets (%)	-	-
Amounts Lower Than Excesses as per Deduction Rules	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in Common Equity Tier I Capital items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the Bank owns more than 10% of the issued share capital	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on Consolidated Equity Items (Continued):

Amount arising from mortgage-servicing rights	-	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Limits for Provisions Used in Tier II Capital Calculation	-	-
General loan provisions for exposures in standard approach (before limit of one hundred and twenty-five per ten thousand)	1.185.706	1.212.764
General loan provisions for exposures in standard approach limited by 1,25% of risk weighted assets	1.185.706	1.212.764
Total loan provision that exceeds total expected loss calculated according to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
Total loan provision that exceeds total expected loss calculated according to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach, limited by 0,6% risk weighted assets	-	-
Debt Instruments Covered by Temporary Article 4 (effective between 1.1.2018-1.1.2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier I Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4 that exceeds upper limit	-	-
Upper limit for Tier II Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Tier II Capital items subject to Temporary Article 4 that exceeds upper limit	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT
(Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Explanations on the reconciliation of consolidated capital items to balance sheet:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Balance Sheet Value	Amount of Adjustment	Value at Capital Report
1.Paid-in-Capital	10.000.000	206.074	10.206.074
2.Capital Reserves	212.321	(206.074)	6.247
2.1. Share Premium	6.247	-	6.247
2.2. Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-
2.3. Other Capital Reserves	206.074	(206.074)	-
3.Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	6.888	-	6.888
4. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	215.371	85.497	300.868
5.Profit Reserves	14.188.755	-	14.188.755
6.Profit or Loss	9.006.859	-	9.006.859
6.1. Prior Periods’ Profit/(Loss)	-	-	-
6.2. Current Period Profit/(Loss)	9.006.859	-	9.006.859
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	(592.145)	(592.145)
Common Equity Tier I Capital	33.630.194	(506.648)	33.123.546
Subordinated Loans	-	1.500.000	1.500.000
Deductions from Tier I capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier I Capital	33.630.194	993.352	34.623.546
Subordinated Loans	-	2.826.099	2.826.099
General Provisions	-	1.185.706	1.185.706
Deductions from Tier II capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier II Capital	-	4.011.805	4.011.805
Deductions from Total Capital (-)	-	-	-
Total	33.630.194	5.005.157	38.635.351

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT
(Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Explanations on the reconciliation of consolidated capital items to balance sheet (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Balance Sheet Value	Amount of Adjustment	Value at Capital Report
1.Paid-in-Capital	5.500.000	206.074	5.706.074
2.Capital Reserves	211.495	(206.074)	5.421
2.1. Share Premium	5.421	-	5.421
2.2. Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-
2.3. Other Capital Reserves	206.074	(206.074)	-
3.Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	2.483	-	2.483
4. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	102.935	44.990	147.925
5.Profit Reserves	8.012.952	-	8.012.952
6.Profit or Loss	6.175.535	-	6.175.535
6.1. Prior Periods’ Profit/(Loss)	-	-	-
6.2. Current Period Profit/(Loss)	6.175.535	-	6.175.535
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	(585.146)	(585.146)
Common Equity Tier I Capital	20.005.400	(540.156)	19.465.244
Subordinated Loans	-	1.500.000	1.500.000
Deductions from Tier I capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier I Capital	20.005.400	959.844	20.965.244
Subordinated Loans	-	2.060.311	2.060.311
General Provisions	-	1.212.764	1.212.764
Deductions from Tier II capital (-)	-	-	-
Tier II Capital	-	3.273.075	3.273.075
Deductions from Total Capital (-)	-	-	-
Total	20.005.400	4.232.919	24.238.319

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the consolidated equity calculation:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	
Issuer-Loan supplier	Bank / Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	2.826
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	2.826
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	31.12.2018
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	-
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	-
Interest rate and related index value	-
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
If bonds can be written down, write down trigger(s)	-
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	-
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	-
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After borrowings, before the additional capital, same as Tier II Capital
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the consolidated equity calculation (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
Issuer-Loan supplier	Bank / Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	2.060
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	2.060
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	31.12.2018
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	-
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	-
Interest rate and related index value	-
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	-
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	-
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	-
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After borrowings, before the additional capital, same as Tier II Capital
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 8 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the equity calculation (Continued):

Current Period (31.12.2025)	
Issuer-Loan supplier	Bank / TWF
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	09.03.2022
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	11-12-13 years at the earliest in tranches
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Variable interest rate
Interest rate and related index value	0% Real interest rate and CPI indexed
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	Tier I capital adequacy ratio or consolidated Tier I capital adequacy ratio falls below 5.125%
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	Partially or completely
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Available
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After senior creditors and Tier II Capital
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Explanations Related to Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on borrowing instruments to be included in the equity calculation (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
Issuer-Loan supplier	Bank / TWF
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN etc.)	-
Governing law (s) of the instrument	BRSA
Regulatory treatment	
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Unconsolidated and Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	1.500 (in 3 tranches)
Accounting classification of the instrument	Liabilities Subordinated Loan
Original date of issuance	09.03.2022
Maturity structure of the instrument (perpetual/dated)	Perpetual
Starting maturity of the instrument	-
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	Yes
Call option dates, conditioned call dates and call amount	11-12-13 years at the earliest in tranches
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
Interest / dividend payments	
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Variable interest rate
Interest rate and related index value	0% Real interest rate and CPI indexed
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-
Convertible into equity shares	
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-
Write-down feature	
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	Tier I capital adequacy ratio or consolidated Tier I capital adequacy ratio falls below 5.125%
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	Partially or completely
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Available
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	After senior creditors and Tier II Capital
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Complies with the requirements of Article 7 of the Regulation on Equity of Banks.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility of losses that the Parent Bank may incur due to the loan customer's inability to fulfill its obligations partially or completely on time by not complying with the requirements of the concluded contract. The Bank ensures that credit risk is managed in accordance with the volume, nature and complexity of its loans within the framework of the legal regulations and restrictions of the BRSA, taking into account the best practices.

The most basic banking service that the Parent Bank uses to finance medium and long term investments, which is its main function, is “project evaluation-based lending activity”. Taking into account the proportional size within the balance sheet structure, credit risk constitutes the most important risk item of the Bank.

The general principle of the risk policies to be followed by the Parent Bank is to specialize in the activities that are in accordance with the tasks, vision and structure determined by the Establishment Law, to take risks that can be defined, controlled and/or managed in this sense, to make an effort not to take risks other than the risks that occur due to the structure of its activities and are inevitable. Based on the basic principle of ensuring that the risks to be taken in this context are also defined and manageable risks, the Bank has only manageable risks depending on the sensitivity shown to ensure that credit facilities are compatible with the credit source conditions, except for the credit risk and counterparty risk that occur and are unavoidable due to the need for lending.

In the Parent Bank that has a fully functioning mechanisms based on activities, actively used committees and risk budgeting practices in decision-making and risk management processes, Credit Evaluation Committee continues its activities in order to determine the procedures and principles of the Bank's crediting, to evaluate the projects to be credited within the scope of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy, to ensure coordination between the units in charge of credit transactions, to assess credit risk and the condition of the loan portfolio, to take decisions on loan allocation, postponement of loan receivables, installments, reorganization of conditions, the procedures and principles regarding the Bank's loan policies, to increase the efficiency of the loan portfolio within the framework of changing and developing conditions and to determine strategies for customers in trouble / legal follow-up.

The majority of the Parent Bank’s loan placements are allocated with the approval of the Credit Evaluation Committee and the Board of Directors in accordance with the reports prepared by the Financial Analysis and Valuation Unit and the Credit Allocation Unit in accordance with the relevant legal regulations. Since the Bank’s placements are in the form of project financing, the amount of loans that can be extended to a company is mainly determined as a result of project evaluation studies, and loan disbursements are made in a controlled manner and by monitoring expenditures.

As for the companies that have been granted loans by the Parent Bank, whose loans have been postponed or connected to the payback plan, the financial data of the companies are regularly monitored until the collection and liquidation of the risk is completed. For companies whose risk exceeds a certain amount or where there is a need for on-site inspection, inspection and determination are carried out both at the company headquarters and at the site of the facility. A Monitoring Report is being prepared, including the recommendations developed as a result of the reviews and evaluations.

The credit worthiness of the borrowers of loans and other receivables is monitored regularly in accordance with the relevant legislation, and in case of an increase in the risk level of the loan borrower, the credit limits are reviewed and additional collateral is obtained if necessary.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

In the utilization of the provided resources, the sectors suitable for the borrowing conditions are determined and credited. By monitoring the sectoral distribution of loan customers, this distribution is taken into account in placement decisions and goals.

The Parent Bank ensures that credit risk is managed in accordance with the volume, nature and complexity of its loans within the framework of the legal regulations and restrictions of the BRSA, taking into account the best practices. The Bank provides the identification, measurement and management of the credit risks contained in all of its products and activities, without being limited to credit products only. The issue of whether the credit decision support systems are compatible with the structure, size and complexity of the Parent Bank's activities is constantly reviewed, developed and adjustments are made to the system when necessary by the Board of Directors.

The Parent Bank is registered under Article 54 of the Banking Law No. 5411. it is not subject to the general credit restrictions defined in the article. However, in the Bank's “Loans Policy” and “Risk Limits and Application Principles” documents, it has defined loan restrictions parallel to the restrictions contained in the law. In order to determine the level of credit risk that the Bank may face, the Risk Management Unit actively participates in the measurement, analysis and monitoring process and regularly reports to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee to Senior Management.

Within the framework of the policies determined within the scope of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation;

The Parent Bank evaluates its financial assets in 3 stages within the scope of TFRS 9. In this context, for defaulted loans (3.Stage) and loans that have not yet defaulted, but which have significantly increased credit risk of the loan’s disbursement (2.Stage), the Parent Bank calculates the expected lifetime credit loss. For other financial assets covered by TFRS 9 (1.Stage) the Bank reflects the calculation containing the probability of default within 12 months after the reporting date as the expected loss provision.

Futures and other derivative product transactions are carried out at the Bank within the framework of asset-liability management, taking into account the legal limits. The credit risk assumed due to such transactions is managed together with the potential risks arising from market movements. There is no option agreement in the Parent Bank.

In accordance with the TFRS 9 Policy approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank allocates provisions as stipulated in the “Regulation on the Classification of Loans and the Procedures and Principles Related to the Provisions to be Allocated for Them” and the “Communiqué on the Turkish Financial Reporting Standard for TFRS 9 Financial Instruments”.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk Categories	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Risk Amount ^(*)	Average Risk Amount	Risk Amount ^(*)	Average Risk Amount
Conditional and unconditional receivables to central governments or central banks	18.063.490	20.734.600	14.046.693	17.863.858
Conditional and unconditional receivables to banks and brokerage houses	38.264.780	32.910630	26.097.533	25.706.927
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	121.688.304	106.937.307	92.095.778	83.508.118
Conditional and unconditional retail receivables	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables secured by real estate property	6.372.342	6.027.171	5.484.131	3.340.207
Overdue receivables	55.269	121.104	156.399	239.745
Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	-	-	-	-
Receivables as a collective investment establishment	259.449	252.463	224.359	237.077
Other receivables	1.322.431	1.198.636	1.060.929	944.709

(*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

Restructured loans whose amortization schedule has been changed are followed in the accounts which are specified by related regulations and monitored in accordance with the Parent Bank Bank’s credit risk policies. Accordingly, commercial activities of debtors are analyzed and repayments are monitored whether they are in line with the repayments schedules or not, and necessary precautions are taken.

Since the Parent Bank does not have any risks within the scope of private sector loans and trading accounts in banking accounts in other countries, cyclical capital buffer is not calculated.

a) The share of the Parent Bank’s receivables from the first 100 and 200 cash loan customers in the total cash loan portfolio is 92,43% and 99,67%, respectively (31 December 2024: 91,70% and 99,43%).

b) The share of cash and non-cash receivables from the Parent Bank's first 100 and 200 loan customers in total on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets is 57,34% and 61,63%, respectively (31 December 2024: 57,99% and 62,61%).

c) The share of the Parent Bank’s receivables from the first 100 and 200 non-cash loan customers in the total non-cash loan portfolio is 100% (31 December 2024: 100%).

The allocated expected credit loss provision for 1. and 2. Stage is TL 1.046.885 (31 December 2024: TL 1.126.705).

The expected loss provisions were not taken into account in the calculation of the above-mentioned ratios.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Profile of Significant Risks in Important Regions:

	Risk Categories (***)							
	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Banks and Brokerage Houses	Conditional and Unconditional Corporate Receivables	Conditional and Non-Conditional Real Estate Mortgage-Secured Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Receivables Defined Under High Risk Category By The Board	Collective Investment Institution Like Investments	Other Receivables
Current Period (31.12.2025)								
Domestic	18.063.490	38.112.141	121.688.304	6.372.342	55.269	-	-	-
European Union (EU) Countries	-	38	-	-	-	-	259.449	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	152.601	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint – Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.586
Unallocated Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.311.845
Total	18.063.490	38.264.780	121.688.304	6.372.342	55.269	-	259.449	1.1.322.431
Prior Period (31.12.2024)								
Domestic	14.046.693	26.028.158	92.095.778	5.484.131	156.399	-	-	-
European Union (EU) Countries	-	274	-	-	-	-	224.359	-
OECD Countries (*)	-	69.101	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint – Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.612
Unallocated Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.006.317
Total	14.046.693	26.097.533	92.095.778	5.484.131	156.399	-	224.359	1.060.929

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

(**) Asset and liability items that can not be allocated on a consistent basis.

(***) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk profile by sectors or counterparties:

Current Period (31 December 2025)	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Banks and Brokerage Houses	Conditional and Unconditional Corporate Receivables	Conditional and Non-Conditional Mortgage-Secured Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Collective Investment Institution Like Investments	Other Receivables	TL	FC	TOTAL
Agriculture	-	-	280.391	25.286	-	-	-	280.391	25.286	305.677
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	25.286	-	-	-	-	25.286	25.286
Fishery	-	-	280.391	-	-	-	-	280.391	-	280.391
Manufacturing	-	-	96.125.506	4.703.161	55.208	-	-	22.413.372	78.470.503	100.883.875
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	41.205.153	4.275.022	-	-	-	19.466.838	26.013.337	45.480.175
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	-	54.920.353	428.139	55.208	-	-	2.946.534	52.457.166	55.403.700
Construction	-	-	997.163	1.603.550	-	-	-	546.494	2.054.219	2.600.713
Services	18.063.490	38.264.780	24.285.244	40.345	61	259.449	1.322.431	47.402.597	34.833.203	82.235.800
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	-	4	529.944	40.345	61	-	-	420.652	149.702	570.354
Transportation and Telecommunication	-	-	2.870.615	-	-	-	-	63.547	2.807.068	2.870.615
Financial Institutions	18.063.490	38.264.776	20.714.776	-	-	259.449	1.322.431	46.916.563	31.708.359	78.624.922
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	5.379	-	-	-	-	1.835	3.544	5.379
Health and Social Services	-	-	164.530	-	-	-	-	-	164.530	164.530
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18.063.490	38.264.780	121.688.304	6.372.342	55.269	259.449	1.322.431	70.642.854	115.383.211	186.026.065

There are no balances in the following classes:
1- Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
2- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
3- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
5- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
6- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
7- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
8- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
9- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
10- Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks
11- Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
12- Mortgage secured securities
13- Securitization positions
14- Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables
15- Stock investments

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Risk profile by sectors or counterparties:

Prior Period (31 December 2024)	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks	Conditional and Unconditional Receivables from Banks and Brokerage Houses	Conditional and Unconditional Corporate Receivables	Conditional and Non- Conditional Real Estate Mortgage- Secured Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Collective Investment Institution Like Investments	Other Receivables	TL	FC	TOTAL
Agriculture	-	-	333.511	90.361	-	-	-	350.074	73.798	423.872
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	55.308	-	-	-	-	55.308	55.308
Fishery	-	-	333.511	35.053	-	-	-	350.074	18.490	368.564
Manufacturing	-	-	76.720.881	4.432.006	135.782	-	-	20.728.893	60.559.776	81.288.669
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	27.388.337	4.134.939	-	-	-	17.651.867	13.871.409	31.523.276
Electricity, Gas, Water	-	-	49.332.544	297.067	135.782	-	-	3.077.026	46.688.367	49.765.393
Construction	-	-	762.291	890.950	-	-	-	624.531	1.028.710	1.653.241
Services	14.046.693	26.097.533	14.279.095	70.814	20.617	224.359	1.060.929	33.770.507	22.029.533	55.800.040
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	-	4	780.653	70.814	20.617	-	-	525.382	346.706	872.088
Transportation and Telecommunication	-	-	2.083.182	-	-	-	-	111.429	1.971.753	2.083.182
Financial Institutions	14.046.693	26.097.529	11.264.405	-	-	224.359	1.060.929	33.128.132	19.565.783	52.693.915
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	17.514	-	-	-	-	5.564	11.950	17.514
Health and Social Services	-	-	133.341	-	-	-	-	-	133.341	133.341
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.046.693	26.097.533	92.095.778	5.484.131	156.399	224.359	1.060.929	55.474.005	83.691.817	139.165.822

There are no balances in the following classes:
1- Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments
2- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
3- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
4- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
5- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
6- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
7- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
8- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
9- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
10- Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises
11- Receivables determined to be high risk by the Board
12- Mortgage secured securities
13- Securitization positions
14- Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables
15- Stock investments

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Analysis of Maturity-Bearing Risks According to Remaining Maturities:

Risk Categories Current Period (31.12.2025)	Term to Maturity						
	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year	Not Bearing Maturity	Total
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks	939.689	390.615	2.496.745	903.960	13.282.901	49.580	18.063.490
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	23.978.687	6.469.066	2.365.963	1.470.918	2.504.749	1.475.397	38.264.780
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	1.069.871	4.257.657	6.506.898	12.967.078	96.080.740	806.060	121.688.304
Conditional and unconditional real estate mortgage-secured receivables	-	45.573	29.718	141.821	6.155.230	-	6.372.342
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	55.269	55.269
Collective investment institution like investments	-	-	-	-	-	259.449	259.449
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1.322.431	1.322.431
Total	25.988.247	11.162.911	11.399.324	15.483.777	118.023.620	3.968.186	186.026.065

Risk Categories Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Term to Maturity						
	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year	Not Bearing Maturity	Total
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks	648.625	349.580	1.526.023	1.589.525	9.910.527	22.413	14.046.693
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	15.656.064	3.378.606	3.387.191	98.566	1.824.311	1.752.795	26.097.533
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	1.302.884	2.621.052	5.311.699	8.702.432	74.008.221	149.490	92.095.778
Conditional and unconditional real estate mortgage-secured receivables	2.418	-	18.960	162.583	5.300.170	-	5.484.131
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	156.399	156.399
Collective investment institution like investments	-	-	-	-	-	224.359	224.359
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	1.060.929	1.060.929
Total	17.609.991	6.349.238	10.243.873	10.553.106	91.043.229	3.366.385	139.165.822

Information on Risk Categories:

For the determination of risk weights for risk classes defined in the Article 6 of the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks”, all counterparties are treated as non-rated since no rating agency is authorized.

(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)
CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Credit Risk by Risk Weights - Standard Approach^(*):

Current Period (31.12.2025)		0%	2%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	200%	250%	Other Risk Weights	Deductions from Equity
Risk Weights														
Before Credit Risk Mitigation		14.775.144	98.456	-	25.507.424	-	178.544	12.010.745	-	133.455.752	-	-	-	64.435
After Credit Risk Mitigation		14.775.144	303.590	-	25.507.424	-	178.544	16.401.131	-	129.065.366	-	-	-	-

Prior Period (31.12.2024)		0%	2%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	%75	100%	200%	250%	Other Risk Weights	Deductions from Equity
Risk Weights														
Before Credit Risk Mitigation		11.959.597	303.590	-	14.388.189	-	45.350	11.733.974	-	100.736.674	-	-	-	52.318
After Credit Risk Mitigation		11.959.597	303.590	-	14.388.189	-	45.350	16.749.793	-	95.720.855	-	-	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Miscellaneous Information According to Important Sectors or Counterparty Type:

The Parent Bank classifies its loans and allocates provisions within the framework of TFRS 9 Policy approved by the Board of Directors. In this context, for impaired loans the Bank calculates lifetime expected credit loss and reflects it as provision when the credit risk of the loan has not yet gone into default but has increased significantly from the date of disbursement (Stage 2) and in case of default (Stage 3).

The Bank has determined the “Significant Increase in Credit Risk” and “Classification” criteria in the TFRS 9 Provisions Methodology document approved by the Board of Directors, and its loans are classified and provisions are set aside in line with these criterias.

Current Period (31.12.2025) Major Sectors / Counterparties	Loans		Provisions
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)		Expected Credit Loss Provisions (TFRS 9)
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	
Agriculture	-	-	-
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6.464.495	549.093	1.082.169
Mining and Quarrying			
Production	155.265	1.451	3.070
Electricity, Gas and Water	6.309.230	547.642	1.079.099
Construction	-	-	-
Services	514.663	24.332	25.824
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	17.029	19.434	19.387
Transportation and Telecommunication	376.672	8	1.336
Financial Institutions	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	120.962	4.890	5.101
Others			
Total	6.979.158	573.425	1.107.993

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Credit Risk (Continued)

Miscellaneous Information According to Important Sectors or Counterparty Type (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024) Major Sectors / Counterparties	Loans		Provisions
	Impaired Loans (TFRS 9)		Expected Credit Loss Provisions (TFRS 9)
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	Default (Stage 3)	
Agriculture	-	-	-
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5.164.614	664.162	1.073.764
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-
Production	35.151	20.006	20.267
Electricity, Gas and Water	5.129.463	644.156	1.053.497
Construction	-	-	-
Services	493.804	67.454	49.876
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	45.220	63.343	44.009
Transportation and Telecommunication	315.243	8	1.410
Financial Institutions	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	133.341	4.103	4.457
Others	-	1.134	1.134
Total	5.658.418	732.750	1.124.774

Information on Movements in Value Adjustments and Provisions:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions	576.351	61.146	(119.340)	-	518.157
2. Stage 1 and 2 Provisions	1.126.705	120.562	(200.382)	-	1.046.885

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Opening Balance	Provision for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments	Closing Balance
1. Stage 3 Provisions	528.780	90.946	(43.375)	-	576.351
2. Stage 1 and 2 Provisions	892.314	349.851	(115.460)	-	1.126.705

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

II. Explanations Related to Consolidated Currency Risk

The Parent Bank is exposed to currency risk because of inconsistency of the foreign currency denominated asset and liability balances with respect to the transactions made in foreign currencies.

The currency risk management policy of the Bank is defined as, keeping the “Foreign Currency Net General Position/Equity Standard” ratio within the legal boundaries with respect to the economic matters, trends in the market and financial position of the Parent Bank. By keeping up with this main goal and with respect to asset and liability management, foreign currency denominated assets are appreciated with the most favorable interest rates in the foreign currency market.

Currency risk is calculated within the scope of the standard method used for legal reporting.

Besides, the exchange rate risk faced by the Parent Bank daily is determined by preparing the foreign currency balance sheet by covering individual positions. Proforma foreign currency balance sheets are used for the measurement of the future exchange rate risks (including foreign currency-indexed assets and liabilities).

The Parent Bank has no hedging derivative instruments for foreign currency denominated borrowings and net foreign currency investments.

A non-speculative foreign exchange position management policy is followed in order to limit the exposure of the currency risk. In this respect, distribution of foreign currency denominated on balance sheet and off-balance sheet items are considered.

In order to reduce the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations affecting the financial structure of the Bank, the risk of foreign exchange rate of the Parent Bank is determined based on the Foreign Currency Net General Position/Equity ratio determined by the BRSA. The limit of the ratio has been determined as 10% effective from the decision date, as of the BRSA’s decision dated 9 March 2023 and numbered 10534.

The foreign exchange buying rates of the Parent Bank as of the date of the financial statements and the last five business days prior to that date are as follows:

Date	USD	EURO	100 JPY
31/12/2025	42,8933	50,3524	27,4429
30/12/2025	42,8881	50,5136	27,5065
29/12/2025	42,8800	50,4355	27,4784
26/12/2025	42,7896	50,3805	27,4768
25/12/2025	42,7715	50,3634	27,4793

The simple arithmetic average value of the Bank’s foreign exchange purchase rate for the last thirty days from the date of the financial statements is USD: 42,6261 TL, Euro: 49,9224 TL, CHF: 53,5424 TL.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations Related to Consolidated Currency Risk (Continued)

Information on the currency risk of the Group:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	EURO	USD	Other FC(*)	Total
Assets				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	1.097.655	579.094	3.255	1.680.004
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	259.366	127.856	-	387.222
Money market placements	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.209.926	21.856.078	-	26.066.004
Loans	39.257.983	60.374.416	-	99.632.399
Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities (joint ventures)	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	256.599	-	-	256.599
Derivative financial assets held for trading	-	1.405	-	1.405
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	154.966	214.051	-	369.017
Total assets	45.236.495	83.152.900	3.255	128.392.650

Liabilities				
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	12.602	76.872	-	89.474
Funds provided from other financial institutions	40.294.773	79.494.282	-	119.789.055
Securities issued	5.109.245	-	-	5.109.245
Subordinated debt instruments	2.826.099	-	-	2.826.099
Sundry creditors	10.707	5.685	-	16.392
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	-	4.925	-	4.925
Other liabilities	1.426.311	2.017.761	-	3.444.072
Total liabilities	49.679.737	81.599.525	-	131.279.262

Net balance sheet position	(4.443.242)	1.553.375	3.255	(2.886.612)
Net off-balance sheet position	4.431.012	(2.292.674)	-	2.138.338
Assets on derivative instruments	4.431.012	2.573.598	-	7.004.610
Liabilities on derivative instruments	-	(4.866.272)	-	(4.866.272)
Non-cash loans	2.733.185	2.708.813	-	5.441.998

Prior Period (31.12.2024)				
Total assets	33.963.018	62.505.492	3.364	96.471.874
Total liabilities	37.042.232	61.494.314	-	98.536.546
Net balance sheet position	(3.079.214)	1.011.178	3.364	(2.064.672)
Net off-balance sheet position	3.046.797	(1.001.052)	-	2.045.745
Assets on derivative instruments	3.046.797	4.058.327	-	7.105.124
Liabilities on derivative instruments	-	(5.059.379)	-	(5.059.379)
Non-cash loans	2.298.219	2.627.754	-	4.925.973

(*) The foreign currencies presented in the other FC column of assets comprise; 61% CHF,26% GBP, and 13% JPY.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations Related to Consolidated Currency Risk (Continued)

Currency Risk Sensitivity:

The table below shows the Bank’s sensitivity to the 10% change in the US Dollar and Euro exchange rates.

	Increase in Exchange Rates	Effect on Profit/Loss ^(*)		Effect on Shareholders’ Equity	
	%	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
USD	10	(91.182)	(7.914)	2.185.608	1.505.474
EURO	10	(2.684)	(4.353)	420.993	674.157
Other	10	326	336	-	-

^(*) It refers to the values before the tax effect is deducted.

	Increase in Exchange Rates	Effect on Profit/Loss ^(*)		Effect on Shareholders’ Equity	
	%	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
USD	10	93.163	7.914	(2.185.608)	(1.505.474)
EURO	10	2.684	4.353	(420.993)	(674.157)
Other	10	(326)	(336)	-	-

^(*) It refers to the values before the tax effect is deducted.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Consolidated Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk indicates the probability of loss that the Parent Bank may incur due to the position of the financial instruments due to movements in the interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect the return on the assets and the cost of the liabilities. Interest rate risk arising from banking accounts, includes re-pricing risk, yield curve risk, base risk and optionality risk.

The interest rates determined by the market actors, especially the central banks, have a decisive role on the economic value of the Parent Bank's balance sheet and on the Parent Bank's income-loss balance. Sudden interest rate shocks in the market causes the gap between the interest rate applied to the Parent Bank’s yielding assets and the interest rate paid to the cost-effective liabilities to be opened. The opening of this gap may cause the Parent Bank interest income to be adversely affected by fluctuations in market interest rates and may cause decrease in profitability of the Parent Bank.

The Parent Bank’s basic principle in the interest rate risk management policy is to avoid mismatch and provide alignment between loans disbursed with fixed and floating rate and funds provided with fixed and floating rate. Accordingly, interest rate, currency and maturity alignment are respected during the disbursement of loans funded by foreign long-term borrowings, which form the material part of the loan portfolio. Almost the entire loan portfolio is financed by floating rate borrowings, thus interest rate risk from changes in interest rates seems not probable for the loan portfolio because of the correlation provided between the sources and the uses and other loans in the portfolio are financed by the equity of the Parent Bank.

Within the framework of the Parent Bank’s basic principle of interest rate risk policy, optimization of portfolio distribution in the management of interest-sensitive assets other than loans is provided by considering possible changes in duration of positions and current interest rate limits; by taking into account alternative return, limits of tolerable loss and risk. In this context, to measure the interest rate risk exposure of the Parent Bank, the effect of days to maturity and profit/loss are analyzed considering the scenarios of possible changes in interest rates for securities portfolio. Alternatives for compensation of probable losses that may arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates are examined using different markets. Interest rate sensitivity analysis is also made for the positions besides securities portfolio.

There is no interest rate mismatch on loan portfolio as the main principle of interest rate adjustment on the source and disbursement side of the loan portfolio of the Parent Bank. For this reason, the Parent Bank's credit portfolio does not carry any interest rate risk even if it is affected by market volatility. Interest rate-sensitive items on the Parent Bank's balance sheet are limited only to the size of the Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income within the liquid portfolio.

In order to minimize the possibility of unfavorable effects of market interest rate changes on the Parent Bank’s financial position, risk limits are used for the management of interest rate risk. These limits are set by Asset-Liability Committee and approved by Board of Directors. Parent Bank monitors and controls whether interest-sensitive assets are within the determined limits.

In order to minimize the likelihood that the change in market interest rates in the Parent Bank's securities portfolio management will cause adverse effects on the financial structure of the Parent Bank, limits have been set on the adjusted duration of the securities portfolio and the amount of daily loss that may arise from the securities portfolio.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Within the scope of the interest rate limits, the BHFoR early warning limit has been determined with a more cautious approach based on the legal ratio of “Standard Ratio for Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Accounts”, which is determined as 15% by the BRSA regarding the measurement and evaluation of interest rate risk arising from banking accounts with the standard method.

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on days to repricing dates).

End of the Current Period (31.12.2025)	Up to 1 Month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	1.031	1.031
Banks ⁽¹⁾	23.913.290	25.438	-	-	-	161.413	24.100.141
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	989.240	989.240
Money market placements	9.703.369	-	-	-	-	-	9.703.369
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	4.116.688	5.617.149	12.675.225	11.197.525	100.042	8.813	33.715.442
Loans ⁽²⁾	51.643.331	22.607.669	19.823.689	8.387.398	19.666.459	55.269	122.183.815
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	231.370	874.285	1.158.496	2.818.082	7.329.999	-	12.412.232
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	31.258	-	-	-	-	1.386.521	1.417.779
Total Assets ⁽⁵⁾	89.639.306	29.124.541	33.657.410	22.403.005	27.096.500	2.602.287	204.523.049
Liabilities							
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	4.636.489	-	-	-	-	-	4.636.489
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	71.932	71.932
Marketable securities issued	43.466	483.670	5.512.175	-	-	-	6.039.311
Funds provided from other financial institutions	9.819.474	42.004.365	31.891.531	21.967.316	37.578.010	-	143.260.696
Other liabilities ^{(4) (6)}	1.283.514	-	21.453	6.329.999	42.879.655	50.514.621	
Total Liabilities	15.782.943	42.488.035	37.425.159	21.967.316	43.908.009	42.951.587	204.523.049
Long position on balance sheet	73.856.363	-	-	435.689	-	-	74.292.052
Short position on balance sheet	-	(13.363.494)	(3.767.749)	-	(16.811.509)	(40.349.300)	(74.292.052)
Long position on off-balance sheet	-	56.727	-	-	-	-	56.727
Short position on off-balance sheet	(36.563)	-	-	-	-	-	(36.563)
Total Position	73.819.800	(13.306.767)	(3.767.749)	435.689	(16.811.509)	(40.349.300)	20.164

⁽¹⁾ Balances without maturity are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽²⁾ Net balance of non-performing loans is shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽³⁾ Securities representing share in capital are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁴⁾ Deferred tax asset, shareholders’ equity and other non-interest-bearing assets and liabilities are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁵⁾ The expected credit losses for financial assets and other assets are reflected to the related items.
⁽⁶⁾ Subordinated loans are shown in the “Other Liabilities” line.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on days to repricing dates):

End of the Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Up to 1 Month	1–3 Months	3–12 Months	1–5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	1.836	1.836
Banks ⁽¹⁾	12.637.011	-	-	-	-	79.628	12.716.639
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	696.997	696.997
Money market placements	9.918.269	-	-	-	-	-	9.918.269
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ⁽³⁾	2.554.709	3.751.549	8.303.655	10.742.261	156.516	8.813	25.517.503
Loans ⁽²⁾	19.865.266	21.012.207	18.285.097	7.964.007	25.826.803	156.399	93.109.779
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	646.816	349.580	1.894.602	1.914.385	5.572.121	-	10.377.504
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	144.143	-	-	-	-	1.111.799	1.255.942
Total Assets ⁽⁵⁾	45.766.214	25.113.336	28.483.354	20.620.653	31.555.440	2.055.472	153.594.469
Liabilities							
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	3.417.116	-	-	-	-	-	3.417.116
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-	-	171.549	171.549
Marketable securities issued	-	-	3.735.924	-	-	-	3.735.924
Funds provided from other financial institutions	7.017.242	35.113.999	31.616.580	8.222.600	29.703.938	-	111.674.359
Other liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	2.150.348	-	-	-	5.516.800	26.928.373	34.595.521
Total Liabilities	12.584.706	35.113.999	35.352.504	8.222.600	35.220.738	27.099.922	153.594.469
Long position on balance sheet	33.181.508	-	-	12.398.053	-	-	45.579.561
Short position on balance sheet	-	(10.000.663)	(6.869.150)	-	(3.665.298)	(25.044.450)	(45.579.561)
Long position on off-balance sheet	128.538	-	-	-	-	-	128.538
Short position on off-balance sheet	-	(34.645)	-	-	-	-	(34.645)
Total Position	33.310.046	(10.035.308)	(6.869.150)	12.398.053	(3.665.298)	(25.044.450)	93.893

⁽⁷⁾ Balances without maturity are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁸⁾ Net balance of non-performing loans is shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽⁹⁾ Securities representing share in capital are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽¹⁰⁾ Deferred tax asset, shareholders’ equity and other non-interest-bearing assets and liabilities are shown in “Non-interest Bearing” column.
⁽¹¹⁾ The expected credit losses for financial assets and other assets are reflected to the related items.
⁽¹²⁾ Subordinated loans are shown in the “Other Liabilities” line.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations Related to Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments (%):

End of the Current Period (31.12.2025)	EURO	USD	JPY	TL
Assets ^(*)				
Cash (Cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	2,66	4,19		40,11
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	-	40,47
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,09	6,12		40,78
Loans	5,24	7,39		19,18
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost ^(**)	4,50	-	-	37,68
Liabilities ^(*)				
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	-	-	-	37,64
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued ^(***)	5,48	-	-	41,56
Funds accepted by development and investment banks	1,80	3,29	-	28,00
Funds provided from other financial institutions ^(****)	2,93	5,47	-	23,03

^(*) Ratios shown in the table are calculated by using annual interest rates.
^(**) The majority of the TL portfolio consists of CPI indexed securities.
^(***) Funds from other financial institutions also include subordinated loans.
^(****) TL portfolio consists of issues of Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş..

End of the Prior Period (31.12.2024)	EURO	USD	JPY	TL
Assets ^(*)				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	3,33	4,54		50,33
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	-	48,97
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,65	6,60		46,52
Loans	6,46	8,25		18,99
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost ^(**)	4,55	-	-	46,19
Liabilities ^(*)				
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	-	-	-	47,81
Miscellaneous payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities issued	6,63	-	-	-
Funds accepted by development and investment banks	2,30	2,60	-	45,84
Funds provided from other financial institutions ^(***)	3,60	5,97	-	22,64

^(*) Ratios shown in the table are calculated by using annual interest rates.
^(**) The majority of the TL portfolio consists of CPI indexed securities.
^(***) Funds from other financial institutions also include subordinated loans.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

V. Explanations Related to Position Risk of Equity Securities

None.

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management:

The Parent Bank’s liquidity management is managed by Treasury Department in coordination with related departments and the strategies constituted by Asset Liability Committee as part of “Risk Management Strategies, Policies and Application Principles” that is approved by the Board of Directors. The liquidity risk management as per the implementation principles are stated as follows:

Liquidity risk refers to the probability that the Parent Bank will incur the consequential loss that it cannot anticipate or face unforeseeable, all cash flow requirements without affecting the day-to-day operations or financial structure.

Liquidity risk also represents the possibility of loss due to the Parent Bank’s inability of settling with market prices since the lack of depth and excessive fluctuations in the market.

The main policy of Liquidity Risk Management in the Parent Bank is to provide quality asset structure in which any liabilities can be fulfilled. Since the Parent Bank is specialized, its liquidity need is more predictable as compared to commercial banks and ensures cash flows provided for its liabilities more regularly.

The type, maturity structure and compliance of interest rates of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, is assured within the framework of the Asset Liability Committee’s decisions. The Parent Bank keeps liquidity ratios within risk limits as set out in legal legislation and follows regularly.

In order to manage liquidity risk, proforma cash flows are set on the basis of predictable data by evaluating the maturities of asset and liability structure. Proper placement of liquidity excess considering alternative gains and meeting liquidity needs with the most appropriate cost of funding is essential.

Additionally, monthly proforma cash flows and balance sheet durations regarding the fulfilment level of medium- and long-term liabilities are traced in order to determine early factors that generate risk.

Mainly for risk measurement and monitoring activities to determine the level of liquidity risk;

The liquidity risk of the Parent Bank is calculated by using “Liquidity Analysis Forms” in accordance with the format determined by the BRSA and reported to the BRSA on a weekly and daily basis.

Limits on liquidity risk are determined under; the legal limitations set out by the BRSA and the “Liquidity Emergency Plan Directive of the Bank”. The Parent Bank’s “Liquidity Emergency Plan Directive” came into force with the decision of the Board of Directors dated 21 December 2022 and numbered 2022-20-11/287. Situations that require the implementation of the Liquidity Emergency Plan are followed by indicators derived from bank-specific (internal) and financial market developments. The Liquidity Emergency Plan includes actions to ensure that the Parent Bank fulfills its obligations at its current level and to maintain liquidity at the level required by the Bank or to achieve liquidity at acceptable costs and to provide the necessary liquidity with the objective of protecting the Parent Bank’s reputation.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

1. Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management (Continued):

In the liquidity risk management of the Parent Bank, the limitations within the scope of the relevant regulations of the BRSA and the internal risk limits determined within the framework of the Parent Bank’s “Risk Management Strategies, Policies and Implementation Principles” and general market conditions are determinants. Therefore, units active in liquidity risk management, especially the Treasury Unit, act within these limitations.

First limitation on legal requirements set by the BRSA is; as per the regulation on “Calculation of Liquidity Coverage Ratio”, minimum limits of 100% and 80% are assigned on consolidated and unconsolidated basis respectively for total and foreign currency limits. On the other hand investment and development banks are exempt from those limitations until BRSA has determined otherwise.

The Bank’s internal reporting within the scope of liquidity risk management consists of daily, weekly and monthly reports. Daily balance sheets and duration calculations are followed in daily basis report. On weekly reports, liquidity limits are monitored. Weekly realized liquidity limits determined by Board of Directors is aggregated in monthly risk limits monitoring report. Those reports investigate legal risks and adaption of early warning limits. Also, to monitor liquidity risk in “TKB Riskiness Analysis According to Selected Indicators and Risk Groups” report prepared monthly includes;

- Proforma Cash Flows Statement,
- Proforma Currency Balance Sheet,
- Duration of Balance Sheet Items, -in detail- Marketable Securities (by class of financial instruments),
- Summary of liquidity forms sent to BRSA

With proforma cash flows statement, amount of future liquid assets are shown in different scenarios for one-year period.

Related report is presented to the Board of Directors; the Audit Committee and senior management on a monthly basis. By taking into consideration these reports, the Asset Liability Committee and Audit Committee evaluate the liquidity position of the Parent Bank, and results of liquidity measurement system are included in the decision-making process.

Regarding the liquidity risk, as well as legal limits, internal limits have been determined in accordance with its own internal procedures, mission and risk appetite, as included in the Bank’s Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles. These limits have been determined by the Board of Directors in excess of legal limits, including early warning limits, and are revised annually.

2. Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio:

The Group’s liquidity coverage ratios are prepared monthly in accordance with the “Regulation on Calculation of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio of Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated 21 March 2014 and numbered 28948 and reported to the BRSA. Including the reporting period for the last 3 months levels of consolidated foreign currency and total liquidity coverage ratios are shown below by specified monthly:

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

2. Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (Continue):

Period	TP+YP	YP
31 October 2025	372,02	176,09
30 November 2025	382,05	148,32
31 December 2025	379,66	102,11

	Total Unweighted Value (Average) ^(*)		Total Weighted Value (Average) ^(*)	
Current Period (31.12.2025)	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	20.541.545	5.220.103
CASH OUTFLOWS				
Retail and small business customers deposits	-	-	-	-
Stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Unsecured funding other than retail and small business customers deposits	3.445.123	1.380.619	2.418.076	647.442
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Other unsecured funding	3.445.123	1.380.619	2.418.076	647.442
Secured funding			-	-
Other cash outflows	10.315.652	5.404.643	10.315.652	5.404.643
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	10.315.652	5.404.643	10.315.652	5.404.643
Debts related to structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Payment commitments related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time and other contractual commitments	79.655.036	60.848.054	3.982.752	3.042.403
Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	5.470.374	5.340.889	5.123.927	4.994.443
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS			21.840.407	14.088.931
CASH INFLOWS				
Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
Unsecured receivables	39.260.658	6.216.473	38.071.056	5.390.913
Other cash inflows	10.292.847	9.702.904	10.292.847	9.702.904
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	49.553.505	15.919.377	48.363.903	15.093.817
			Upper Limit Applied Amounts	
TOTAL HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			20.541.545	5.220.103
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			5.460.102	3.522.233
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			376,21	148,20

(*) The average of last three months’ liquidity coverage ratios calculated by monthly simple averages.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

2. Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (Continued):

Period	TP+YP	YP
31 October 2024	200,18	106,04
30 November 2024	193,02	100,00
31 December 2024	198,42	100,00

	Rate of “Percentage to be Taken into Account” not Implemented Total Value ^(*)		Rate of “Percentage to be Taken into Account” Implemented Total Value ^(*)	
Prior Period (31.12.2024)	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	17.928.077	5.720.041
CASH OUTFLOWS				
Retail and small business customers deposits	-	-	-	-
Stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Less stable deposits	-	-	-	-
Unsecured funding other than retail and small business customers deposits	4.113.643	2.682.189	2.610.803	1.365.444
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Non-operational deposits	-	-	-	-
Other unsecured funding	4.113.643	2.682.189	2.610.803	1.365.444
Secured funding			-	-
Other cash outflows	12.239.546	7.454.747	12.239.546	7.454.747
Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	12.239.546	7.454.747	12.239.546	7.454.747
Debts related to structured financial products	-	-	-	-
Payment commitments related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time and other contractual commitments	26.268.678	24.545.468	1.313.434	1.227.273
Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	4.835.479	4.683.443	4.528.480	4.376.444
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS			20.692.263	14.423.908
CASH INFLOWS				
Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
Unsecured receivables	20.339.751	4.555.958	19.209.857	3.665.879
Other cash inflows	12.509.353	7.349.465	12.509.353	7.349.465
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	32.849.104	11.905.423	31.719.210	11.015.344
			Üst Sınır Uygulanmış Değerler	
TOTAL HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			17.928.077	5.720.041
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			5.173.066	3.973.087
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			346,57	143,97

(*) The average of last three months’ liquidity coverage ratios calculated by monthly simple averages.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

3. Explanations related to consolidated liquidity coverage ratio:

Significant factors that impact the result of consolidated liquidity coverage ratio and change of the items in time that are taken into account in calculation of this ratio

The significant factors that impact liquidity coverage ratio are net cash outflows and high-quality assets stock. Items taken into consideration in the calculation of the ratio may be changed in time because of economic structure and decisions of the Bank’s fund management.

The explanation about elements of the high-quality liquid assets:

High quality liquid assets mostly consist of domestic government bonds and eurobonds.

Content of funds and their composition:

The main funding source of the Parent Bank is loans attained from domestic and international financial institutions. The share of these resources in all funds is approximately 83,7% (31 December 2024: 82,4%). 4,4% (31 December 2024: 6,4%) of the Bank’s total funding consists of funds obtained from international financial institutions, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye, borrowers and banks, 6,1% (31 December 2024: 5,8%) from subordinated debt instruments, 2,8% (31 December 2024: 2,6%) from funds obtained from money markets and 3,1% (31 December 2024: 2,8%) from issued securities.

Cash outflows generating from derivative transactions and information about which transactions are subject to collateral margin:

Derivative transactions of the Parent Bank are predominantly currency swap purchase-sale transactions. Income and expense figures related to derivative transactions made within the year are accounted in profit/loss from derivative financial transactions. There are no transactions that are likely to complete collateral.

Counterparty and product-based funding sources and concentration limits on collateral:

The fund sources of the Parent Bank, whose field of activity is development and investment banking, are generally international development banks and financial institutions; there is no concentration limit on the other party and product basis.

The operational and legal factors that hinder consolidated liquidity transfer which is needed by the bank itself, its foreign branch and its consolidated subsidiary, and respective liquidity risk.

None.

4. Net stable funding ratio:

With the “Regulation on Calculation of Net Stable Funding Ratio of Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 32202 dated 26 May 2023 by the BRSA, the procedures and principles for banks to provide stable funding in order to prevent the deterioration of their liquidity levels due to the funding risk that they may be exposed to in the long term have been determined. According to the related regulation, the net stable funding ratio is calculated on consolidated and unconsolidated basis by dividing the available stable funding amount by the required stable funding amount. Available stable funding refers to the portion of banks’ liabilities and shareholders’ equity that is expected to be permanent, while required stable funding refers to the portion of banks’ on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that are expected to be re-funded. These amounts are included in the ratio calculation after applying the calculation rates determined in the regulation.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

4. Net stable funding ratio (Continued):

The quarterly simple arithmetic average of the quarterly net stable funding ratio calculated on a monthly and quarterly basis and reported to the BRSA cannot be less than 100%. However, development and investment banks are exempted from meeting these minimum ratios until otherwise determined by the BRSA. As of 31 December 2025, the average of the Bank's net stable funding ratio for the last three months is 149,61% (31 December 2024: 142.38%).

		Amount Not Subject to Recognition Due to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount Subject to Consideration Ratio
		Demand ^(*)	Short-term (less than 6 months)	Short-term (6 months to less than 1 year)	Long-term (1 year and longer)	
Current Period (31.12.2025)						
	A. CURRENT STABLE FUND					
1	Equity Components	34.309.252	-	-	4.326.099	38.635.351
2	Principal Capital and Contributed Capital	34.309.252	-	-	4.326.099	38.635.351
3	Other Equity Components			-	-	-
4	Individual and Retail Customer Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
6	Low Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other Liabilities to Others	-	12.859.082	1.237.490	146.541.277	149.788.508
8	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Liabilities		12.859.082	1.237.490	146.541.277	149.788.508
10	Liabilities Equivalent to Interrelated Assets					
11	Other Liabilities	11.827.809	1.037.096	-	-	-
12	Derivative Liabilities		88.666	-	-	-
13	Other Equity Items and Liabilities Not Included Above	11.827.809	948.430	-	-	-
14	STABLE FUNDING REQUIREMENT					188.423.859
	B. REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					
15	High-Quality Liquid Assets					1.256.057
16	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds Deposited with Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
17	Live Receivables	-	43.782.433	6.198.206	129.699.685	123.610.238
18	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	-
19	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Not Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	42.852.367	6.198.206	22.719.998	32.246.956
20	Receivables from Corporate Customers, Entities, Individuals, and Retail Customers, Central Governments, Central Banks, and Public Institutions Other than Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	930.066	-	101.885.255	87.067.500
21	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	-	-
22	Receivables Secured by Residential Real Estate Mortgages	-	-	-	172.426	112.077
23	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	172.426	112.077
24	Tradable Stocks and Bonds with High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	-	-	-	4.922.006	4.183.705
25	Assets Equivalent to Interrelated Liabilities					
26	Other Assets	2.112.360	947.037	-	-	2.121.384
27	Physical Delivery Commodities Including Gold	-				
28	Initial Margin of Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Provided to Central Counterparties		-	-	-	-
29	Derivative Assets		-	-	-	157
30	Amount of Derivative Liabilities before Deduction of Variation Margin		-	-	-	8.867
31	Other Assets Not Included Above	2.112.360	947.037	-	-	2.112.360
32	Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities		8.418.536	-	-	420.927
33	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					127.408.605
34	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)					147,89

(*) The column labeled "Demand" (Current/Non-maturity) reports items that do not have a specific maturity date. These include but are not limited to equity items with no specified maturity, demand deposits, short positions, positions with unspecified maturities, equities that are not high-quality liquid assets, and physically settled commodities.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

4. Net stable funding ratio (Continued):

		Amount Not Subject to Recognition Due to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount Subject to Consideration Ratio
		Demand ^(*)	Short-term (less than 6 months)	Short-term (6 months to less than 1 year)	Long-term (1 year and longer)	
Prior Period (31.12.2024)						
	A. CURRENT STABLE FUND					
1	Equity Components	20.678.008	-	-	3.560.311	24.238.319
2	Principal Capital and Contributed Capital	20.678.008	-	-	3.560.311	24.238.319
3	Other Equity Components	-	-	-	-	-
4	Individual and Retail Customer Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
6	Low Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other Liabilities to Others	-	11.203.556	455.002	113.849.837	117.124.756
8	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Liabilities		11.203.556	455.002	113.849.837	117.124.756
10	Liabilities Equivalent to Interrelated Assets					
11	Other Liabilities	11.327.747	407.652	-	-	-
12	Derivative Liabilities		311.297	-	-	-
13	Other Equity Items and Liabilities Not Included Above	11.327.747	96.355	-	-	-
14	STABLE FUNDING REQUIREMENT					141.363.075
B. REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING						
15	High-Quality Liquid Assets					972.148
16	Operational Deposits/Participation Funds Deposited with Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions					
17	Live Receivables	-	31.546.024	1.630.903	109.908.851	100.746.741
18	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	-			
19	Receivables from Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions with Collateral Not Consisting of First-Quality Liquid Assets	-	31.546.024	1.630.903	11.906.215	17.453.570
20	Receivables from Corporate Customers, Entities, Individuals, and Retail Customers, Central Governments, Central Banks, and Public Institutions Other than Credit Institutions or Financial Institutions	-	-		91.820.897	78.047.762
21	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	-	-
22	Receivables Secured by Residential Real Estate Mortgages	-	-	-	45.350	29.478
23	Receivables subject to 35% or lower risk weight	-	-	-	45.350	29.478
24	Tradable Stocks and Bonds with High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	-	-	-	6.136.389	5.215.931
25	Assets Equivalent to Interrelated Liabilities					
26	Other Assets	2.031.809	96.208	-	-	2.062.939
27	Physical Delivery Commodities Including Gold	-				-
28	Initial Margin of Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Provided to Central Counterparties		-	-	-	-
29	Derivative Assets		-	-	-	-
30	Amount of Derivative Liabilities before Deduction of Variation Margin		-	-	-	31.130
31	Other Assets Not Included Above	2.031.809	96.208			2.031.809
32	Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities		9.414.992			470.750
33	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING					104.252.577
34	NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (%)					135,60

(*) The column labeled "Demand" (Current/Non-maturity) reports items that do not have a specific maturity date. These include but are not limited to equity items with no specified maturity, demand deposits, short positions, positions with unspecified maturities, equities that are not high-quality liquid assets, and physically settled commodities.

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CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

5. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities according to remaining maturities:

	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Undistribute d ⁽¹⁾	Total
Current Period (31.12.2025)								
Assets								
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	1.031	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.031
Banks	161.413	23.938.728	-	-	-	-	-	24.100.141
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	989.240	-	-	-	-	-	-	989.240
Money market placements	-	9.703.369	-	-	-	-	-	9.703.369
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.813	3.960.761	5.572.146	11.820.517	12.259.503	93.702	-	33.715.442
Loans	-	1.193.715	5.007.819	20.744.593	73.956.283	21.226.136	55.269	122.183.815
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	315.277	991.405	1.129.353	2.646.197	7.330.000	-	12.412.232
Other assets	-	31.258	-	-	-	-	1.386.521	1.417.779
Total Assets ⁽²⁾	1.160.497	39.143.108	11.571.370	33.694.463	88.861.983	28.649.838	1.441.790	204.523.049
Liabilities								
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds provided from other financial institutions	-	3.845.187	3.951.812	11.143.007	53.123.917	71.196.773	-	143.260.696
Money market borrowings	-	4.636.489	-	-	-	-	-	4.636.489
Marketable securities issued	-	43.466	483.670	1.106.340	2.517.620	1.888.215	-	6.039.311
Miscellaneous payables	71.932	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.932
Other liabilities ⁽³⁾	2.713.960	1.058.504	1.101.786	-	-	10.529.513	35.110.858	50.514.621
Total Liabilities	2.785.892	9.583.646	5.537.268	12.249.347	55.641.537	83.614.501	35.110.858	204.523.049
Liquidity Gap	(1.625.395)	29.559.462	6.034.102	21.445.116	33.220.446	(54.964.663)	(33.669.068)	-
Net Off-Balance Position	-	(36.563)	56.727	-	-	-	-	20.164
Derivative Financial Assets	-	7.004.610	485.660	-	-	-	-	7.490.270
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	7.041.173	428.933	-	-	-	-	7.470.106
Non-Cash Loans	127.993	16.252	-	-	-	5.425.746	-	5.569.991
Prior Period (31.12.2024)								
Total Assets	787.274	26.630.968	7.681.856	25.117.303	65.914.991	26.193.879	1.268.198	153.594.469
Total Liabilities	3.034.326	8.874.882	3.552.247	9.305.061	38.893.831	68.742.801	21.191.321	153.594.469
Liquidity Gap	(2.247.052)	17.756.086	4.129.609	15.812.242	27.021.160	(42.548.922)	(19.923.123)	-
Net Off-Balance Position	-	128.538	(34.645)	-	-	-	-	93.893
Derivative Financial Assets	-	8.706.735	705.796	-	-	-	-	9.412.531
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	8.578.197	740.441	-	-	-	-	9.318.638
Non-Cash Loans	149.197	-	-	140.033	-	4.785.940	-	5.075.170

⁽¹⁾ Assets such as fixed assets, associates, inventory, prepaid expenses, net non-performing receivables and other asset accounts that would not be converted to cash in a short time period and needed to be used in the banking activities, deferred tax asset; liabilities with no maturities, provisions and equity are shown in the undistributed column.

⁽²⁾ The expected credit losses for financial assets and other assets are reflected in the related items.

⁽³⁾ Subordinated loans are shown in the “Other Liabilities” line.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Remaining maturity distribution of contractual financial liabilities:

The following table shows the maturity distribution of the Bank’s non-derivative financial liabilities prepared in accordance with the provisions of TFRS 7. The distribution has been prepared based on the earliest dates on which the Bank’s liabilities are due to be paid without discounting. The interest payable on these liabilities is included in the table. The recorded values of the related liabilities in the balance sheet do not include these amounts.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Book Value	Total	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Liabilities							
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	143.260.696	194.444.457	3.656.737	5.013.673	17.678.536	78.212.582	89.882.929
Debts to Money Markets	4.636.489	4.681.715	4.681.715	-	-	-	-
Issued Securities	6.039.311	7.114.152	43.466	610.165	1.160.926	3.219.891	2.079.704
Subordinated Debt Instruments	10.156.098	24.130.518	-	-	-	-	24.130.518
Total	164.092.594	230.370.842	8.381.918	5.623.838	18.839.462	81.432.473	116.093.151

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Book Value	Total	Up To 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Liabilities							
Funds from Other Financial Institutions	111.674.359	162.759.028	3.068.013	3.536.323	15.182.174	60.572.640	80.399.878
Debts to Money Markets	3.417.116	3.458.749	1.879.448	1.579.301	-	-	-
Issued Securities	3.735.924	4.694.347	-	92.728	93.237	2.440.633	2.067.749
Subordinated Debt Instruments	7.577.111	22.032.856	-	-	-	-	22.032.856
Total	126.404.510	192.944.980	4.947.461	5.208.352	15.275.411	63.013.273	104.500.483

Contractual maturity analysis of the Parent Bank’s derivative instruments is as follows:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Total	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Swap Transactions	5.856.274	5.370.614	485.660	-	-	-

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Total	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above
Swap Transactions	9.508.656	5.181.266	2.741.315	1.586.075	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Related to Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Remaining maturity distribution of contractual financial liabilities (Continued):

The following table shows the distribution of the Bank’s non-cash loans according to their remaining maturities.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above	Total
Letters of Credit	-	16.252	-	-	-	-	16.252
Endorsements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Guarantee	127.993	-	-	-	-	4.768.942	4.896.935
Acceptance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	656.804	656.804
Total	127.993	16.252	-	-	-	5.425.746	5.569.991

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and above	Total
Letters of Credit	-	-	-	133.709	-	-	133.709
Endorsements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Guarantee	149.197	-	-	6.324	-	4.152.929	4.308.450
Acceptance loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	633.011	633.011
Total	149.197	-	-	140.033	-	4.785.940	5.075.170

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VII. Explanation Related to Consolidated Leverage Ratio

In the current period, the rate of increase in Tier 1 capital was higher than the rate of increase in total risk amount. As of 31 December 2025, the Group’s leverage ratio calculated from the average of three months is 15,42% (31 December 2024: 14,73%). The reason why the leverage ratio of the current period is higher than the leverage ratio of the previous period is that Tier 1 capital has increased at a higher rate than the amount of the total risk amount.

Summary comparison table of total asset amount and total risk amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS:

		Current Period ^{(1),(2)} (31.12.2025)	Prior Period ^{(1),(3)} (31.12.2024)
1	The total amount of assets included in the consolidated financial statements issued in accordance with TAS	201.620.518	150.332.097
2	The difference between total assets prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards and total assets in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the communiqué ‘Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements’	(870.712)	(634.058)
3	The difference between the amounts of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the communiqué ‘Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements’ and risk amounts of such instruments	525.765	689.053
4	The difference between the amounts of securities or commodity financing transactions in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the communiqué ‘Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements’ and risk amounts	(2.569.088)	(2.722.103)
5	The difference between the amounts of off-balance items in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the communiqué ‘Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements’ and risk amounts of such items	(44.108.928)	(21.229.692)
6	Other differences between the amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the communiqué ‘Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements’ and risk amounts of such items	177.351.609	144.162.555
7	Total risk amount	219.417.214	163.359.197

⁽¹⁾ The amounts in the table show the averages of the last nine months of the relevant period.

⁽²⁾ The current period amount of the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the 6th paragraph of the 5th article of the Communiqué on the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks has been prepared by using the Independent financial statements of non-financial corporations dated 30 June 2025.

⁽³⁾ The previous period amount of the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the 6th paragraph of the 5th article of the Communiqué on the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks has been prepared by using the audited financial statements of the non-financial corporations dated 30 June 2024.

On-balance sheet assets	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance sheet assets (Excluding derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives, including collaterals)	204.996.170	152.639.700
(Assets deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-
Total risk amount of on-balance sheet assets	204.996.170	152.639.700
Derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	-	-
Potential loan risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	525.765	689.053
Total risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	525.765	689.053
Financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity		
Risk amount of financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity (excluding on-balance sheet)	1.483.065	1.887.654
Risk amount from brokerage activities	-	-
Total risk amount of financing transactions secured by marketable security or commodity	1.483.065	1.887.654
Off-balance sheet items		
Gross notional amount of off-balance sheet transactions	56.521.142	29.372.482
(Adjustments amount due to multiplication with credit conversion rates)	(44.108.928)	(21.229.692)
Total risk amount of off-balance sheet transactions	12.412.214	8.142.790
Capital and total risks		
Tier 1 capital	33.823.565	24.062.722
Total risks	219.417.214	163.359.197
Leverage ratio		
Leverage ratio	15,42	14,73

^(*) Calculated by taking the average of the last three months financial statements’ data.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to the Presentation of Consolidated Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Values

When fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined, discounted values are taken into consideration according to remaining maturities. Transactions traded on the stock exchange are valued by using the daily weighted average prices of the last working day on the balance sheet date based on the stock market value.

	Book Value ^(*)		Fair Value	
	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Financial Assets	204.711.219	154.069.687	205.145.936	154.660.658
Money markets placements	9.706.549	9.921.861	9.706.549	9.921.861
Banks	24.104.563	12.718.116	24.078.532	12.718.116
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	989.240	696.997	989.240	696.997
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	33.715.442	25.517.503	33.715.442	25.517.503
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	12.446.568	10.402.375	12.367.506	10.246.272
Loans	123.748.857	94.812.835	124.288.667	95.559.909
Financial Liabilities	159.528.037	123.158.943	157.444.045	122.100.997
Interbank deposits	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-
Funds provided from other financial institutions	143.260.696	111.674.359	143.867.368	112.243.474
Subordinated debt instruments	10.156.098	7.577.111	6.823.682	5.811.249
Securities issued	6.039.311	3.735.924	6.681.063	3.874.725
Sundry creditors	71.932	171.549	71.932	171.549

(*) The book values of financial assets and liabilities in the table are calculated by adding accrual amounts at the end of the period.

Methods and estimations used for the fair value determination of financial instruments which are not presented with their market values in the financial statements:

- i- For the fair value determination of loans, interest rates as of balance sheet date are considered.
- ii- For the fair value determination of banks, interest rates as of balance sheet date are considered.
- iii- In order to calculate the fair value of other financial assets measured at amortized cost, the stock market value as of the balance sheet date has been used.
- iv- For the fair value determination of the funds provided from other financial institutions, subordinated debt instruments and securities issued, alternative resource interest rates are considered.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to the Presentation of Consolidated Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Values (Continued)

Information on fair value measurements recognized in the financial statements:

TFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” Standard requires the items, which are recognized in the balance sheet at their fair values to be shown in the notes by being classified. According to this standard, the related financial instruments are classified into three levels in such a way that they will express the significance of the data used in fair value measurements. At the first level, there are financial instruments, whose fair values are determined according to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, at the second level, there are financial instruments, whose fair values are determined by directly or indirectly observable market data, and at the third level, there are financial instruments, whose fair values are determined by the data, which are not based on observable market data. Investor valuation and price reports are used for determination of fair values of level 3 assets The financial assets, which are recognized in the balance sheet at their values, are shown below as classified according to the aforementioned principles.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	989.240
Debt securities	-	-	-
Share certificates	-	-	989.240
Other	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	13.613.998	20.092.631	-
Debt securities	13.613.998	20.092.631	-
Share certificates ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	31.258	-
Investment in Associates and Subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	18.817	-

¹⁾ Non-public subsidiaries, affiliates and unlisted shares are monitored at cost of acquisition. Cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. This situation is measured at cost because there is not enough recent information regarding the measurement of fair value or because fair value can be measured by more than one method and among these methods, cost best reflects the fair value estimate

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-	696.997
Debt securities	-	-	-
Share certificates	-	-	696.997
Other	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	24.749.229	759.461	-
Debt securities	24.749.229	759.461	-
Share certificates ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	144.142	-
Investment in Associates and Subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	20.889	-

¹⁾ Non-public subsidiaries, affiliates and unlisted shares are monitored at cost of acquisition. Cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. This situation is measured at cost because there is not enough recent information regarding the measurement of fair value or because fair value can be measured by more than one method and among these methods, cost best reflects the fair value estimate

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to the Presentation of Consolidated Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Values (Continued)

The table below shows the movement table of Level 3 financial assets.

Level 3 Movement Table	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	696.997	595.641
Purchases During the Period	97.187	19.525
Disposals Through Sale/Redemptions	(11.278)	(4.024)
Valuation Effect	206.334	90.040
Transfers	-	(4.186)
Balance at the End of the Period	989.240	696.997

IX. Explanations Related to the Transactions Made on Behalf of Others and Items Held in Trust

The Bank provides security buying, selling and custody services on behalf and account of others. The Bank also acts as an intermediary in the execution of tourism and infrastructure investments on behalf of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and no new resources have been transferred in this context recently.

The Bank does not carry out any transactions based on faith.

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management

1. General information on risk management and risk-weighted amounts:

The Parent Bank’s risk management approach:

It should be emphasized firstly that the Bank is actively using committees and risk budgeting in decision-making mechanisms and risk management processes while assessing risk management performance in addition to the functional and financial performance, which has operational mechanisms based on a wide range of activities. Within the framework of the Bank's vision, mission, strategic objectives and targets set by the Board of Directors and risk management policies and strategies; the Asset and Liability Committee and the Credit Evaluation Committee constitute two main committees that play a critical role in the execution of the Bank’s activities; which the Asset and Liability Committee ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed effectively and efficiently by taking into consideration the current and possible economic developments and the factors such as interest, maturity and currency, and establishing coordination and communication between the Senior Management and the Bank's units, and the Credit Evaluation Committee with the function of determining the principles of lending, evaluating the credit-participation risk and the situation of the investment, evaluating the reports prepared on the loan appraisal and in summary taking care of all the lending activities. Within the framework of the short-term strategies determined by the Asset and Liability Committee in line with the vision and strategic objectives of the Bank’s Strategic Plan, each of the units in the Bank comply with these targets and the risk budgeting application based on the consolidation of these budgets are applied to contribute to the basic activities of the Bank.

Risk monitoring processes constitute the main determinant of risk management policies in decision making processes in the Bank. The organizational structure of the risk monitoring processes is composed of, the “Internal Control and Compliance” and “Risk Management” Directorates which the duties and authorities established within the Bank with the decision of the Board of Directors pursuant to the Banking Law and the BRSA legislation, the Audit Committee and the Internal Inspection Department. The units within the internal systems of the Bank and the Audit Committee undertake their activities in accordance with the “Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process” dated 11/07/2014 and numbered 29057 of the BRSA.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.
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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts:

The Parent Bank’s risk management approach (Continued):

The general principle of the risk policies followed by the Bank where committees and the implementation of risk budgeting are actively used in decision-making mechanisms and risk management processes; which was approved by Board of Directors dated 11.01.2016, 2016-01-15/015 stated in the Bank’s “Risk Management Strategies, Policies and Implementation Principles”, “To specialize in the activities in accordance with the mission, vision and structure determined by the Establishment Law, to take risks that can be identified, controlled and / or managed, and to make efforts to avoid any risks other than the risks inevitable and arising as part of the nature of the activities”. While the Bank is specializing in its activities and shaping the asset composition in line with this general principle in accordance with its vision and structure, in the risk management policy it is subject to the principle of “taking risks that can be controlled and / or managed, not taking any risks other than the risks that are unavoidable and to apply this principle as much as possible. In this context, it is the basic principle to ensure that the risks to be taken are defined and manageable.

In addition, to the extent that risk measurement and reporting techniques allow, measurement of the present and future potential impacts of the risks taken is made and written limits for the quantifiable risks arising from the operations of the Bank are determined according to the BRSA regulations. Therefore, the risk appetite of the Bank is determined and monitored by the risk limits prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 39 titled “Risk Appetite Structure” of Internal Systems and ICAAP Regulations of Banks No. 29057 issued by the BRSA and published in the Official Gazette on 11 July 2014. “Risk Limits and Implementation Principles”, which are revised by the Risk Management Department annually in accordance with the Bank's risk policies and accepted by the Board of Directors, are the main policy that determines the Bank’s risk appetite structure.

According to the “Risk Limits and Implementation Guidelines” which is the most important indicator of the risk appetite of the Bank, limits, early warning limits and actions to be taken in case of exceeding limit are determined by basic risk groups. In determining limits, the legal limits shape the general framework. However, in addition to the principle of prudence in risk management, specific limits specific to the Bank are also set for each risk type. The early warning limits are intended to prevent limit overs, and the limits are set one level below (or above). Each risk group covered by the Bank’s risk limits is monitored by reports made to the Senior Management and the Audit Committee on a daily, weekly, monthly basis by the Risk Management Department and is first informed to the relevant unit in the framework of the actions to be taken in determining the elimination of exceeded limits.

It is clear that both the decision-making mechanisms and the risk management processes are the general principle of risk policies and the Bank has a “risk avoider” risk appetite within the framework of risk limits and implementation principles.

The limits stated in the text of “Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles” approved by the Board of Directors within the framework of the 37th article of “Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks” issued by the BRSA for quantifiable risks arising from the activities of the Bank are determined. The Risk Management Department monitors compliance with these limits and regularly reports to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Senior Management.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts:

The Parent Bank’s risk management approach (Continued):

Stress test scenario analyzes carried out by the Bank within the scope of risk management activities include various techniques to measure the potential resilience of the Bank portfolio against unexpected risks. Capital Planning Buffer prepared in accordance with the provisions of the “Stress Test Program” specified in article 43 of “Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process” and Guidelines for Stress Tests to be Used by Banks in Capital and Liquidity Planning and specified in Article 59 of the Regulation. The results of the implementation of the scenarios determined by the BRSA used in the calculation are sent to the BRSA within the scope of the ISEDES (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) Report prepared by Risk Management Department annually. In the ISEDES Report, the Bank’s capital adequacy level is evaluated by applying the BRSA and Bank scenarios on the Bank’s 3-year Strategic Plan predictions.

The stress test scenario analyzes, which are updated quarterly for the Bank, are also structured in a structure parallel to ISEDES practices. Stress testing is carried out by applying two negative scenarios of the relevant year, determined by the BRSA, to the financial statements and capital adequacy ratio components of the period to be tested.

In the stress test study, shocks are given on the basis of two basic parameters (interest and exchange rate), and by each parameter and each scenario the effects of these shocks on;

i- Balance sheet and statement of profit or loss

ii- Legal equity

iii- Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

iv- Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

are evaluated.

The first parameter used in the scenario analysis is the exchange rate and the other is the interest rates. Exchange rate and interest shocks are designed as base, negative and extremely negative scenarios sent by BRSA.

On the Bank’s securities portfolio, portfolio sensitivity is firstly calculated against changes in interest rates, and two separate scenarios are set forth to compensate for the potential loss arising from adverse interest rate changes.

The Bank’s “Proforma Cash Flows Statement” analysis, which is prepared based on the possible cash inflows and outflows in the next one-year period, including seven different scenarios, ranging from 45 percent to 95 percent of “loan collection rates” and implicitly including currency and interest forecasts, it is the most detailed scenario analysis that the Bank has prepared. In this analysis, the effects of different collection ratios on the liquidity risk of the Bank are evaluated.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

1. General information on risk management and risk weighted amounts:

The Parent Bank’s risk management approach (Continued):

Footnotes and related explanations prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to Be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette No: 29511 on 23 October 2015 and entered into force as of 31 March 2016 are given in this section. In accordance with the relevant communiqué, the following tables, which should be given quarterly, were not presented as of 31 December 2025, as the Bank’s standard approach was used in the calculation of capital adequacy:

- RWA flow statement under Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB)

- RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under Internal Model Method (IMM)

- RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under Internal Model Approach

Overview of risk weighted amounts:

		Risk Weighted Amount		Minimum Capital Requirement
		Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	142.086.519	106.681.360	11.366.921
2	Of which standardized approach (SA)	142.086.519	106.681.360	11.366.921
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	446.514	363.655	35.721
5	Of which standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	446.514	363.655	35.721
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
7	Equity position in banking book under basic risk weighting or internal rating-based	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
10	Equity investments in funds – 1250% risk weighting approach	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-
12	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-	-
15	Standard Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
16	Market Risk	22.257.227	20.484.321	1.780.578
17	Of which standardized approach (SA)	22.257.227	20.484.321	1.780.578
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19	Operational Risk	12.968.046	7.260.018	1.037.444
20	Of which basic indicator approach	12.968.046	7.260.018	1.037.444
21	Of which standardized approach	-	-	-
22	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction from capital (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustments	-	-	-
25	Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)	177.758.306	134.789.354	14.220.664

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations:

General qualitative information on credit risk:

The Bank calculates its legal credit risk as per the framework of the “Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy” and Basel II criteria. The management of credit risk is essential in such a way as to ensure that the standard ratio of legal capital adequacy is above the minimum limit of existing regulations.

Within the scope of “Basel II application” under the measure of credit risk, the standard method prescribed by the BRSA is used and this measurement method based on weighting to the classes and guarantees of the loans is embodied in the KR520 form which is reported monthly to the BRSA. There are basically 3 main headings of the form:

- Risk Classes,
- Credit Risk Reduction Techniques and Credit Risk Substitution Effects,
- Distribution by Risk Weights.

In order to determine the credit risk, the Bank’s Risk Weighted Assets are classified by “Separation On The Basis of Risk Classes”. After the asset is classified according to the risk classes, collaterals received on loans are assessed under Basel II “Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques and Credit Risk Substitution Effects”. The credit risk is measured monthly within the standard method framework, by using the algorithm in the “Basel II Credit Rating Classification”.

Respecting the credit risk management measurement, monitoring, stress testing and scenario analysis studies in line with the volume, quality and complexity of loans and reporting results are provided to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Beside the standard method for determining the level of credit risk that the Bank may encounter, by moving from the Bank’s loan portfolio structure for risk measurement and monitoring activities;

- Credit Risks by Sectors
- Credit Risks by Region
- Non-performing Loans Analysis
- Concentration Analysis of Credits
- Risks Weights of Loan Collaterals
- Sectoral Risks According to Risk Weights of Loans
- Distribution of Loans by Maturity and Source
- Distribution of Performing Credits are analyzed and reported.

In the Bank’s credit risk management policy, diversification of credit portfolio is essential. Although the Bank is not subject to the credit restrictions imposed on banks accepting deposits pursuant to Article 77 of the Banking Law No. 5411, the Bank has determined its credit limits with the “Credit Policy” published with the approval of the Board of Directors. Credit risk limits are determined in the text of “Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles” approved by the Board of Directors, and the limits are monitored daily, weekly and monthly by the Risk Management Unit and reported to the Top Management.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

General qualitative information on credit risk (Continued):

All units, including the departments within the Internal Systems, fulfill their duties, authorities, and responsibilities within the scope of credit risk management in accordance with the framework of the Banking Law, Internal Systems Regulation, and Bank’s Duties, Authorities, Responsibilities, and Organization Principles.

The senior management is responsible for the implementation of the credit risk strategy approved by the board of directors and the development of policies and procedures for the recognition, measurement, monitoring, and control of credit risk, and these policies and procedures include credit risks related to all banking activities in the Bank’s portfolio.

The explanations prepared by the “Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 on 23 October 2015, and entered into force as of 31 March 2016, are given below.

The Bank reveals risks of the effects of income/expense, capital loss, liquidity adequacy, etc. that may arise regarding macroeconomic indicators and bank-specific situations with periodic reports and stress test studies. Daily, weekly, monthly and annual reports are produced with the risk measurement models and methods used by the Bank regarding the risk situation of the Bank, and they are regularly reported to the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Senior Management. The possible effects on the Bank's equity and capital adequacy ratios and liquidity adequacy level are closely monitored.

It is aimed to disseminate the risk appetite framework and culture created by the Bank through the training given to the personnel, risk measurements and reporting, and risk reporting to the Board of Directors, Senior Management, and Committees.

As a part of the risk appetite structure, it is aimed to determine the risk appetite level of the Bank through regulations such as the determination of risk limits, limit exceedance exceptions, and early warning levels. Limits are updated periodically, taking into account the developments in the Bank's strategy and risk appetite. Early warning levels indicating that the determined limits are approached have also been determined, and in case the limit levels are approached or exceeded, the relevant units take the necessary actions and arrangements. Risk limits are determined together with the relevant senior managers, including the Manager of the Risk Management Unit and the General Manager of the Bank, and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval following the approval of the Audit Committee. While determining the limits, the macroeconomic environment and market trends, as well as the targets and policies of the Bank are taken into account, and risk concentration limits are determined based on sector, geographical region, country and product.

Since the Bank uses a standard approach in capital adequacy calculations, explanations within the scope of the internal rating-based approach are not included.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Credit quality of assets:

Current Period (31.12.2025)		Default (a)	Non-Default (b)	Provisions/Amortisations and Impairment (c)	Net Value (a+b-c)
		The gross amount in financial tables that valued according to TAS			
1	Loans	573.425	123.175.432	(1.565.042)	122.183.815
2	Debt securities	-	46.268.311	(210.991)	46.057.320
3	Off-balance receivables	2	5.569.989	(53.607)	5.516.384
4	Total	573.427	175.013.732	(1.829.640)	173.757.519

		Default (a)	Non-Default (b)	Provisions/Amortisations and Impairment (c)	Net Value (a+b-c)
		The gross amount in financial tables that valued according to TAS			
1	Loans	732.750	94.080.085	(1.703.056)	93.109.779
2	Debt securities	-	35.920.579	(83.284)	35.837.295
3	Off-balance receivables	2	5.075.168	(20.728)	5.054.442
4	Total	732.752	135.075.832	(1.807.068)	134.001.516

Changes in stocks of default loans and debt securities:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of prior reporting period	732.750
2	Defaulted loans and debt securities from last reporting period	3.075
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written of	(7.962)
5	Other changes	(154.438)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of reporting period (1+2-3-4+-5)	573.425
	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of prior reporting period	848.082
2	Defaulted loans and debt securities from last reporting period	27.174
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written of	-
5	Other changes	(142.506)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of reporting period (1+2-3-4+-5)	732.750

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Additional disclosures about the credit quality of assets(Continued):

The Bank evaluates its financial assets in 3 Stages within the scope of TFRS 9. In this context, for defaulted loans (3.Stage) and loans that have not yet defaulted, but which have significantly increased credit risk from the date of the loan's issuance (2.Stage), the Bank calculates the expected lifetime credit loss. The Bank's other financial assets covered by TFRS 9 (1.Stage); the Bank reflects the probability of default within 12 months after the reporting date as the expected loss provision.

In case of payment failure of borrowers to the Bank due to temporary liquidity shortage loans and other receivables, including overdue interest, are restructured within the scope of the Provision Regulation by opening additional loans when necessary in order to provide liquidity strength to the borrower and to ensure the collection of the Bank’s receivables.

Temporary liquidity shortage is considered as a manageable cash deficit caused by a loan borrower who has the solvency to pay his obligations on time and in full becoming irregular due to fluctuations in fund inflows and outflows, sales revenues or operating income arising from normal activities due to an unexpected and temporary reason.

Restructured loans will continue to be monitored in the groups in which they are classified and monitored until that date. During this period, provisions for these receivables continue to be allocated within the scope of TFRS 9.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Breakdown of non-performing loans and respective provisions by geographic regions

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Non-performing loans	Stage 3 Expected Credit Loss
Domestic	573.425	518.157
European Countries	-	-
OECD Countries	-	-
Total	573.425	518.157

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Non-performing loans	Stage 3 Expected Credit Loss
Domestic	732.750	576.351
European Countries	-	-
OECD Countries	-	-
Total	732.750	576.351

Information in terms of major sectors and type of counterparties:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Loans	Non-Performing Loans	Expected Loss Provision	Total (Net)
Agriculture	797.877	-	1.228	796.649
Farming and animal breeding	-	-	-	-
Forestry	517.486	-	1.224	516.262
Fishery	280.391	-	4	280.387
Industry	95.028.221	549.093	1.498.843	94.078.471
Mining and quarry	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	46.814.355	1.451	118.691	46.697.115
Electricity, gas and water	48.213.866	547.642	1.380.152	47.381.356
Construction	-	-	-	-
Service	27.349.334	24.332	64.971	27.308.695
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
Hotel and restaurant services	570.289	19.434	19.462	570.261
Transportation and communication	3.273.808	8	2.608	3.271.208
Financial institutions	23.335.328	-	37.772	23.297.556
Real estate and leasing services	-	-	-	-
Self-employment services	-	-	-	-
Educational services	5.379	-	28	5.351
Health and social services	164.530	4.890	5.101	164.319
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	123.175.432	573.425	1.565.042	122.183.815

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Information in terms of major sectors and type of counterparties (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Loans	Non-Performing Loans	Expected Loss Provision	Total (Net)
Agriculture	887.280	-	1.337	885.943
Farming and animal breeding	-	-	-	-
Forestry	518.716	-	1.305	517.411
Fishery	368.564	-	32	368.532
Industry	76.090.400	664.162	1.617.844	75.136.718
Mining and quarry	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	32.417.864	20.006	128.968	32.308.902
Electricity, gas and water	43.672.536	644.156	1.488.876	42.827.816
Construction	-	-	-	-
Service	17.102.405	67.454	82.741	17.087.118
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
Hotel and restaurant services	851.466	63.343	45.439	869.370
Transportation and communication	2.343.708	8	5.434	2.338.282
Financial institutions	13.756.376	-	26.746	13.729.630
Real estate and leasing services	-	-	-	-
Self-employment services	-	-	-	-
Educational services	17.514	-	664	16.850
Health and social services	133.341	4.103	4.458	132.986
Other	-	1.134	1.134	-
Total	94.080.085	732.750	1.703.056	93.109.779

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Maturity analysis for non-performing loans:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years and above
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	633	547.642	25.151
Other	-	-			
Total	-	-	633	547.642	25.151

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Up to 3 Months	3-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years and above
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	14.889	40.201	644.156	32.370
Other	-	-	-	-	1.134
Total	-	14.889	40.201	644.156	33.504

Breakdown of restructured receivables by whether provision has been allocated or not

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Loan Balance	Expected Loss Provisions	Loan Balance	Expected Loss Provisions
Restructured from Performing Loans	2.967.832	309.334	5.391.875	537.866
Restructured from Non-Performing Loans	-	-	20.918	586
Total	2.967.832	309.334	5.412.793	538.452

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Qualitative requirements to be disclosed to the public regarding credit risk mitigation techniques:

In the calculation of the amounts subject to credit risk, the Parent Bank evaluates the loans in terms of risk weight, taking into consideration the risk classes, grading notes and risk reduction elements within the context of “Communiqué on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques”.

The Parent Bank does not make on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet netting within the scope of credit risk mitigation. Applications related to valuation and management of collateral are carried out in line with the “Communiqué on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques”. Main guarantees taken by the Bank in the context of credit risk mitigation techniques are financial guarantees (cash) and guarantees (Turkish Treasury and banks). Monetary guarantees are evaluated with the most recent values as of the reporting date in the credit risk reduction process. In the event that a bank loan customer receives guarantees obtained from other institutions, the credit risk worthiness of the guaranteeing institution in the credit risk reduction process is taken into consideration.

Overview of credit risk mitigation techniques:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	10.446.497	112.772.906	100%	-	-	-	-
2	Debt Instruments	-	46.268.311	100%	-	-	-	-
3	Total	10.446.497	159.041.217	100%	-	-	-	-
4	Overdue	-	573.425	100%	-	-	-	-

	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	6.306.135	88.506.699	100%	-	-	-	-
2	Debt Instruments	-	35.920.579	100%	-	-	-	-
3	Total	6.306.135	124.427.278	100%	-	-	-	-
4	Overdue	-	732.750	100%	-	-	-	-

Qualitative information on ratings used by banks while calculating credit risk with standard approach :

The risk weigths of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Bank” are determined pursuant to the regulations. Any external risk ratings which are determined by any international rating agency are not used.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects:

The Parent Bank calculates the credit risk with a standard approach and do not use a rating score.

Current Period (31.12. 2025)	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		Risk Weighted Amount and Intensity of Risk Weighted Amount	
Risk Class	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted amount	Intensity of risk weighted amount
Exposures to central governments and central banks	18.063.490	1.715.732	19.343.080	-	5.257.425	27,18%
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	38.264.771	9	42.668.157	9	17.012.264	39,87%
Exposures to corporates	115.448.372	58.974.004	109.778.395	6.239.933	115.328.926	99,41%
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	178.544	-	178.544	-	62.490	35,00%
Exposures secured by commercial property	6.193.798	-	6.180.798	-	3.161.343	51,15%
Past-due receivables	55.269	-	55.269	-	27.635	50,00%
Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	259.366	83	259.366	83	259.449	100,00%
Other exposures	1.386.820	-	1.322.431	-	1.322.344	99,99%
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	179.850.430	60.689.828	179.786.040	6.240.025	142.431.876	76,57%

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach - Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects (Continued)

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		Risk Weighted Amount and Intensity of Risk Weighted Amount	
Risk Class	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted amount	Intensity of risk weighted amount
Exposures to central governments and central banks	14.046.693	-	15.633.834	-	3.674.463	23,50%
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	25.675.522	9.454.025	30.757.980	386.372	13.454.691	43,20%
Exposures to corporates	87.087.470	14.864.478	80.484.511	5.008.307	85.492.818	100,00%
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	45.350	-	45.350	-	15.873	35,00%
Exposures secured by commercial property	5.438.781	-	5.407.781	-	2.953.856	54,62%
Past-due receivables	156.399	-	156.399	-	88.508	56,59%
Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	224.298	61	224.298	61	224.359	100,00%
Other exposures	1.150.246	-	1.060.929	-	1.060.703	99,98%
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	133.824.759	24.318.564	133.771.082	5.394.740	106.965.271	76,86%

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach - Exposures by asset classes and risk weights:

The Parent Bank calculates the credit risk with the standard approach and does not use a rating score.

Current Period (31.12.2025)													Total risk amount (after CCF and CRM)
	Risk Class/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Other	
1	Exposures to central governments and central banks	14.085.655	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.257.425	-	-	-	19.343.080
2	Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	25.507.424	-	-	10.306.952	-	6.755.334	-	-	98.456	42.668.166
7	Exposures to corporates	689.402	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.328.926	-	-	-	116.018.328
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	178.544	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.544
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	6.038.910	-	141.888	-	-	-	6.180.798
11	Past-due receivables	-	-	-	-	-	55.269	-	-	-	-	-	55.269
12	Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.449	-	-	-	259.449
16	Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other exposures	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.322.344	-	-	-	1.322.431
18	Total	14.775.144	-	25.507.424	-	178.544	16.401.131	-	129.065.366	-	-	98.456	186.026.065

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

2. Credit risk explanations (Continued):

Standard Approach - Exposures by asset classes and risk weights (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)													Total risk amount (after CCF and CRM)
	Risk Class/Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Other	
1	Exposures to central governments and central banks	11.959.371	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.674.463	-	-	-	15.633.834
2	Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	14.423.829	-	-	11.706.160	-	4.710.773	-	-	303.590	31.144.352
7	Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.492.818	-	-	-	85.492.818
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	45.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.350
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	4.907.851	-	499.930	-	-	-	5.407.781
11	Past-due receivables	-	-	-	-	-	135.782	-	20.617	-	-	-	156.399
12	Exposures in high-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Collateralized securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224.359	-	-	-	224.359
16	Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Other exposures	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.060.703	-	-	-	1.060.929
18	Total	11.959.597	-	14.423.829	-	45.350	16.749.793	-	95.683.663	-	-	303.590	139.165.822

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk:

Qualitative explanation of the evaluation of counterparty credit risk according to measurement methods:

A counterparty credit risk is the risk that a counterparty who is involved in a transaction that is liable to both parties defaults before the final payment in the cash flow of that transaction.

The Bank takes necessary measures to limit counterparty credit risks arising from bilateral transactions, such as off-balance sheet over the counter derivative transactions, by taking into account risk capacities.

Transactions made by the Treasury Department including counter-party risks such as over the counter forward, swaps and options are reported daily to the Senior Management and Risk Management Department. All transactions made with counterparty are considered within the limits of the counterparty. Exceeded limits are reported daily to the responsible managers and are recorded with all measures taken to overcome these limitations.

Current Period (31.12.2025)		Replacement Cost	Potential Credit Risk Amount	EEPE	Alpha Used for Computing Regulatory EAD	EAD Post-CRM	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standardized Approach - CCR (for derivatives)	157,00	337.491		1,4	472.706	445.089
2	Internal Model Method (for derivative transactions and security financing transactions)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
4	Comprehensive financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and credit securities financing transactions					120.839	1.425
6	Total						446.514

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Qualitative explanation of the evaluation of counterparty credit risk according to measurement methods (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)		Replacement Cost	Potential Credit Risk Amount	EEPE	Alpha Used for Computing Regulatory EAD	EAD Post-CRM	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standardized Approach - CCR (for derivatives)	-	380.349		1,4	532.489	361.081
2	Internal Model Method (for derivative transactions and security financing transactions)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
4	Comprehensive financial collateral method used for CRM (for securities financing transactions)					-	-
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and credit securities financing transactions					151.097	2.574
6	Total						363.655

Capital requirement for Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA):

Derivative transactions of the Bank consists of forward foreign exchange buying-selling and swap money buying-selling transactions. There are no interest-based swap transactions, option contracts and other derivative transactions. The Bank has no derivative products to be created to differentiate them from the main contract.

Current Period (31.12.2025)		Risk Amount (After using credit risk mitigation techniques)	Risk weighted amounts
	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the advanced method	-	-
1	(i) Value-at-risk component (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
2	(ii) Stress value-at-risk (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
3	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the standard method	495.089	100.685
4	Total amount subject to CVA capital requirement	495.089	100.685

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Capital Requirement for CVA (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)		Risk Amount (After using credit risk mitigation techniques)	Risk-weighted amounts
	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the advanced method	-	-
1	(i) Value-at-risk component (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
2	(ii) Stress value-at-risk (including 3*multiplier)	-	-
3	Total amount of portfolios subject to CVA capital requirement according to the standard method	379.996	79.335
4	Total amount subject to CVA capital requirement	379.996	79.335

Standard approach - counterparty credit risk based on risk classes and risk weights:

Current Period (31.12.2025)									
Risk Weights / Risk Class	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit risk (*)
Exposures to central governments and central banks	49.580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	1.205	-	-	444.304	-	98.456	446.514
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49.580	-	1.205	-	-	444.304	-	98.456	446.514

(*) Total credit risk: The amount to be taken into account in the calculation of capital adequacy after credit risk reduction is applied.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Standard approach - counterparty credit risk based on risk classes and risk weights (Continued):

Prior Period (31.12.2024)									
Risk Weights / Risk Class	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit risk (*)
Exposures to central governments and central banks	22.413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional or local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	-	-	-	357.583	-	303.590	363.655
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22.413	-	-	-	-	357.583	-	303.590	363.655

(*) Total credit risk: The amount to be taken into account in the calculation of capital adequacy after credit risk reduction is applied.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Collaterals used for counterparty credit risk (Continued)

A counterparty credit risk is the risk that a counterparty who is involved in a transaction that is liable to both parties defaults before the final payment in the cash flow of that transaction.

The Bank takes necessary measures to limit counterparty credit risks arising from bilateral transactions, such as off-balance sheet derivative transactions, by taking into account risk capacities.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Collaterals for derivative transactions				Collaterals for other transactions	
	Collaterals received		Collaterals given		Collaterals received	Collaterals given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	412.524	-	-	4.369.414
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	412.524	-	-	4.369.414

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Collaterals for derivative transactions				Collaterals for other transactions	
	Collaterals received		Collaterals given		Collaterals received	Collaterals given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	656.486	-	41.331	3.413.630
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	656.486	-	41.331	3.413.630

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

Credit derivatives

None.

Exposures to central counterparties (CCP):

	Risk Amount After CRM	RWA
Current Period (31.12.2025)		
Total risks arising from qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	89.295	1.016
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	27.197	544
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	27.197	544
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	56.083	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	6.015	472
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-
Total risks arising from non-qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	-	-
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	-	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	-	-
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-

Securitization disclosures

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

3. Explanations on counterparty credit risk (Continued):

	Risk Amount After CRM	RWA
Prior Period (31.12.2024)		
Total risks arising from qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	650.834	3.909
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	174.906	3.498
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	174.906	3.498
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	469.430	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	6.498	411
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-
Total risks arising from non-qualified transactions where one of the parties is CCP	-	-
Regarding the risks arising from the transactions in the CCP (excluding the initial margin and the amount placed in the guarantee fund)	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
(ii) Other derivative transactions	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting groups to which cross product netting is applied	-	-
Non-free initial margin	-	-
Free initial deposit	-	-
The amount put into the guarantee fund	-	-
The amount promised to be put into the guarantee fund	-	-

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Explanations on market risk:

Qualitative information to be publicly disclosed on market risk:

The Parent Bank is exposed to market risk depending on the fluctuations that may occur in the financial market as a result of its activities, in exchange rates, interest rates and stock prices.

The Parent Bank calculates and legally reports its market risk by using the standard method within the framework of the provisions of the “Regulation Regarding the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks’ Capital Adequacy” published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated 23 October 2015.

In addition to the monthly standardized methodology, the market risk is calculated on a daily basis using the Value At Risk (“VaR”) approach. The VaR calculated by using the internal model to predict the potential loss in financial market conditions, the stress tests and scenario analysis results, including the price changes occurring in the crises that occurred in previous years or the probable effects of different interest and exchange rate shocks on existing portfolios are reported to Audit Committee and top management.

In accordance with the “Regulation on the Internal Systems of Banks and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process” published on the Official Gazette dated 11 July 2014 and numbered 29057, the limits of these risks are determined by taking into account the main risks borne by the Bank and such risk limits are determined within the framework of changing market conditions and Bank strategies “Risk Appetite Structure, Risk Limits and Implementation Principles” which are frequently revised and approved by the Board of Directors.

The reports prepared within the framework of compliance with the risk limits are regularly presented to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and senior management.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

4. Explanations on market risk (Continued):

PR1-Market risk amounts based on standard approach:

		Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
		RWA	RWA
	Direct (cash) Products		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	22.079.718	20.372.690
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	177.509	111.631
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitization	-	-
9	Total	22.257.227	20.484.321

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts:

Explanations on differences between the amounts prepared as per TAS and the risk amounts:

“Credit Risks” are calculated over the securities classified as “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” and “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”.

Repurchase and reverse repo transactions of the Bank are subject to “Counterparty Credit Risks” and the Capital Obligation against Counterparty Credit Risk is calculated and reported under the “Credit Risk”. In addition, “Market Risk” is calculated over the securities used in the “Reverse Repo” transactions.

The amount in the “Off-balance amounts” row of the “Main sources of differences between risk amounts and amounts valued in accordance with TAS in the financial statements” table is reported as the “Amount Subject to Credit Risk” by multiplying it with the “Credit conversion ratios”.

(Convenience Translation of Unconsolidated Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):

Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS ^(*)	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS			
			Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk
Assets						Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	1.675	1.031	1.031	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading			-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Banks	868.925	989.240	989.240			
Money market receivables	16.733.824	24.100.143	24.100.143			
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	19.895.386	9.703.369	9.703.369			
Derivative Financial Assets	27.881.895	33.715.442	7.360.173		-	26.355.269
Loans and Receivables	73.209	31.258	31.258		-	-
Factoring receivables	107.756.794	122.183.816	122.183.816		-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	-	-	-		-	-
Investments in associates	10.868.599	12.412.232	12.412.232		-	-
Subsidiaries	10.586	10.586	10.586		-	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-		-	-
Tangible assets (net)	1.15.705	126.122	126.076		-	46
Intangible assets (net)	65.064	64.449	-		-	64.449
Investment properties (net)	-	-	-		-	-
Tax asset	477.108	471.212	471.212		-	-
Other assets	743.425	714.149	714.149		-	-
Total Assets	185.492.195	204.523.049	178.103.285	-	-	64.495

^(*) The financial position table dated 30 June 2024 was used, prepared in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 5 of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks, was used.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

- X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)
5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):
- Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation (Continued):

	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS(%)	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS			
			Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk
Current Period (31.12.2025)						Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Liabilities						
Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	37.294	18.817	-	18.817	-	-
Funds borrowed	126.399.054	139.928.054	-	-	-	-
Money markets balances	4.152.350	4.636.489	-	4.636.489	-	-
Issued securities	5.172.578	6.039.311	-	-	-	-
Funds	9.566.805	7.351.568	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables	-	71.932	-	-	-	-
Other external funding's payable	746.359	723.426	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debts from leasing transactions	33.453	19.866	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	626.497	715.892	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	1.143.690	1.231.402	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	9.085.439	10.156.098	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	28.528.676	33.630.194	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	185.492.195	204.523.049	-	4.655.306	-	-

(%) The financial position table dated 30 June 2024, prepared in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 5 of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks, was used.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

- X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)
5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):
- Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation (Continued):

	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS ^(*)	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS			
			Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk
Prior Period (31.12.2024)						Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets						
Cash and Balances with the Central Bank	3.374	1.836	1.836	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading			-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	649.424	696.997	696.997	-	-	-
Banks	14.531.233	12.716.639	12.716.639	-	-	40.053
Money market receivables	6.641.492	9.918.269	9.878.216	-	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	21.481.157	25.517.503	3.944.830	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	13.907	144.142	144.142	-	21.572.673	-
Loans and Receivables	90.271.736	93.109.778	93.109.778	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	10.628.258	10.377.505	10.377.505	-	-	-
Investments in associates	10.586	10.586	10.586	-	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	80.168	74.745	74.552	-	-	193
Intangible assets (net)	41.143	52.182	-	-	-	52.182
Investment properties (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax asset	384.117	479.364	479.364	-	-	-
Other assets	352.942	494.922	494.922	-	-	-
Total Assets	145.589.537	153.594.468	131.929.368	-	-	52.375

(*) The financial position table dated 30 June 2023, prepared in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 5 of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks, was used.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued)

Differences and matching between accounting consolidation and legal consolidation (Continued):

	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS within legal consolidation	Items in accordance with TAS			
	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS ^(*)		Subject to credit risk	The counterparty credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to market risk
Prior Period (31.12.2024)						
Liabilities						Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	21.718	20.889	-	20.889	-	-
Funds borrowed	99.773.702	108.284.851	-	-	-	-
Money markets balances	4.582.972	3.417.116	-	3.417.116	-	-
Issued securities	4.775.709	3.735.924	-	-	-	-
Funds	5.303.587	8.402.633	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Payables	-	174.586	-	-	-	-
Other external funding's payable	683.435	532.021	-	-	-	-
Factoring Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debts from leasing transactions	28.658	22.348	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	543.609	605.012	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	774.558	816.578	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	11.986.960	7.577.111	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	16.614.629	20.005.400	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	145.089.537	153.594.469	-	3.438.005	-	-

(*) The financial position table dated 30 June 2023, prepared in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 5 of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks, was used.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

5. Linkages between the financial statements and risk amounts (Continued):

Main sources of differences between the risk amounts and carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Total	Subject to credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to counterparty risk	Subject to market risk
1	Carrying values of assets in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	204.523.049	178.103.285	-	-	26.355.269
2	Carrying values of liabilities in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	204.523.049	-	-	4.636.489	-
3	Total net amount under legal consolidation	-	178.103.285	-	(4.636.489)	26.355.269
4	Off-balance sheet items	77.545.670	6.241.696	-	14.960.376	
5	Valuation differences	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences arising from netting of differences (other than line 2)	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences arising from consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences arising from the applications of the BRSA	-	-	-		-
	Risk amounts	282.068.719	184.344.981	-	14.960.376	26.355.269

	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Total	Subject to credit risk	Securitization positions	Subject to counterparty risk	Subject to market risk
1	Carrying values of assets in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	153.594.469	131.929.369	-	-	21.612.726
2	Carrying values of liabilities in accordance with TAS within legal consolidation	153.594.469	-	-	3.417.116	-
3	Total net amount under legal consolidation	-	131.929.369	-	(3.417.116)	21.612.726
4	Off-balance sheet items	43.242.296	5.394.740	-	18.723.932	-
5	Valuation differences	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences arising from netting of differences (other than line 2)	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences arising from consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences arising from the applications of the BRSA	-	-	-		-
	Risk amounts	196.836.765	137.324.109	-	18.723.932	21.612.726

There is no significant difference between the amounts reported in the financial statements by TAS and the risk amounts used within the scope of capital adequacy.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

6. Explanations on operational risk:

According to the Parent Bank's Operational Risk Management Policy, operational risk management practices are developed taking into account the fact that errors and irregularities are overlooked as a result of failures in internal controls, the Bank's management and staff do not act in accordance with time and conditions, errors and failures in information technology systems, losses that may arise from disasters such as earthquakes, fires, floods, and losses caused by other factors that may occur on the Bank and sector basis.

The amount based on the operational risk at the Bank is determined by Article 14 of the “Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Banks”. It is calculated using the basic indicator method within the scope of the article. The value found by multiplying the average of fifteen percent of the bank’s year-end gross income amounts realized as of the last three years by twelve and a half is taken into account as the amount based on operational risk.

Annual gross income is calculated by adding net interest income, net fee and commission income, dividend income from shares other than subsidiary and affiliate shares, commercial profit/loss (net) and other operating income, profit/loss from the sale of assets tracked in securities measured at amortised cost, extraordinary income and insurance indemnity amounts to net interest income as shown in the statement of profit or loss of financial reports.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	Total / Positive GI year number	Ratio (%)	Total
Gross income	3.109.322	7.010.218	10.629.334	6.916.291	15	1.037.444
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)						12.968.046

Prior Period (31.12.2024)	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	Total / Positive GI year number	Ratio (%)	Total
Gross income	1.496.489	3.109.322	7.010.218	3.872.010	15	580.801
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12,5)						7.260.018

The Operational Risk Management Policy, which has been renewed to determine the policy, principles, approach and basic elements on Operational Risk management in order to set out the risks that the Bank will be exposed to in line with its general strategies and long-term goals and the strategies it will follow for these risks, has been approved by the Board of Directors as of 30.12.2020. With this policy, it is aimed to contribute to the establishment of an settled and consistent "Operational Risk Culture" throughout the Bank through the identification, detection, measurement, evaluation and reporting of Operational Risks.

It is envisaged that audit findings, internal loss data, risk control and self-assessment report, operational risk analysis report, external data, business process map and key risk indicators will be used in the identification and evaluation of operational risk. In order to analyze the operational risk, risk control and self-assessment studies, operational risk analysis report, scenario analysis and stress tests are planned to be carried out. As part of reducing operational risks and improving the effectiveness of the operational risk management process, controlling the risks incurred by applying established policies and procedures, reducing them using risk reduction techniques such as insurance, transferring them to another area, using methods such as the use of basic elements that will increase the effectiveness of operational risk management can be listed as the main elements that will increase the effectiveness of operational risk management.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FOUR (Continued)

INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

X. Explanations Related to Consolidated Risk Management (Continued)

6. Explanations on operational risk (Continued):

The Bank's Support Services procedures, emergency and contingency plans, which enable the transfer of operational risks by obtaining some necessary support services from specialized organizations, as well as special policies, procedures and controls on money laundering and terrorist financing, which may cause operational risks, management of IT risks, are also envisaged to be established.

In the Bank, all operational risks are within the framework of defining, evaluating, monitoring and controlling / reducing risks. All operational risks in the Bank, within the framework of the identification, evaluation, monitoring and control/reduction of risks, is managed under the supervision of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. The results of the activities of the Internal Audit Unit and Internal Control and Compliance Unit for monitoring operational risks are monitored and evaluated by the Audit Committee.

Legal measurements for Operational Risk are made using the Basic Indicator Method within the scope of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks. Studies of other measurement methods for Measurement of Operational Risks within the scope of Basel and BRSA regulations are carried out by the Risk Management Unit.

7. Interest rate risk on banking accounts:

Parent Bank calculates the interest rate risk on banking book according to “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book as per Standard Approach Method” and reports to the BRSA monthly.

The interest rate risk report arising from the banking book includes the following items as assets: due from the Central Bank, money market receivables, due from banks, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Non-Interest-Bearing), loan receivables, other financial assets measured at amortised cost and other receivables; liabilities consist of payables to the Central Bank, payables to money markets, payables to banks, funds obtained from repurchase agreements, securities issued, loans used, subordinated debts and other payables.

Economic value changes due to the interest rate instabilities calculated according to “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk on Banking Book as per Standard Approach Method” are presented below for each currency.

Current Period (31.12.2025)	EVE		NII	
	T	T-1	T	T-1
Parallel Up	1.576			
Parallel Down	(1.600)			
Steepener	1.887			
Flattener	(1.952)			
Short-Term Up	1.483			
Short-Term Down	(1.602)			
Maximum	(1.952)			
Current Period (31.12.2025)				
Tier 1 Capital	34.621.383			

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Assets

1. Information on financial assets:

1.1. Information on cash and cash equivalents:

1.1.1 Information on cash and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign currency	41	-	33	-
CBRT	993	-	1.809	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	1.034	-	1.842	-

1.1.1.a. Information on required reserve deposits:

Since the Parent Bank does not accept deposits, it is not subject to Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye’s Communiqué No: 2005/1 ‘Reserve Requirements

1.1.1.b. Information on the account of Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted demand deposit	993	-	1.809	-
Unrestricted time deposit	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposit	-	-	-	-
Total	993	-	1.809	-

1.1.2. Information on banks:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	22.424.559	1.529.155	11.058.573	1.591.167
Foreign	-	150.849	-	68.376
Foreign head office and branches	-	-	-	-
Total	22.424.559	1.680.004	11.058.573	1.659.543

1.1.2.a) Information on foreign bank accounts:

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount	
	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
EU Countries	79.868	35.789	-	-
USA and Canada	70.981	32.587	-	-
OECD Countries	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	150.849	68.376	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

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

1.1. Information on cash and cash equivalents (Continued):

1.1.3. Information on money market placements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Money Market Placements	9.706.549	-	9.881.807	-
Receivables from Reverse Repo Transactions	-	-	40.054	-
Total	9.706.549	-	9.921.861	-

1.1.4 Information on expected credit loss provisions for financial assets

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash and balances with Central Bank	3	-	6	-
Banks	4.422	-	1.477	-
Receivables from money market	3.180	-	3.592	-
Total	7.605	-	5.075	-

1.2. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss subject to repurchase agreements (Net):

None.

1.2.a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss given as collateral or blocked (Net):

None.

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

1.3.a-1) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income subject to repurchase agreements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Share certificates	-	-	-	-
Bonds, treasury bills and similar securities	1.082.812	-	861.643	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	1.082.812	-	861.643	-

1.3.a-2) Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income given as collateral or blocked:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Share certificates	-	-	-	-
Bonds, treasury bills and similar securities	812.462	260.433	673.223	189.842
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	812.462	260.433	673.223	189.842

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

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

1.3.a.3) Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Debt Securities	33.821.743	25.518.203
Quoted on a stock exchange(*)	13.726.617	24.757.868
Unquoted	20.095.126	760.335
Share Certificates	12.938	12.938
Quoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Unquoted	12.938	12.938
Provision for impairment (-)	(119.239)	(13.638)
Total	33.715.442	25.517.503

(*) Includes debt securities that are quoted on the stock exchange but not traded on the stock exchange at the end of the related period.

1.4. Information on derivative financial assets:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	-	-	-	-
Swap transactions	29.853	1.405	144.142	-
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	29.853	1.405	144.142	-

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net):

2.1. Information on loans:

2.1.a) Information on all types of loans and advances given to shareholders and employees of the Parent Bank:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.b) Information on standard loans and loans under close monitoring (first and second group loans) including restructured loans under close monitoring:

Cash Loans Current Period (31.12.2025)	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized loans	116.109.602	3.994.845	2.967.284	-
Loans given to enterprises	9.784.424	-	-	-
Export loans	-	-	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	23.335.328	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-
Other	82.989.850	3.994.845	2.967.284	-
Specialized loans	86.672	17.029	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	116.196.274	4.011.874	2.967.284	-

Cash Loans Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Non-specialized loans	88.100.505	496.496	5.116.702	-
Loans given to enterprises	5.183.382	-	-	-
Export loans	-	-	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	12.139.877	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-
Other	70.777.246	496.496	5.116.702	-
Specialized loans	321.162	45.220	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	88.421.667	541.716	5.116.702	-

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
First and Second Stage Expected Loss Reserves	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
12 Months expected credit losses	457.049	-	578.282	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	589.836	-	548.423

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.c) Information on the distribution of cash loans according to maturity structure:

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinancing
Cash Loans Current Period (31.12.2025)	Standard Loans			
Short-Term Loans	-	-	-	-
Medium and Long-Term Loans	116.196.274	4.011.874	2.967.284	-

		Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Loans not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans	
			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinancing
Cash Loans Prior Period (31.12.2024)	Standard Loans			
Short-Term Loans	867.103	-	-	-
Medium and Long-Term Loans	87.554.564	541.716	5.116.702	-

2.1.ç) Information about loan movements:

	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Beginning of Term (31.12.2024)	88.421.667	5.658.418	732.750	94.812.835
In-Term Supplement	36.336.670	-	3.074	36.339.744
Closed During the Period	(26.048.427)	(874.658)	(154.437)	(27.077.522)
Sold Loans	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	(7.962)	(7.962)
Transfer to Stage 1	2.801.233	(2.801.233)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(3.649.437)	3.649.437	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Effect	18.334.568	1.347.194	-	19.681.762
End of Term (31.12.2025)	116.196.274	6.979.158	573.425	123.748.857

2.1.d) Net value, collateral type and risk matching of collaterals of standard loans:

Type of Collateral	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Net Value of Collateral (*)	Loan Balance	Net Value of Collateral (*)	Loan Balance
Letter of Guarantee	55.168.274	55.168.274	31.304.969	34.339.936
Real Estate Mortgage	14.434.392	14.434.392	14.316.166	14.316.166
Tangible Collateral (Cash collateral, pledged securities,etc.)	690.197	690.197	-	-
Other (Guarantee, commercial enterprise pledge, export documents,etc.)	20.753.826	21.200.452	13.643.855	13.643.855
Unsecured	-	24.702.959	-	26.121.710
Total	91.046.689	116.196.274	59.264.990	88.421.667

(*) Between the appraisal and mortgage amount lower one and if these exceed the credit risk, loan amount is taken into account as the net value of the collateral.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.e) Net value, collateral type and risk matching of collaterals of loans under close monitoring:

Type of Collateral	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Net Value of Collateral (*)	Loan Balance	Net Value of Collateral (*)	Loan Balance
Letter of Guarantee and CGF	6.945.877	6.945.877	1.411.273	1.411.273
Real Estate Mortgage	14.122	14.122	4.226.228	4.226.228
Other (Guarantee, commercial enterprise pledge, export documents, etc.)	19.159	19.159	20.919	20.917
Unsecured	-	-	-	-
Total	6.979.158	6.979.158	5.658.420	5.658.418

(*) Between the appraisal and mortgage amount lower one and if these exceed the credit risk, loan amount is taken into account as the net value of the collateral.

2.1.f) Information about consumer loans, personal credit cards, staff loans and staff credit cards:

As of the balance sheet date, there are no consumer loans, personal credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards.

2.1.g) Information about installment commercial loans and corporate credit cards:

As of the balance sheet date, there are no installment commercial loans and corporate credit cards issued by the Bank.

2.1.ğ) Distribution of loans according to users:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Public	146.729	241.375
Private	123.602.128	94.571.460
Total	123.748.857	94.812.835

2.1.h) Distribution of domestic and foreign loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Domestic Loans	123.748.857	94.812.835
Foreign Loans	-	-
Total	123.748.857	94.812.835

2.1.ı) Loans given to subsidiaries and associates:

None (31 December 2024: 3.856).

2.1.i) Default (third stage) provisions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Loans with limited collectability	492.434	508.374
Loans with doubtful collectability	572	34.473
Uncollectible loans	25.151	33.504
Total	518.157	576.351

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.j) Information on non-performing receivables (Net):

2.1.j.1) Information on non-performing loans and restructured loans:

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (31.12.2025)			
Gross amounts before provisions	-	154	25.151
Restructured loans	547.642	478	-
Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
Gross amounts before provisions	-	40.201	33.504
Restructured loans	644.156	14.889	-

2.1.j.2) Information on the movement of non-performing receivables:

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Prior Period End Balance (31.12.2024)	644.156	55.090	33.504
Additions (+)	-	407	2.668
Transfer from other categories of non-performing loans (+)	-	-	-
Transfer to other categories of non-performing loans (-)	-	-	-
Collections (-)	(96.514)	(54.865)	(3.059)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(7.962)
Sold (-)	-	-	-
Corporate and commercial loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Credit cards	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Current Period End Balance (31.12.2025)	547.642	632	25.151
Provision(-)	(492.434)	(572)	(25.151)
Net Balance on Balance Sheet	55.208	60	-

(*) As of December 31, 2025, when the calculation is made by also taking into account the loans written off, the impact on the Bank's non-performing loan ratio is calculated as 0.01 basis points.

2.1.j.3) Information on accruals of interest, rediscount and valuation effect and their provisions calculated for under follow-up loans of banks which provide expected credit loss according to TFRS 9:

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (31.12.2025)			
Interest accruals and rediscount with valuation differences	58.082	4.988	-
Provision amount (-)	(58.082)	(4.988)	-
Net Balance	-	-	-
Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
Interest accruals and rediscount with valuation differences	124.673	13.884	23
Provision amount (-)	(124.673)	(13.884)	(23)
Net Balance	-	-	-

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2.1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.j.4) Information on non-performing receivables arising from loans granted in foreign currency:

None.

2.1.j.5) Information on gross and net amounts of non-performing loans by user groups:

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net) (31.12.2025)	55.208	60	-
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	547.642	632	25.151
Provision amount (-)	(492.434)	(572)	(25.151)
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	55.208	60	-
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net) (31.12.2024)	135.782	20.617	-
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	644.156	55.090	33.504
Provision amount (-)	(508.374)	(34.473)	(33.504)
Loans to Real Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	135.782	20.617	-
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision amount (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-

2.1.j.6) Net value, collateral type and risk matching of collaterals of non-performing loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
Type of Collateral	Net Value of Collateral (*)	Loan Balance	Net Value of Collateral (*)	Loan Balance
Letter of Guarantee	548.275	548.275	54.153	55.090
Real Estate Mortgage	22.230	22.230	666.666	668.201
Other (Guarantee, commercial enterprise pledge, export documents, etc.)	2.249	2.248	-	-
Unsecured	-	672	-	9.459
Total	572.754	573.425	720.819	732.750

(*) Between the appraisal and mortgage amount lower one and if these exceed the credit risk, loan amount is taken into account as the net value of the collateral.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2. 1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.1.k) Main principles of liquidating non-performing loans and other receivables:

If there are collateral elements said in the fourth section of the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Reserved for them, these elements are converted into money as soon as possible as a result of both administrative and legal initiatives and the liquidation of the receivable is provided.

In the case collaterals are not present; the Bank is engaged in substantive intelligence in various periods to determine whether any property holdings are subsequently acquired in order to apply for legal procedures, even if a certificate of insolvency is obtained for the debtor.

Before and after liquidation process; the Bank reviews financial information of the debtor companies. Then, in the case it is agreed that the companies show indications of operating on an ongoing basis and probably are going to have contributions to the economy; the Bank tries to make collections through rescheduling the payment terms.

2.1.l) Explanations on write-off policy:

Within the scope of the “Regulation Amending the Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside”, which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 6 July 2021 and numbered 31533, the portion of “Fifth Group-Loans in the Type of Loss” with life-time loss provision for which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery is deducted from records in accordance of TFRS 9 within the period deemed appropriate by the Bank beginning from the first reporting period following their classification in this group. The write-off transaction is an accounting practice and does not imply that the Bank has waived its claims. Following the write-off, administrative and legal collection processes continue to be pursued.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has written-off loans amounting to 7.962 TL (31 December 2024: None).

2.2. Information on finance lease receivables (Net):

The Group has no receivables arising from leasing transactions. (31 December 2024: None.).

2.3. Information on factoring receivables:

None.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

2. Explanations on financial assets measured at amortised cost (Net) (Continued):

2. 1. Information on loans (Continued):

2.4.a) Information on government securities other financial assets measured at amortised cost subject to repurchase agreements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Government bonds	3.291.070	2.576.811
Treasury bills	-	-
Other government debt securities	-	-
Total	3.291.070	2.576.811

2.4.b) Information on government securities measured at amortised cost given as collateral or blocked:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Government bonds	3.213.790	3.446.168
Treasury bills	-	-
Other government debt securities	-	-
Total	3.213.790	3.446.168

2.4.c) Information on government securities assets measured at amortised cost:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Government bonds	11.004.070	9.784.858
Treasury bills	60.992	-
Other government debt securities	451.440	617.517
Total	11.516.502	10.402.375

2.4.d) Information on other financial assets measured at amortised cost:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Debt securities	12.446.568	10.402.375
Quoted on a stock exchange	12.446.568	10.402.375
Unquoted	-	-
Provision for impairment (-)	-	-
Total	12.446.568	10.402.375

2.4.e) Movement of other financial assets measured at amortised cost:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	10.402.375	14.475.337
Foreign currency difference on monetary assets	109.152	554.804
Purchases during the year (*)	5.454.558	6.458.307
Disposals through sales and redemptions (**)	(3.519.517)	(11.086.073)
Provision for impairment (-)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	12.446.568	10.402.375

(*) TL 2.472.919 arises from the rediscount increase in purchases during the year (31 December 2024: TL 2.605.245).

(**) Disposals through sales and redemptions consist of TL 667.991 TL (31 December 2024: 2.231.295 TL) after coupon redemption rediscount reduction amount.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

3. Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (Net):

None.

4. Information on equity investments:

4.1. Information on associates:

4.1.a) If there are subsidiaries that are not consolidated in accordance with the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the relevant Turkish Accounting Standard, the reasons for not consolidation:

Subsidiaries that are not included in the scope of consolidation because they are not financial affiliates are valued according to the cost method.

4.1.b) General information on associates:

	Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share Ratio - If Different, Voting Ratio (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share Ratio (%)
1	Maksan A.Ş.	Malatya	20	31,14

4.1.c) Financial statement information of associates ordered above:

(*)	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Securities Income	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Fair Value
1	841.816	650.819	57.308	-	-	168.599	93.555	-

(*) The financial information of Maksan A.Ş. is provided from the unreviewed financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 30 September 2025. The prior period profit/loss amount is obtained from the unreviewed financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 30 September 2024.

4.1.d) Movement of associates:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	10.586	10.586
Movements during the period	-	-
Additions	-	-
Bonus shares certificates	-	-
Shares in current year profit	-	-
Disposal	-	-
TFRS 9 classification change	-	-
Revaluation increase	-	-
Provision for impairment (-) / Cancellation of provision	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	10.586	10.586
Capital commitments	-	-
Share percentage at the end of the period (%)	-	-

4.1.d) Sectoral information about associates and their carrying amounts:

None.

4.1.e) Information on consolidated subsidiaries:

None.

4.1.f) Associates quoted in the stock exchange:

None.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

4. Information on equity investments(Continued):

4.2. Information on subsidiaries (Net):

The Parent Bank does not have any capital requirement arising from its subsidiaries included in the consolidated capital adequacy standard ratio.

4.2.a) General information on subsidiaries:

The Bank has 100% participation in Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi, which was established on 28 May 2020 with a nominal capital of TL 50, and in Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi, which was established on 17 November 2020 with a nominal capital of TL 1.800 and whose capital was increased to TL 50.000 on 19 August 2024.

4.2.a.1) General information on unconsolidated subsidiaries:

None.

4.2.a.2) General information on consolidated subsidiaries:

	Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's share percentage-if different voting rate (%)	Bank's risk group share rate (%)
1	Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.	İstanbul	100	100
2	Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul	100	100

4.2.a.3) Financial statement information regarding subsidiaries in the order above:

(*)	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Securities Income	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Fair Value
1	936.285	1.672	-	21	-	599	347	-
2	68.829	54.170	8.985	18.988	-	2.263	4.883	-

(*) The financial information of Kalkınma Yatırım Varlık Kiralama A.Ş. and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. are provided from the unaudited financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 31 December 2025. Prior period informations are provided from the unaudited financial statements without the implementation of inflation accounting as of 31 December 2024.

4.2.b) Movement of subsidiaries:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	44.026	16.746
Movements during the period	6.224	27.280
Additions	200	30.000
Bonus shares certificates	-	-
Shares in current year profit	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation increase	-	-
Provision for impairment (-) / Cancellation of provision	6.024	(2.720)
Balance at the end of the period	50.250	44.026
Capital commitments	-	-
Share percentage at the end of the period (%)	100	100

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EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

4. Information on equity investments (Continued):

4.2. Information on subsidiaries (Net) (Continued):

4.2.c) Sectoral information about subsidiaries and their carrying amounts:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Banks	-	-
Insurance companies	-	-
Factoring companies	-	-
Leasing companies	-	-
Financing companies	-	-
Other financial subsidiaries	50.250	44.026

4.2.c) Subsidiaries quoted on the stock exchange:

None.

4.3. Information on jointly controlled entities (joint ventures):

The Parent Bank has no joint ventures.

5. Positive differences table related to derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes:

The Parent Bank does not have derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes.

6. Information on tangible assets:

Current Period (31.12.2025)	Real-Estates	Real-Estates held for sale	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance at the beginning of the period	18.226	19.509	40.610	61.603	139.948
Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Movements during the period					
-Additions	26.039	24.170	24.416	28.077	102.701
-Disposals (-)	-	(2.279)	-	(2.044)	(4.323)
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
-Reversal from provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	44.265	41.400	65.026	87.636	238.326
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at the beginning of the period	18.226	-	12.278	34.699	65.203
Movements during the period					
-Depreciation charge	26.039	-	9.860	13.108	49.007
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Disposals (-)	-	-	-	(2.005)	(2.005)
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	44.265	-	22.138	45.802	112.205
Net book value at the end of the period	-	41.400	42.888	41.833	126.122

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

6. Information on tangible assets (Continued):

	Real-Estates	Real-Estates held for sale	Vehicles	Other	Total
Prior Period (31.12.2024)					
Cost					
Balance at the beginning of the period	21.937	2.880	20.023	51.980	96.820
Provision for impairment	-	(650)	-	-	(650)
Movements during the period	-	-	-	-	-
-Additions	17.274	16.750	20.587	11.277	65.888
-Disposals (-)	(20.985)	(121)	-	(1.654)	(22.760)
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
-Reversal from provision for impairment (-)	-	650	-	-	650
Balance at the end of the period	18.226	19.509	40.610	61.603	139.948
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at the beginning of the period	21.823	-	5.491	25.845	53.159
Movements during the period	-	-	-	-	-
-Depreciation charge	17.215	-	6.787	10.483	34.485
-Transfer from investment properties	-	-	-	-	-
-Disposals (-)	(20.812)	-	-	(1.629)	(22.441)
-Provision for impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	18.226	-	12.278	34.699	65.203
Net book value at the end of the period	-	19.509	28.332	26.904	74.745

7. Information on intangible assets:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the period	93.786	58.597
Movements during the period		
-Additions	39.327	35.189
- Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	133.113	93.786
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the period	41.604	26.274
Movements during the period		
-Amortization charge	27.060	15.330
-Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	68.664	41.604
Net book value at the end of the period	64.449	52.182

8. Information on investment properties:

None.

9. Information on current tax assets:

The Group’s current tax asset is TL 87 (31 December 2024:TL 9).

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

10. Information on deferred tax assets:

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has a deferred tax asset of TL 471.126 (31 December 2024: TL 477.494). The deferred tax asset is calculated over the temporary differences formed by the assets and liabilities followed by the book value in the Group’s records and their tax base calculated in accordance with the tax legislation. In case the items that constitute the temporary differences are monitored among the equity items, the deferred tax asset/liability calculated over the said temporary differences are associated with the related equity items, and as of 31 December 2025, the Group has no tax assets calculated over the period loss or tax deduction (31 December 2024: None).

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Deferred Tax Asset		
Differences between Book Value and Tax Value of Fixed Assets	9.802	53.959
Interest rediscounts	3.471	2.833
Employee benefits provisions	41.709	28.429
TFRS 16 Leases	1.164	1.601
Personnel bonus premium provision	67.883	114.973
TFRS 9 Provision	342.788	353.560
Derivative financial assets	-	-
Other	90.533	32.567
Total Deferred Tax Asset	557.350	587.922
Deferred Tax Liability		
Interest rediscounts	-	-
Securities portfolio - Financial	51.969	26.766
Securities portfolio - Non-financial	30.523	44.825
Derivative financial assets	3.732	36.976
Other	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Liability	86.224	108.567
	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	471.126	479.355

11. Non-current assets held for sale and related to discontinued operations:

The Group has no fixed assets held for sale or related to discontinued operations.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits:

The Parent Bank is not accepting deposits.

2. Information on funds borrowed:

2.a) Information on banks and other financial institutions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye ^(*)	23.455.223	-	21.894.170	-
From domestic banks and institutions	16.418	9.721.161	10.280	7.607.345
From foreign banks, institutions and funds	-	106.735.252	-	78.773.056
Total	23.471.641	116.456.413	21.904.450	86.380.401

^(*)The securities amounting to TL 53.095.352 (31 December 2024: TL 45.960.576) received from the customers of the rediscount loans obtained from the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye were endorsed to the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

2.b) Maturity structure of funds borrowed:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	127.576	1.607.639	94.470	1.305.004
Medium and long-term	23.344.065	114.848.774	21.809.980	85.075.397
Total	23.471.641	116.456.413	21.904.450	86.380.401

2.c) Additional information for the areas of liability concentrations:

As the Bank is not authorized to accept deposits, liabilities are composed of funds obtained from domestic and international financial institutions, medium and long term loans, securities issued and subordinated debt instruments.

Most of the loans from international finance institutions are from World Bank, European Investment Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, KfW Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation and China Development Bank . Domestic loans originate from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance and Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

3. Information on funds provided under repurchase agreements:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Liabilities to money markets	370.381	-	115.332	-
Funds provided under repurchase agreements	4.176.634	89.474	3.299.685	2.099
Total	4.547.015	89.474	3.415.017	2.099

4. Information on securities issued (Net):

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Asset backed securities	930.066	-	-	-
Bonds	-	5.109.245	-	3.735.924
Total	930.066	5.109.245	-	3.735.924

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(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

5. Explanations on funds:

Of the TL 7.351.568 provided by the Bank (31 December 2024 : TL 8.402.633), TL 666.568 is from the World Bank (31 December 2024 : TL 603.727), TL 2.803 is from the European Commission Fund (31 December 2024 : TL 2.043), TL 82.017 is from the KfW Development Bank (31 December 2024 : 183.542) and TL 373.415 is from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance (31 December 2024 : TL 311.025) and TL 6.226.765 consists of funds from borrowers and banks (31 December 2024: TL 7.302.296).

6. Explanations on financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:

None.

7. Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	-	-	-	-
Swap transactions	13.892	4.925	17.382	3.507
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	13.892	4.925	17.382	3.507

8. Information on factoring liabilities:

None.

9. Explanations on financial lease payables (Net):

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	12.041	10.331	9.662	7.549
1-4 years	10.034	9.535	16.444	14.799
More than 4 years	-	-	-	-
Total	22.075	19.866	26.106	22.348

10. Negative differences table related to derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes:

The Bank does not have derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes.

11. Explanations on Provisions:

11.a) Foreign exchange loss provisions on the foreign currency indexed loans and finance lease receivables:

There is no foreign exchange loss provisions on the foreign currency indexed loans and finance lease receivables (31 December 2024: None).

11.b) Expected credit loss provided for unindemnified non-cash loans:

As of 31 December 2025, the first stage expected credit loss for non-compensated and non-cashed non-cash loans is TL 34.921 (31 December 2024: TL 20.727), the second stage expected credit loss is TL 18.684 (31 December 2024: None), and the third stage expected credit loss is TL 2 (31 December 2024: TL 1).

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

11. Explanations on Provisions: (Continued)

11.c) Other provisions:

- i) As of 31 December 2025, there are 56 lawsuits filed against the Group and there is a risk amount of TL 19.072. The Bank allocated litigation provision amounting to TL 4.446 (31 December 2024: TL 5.139) for the lawsuits that are expected or highly probable to be concluded against the Bank. Other provisions amounting to TL 290.462 (31 December 2024: TL 100.000) are provided for probable risks.
- ii) The Group accounts provisions for employee benefits in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards No: 19 and recognizes it in financial statements. As of 31 December 2025, the Group allocated provision for severance pay amounting to TL 77.879 (31 December 2024: TL 54.724), for unused vacation accruals amounting to TL 63.223 (31 December 2024: TL 41.178) and for planned employee benefits provision amounting to TL 226.276 (31 December 2024: TL 383.244).

11.c-1) Information regarding severance pay provisions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Balance at the beginning of the period	54.402	42.314
Expenses during the period	29.880	20.397
Actuarial loss/gain	(6.176)	(4.157)
Paid during the period	(227)	(3.830)
Balance at the end of the period	77.879	54.724

12. Information on Current Tax Liability:

12.a) Information on current tax liability:

12.a.1) Information on tax provision:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Corporate Tax and Deferred Tax				
Corporate tax payable	1.100.604	-	747.352	-
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-
Total	1.100.604	-	747.352	-

12.a.2) Information on taxes payable:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Corporate tax payable	1.100.604	747.352
Taxation on income on marketable securities	3.992	2.938
Property tax	25	-
Banking insurance transaction tax (BITT)	33.602	12.968
Foreign exchange transaction tax	166	94
Value added tax payable	3.695	3.318
Other	60.944	31.785
Total	1.203.027	798.455

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

12. Information on current tax liability:

12.a.3) Information on premiums:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Social security premiums- Employee	10.872	6.949
Social security premiums- Employer	14.824	9.406
Bank social aid pension fund premium- Employee	-	-
Bank social aid pension fund premium- Employer	-	-
Pension fund membership fees and provisions- Employee	153	118
Pension fund membership fees and provisions- Employer	191	148
Unemployment insurance- Employee	714	453
Unemployment insurance- Employer	1.503	959
Other	117	91
Total	28.375	18.124

13. Information on deferred tax liabilities

As of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank has a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 471.126 (31 December 2024: TL 479.355). This deferred tax asset has been calculated based on the temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Bank’s records and their tax bases determined in accordance with the tax legislation, and is presented in the financial statements on a net basis by offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities.

14. Information on liabilities regarding assets held for sale and discontinued operations:

The Group has no fixed asset liabilities related to assets held for sale or discontinued operations.

15. Information on subordinated debt instruments:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt instruments to be included in additional capital calculation	7.329.999	-	5.516.800	-
Subordinated loans	7.329.999	-	5.516.800	-
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments to be included in contribution capital calculation	-	2.826.099	-	2.060.311
Subordinated loans	-	2.826.099	-	2.060.311
Subordinated debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	7.329.999	2.826.099	5.516.800	2.060.311

16. If other liabilities exceed 10% of the balance sheet total, name and amount of sub-accounts constituting at least 20% of grand total:

Other foreign resources item of the balance sheet does not exceed 10% of the balance sheet total.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

17. Information on shareholders’ equity (Continued):

17.a) Presentation of paid-in capital:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Common stock	10.000.000	5.500.000
Preferred stock	-	-

17.b) Paid-in capital amount, explanation whether the registered share capital system is applicable for the Bank, if so, amount of registered capital ceiling:

Capital System	Paid in Capital	Ceiling
Registered capital	10.000.000	10.000.000

17.c) Information on share capital increases and their sources; other information on increased capital shares in current period:

Increase Date	Increase Amount	Cash	Profit Reserves Subject to Increase	Capital Reserves Subject to Increase
18.06.2025	4.500.000	4.500.000	-	-

17.ç) Information on additions from capital reserves to capital in the current period:

There is no increase from capital reserves.

17.d) Capital commitments until the end of the last fiscal year and the following interim period, the general purpose of these commitments and the estimated resources required for these commitments:

The Bank has no capital commitments.

17.e) Information on legal reserves:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
I. Legal reserve	716.525	408.146
II. Legal reserve	14.471	14.471
Special reserves	-	-
Total	730.996	422.617

17.f) Information on extraordinary reserves:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Legal reserves that was allocated to be in compliance with the decisions made on the Annual General Assembly	13.403.533	7.536.109
Retained earnings	-	-
Accumulated losses	-	-
Foreign currency capital exchange difference	-	-
Total	13.403.533	7.536.109

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

17. Information on shareholders’ equity(Continued):

17.g) Indicators of the Bank’s income, profitability and liquidity for the prior periods and possible effects of these future assumptions based on the uncertainty of these indicators on the Bank’s equity:

The Parent Bank’s prior year revenues, profitability and liquidity and projections in the future are followed by the relevant units. Considering the current conditions in the country’s economy and the Bank’s prior year performance; within the framework of forecasts regarding income, profitability and liquidity, it is estimated that there will be no significant problems in the upcoming period.

17.ğ) Information on preferred shares:

The Bank has no preferred shares.

17.h) Information on accumulated other comprehensive income or loss that will be reclassified to profit or loss:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities (joint ventures)	10.931	-	10.931	-
Valuation difference	17.305	187.135	553	91.451
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-
Total	28.236	187.135	11.484	91.451

17.i) Information regarding minority shares:

None.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities:

1.a) Nature and amount of irrevocable loan commitments:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Forward asset purchase and sales commitments	1.895.467	192.563
Other irrevocable commitments	784.899	772.787
Total	2.680.366	965.350

1.b) Nature and amount of possible losses and commitments from the off-balance sheet items including the below mentioned:

As of 31 December 2025, the first stage expected credit loss for non-compensated and non-cashed non-cash loans is TL 34.921 (31 December 2024: TL 20.727), the second stage expected credit loss is TL 18.684 (31 December 2024: None), third stage expected credit loss is TL 2 (31 December 2024: TL 1).

1.b.1) Guarantees, confirmed bills and guarantees assessed as financial guarantees and non-cash loans including other letter of credits:

The Group has guarantees given amounting to TL 656.804 (31 December 2024: TL 633.011). The Bank has TL 16.252 letters of credit (31 December 2024: TL 133.709). The Bank has no bank loans as of the current period.G

1.b.2) Definite guarantees, tentative guarantees, suretyships and similar transactions:

The total amount of the Group’s letters of guarantee is TL 4.896.935 (31 December 2024: TL 4.308.450). TL 1 of this amount (31 December 2024: TL 1) is a customs guarantee letter and TL 127.993 (31 December 2024: TL 155.520) is performance guarantee letters.

1.c-1) Total non-cash loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Non-cash loans for providing cash loans	5.425.746	4.919.649
With original maturity of one year or less	-	-
With original maturity more than one year	5.425.746	4.919.649
Other non-cash loans	144.245	155.521
Total	5.569.991	5.075.170

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities (Continued)

1.c.2) Information about risk concentration on sector basis within the non-cash loans account:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
	TL	(%)	FC	(%)	TL	(%)	FC	(%)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming and Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	127.984	99,99%	5.441.998	100,00%	149.188	100,00%	4.925.973	100,00%
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Industry	4.270	3,34%	16.252	-	1	-	133.709	2,71%
Electricity, Gas, Water	123.714	96,66%	5.425.746	99,70%	149.187	100,00%	4.792.264	87,29%
Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel and Restaurant Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Real Estate and Rental Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Employment Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127.993	100,00%	5.441.998	100,00%	149.197	100,00%	4.925.973	100,00%

1.c.3) Non-cash loans classified in group I and II:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	I. Group		II. Group		I. Group	
Non-cash loans	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of guarantee	117.481	4.768.942	10.512	-	149.195	4.159.253
Letters of credit	-	16.252	-	-	-	133.709
Other warranties	-	-	-	656.804	-	633.011
Total	117.481	4.785.194	10.512	656.804	149.195	4.925.973

2. Information on derivative financial instruments:

Derivative transactions of the group consists of currency swap purchasing and selling transactions. Swap transactions in foreign currency and their TL equivalents are shown in the table below as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)				Prior Period (31.12.2024)			
	Forward Purchase	Forward Sale	Swap Purchase	Swap Sale	Forward Purchase	Forward Sale	Swap Purchase	Swap Sale
TL	-	-	485.660	2.603.834	-	-	2.307.407	4.259.259
USD	-	-	2.573.598	4.866.272	-	-	4.058.327	5.059.379
EUR	-	-	4.431.012	-	-	-	3.046.797	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7.490.270	7.470.106	-	-	9.412.531	9.318.638

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

3. Information on contingent liabilities and assets:

Istanbul Venture Capital Initiative (IVCI - A Luxemburg Investment Company Fund) was founded as a stock company having variable capital and subject to laws of Luxemburg. The Bank has committed to buy “Group A” shares equal to nominal value of EUR 10 million and to pay this amount at the date determined by Fund according to its investment plan. The Fund’s initial capital commitment was EUR 150 million and its capital was increased to EUR 160 million with new participants in March 2009. The Bank’s participation was approved by the Board of Directors of IVCI on 13 November 2007 and share purchase agreement was signed at of the same date.

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank has paid EUR 9.998.342 of the EUR 10 million commitment, while EUR 1.658 has not been paid yet.

The Bank has committed to invest TL 25.000 in the Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund, TL 15.000 in the Innovative and Advanced Technologies Venture Capital Investment Fund, USD 1,5 million in the Development ODTÜ Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund of which the Bank’s subsidiary Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. is the founder and manager. It has been paid a capital share of TL 25.000 to the Development Participation Venture Capital Investment Fund; TL 15.000 to the Innovative and Advanced Technologies Venture Capital Investment Fund; USD 1,5 million to the Development ODTÜ Teknokent Venture Capital Investment Fund and as of the balance sheet date, the total commitment to these funds has been paid.

The Bank has committed to invest TL 430.000 in the Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye Capital Fund and USD 15 million to DIBT Fund of Funds of which Türkiye Development Fund is the founder and Kalkınma Girişim Sermayesi Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. is the manager. It has been paid a capital share of TL 216.523 to Development and Investment Bank of Türkiye Capital Fund and as of the balance sheet date, TL 213.477 of the total commitment to the fund has not been paid yet. It has been paid a capital share of USD 1.680 thousand to DIBT Fund of Funds and as of the balance sheet date, USD 13.320 thousand of the total commitment to the fund has not been paid yet.

4. Services supplied on behalf of others:

The Parent Bank does not act as an intermediary for purchases and sales of securities on behalf of others and provides custody services.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss

1.a) Information related to interest income on loans:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on loans ^(*)				
Short term loans	-	12.833	-	224.346
Medium and long term loans	4.600.065	6.230.773	3.510.861	5.733.379
Interest on non-performing loans	101.027	-	198.757	-
Total	4.701.092	6.243.606	3.709.618	5.957.725

(*) Includes fees and commissions received from cash-loans.

1.b) Information related to interest income on banks:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
From domestic banks	4.603.912	113.794	3.892.531	52.271
From foreign banks	3.025	4.975	-	7.632
From foreign head offices and branches	-	-	-	-
Total	4.606.937	118.769	3.892.531	59.903

1.c) Information related to interest income on marketable securities:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2.042.130	1.377.572	892.304	1.294.690
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3.173.047	15.694	3.245.592	153.717
Total	5.215.177	1.393.266	4.137.896	1.448.407

1.ç) Information related to interest income from associates and subsidiaries:

None.

1.d) Information on interest income from money market transactions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Money market transactions	7.581.380	-	4.105.714	17.608
Reverse repurchase agreements	17.087	-	24.692	-
Total	7.598.467	-	4.130.406	17.608

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss (Continued)

2.a) Information related to interest expense on borrowings:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest to Banks ^(*)	4.268.887	522.721	3.072.578	525.402
Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye	4.268.887	-	3.072.578	-
Domestic banks	-	-	-	-
Foreign banks	-	522.721	-	525.402
Foreign head office and branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions ^(*)	1.813.249	4.722.765	1.803.986	4.710.176
Total	6.082.136	5.245.486	4.876.564	5.235.578

(*) Includes fees and commissions payable to cash-loans.

2.b) Information related to interest expenses to associates and subsidiaries:

None.

2.c) Information related to interest on securities issued:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest Paid on Issued Securities	-	347.170	-	259.906

2.ç) Information related to interest on money market transactions:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Money market transactions	46.696	-	95.505	-
Repurchase agreements	1.120.678	998	1.300.111	5.101
Total	1.167.374	998	1.395.616	5.101

2.d) Leasing interest expenses:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)		Prior Period (31.12.2024)	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Immovables	5.096	-	3.220	-
Movables	2.221	-	2.234	-
Total	7.317	-	5.454	-

3. Information related to dividend income:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	31.082	6.154
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17.167	8.632
Other	12.587	14.249
Total	60.836	29.035

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss (Continued)

4. Information related to trading income/loss:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Gain	2.082.847	1.444.788
Gains on capital market operations	260.451	150.635
Gains on derivative financial instruments	1.386.387	903.304
Foreign exchange gains	436.009	390.849
Loss (-)	(2.949.813)	(2.242.687)
Losses from the capital market operations	(83.309)	(49.312)
Losses on derivative financial instruments	(1.743.327)	(1.632.860)
Foreign exchange losses	(1.123.177)	(560.515)

5. Information related to other operating income:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Income from sale of assets	141.873	2.161
Reversals from prior years’ provisions	662.200	422.708
Other	27.723	11.238
Total	831.796	436.107

In general, the Bank’s other operating income consists of reversals of expected credit loss provisions, reversals of provisions for employee benefits planned to be provided to the Bank’s personnel, reversals of impairment provisions for subsidiaries, and litigation provision reversals.

6. Group’s expected credit loss expenses and other provision expenses:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Expected credit loss provisions	394.498	734.524
12 month expected credit loss (Stage 1)	15.511	224.292
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	254.771	280.704
Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)	124.216	229.528
Marketable securities impairment expense	43.518	28.224
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	43.508	28.224
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	-
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures provision expenses for impairment	-	-
Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-
Other provision expenses (*)	463.356	423.122
Total	901.372	1.185.870

(*) Other provision expenses amounting to TL 53.945 consist of provision for employment termination benefits and vacation pay liability expenses (31 December 2024: TL 31.167), TL 218.539 of the provision for employee benefits (31 December 2024: TL 379.237), TL 409 consists of litigation provision expenses (31 December 2024: TL 718), and an amount of TL 190.463 consists of provision expenses set aside for potential risks.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss (Continued)

7. Information related to other operating expenses:

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Provision for employee termination benefits(*)	29.880	20.397
Provision expense for bank social aid fund deficits	-	-
Fixed assets impairment charges	-	-
Depreciation charges of fixed assets	49.007	34.485
Intangible assets impairment charges	-	-
Goodwill impairment charges	-	-
Amortization charges of intangible assets	27.060	15.330
Impairment charges on investments accounted for at equity method accounting	-	-
Impairment charges of assets that will be disposed	-	-
Amortization charges of assets that will be disposed	-	-
Impairment charges for non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-
Other operating expenses	237.008	152.608
Leasing expenses related to TFRS 16 exceptions	936	470
Maintenance expenses	1.088	714
Advertisement expenses	173	61
Other expenses (**)	234.811	151.363
Loss on sale of assets	-	-
Other (***)	382.081	232.811
Total	725.036	455.631

(*) “Provision for Severance Pay” and “Provision for Short-Term Employee Rights” expenses are shown in the “Other Provision Expenses” line in the statement of profit or loss.

(**) Other expenses consist of cleaning expenses amounting to TL 12.158 (31 December 2024: TL 8.380), communication expenses amounting to TL 32.687 (31 December 2024: TL 22.389), computer usage expenses amounting to TL 35.980 (31 December 2024: TL 19.742), heating, lighting and water expenses amounting to TL 2.496 (31 December 2024: TL 2.006), vehicle expenses amounting to TL 69.381 (31 December 2024: TL 45.006), dues amounting to TL 2.787 (31 December 2024: TL 2.409), participation share in common expenses amounting to TL 35.558 (31 December 2024: TL 20.720), insurance expenses amounting to TL 8.090 (31 December 2024: TL 6.105), miscellaneous expenses amounting to TL 15.745 (31 December 2024: TL 9.079) and the remaining portion amounting to TL 19.929 (31 December 2024: TL 15.527) consists of other miscellaneous expenses.

(***) Other consists of taxes, duties, fees and funds expenses amounting to TL 207.926 (31 December 2024: TL 123.455), audit and consultancy fees amounting to TL 76.137 (31 December 2024: TL 56.759), BRSA participation share amounting to TL 57.564 (31 December 2024: TL 25.118) and other miscellaneous expenses amounting to TL 44.877 (31 December 2024: TL 18.731).

8. Announcement of the fees related to the services received from the independent auditor or independent audit firm:

By the decision of the POA dated 26 March 2021, the fee information for the reporting period regarding the services received from the independent auditor or independent audit firm is given in the table below, excluding VAT amounts.

	Current Period (31.12.2025)	Prior Period (31.12.2024)
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	11.398	8.688
Fee for tax advisory services	600	-
Fee for other assurance services	6.000	890
Fees for services other than independent auditing	-	-
Total	17.998	9.578

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Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss (Continued)

9. Information related to operating profit/loss before taxes:

The Group's profit before tax from continuing operations for the year ended 31 December 2025 is TL 12.950.040 (31 December 2024: TL 8.708.125). The Group has no discontinued operations.

10. Information on tax provision of continued and discontinued operations:

In the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025, the Group's income tax provision from continuing operations amounting to TL 3.943.181 (31 December 2024: TL 2.532.590) consists of TL 3.984.992 of current tax expenses (31 December 2024: TL 2.664.914), TL 41.811 of deferred tax income effect (31 December 2024: TL 132.324).

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Reconciliation of Tax Provision		
Profit/Loss Before Tax	12.950.040	8.708.125
Applicable Tax Rate	30%	30%
Calculated Tax	3.885.012	2.612.438
Reconciliation of Allocated and Calculated Tax Provision		
Other (Effect of expenses not allowed by law, discounts, etc.)	(58.169)	(79.848)
Tax Provision	3.943.181	2.532.590

11. Information on net profit and loss of continued and discontinued operations:

Group has earned net profit of TL 9.006.859 from continuing operations between 1 January 2025-31 December 2025 (1 January 2024-31 December 2024: TL 6.175.535 profit).

12. Information on net profit/loss:

12.a) The nature and amount of income and expenses from ordinary banking operations, if their feature, amount and frequency are required for the complete understanding of the performance of the Bank in the current period:

None.

12.b) The effect of the change in accounting estimates to the net profit/loss; including the effects to the future period, if any:

There are no changes in accounting estimates.

13. If the other items in the statement of profit or loss exceed 10% of the statement of profit or loss total, sub-accounts amounting to at least 20% of these items are presented below:

The total amount of other fees and commissions received in the profit or loss statement for the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025 is TL 235.219 (31 December 2024: TL 198.825). Of this amount, TL 58.783 (31 December 2024: TL 65.018) consists of compensation for early terminated loans, TL 48.689 (31 December 2024: TL 45.522) consists of investment banking service income and TL 23.468 (31 December 2024: TL 22.060) consists of CBRT investment advance commissions.

The total amount of other fees and commissions given in the statement of profit or loss for the accounting period ended on 31 December 2025 is TL 54.667 (31 December 2024: TL 39.863). Of this amount, TL 9.905 (31 December 2024: TL 15.771) consists of stock market transaction commissions, and TL 6.096 (31 December 2024: TL 4.019) consists of appraisal expenses.

14. Profit / loss attributable to minority rights:

None.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Notes Related to Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

The paid nominal capital amount in the legal records is TL 10.000.000 (31 December 2024: TL 5.500.000), as of the balance sheet date, the legal reserve funds balance is TL 730.996 (31 December 2024: TL 422.617), the extraordinary reserve funds balance is TL 13.403.533 (31 December 2024: TL 7.536.109) other profit reserves are TL 54.226 (31 December 2024: TL 54.226).

The fair value difference of TL 161.361, which is the entire amount of valuation difference of securities, results from the change in value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

VI. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

1. Explanations related to “other” items and “effect of change in foreign currency rates on cash and cash equivalents” in statement of cash flows:

Group's net cash inflow from banking activities amounts to TL 7.425.550 (31 December 2024: TL 5.846.267). The portion of the net cash inflow resulting from banking activities amounting to TL (2.207.278) (31 December 2024: TL (1.060.222)) is from the change of asset and liability accounts; the portion amounting to 9.632.828. (31 December 2024: TL 6.906.489) arises from operating profit. The item “Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Debts” included in the change of asset and liability accounts arises from funds received, funds provided from repo transactions, miscellaneous debts, other foreign sources and changes in taxes, duties, fees and premiums to be paid as TL (1.073.658) (31 December 2024: TL 1.589.040). The “Other” item included in the operating profit consists of other operating expenses excluding fees and commissions paid and personnel expenses and was realized as TL (565.227) (31 December 2024: TL (433.036)).

There is cash inflow from financing activities due to the cash capital increase in 2025.

The effect of the change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent assets includes the exchange rate difference between the exchange rate on the day the foreign currency cash and cash equivalent assets were traded and the exchange rate on the reporting date and amounted to TL 994.468 (31 December 2024: TL (365.060)).

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VI. Explanations and Notes Related to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)

2. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash	81.471	83.450
Cash in TL and foreign currencies	33	26
Demand deposits at banks	81.438	83.424
Cash equivalents	21.666.244	21.328.757
Interbank money market	9.334.580	16.535.221
Time deposits at banks	12.331.664	4.793.536
Total cash and cash equivalents	21.747.715	21.412.207

The total value found as a result of the transactions realized in the previous period gives the total of cash and cash equivalent assets of the current period.

3. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash	162.508	81.471
Cash in TL and foreign currencies	41	33
Demand deposits at banks	162.467	81.438
Cash equivalents	32.504.823	21.666.244
Interbank money market	9.069.055	9.334.580
Time deposits at banks	23.435.768	12.331.664
Total cash and cash equivalents	32.667.331	21.747.715

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated)

SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VII. Explanations Related to Risk Group of the Parent Bank

Predicted limitations determined in the Banking Law are maintained through internal regulations in the Bank which has no transactions related to deposit acceptance. For the transactions with risk groups, normal customer relationships and market conditions are taken into account. The Group adopts policies that restrict the balance of transactions with risk groups in total assets and liabilities. Practices are carried out in accordance with this policy.

a) Current Period:

Risk Group of the Parent Bank	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities (Joint Ventures)		Direct or Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Real and Legal Persons in the Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance	3.856	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Commissions Income	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) The loan extended to Aneak A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Bank (in liquidation due to bankruptcy), has been written off based on the decision of the Board of Directors.

b) Prior Period:

Risk Group of the Parent Bank	Subsidiaries, Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities (Joint Ventures)		Direct or Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Real and Legal Persons in the Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance	3.859	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance (*)	3.856	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Commissions Income	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) TL 3.856 of loan disbursed to Aneak A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Bank, has been followed in Group V. For this loan, TL 3.856 is set aside for the expected loss in the third stage.

c) Information on forward transactions, option contracts and similar other transactions between the Parent Bank and its risk groups:

None.

d) Information on remuneration and benefits provided for the senior management of the Parent Bank:

The total of benefits provided to the top management of the Parent Bank is TL 115.528 (31 December 2024: TL 79.267).

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

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SECTION FIVE (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VIII. Explanations Related to Domestic, Foreign, Off-shore Branches and Representatives Offices Abroad

1. Disclosures regarding the Parent Bank's domestic and foreign branches and representative offices:

	No	Number of Employees	Country of Operation	Total Assets	Statutory Capital
Domestic Branch(*)	1	414			
Overseas Representative Offices	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Branch	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore Banking Branches	-	-	-	-	-

(*) The number of domestic branches includes the Head Office and branch personnel.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION SIX

OTHER EXPLANATIONS

I. Other Explanations Related to Operations of the Bank

a) The summary of information on the Parent Bank’s rating by International Rating Agencies:

The international ratings of the Parent Bank are performed by Fitch on 11 July 2025.

	2025
Foreign Currency	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
Turkish Lira	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
National	
Long Term	AAA (TUR)
Government Support Note	bb-
Outlook	Stable

	2024
Foreign Currency	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
Turkish Lira	
Long Term	BB-
Short Term	B
Outlook	Stable
National	
Long Term	AAA (TUR)
Government Support Note	bb-
Outlook	Stable

II. Explanations and Notes Related to Subsequent Events

With the decision of the Board of Directors of the Bank dated 27 January 2026, it has been resolved to increase the Bank’s registered capital ceiling from TL 10.000.000 to TL 100.000.000 and to update the validity period of the registered capital ceiling to cover the years 2026–2030.

On 29 January 2026, Fitch Ratings revised the Bank’s outlook from stable to positive.

In addition, Raci KAYA, Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors, resigned from his duties as Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors as of 6 February 2026.

TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VE YATIRIM BANKASI A.Ş.

Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025

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SECTION SEVEN

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

I. Explanations on Independent Auditors' Report

The Group's consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a member firm of Ernst&Young Global Limited) and the audit report dated 9 February 2026 is presented at the beginning of the financial statements and related notes.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditor

None.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANK OF TÜRKİYE



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