

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI  
ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT, UNCONSOLIDATED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31  
DECEMBER 2025**

*(Convenience translation at publicly announced unconsolidated  
financial statements and Independent Auditor's Report originally  
issued in Turkish)*



**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH  
(See Note I of Section Three)  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the General Assembly of İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.;**

**A. Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

**1. Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements of İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank"), which comprise the unconsolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss, unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in shareholder's equity, unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the unconsolidated financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, unconsolidated financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and its unconsolidated financial performance and its 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 1 November 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations.

**2. Basis for Opinion**

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the "Regulation on Independent Audit of Banks" published by the BRSA on the Official Gazette No.29314 dated 2 April 2015 and the Standards on Independent Auditing (the "SIA") that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "POA"). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the "Ethical Rules") issued by the POA and applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by the POA as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.



### 3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements for the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our independent 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.

<b><i>Key Audit Matter</i></b>	<b><i>How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit</i></b>
<p><b>Accounting of Fees and Commissions Received</b></p> <p>The Bank has a total revenue amounting to TL 9,830,616 recognized as “fees and commissions received” in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The Bank’s main sources of commission income consist of banking service revenues. Due to the nature of the Bank's operations, the variety of clearing activities involved in determining the amount of fees and commissions received, and the high volume of transactions, the recognition of fees and commission income has been identified as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Explanations on the accounting policies and amounts of the Bank regarding "fees and commission income received" are included in the Notes of 3 Section VI and Notes 5 of Section IV.</p>	<p>Within the scope of our audit procedures related to accounting for fees and commissions received, we evaluated the compliance of accounting policies determined by the Bank management with TFRS and the relevant legislation.</p> <p>We evaluated and tested the design and operational efficiency of internal controls implemented by management regarding the accounting for fees and commissions received in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.</p> <p>We have evaluated whether the fees and commissions received has been properly accounted for, by tracing the supporting documents received to the details of the transactions selected on sample basis within the transactions carried out during the accounting period.</p> <p>We evaluated the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosures made in the unconsolidated financial statements regarding the fees and commissions.</p>



#### **4. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

The Bank management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of unconsolidated financial statements that are 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.

#### **5. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

Responsibilities of independent auditors in an independent audit are as follows:

Our aim is 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 independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with "Regulation on Independent Audit of Banks" published by the BRSA on the Official Gazette No.29314 dated 2 April 2015 and SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements 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 unconsolidated financial statements.

As part of an independent audit conducted in accordance with "Regulation on Independent Audit of Banks" published by the BRSA on the Official Gazette No.29314 dated 2 April 2015 and SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in 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.
- Assess the 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 independent 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 unconsolidated 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 provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. We also communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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.



## **B. Other Responsibilities Arising From Regulatory Requirements**

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”) No. 6102, and that causes us to believe that the Bank’s bookkeeping activities concerning the period 1 January – 31 December 2025 period are not in compliance with the TCC and the provisions of the Bank’s articles of association related to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.

### ***Additional Paragraph for Convenience Translation:***

BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation explained in detail in Section Three differ from International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board including the application of IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies as of 31 December 2025. Accordingly, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are not intended to present fairly the unconsolidated financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with IFRS.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve  
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Özge Arslan Yılmaz, SMMM  
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 16 February 2026

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF PUBLICLY  
ANNOUNCED UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT  
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH, SEE IN NOTE I. OF SECTION THREE  
THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AUDIT REPORT OF  
ISTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.S. AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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The unconsolidated year-end financial report includes the following sections in accordance with the Communiqué on Financial Statements and Related Explanations and Notes that will be Publicly Announced as sanctioned by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency.

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

The accompanying year end unconsolidated financial statements and notes to these financial statements which are expressed, unless otherwise stated, in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY"), have been prepared and presented based on the accounting books of the Bank in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, and related appendices and interpretations of these, and have been audited.

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**Dr. Mahmut KAYACIK**  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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**Prof. Dr. Münevver ÇETİN**  
Chairman of the Audit  
Committee

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**Murat TACİR**  
Member of the Audit  
Committee

---

**Dr. Yunus ARINCI**  
General Manager  
Board Member

---

**Murat GÖRGÜN**  
Deputy General Manager

---

**Oya DEMİRDAĞ**  
Director

Contact information of the personnel in charge of the addressing of questions about this financial report:

Name-Surname/Title : Zülal TARI / Chief Specialist  
Telephone Number : (0 212) 315 23 15  
Fax Number : (0 212) 315 22 34

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# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### SECTION ONE

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### I. Bank's establishment date, start-up statute, history about the changes in this mentioned statute:

The Bank was originally set up as a department of the Borsa İstanbul A.S. ("BIAS") (formerly "İstanbul Menkul Kıymetler Borsası") and reorganized under a separate company named IMKB Takas ve Saklama A.S. on 12 July 1991, was transformed into a non-deposit taking bank on 8 August 1995 with the name IMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.S., as published in the Official Gazette dated 23 March 1995 with the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 95/6551. According to the decision made in 18th Ordinary Meeting of the Bank General Assembly dated 29 March 2013, title of the Bank has been changed into İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.S. (Here in after referred to as "Takasbank" or the "Bank") and this title change was approved in 11 April 2013. The name of the Bank has been renovated as "Takasbank" or "Takas İstanbul" with the resolution of the ordinary general meeting dated 9 June 2017 and numbered 22.

#### II. Explanation about the Bank's capital structure, shareholders who directly or indirectly, solely or jointly undertake the management and control of the Bank, any changes in the period, and information on the Bank's risk group:

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the shareholders' structure and their respective ownerships are summarized as follows

No	Name of Shareholders	Current Period		Prior Period			
		Paid in Capital	%	Paid in Capital	%		
1	Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.	385,067	64.18	1	385,067	64.18	1
2	Tacirler Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	30,000	5.00	1	30,000	5.00	1
3	Phillip Capital Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	30,000	5.00	1	30,000	5.00	1
4	Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	29,685	4.95	1	29,685	4.95	1
5	Yapı Kredi Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	26,280	4.38	1	26,280	4.38	1
6	Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	26,235	4.37	1	26,235	4.37	1
7	Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	26,235	4.37	1	26,235	4.37	1
8	Other (Intermediary Institution)	26,397	4.40	24	26,397	4.40	24
9	Other (Banks)	20,101	3.35	8	20,101	3.35	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>600,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39</b>

64.18% of the Bank's share belongs to BIAS. BIAS was established on the date of the entry into force of the Law to carry out stock market activities in accordance with Article 138 of the Capital Markets Law No. 6362, which was published in the Official Gazette on 30 December 2012 and entered into force. BIAS shall ensure that capital market instruments, foreign exchange and precious metals and precious stones and other contracts, documents and valuables deemed appropriate by the Capital Markets Board can be bought and sold in a transparent, effective, competitive, honest and stable environment easily and safely under the conditions of free competition markets, platforms and systems and other organized market places to facilitate the gathering of these orders and to determine and announce the prices that are formed and to establish and maintain these and other stock exchanges or other market places is an institution with private legal entity established on the basis of the Capital Markets Law No. 6362 to manage and/or operate the markets of the stock exchanges.

#### *Dividend payment*

At the General Assembly meeting held on 25 April 2025, it was decided to make a dividend payment of TRY4,136,976 to shareholders. Dividend payments were made on 27 June 2025.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

#### III. Explanation on the Board of Directors, members of the audit committee, president and executive vice presidents, changes in these matters (if any) and shares of the Bank they possess:

##### Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors

Name Surname	Area of Responsibility
Dr. Mahmut Kayacık	Chairman
Korkmaz Ergun	Deputy Chairman of the Board
Dr. Yunus Arıncı	Member (General Manager -Chairman of the Credit Committee)
Murat Tacir	Member (Chairman of the Risk Committee – Member of the Audit Committee)
Murat Onuk	Member (Noble Member of the Credit Committee – Member of the Corporate Governance Committee)
Muhsin Atcı	Member (Noble Member of the Credit Committee – Member of the Corporate Governance Committee)
Hasan Yıldırım	Member (Member of the Remuneration Committee - Reserve Member of the Credit Committee)
Prof. Dr.Münevver Çetin	Member (Chairman of the Remuneration Committee – Reserve Member of the Credit Committee)
Bilal Şentürk	Member (Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee – Noble Member of the Credit Committee)

##### General Manager and Deputy General Managers

Name-Surname	Area of Responsibility
Dr. Yunus Arıncı	General Manager Chairman of the Credit Committee
Gökhan Elibol	Vice President — Markets and Operations
Murat Görgün	Vice President — Central Counterparty and Financial Services
Taşkın Öker	Vice President Information Technologies

##### Explanations Regarding the Shares They Own in the Bank and Their Areas of Responsibility

None. (31 December 2024: None.)

#### IV. Information on the Bank's Qualified Shareholders:

Shareholding in the Bank's shares, except BİAŞ, does not exceed 5% as stated in the Articles of Association of the Bank. 64.18% of the Bank belongs to BİAŞ. The Bank has no preferred shares as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: None). The preferred shares belonging to BİAŞ grants to shareholders the right to nominate four candidates to be elected to the Board of Directors by the General Assembly).

Name Surname/ Business Name	Share Amount	Share Proportions	Paid-in Shares	Unpaid Shares
BİAŞ	385,067	64.18%	385,067	-

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

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### GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

#### V. Information on the Bank's Function and Areas of Activity:

The main purpose of the Bank is to increase our country's market competitiveness by providing settlement and custody services, providing financial services, and performing all types of economic activities within the scope of the relevant legislation.

The areas of activity that are specified in the Bank's Articles of Association, in general, are as follows:

- Providing all financial services, and primarily central bartering services and central counterparty services, activity of settlement and custody, market management, establishing and making payments, transfer and reconciliation systems, and banking activities;
- Financial services related to international markets including all kinds of payments, transfers, settlements, custody, and reconciliation services;
- Performing judiciary activities and signing all agreements related to its subject, signing written contracts, notes, and miscellaneous notes, acquiring all kinds of rights and receivables and binding debts;
- Purchasing, manufacturing, constructing, acquiring in other ways, renting, partially or completely, selling when necessary, transferring and leasing, and establishing all kinds of real rights on moveable and immovable goods or removing all kinds of moveable and immovable goods as well as all kinds of rights associated with them;
- All kinds of loaning and borrowing required by its activities, in line with corporate management principles as determined by banking and capital market legislation, as well as providing and obtaining personal in cash or in kind guarantees such as sureties, pledges, mortgages, and enterprise pledges in its favour or in favour of others, and transferring or cancelling these;
- Exporting all types of capital market instruments within the framework of Capital Markets legislation;
- Establish partnerships with domestic and foreign organizations and join existing partnerships.

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

None (31 December 2024:None).

## **SECTION TWO**

### **UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**UNCONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)  
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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

**SECTION TWO**

**I. BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)**

ASSETS	Note	Audited Current Period			Audited Prior Period		
		31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
		TRY	FC	Total	TRY	FC	Total
<b>I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)</b>		<b>259,746,905</b>	<b>43,054,506</b>	<b>302,801,411</b>	<b>148,946,791</b>	<b>30,271,819</b>	<b>179,218,610</b>
<b>1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>259,629,905</b>	<b>41,995,486</b>	<b>301,625,391</b>	<b>148,853,057</b>	<b>28,534,244</b>	<b>177,387,301</b>
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with Central Bank	I-(1)	120,000,144	-	120,000,144	26,000,913	-	26,000,913
1.1.2 Banks	I-(3)	135,420,860	41,995,486	177,416,346	121,876,358	28,534,244	150,410,602
1.1.3 Money Markets	I-(3)	4,404,579	-	4,404,579	1,131,592	-	1,131,592
1.1.4 Expected Loss Provision (-)	I-(3)	195,678	-	195,678	155,806	-	155,806
<b>1.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss</b>	<b>I-(2)</b>	<b>113,329</b>	<b>1,053,523</b>	<b>1,166,852</b>	<b>90,063</b>	<b>1,732,078</b>	<b>1,822,141</b>
1.2.1 Government Debt Securities		99,125	-	99,125	83,883	-	83,883
1.2.2 Equity Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3 Other Financial Assets		14,204	1,053,523	1,067,727	6,180	1,732,078	1,738,258
<b>1.3 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>I-(4)</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>9,168</b>
1.3.1 Government Debt Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2 Equity Instruments		3,671	5,497	9,168	3,671	5,497	9,168
1.3.3 Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>1.4 Derivative Financial Assets</b>	<b>I-(5)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1.4.1 Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4.2 Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)</b>		<b>6,289,494</b>	<b>10,549,144</b>	<b>16,838,638</b>	<b>3,200,346</b>	<b>8,454,657</b>	<b>11,655,003</b>
<b>2.1 Loans</b>	<b>I-(6)</b>	<b>3,146,449</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,146,449</b>	<b>2,279,005</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,279,005</b>
<b>2.2 Lease receivables</b>	<b>I-(11)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.3 Factoring receivables</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.4 Other financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>	<b>I-(7)</b>	<b>3,157,154</b>	<b>10,549,144</b>	<b>13,706,298</b>	<b>932,193</b>	<b>8,454,657</b>	<b>9,386,850</b>
2.4.1 Government debt securities		3,114,352	260,928	3,375,280	831,488	499,868	1,331,356
2.4.2 Other financial assets		42,802	10,288,216	10,331,018	100,705	7,954,789	8,055,494
<b>2.5 Expected Loss Provision (-)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,109</b>	<b>10,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,852</b>
<b>III. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE PURPOSE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	<b>I-(13)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV. EQUITY INVESTMENTS</b>		<b>4,825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,825</b>
<b>4.1 Investments in Associates (Net)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.1.1 Associates Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Unconsolidated Associates		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,825</b>
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		4,825	-	4,825	4,825	-	4,825
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.3.1 Joint Ventures Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Unconsolidated Joint Ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>138,888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>138,888</b>	<b>184,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184,280</b>
<b>VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>477,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>477,877</b>	<b>334,063</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334,063</b>
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Other		477,877	-	477,877	334,063	-	334,063
<b>VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>	<b>I-(12)</b>	<b>401,988</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>401,988</b>	<b>330,520</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>330,520</b>
<b>VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSET</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSET</b>	<b>I-(14)</b>	<b>519,972</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>519,972</b>	<b>274,399</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274,399</b>
<b>X. OTHER ASSETS (NET)</b>	<b>I-(15)</b>	<b>1,035,206</b>	<b>8,699</b>	<b>1,043,905</b>	<b>667,133</b>	<b>15,902</b>	<b>683,035</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>268,615,155</b>	<b>53,612,349</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>	<b>153,942,357</b>	<b>38,742,378</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>

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

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**UNCONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)**

**AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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

**I. BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION) (Continued)**

LIABILITIES	Note	Audited Current Period			Audited Prior Period		
		31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
		TRY	FC	Total	TRY	FC	Total
<b>I. FUNDS COLLECTED</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. FUNDS BORROWED</b>	II-(2)	9,239,550	14,693,573	23,933,123	335,435	8,028,625	8,364,060
<b>III. MONEY MARKETS DEBTS</b>		2,872,712	-	2,872,712	-	-	-
<b>IV. SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Bills		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. FUNDS</b>	II-(3)	232,399,293	38,484,799	270,884,092	138,394,300	30,258,905	168,653,205
5.1 Borrower Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Other		232,399,293	38,484,799	270,884,092	138,394,300	30,258,905	168,653,205
<b>VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	II-(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1 Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2 Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII. FACTORING PAYABLES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX. LEASE PAYABLES</b>	II-(4)	979	-	979	-	-	-
<b>X. PROVISIONS</b>	II-(5)	1,410,851	-	1,410,851	720,268	-	720,268
10.1 Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Reserve for Employee Benefits		197,120	-	197,120	162,174	-	162,174
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Other Provisions		1,213,731	-	1,213,731	558,094	-	558,094
<b>XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY</b>	II-(6)	1,844,985	-	1,844,985	1,219,365	-	1,219,365
<b>XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIII. LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1 Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBT INSTRUMENTS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.1 Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Other Debt Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XV. OTHER LIABILITIES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	II-(7)	21,280,762	-	21,280,762	13,727,837	-	13,727,837
16.1 Paid-in capital		600,000	-	600,000	600,000	-	600,000
16.2 Capital Reserves		36,280	-	36,280	36,280	-	36,280
16.2.1 Share Premium		33,019	-	33,019	33,019	-	33,019
16.2.2 Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3 Other Capital Reserve		3,261	-	3,261	3,261	-	3,261
16.3 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		(22,952)	-	(22,952)	(24,299)	-	(24,299)
16.4 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5 Profit Reserves		8,956,077	-	8,956,077	4,819,102	-	4,819,102
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		913,817	-	913,817	503,120	-	503,120
16.5.2 Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		8,031,514	-	8,031,514	4,007,944	-	4,007,944
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		10,746	-	10,746	308,038	-	308,038
16.6 Income or (Loss)		11,711,357	-	11,711,357	8,296,754	-	8,296,754
16.6.1 Prior Periods' Income or (Loss)		22,803	-	22,803	22,803	-	22,803
16.6.2 Current Period Income or (Loss)		11,688,554	-	11,688,554	8,273,951	-	8,273,951
16.7 Share Premium		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>269,049,132</b>	<b>53,178,372</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>	<b>154,397,205</b>	<b>38,287,530</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### II. OFF-BALANCE SHEET

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS	Note	Audited Current Period			Audited Prior Period		
		31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
		TRY	FC	Total	TRY	FC	Total
<b>A. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)</b>		<b>145,833,503</b>	-	<b>145,833,503</b>	<b>108,922,719</b>	-	<b>108,922,719</b>
<b>I. GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES</b>	<b>III-(1)</b>	<b>142,268,355</b>	-	<b>142,268,355</b>	<b>106,660,998</b>	-	<b>106,660,998</b>
1.1. Letters of Guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.1. Guarantees Subject to State Tender Law		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2. Guarantees Given for Foreign Trade Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3. Other Letters of Guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1. Import Letter of Acceptance		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2. Other Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3. Letters of Credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Letters of Credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.1. Documentary Letters of Credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
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 Turkey		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.2. Other Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6. Other Guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7. Other Collaterals		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8. Import Letter of Acceptance		142,268,355	-	142,268,355	106,660,998	-	106,660,998
1.9. Other Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>III-(1)</b>	<b>3,565,148</b>	-	<b>3,565,148</b>	<b>2,261,721</b>	-	<b>2,261,721</b>
2.1. Irrevocable Commitments		3,565,148	-	3,565,148	2,261,721	-	2,261,721
2.1.1. Asset Purchase and Sale Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
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. Payment commitment for checks		-	-	-	-	-	-
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		3,565,148	-	3,565,148	2,261,721	-	2,261,721
2.2. Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.1. Revocable Loan Granting Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2. Other Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1. Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1. Fair value hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.2. Cash flow hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.3. Foreign Net Investment Hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Trading Derivative Financial Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
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		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2.1. Foreign Currency Swap-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.2.2. Foreign Currency Swap-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
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>B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGES RECEIVED (IV+V+VI)</b>		<b>15,423,481,581</b>	<b>33,116,075</b>	<b>15,456,597,656</b>	<b>10,758,566,045</b>	<b>11,144,347</b>	<b>10,769,710,392</b>
<b>IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY</b>	<b>III-(1)</b>	<b>14,610,370,135</b>	-	<b>14,610,370,135</b>	<b>10,253,426,740</b>	-	<b>10,253,426,740</b>
4.1. Customer Fund and Portfolio Balances		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2. Investment Securities Held in Custody		14,610,359,680	-	14,610,359,680	10,253,417,976	-	10,253,417,976
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		1,500	-	1,500	1,500	-	1,500
4.8. Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PLEDGES RECEIVED</b>		<b>813,111,446</b>	<b>33,116,075</b>	<b>846,227,521</b>	<b>505,139,305</b>	<b>11,144,347</b>	<b>516,283,652</b>
5.1. Marketable Securities		158,626,089	30,262,887	188,888,976	144,405,689	10,283,881	154,689,570
5.2. Guarantee Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3. Commodity		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4. Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5. Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.6. Other Pledged Items		654,485,357	2,853,188	657,338,545	360,733,616	860,466	361,594,082
5.7. Pledged Items-Depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (A+B)</b>		<b>15,569,315,084</b>	<b>33,116,075</b>	<b>15,602,431,159</b>	<b>10,867,488,764</b>	<b>11,144,347</b>	<b>10,878,633,111</b>

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### III. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

INCOME STATEMENT		Note	Audited	Audited
			Current Period	Prior Period
			1 January 2025 -	1 January 2024 -
			31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>I.</b>	<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>		<b>14,219,807</b>	<b>9,272,361</b>
1.1	Interest on Loans	IV-(1)	2,310,894	1,180,091
1.2	Interest Received from Reserve Requirements		-	-
1.3	Interest Received from Banks	IV-(1)	10,127,078	7,261,393
1.4	Interest Received from Money Market Transactions		673	1,367
1.5	Interest Received from Marketable Securities Portfolio	IV-(1)	1,692,914	804,527
1.5.1	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		-	-
1.5.2	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		93,811	135,844
1.5.3	Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost		1,599,103	668,683
1.6	Financial Lease Income		-	-
1.7	Other Interest Income		88,248	24,983
<b>II.</b>	<b>INTEREST EXPENSE</b>	<b>IV-(2)</b>	<b>2,519,993</b>	<b>584,802</b>
2.1	Interest on Deposits		-	-
2.2	Interest on Funds Borrowed		2,069,317	584,798
2.3	Interest Expense on Money Market Transactions		450,676	-
2.4	Interest on Securities Issued		-	-
2.5	Lease Interest Expenses		-	4
2.6	Other Interest Expenses		-	-
<b>III.</b>	<b>NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)</b>		<b>11,699,814</b>	<b>8,687,559</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSE</b>		<b>8,847,192</b>	<b>5,578,774</b>
4.1	Fees and Commissions Received		9,830,616	6,056,187
4.1.1	Non-cash Loans		-	-
4.1.2	Other	IV-(11)	9,830,616	6,056,187
4.2	Fees and Commissions Paid	IV-(12)	983,424	477,413
4.2.1	Non-cash Loans		-	-
4.2.2	Other		983,424	477,413
<b>V.</b>	<b>DIVIDEND INCOME</b>	<b>IV-(3)</b>	<b>299,151</b>	<b>127,866</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>TRADING INCOME / LOSS (Net)</b>	<b>IV-(4)</b>	<b>184,328</b>	<b>(96,549)</b>
6.1	Trading Gains/ Losses on Securities		27,283	26,941
6.2	Trading Gains/ Losses on Derivative Financial Instruments		22,860	98,462
6.3	Foreign Exchange Gains/ Losses		134,185	(221,952)
<b>VII.</b>	<b>OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>IV-(5)</b>	<b>135,919</b>	<b>140,461</b>
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>TOTAL OPERATING INCOME (III+IV+V+VI+VII)</b>		<b>21,166,404</b>	<b>14,438,111</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS (-)</b>	<b>IV-(6)</b>	<b>51,524</b>	<b>56,340</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>OTHER PROVISION EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>IV-(7)</b>	<b>1,254,812</b>	<b>642,372</b>
<b>XI.</b>	<b>PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>IV-(7)</b>	<b>2,423,369</b>	<b>1,435,397</b>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>IV-(7)</b>	<b>1,021,736</b>	<b>688,559</b>
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>NET OPERATING INCOME/ LOSS (VIII+...+XII)</b>		<b>16,414,963</b>	<b>11,615,443</b>
<b>XIV.</b>	<b>EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER</b>		-	-
<b>XV.</b>	<b>INCOME/ LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BASED ON EQUITY METHOD</b>		-	-
<b>XVI.</b>	<b>INCOME/ LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION</b>		-	-
<b>XVII.</b>	<b>INCOME/ LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII+...+XVI)</b>		<b>16,414,963</b>	<b>11,615,443</b>
<b>XVIII.</b>	<b>TAX PROVISION FOR CONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>IV-(8)</b>	<b>(4,726,409)</b>	<b>(3,341,492)</b>
18.1	Current Tax Provision		(4,972,559)	(3,449,592)
18.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		(91,461)	(83,205)
18.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		337,611	191,305
<b>XIX.</b>	<b>NET INCOME/ LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XVII±XVIII)</b>	<b>IV-(9)</b>	<b>11,688,554</b>	<b>8,273,951</b>
<b>XX.</b>	<b>INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		-	-
20.1	Income from Non-Current Assets Held for Resale		-	-
20.2	Sale Income from Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
20.3	Other Income from Discontinued Operations		-	-
<b>XXI.</b>	<b>EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)</b>		-	-
21.1	Expense from Non-Current Assets Held for Resale		-	-
21.2	Sale Losses from Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
21.3	Other Expenses from Discontinued Operations		-	-
<b>XXII.</b>	<b>INCOME/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX-XXI)</b>		-	-
<b>XXIII.</b>	<b>TAX PROVISION FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>		-	-
23.1	Current Tax Provision		-	-
23.2	Deferred Tax Income Effect (+)		-	-
23.3	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (-)		-	-
<b>XXIV.</b>	<b>NET PROFIT/ LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)</b>		-	-
<b>XXV.</b>	<b>NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)</b>	<b>IV-(10)</b>	<b>11,688,554</b>	<b>8,273,951</b>
	Earnings / (Loss) Per Share (Full TRY)		19,4809	13,7899

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

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

	<u>Audited</u>	<u>Audited</u>
	<u>Current Period</u>	<u>Prior Period</u>
	<u>1 January-</u>	<u>1 January-</u>
	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
<b>I.</b>		
<b>CURRENT PERIOD INCOME/LOSS</b>	<b>11,688,554</b>	<b>8,273,951</b>
<b>II.</b>		
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>(7,312)</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>(7,312)</b>
<b>Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss</b>		
2.1.1	-	-
Property and Equipment Revaluation Increase/Decrease		
2.1.2	-	-
Intangible Assets Revaluation Increase/Decrease		
2.1.3	1,924	(10,446)
Defined Benefit Pension Plan Remeasurement Gain/Loss		
2.1.4	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		
2.1.5	(577)	3,134
Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		
<b>2.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Reclassified Through Profit or Loss</b>		
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		
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		
<b>III.</b>		
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)</b>	<b>11,689,901</b>	<b>8,266,639</b>

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### V. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Changes in shareholders' equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expense Not Reclassified through Profit or Loss				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expense Reclassified through Profit or Loss				Profit Reserves	Prior Period Profit or (Loss)	Current Period Profit or (Loss)	Total Equity Except from Minority Interest	Minority Interest	TOTAL Shareholders Equity		
	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined benefit plans' actuarial gains/losses	Other	Translation differences							Income/expenses from valuation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at FVOCI	Other
<b>Current Period</b>																
<b>1 January 2025-31 December 2025</b>																
<b>I. Prior Period End Balance</b>	600,000	33,019	-	3,261	-	(24,299)	-	-	-	-	4,819,102	8,296,754	-	13,727,837	-	13,727,837
<b>II. Corrections and Accounting Policy Changes Made According to TAS 8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effects of Corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effects of the Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III. Adjusted Beginning Balance (I+II)</b>	600,000	33,019	-	3,261	-	(24,299)	-	-	-	-	4,819,102	8,296,754	-	13,727,837	-	13,727,837
<b>IV. Total Comprehensive Income</b>	-	-	-	-	-	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,688,554	11,689,901	-	11,689,901
<b>V. Capital Increase by Cash</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. Capital Increase by Internal Sources</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII. Paid-in capital inflation adjustment difference</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII. Convertible Bonds to Shares</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX. Subordinated Debt Instruments</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>X. Increase/Decrease by Other Changes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI. Profit Distribution</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,136,975	(8,273,951)	-	(4,136,976)	-	(4,136,976)
11.1 Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,136,976)	-	(4,136,976)	-	(4,136,976)
11.2 Transfers to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,136,975	(4,136,975)	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Period-End Balance (III+IV+...+X+XI)</b>	600,000	33,019	-	3,261	-	(22,952)	-	-	-	-	8,956,077	22,803	11,688,554	21,280,762	-	21,280,762

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### V. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Audited	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expense Not Reclassified through Profit or Loss				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expense Reclassified through Profit or Loss				Profit Reserves	Prior Period Profit or (Loss)	Current Period Profit or (Loss)	Total Equity Except from Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity		
	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined benefit plans' actuarial gains/losses	Other	Translation differences							Income/expenses from valuation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at FVOCI	Other
<b>Prior Period</b>																
<b>1 January 2024-31 December 2024</b>																
<b>I. Prior Period End Balance</b>	600,000	33,019	-	3,261	-	(16,987)	-	-	-	-	2,999,537	3,661,932	-	7,280,762	-	7,280,762
<b>II. Corrections and Accounting Policy Changes</b>																
<b>Made According to TAS 8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effects of Corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effects of the Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III. Adjusted Beginning Balance (I-II)</b>	600,000	33,019	-	3,261	-	(16,987)	-	-	-	-	2,999,537	3,661,932	-	7,280,762	-	7,280,762
<b>IV. Total Comprehensive Income</b>	-	-	-	-	-	(7,312)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,273,951	8,266,639	-	8,266,639
<b>V. Capital Increase by Cash</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. Capital Increase by Internal Sources</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VII. Paid-in capital inflation adjustment difference</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII. Convertible Bonds to Shares</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX. Subordinated Debt Instruments</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>X. Increase/Decrease by Other Changes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI. Profit Distribution</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,819,565	(3,639,129)	-	(1,819,564)	-	(1,819,564)
11.1 Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,819,564)	-	(1,819,564)	-	(1,819,564)
11.2 Transfers to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,819,565	(1,819,565)	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Period-End Balance (III+IV+...+X+XI)</b>	600,000	33,019	-	3,261	-	(24,299)	-	-	-	-	4,819,102	22,803	8,273,951	13,727,837	-	13,727,837

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### VI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Audited	
	Current Period 1 January – 31 December 2025	Prior Period 1 January – 31 December 2024
Note		
<b>A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>1.1 Operating Profit/ (Loss) Before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>11,038,773</b>	<b>8,311,005</b>
1.1.1 Interest Received	13,476,174	8,600,754
1.1.2 Interest Paid	(2,504,743)	(584,803)
1.1.3 Dividend Received	299,151	127,866
1.1.4 Fees and Commissions Received	9,830,616	6,056,187
1.1.5 Other Income	135,919	140,461
1.1.6 Collections from Previously Written-off Loans and Other Receivables	-	-
1.1.7 Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers	(2,587,237)	(1,486,953)
1.1.8 Taxes Paid	(4,250,637)	(2,928,848)
1.1.9 Other	(3,360,470)	(1,613,659)
<b>1.2 Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>119,134,183</b>	<b>62,225,165</b>
1.2.1 Net increase/decrease in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	655,289	(1,782,494)
1.2.2 Net (increase) / decrease in Due from Banks and Other Financial Institutions	(495,864)	(86,002)
1.2.3 Net (increase) / decrease in Loans	(870,175)	(493,239)
1.2.4 Net (increase) / decrease in Other Assets	(2,589,444)	(323,704)
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	18,432,660	2,712,969
1.2.9 Net increase/(decrease) in Payables	-	-
1.2.10 Net increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities	104,001,717	62,197,635
<b>I. Net Cash Flows from Banking Operations</b>	<b>130,172,956</b>	<b>70,536,170</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>II. Net Cash Provided from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(2,338,386)</b>	<b>(5,792,282)</b>
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	(252,917)	(350,478)
2.4 Disposals of Property and Equipment	4,933	7,553
2.5 Purchase of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	(4,836)
2.6 Sale of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
2.7 Purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	(10,848,677)	(8,721,337)
2.8 Sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	8,758,275	4,889,105
2.9 Other	-	(1,612,289)
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>III. Net Cash Provided from Financing Activities</b>	<b>(4,381,779)</b>	<b>(1,934,972)</b>
3.1 Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued	-	-
3.2 Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued	-	-
3.3 Issued Capital Instruments	-	-
3.4 Dividends Paid	(4,136,976)	(1,819,564)
3.5 Payments for Leases	-	4
3.6 Other	(244,803)	(115,412)
<b>IV. Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rate on Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>329,307</b>	<b>203,648</b>
<b>V. Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>123,782,098</b>	<b>63,012,564</b>
<b>VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Period</b>	<b>176,949,979</b>	<b>113,937,415</b>
<b>VII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period</b>	<b>300,732,077</b>	<b>176,949,979</b>

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### VII. STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION

	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025 <sup>(*)</sup>	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024
<b>I. DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR PROFIT</b>		
1.1 CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT	16,414,963	11,615,443
1.2 TAXES AND LEGAL DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	(4,726,409)	(3,341,492)
1.2.1 Corporate tax (income tax)	(4,972,559)	(3,449,592)
1.2.2 Withholding tax	-	-
1.2.3 Other taxes and legal obligations	246,150	108,100
<b>A. NET DÖNEM KARI (1.1-1.2)</b>	<b>11,688,554</b>	<b>8,273,951</b>
1.3 ACCUMULATED LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4 FIRST LEGAL RESERVE (-)	-	-
1.5 STATUTORY FUNDS TO BE RETAINED AT THE BANK (-)	-	-
<b>B. DAĞITILABİLİR NET DÖNEM KARI [(A-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]</b>	<b>11,688,554</b>	<b>8,273,951</b>
1.6 FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	4,136,976
1.6.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	4,136,976
1.6.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.6.3 To holders of redeemed shares	-	-
1.6.4 To holders of profit-sharing bonds	-	-
1.6.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.7 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8 DIVIDENDS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9 SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-) <sup>(**)</sup>	-	-
1.9.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
1.9.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.9.3 To holders of redeemed shares	-	-
1.9.4 To holders of profit-sharing bonds	-	-
1.9.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.10 STATUS RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.11 EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	3,726,278
1.12 OTHER RESERVES	-	410,697
1.13 SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
<b>II. DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES</b>	-	-
2.1 DISTRIBUTED RESERVES	-	-
2.2 DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.2.1 To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
2.2.2 To owners of privileged shares	-	-
2.2.3 To holders of redeemed shares	-	-
2.2.4 To holders of profit-sharing bonds	-	-
2.2.5 To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
2.3 DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.4 DIVIDENDS TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
<b>III. EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>	-	-
3.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	13,7899
3.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	1378.99
3.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
3.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
<b>IV. DIVIDENDS PER SHARE</b>	-	-
4.1 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2 TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
4.4 TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

<sup>(\*)</sup> The General Assembly of the Company is the authorized body regarding the distribution of the current period profit. As of the date these financial statements were prepared, the Company's Annual Ordinary General Assembly meeting has not yet been held.

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> In accordance with the BRSA circular, if there is a remaining balance of deferred tax income as a result of the offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities, deferred tax income cannot be subject to profit distribution or capital increase.

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

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### SECTION THREE EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### I. Basis of Presentation

##### *Presentation of financial statements*

The unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on Accounting Practices and Retention of Documents by Banks" ("Regulation") published in the Official Gazette No. 26333 dated 1 November 2006, in relation to Banking Law No. 5411 ("Banking Law"); other regulations issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") regarding the accounting records of banks; circulars and explanations of the BRSA; and, in matters not regulated by these, the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") enacted by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") (collectively referred to as the "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation"). However, as explained below, the TMS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard included in the TFRS has not been applied to banks, as well as financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies.

The format and content of the publicly announced unconsolidated financial statements and notes to these statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Communiqué on Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Publicly Announced by Banks" and "Communiqué on Public Disclosures Related to Risk Management by Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 28 June 2012 and numbered 28337. The Bank maintains its books of account in Turkish Lira in accordance with the Banking Law, Turkish Commercial Code and Turkish tax legislation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation requires management to make estimates and assumptions about assets and liabilities and contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Such assumptions and estimates are reviewed regularly, necessary adjustments are made and the effect of such adjustments is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Amounts are expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise stated.

##### *Accounting policies followed and valuation principles used in the preparation of the financial statements*

The Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies Standard ("TMS 29") addresses economies experiencing high inflation, establishes the threshold for determining whether an economy is considered hyperinflationary, and explains how the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy should be adjusted for inflation. In the announcement published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority on 23 November 2023, regarding the Inflation Adjustment of Financial Statements of Companies Subject to Independent Audit, regulatory and supervisory institutions were granted the flexibility to determine different transition dates for the application of inflation accounting. In this context, with its decision No. 10825 dated 11 January 2024, the BRSA set 1 January 2025, as the transition date for banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies to apply TMS 29, and therefore, no inflation adjustment has been made in the financial statements dated 31 December 2024. Furthermore, in its decision No. 11021 dated 5 December 2024, the BRSA ruled that banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies will not apply inflation accounting in 2025. With the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BDDK) dated December 18, 2025, and numbered 11340, the decision dated January 11, 2024, and numbered 10825, was annulled; it was announced that banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings finance, and asset management companies will not be subject to inflation adjustment in 2026. Accordingly, TFRS 29 was not applied and no inflation adjustment was made in the financial statements dated December 31, 2025.

The accounting policies applied in the current period are consistent with those of the previous period's financial statements. The accounting policies followed and the valuation principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are presented in detail.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### II. Explanations on Usage Strategy of Financial Assets and Foreign Currency Transactions

The Bank places its funds in domestic and foreign banks, in interbank money markets, and treasury bills and government bonds. These instruments are assumed to have higher yields compared to other financial instruments and bear lower risk. For the purposes of maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due, the Bank makes overnight or weekly placements in money markets. The most significant financing resources are guarantees of the members, short term placements and the shareholders' equity of the Bank. In making long-term placements, the high yield principle is considered, and accordingly, the Bank invests in government bonds and treasury bills.

There are no areas where the Bank's return is above the average return calculated for the Bank's fields of activity. The Bank conducts transactions in money and capital markets. In order to manage foreign exchange and interest rate risks in the areas of transactions, the Bank pays attention to the equality of assets and liabilities in terms of maturity, currency and amount in the balance sheet transactions.

The Bank may make transactions in derivatives or structured products defined as off-balance sheet in order to manage the balance sheet or to ensure the profitability of the transactions. With respect to the transactions in money and capital markets, the transaction limits determined in these markets have been determined as risk limits. The Bank has no transactions in other foreign currencies that give rise to liabilities or have a negative impact on the net asset position.

#### III. Explanations on Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Investments in associates and subsidiaries are accounted in accordance with the "Turkish Accounting Standard on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements Standard" ("TAS 27") and non-financial associates, subsidiaries are stated with their cost values at the financial statements after the provision for impairment deducted.

#### IV. Explanations on Forward and Options Contract and Derivative Instruments

The Bank's derivative transactions mainly consist of trading-purpose swap transactions. The Bank does not have any derivative products separated from the main contract.

Receivables and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts at their contractual amounts.

Derivative instruments are remeasured at fair value after initial recognition. In accordance with the classification of the derivative instrument, if the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, it is recorded to the account "Derivative Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss" or "Derivative Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income"; if the fair value difference is negative, it is disclosed in "Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss" or "Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income". Differences in the fair value of trading derivative instruments are accounted as income/loss from derivative financial transactions under "trading income/loss" item in the income statement.

#### Disclosures on derivative products for hedging purposes

The Bank can perform cross currency swap transactions in order to hedge the changes in the fair value of fixed interest rate financial instruments. As of 31 December 2024, the Bank does not have any derivative financial liabilities recognized as "Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss".

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### IV. Explanations on Forward and Options Contract and Derivative Instruments (Continued)

##### Explanations Regarding Derivative Products for Trading Purposes

Within the scope of balance sheet management, currency swap transactions are conducted for the purpose of liquidity management and the protection of the held portfolio. As of 31 December 2025, the bank does not have any derivative liability recognized as "the portion of changes in fair value of derivative financial liabilities recognized in profit or loss" arising from swap transactions performed with the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey.

#### V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses

Interest is 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) defined in the TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" standard by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets.

#### VI. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expense

Fees and commissions, excluding those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments measured at amortized cost, are accounted for in accordance with the "TFRS 15-Revenue from Contracts with Customers" standard. Fees and commission income/expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis or the effective interest method, depending on the nature of the transaction. Income received in return for services rendered through contracts or transactions such as asset purchase or asset sale for a third natural or legal person are transferred to income accounts in the period they are collected. The Bank performs banking services by establishing and operating central clearing and central counterparty services, custody activities, market operation, payment, transfer and settlement systems.

The Bank collects fees and commissions from its customers for the services it provides, including custody, clearing, membership, interest accrual, market operation, fund transfer services, transaction commissions, securities lending market operations, fund/partnership services, TEFAS and BEFAS fund price notifications, cash correspondent services, account transactions and reporting, transaction/contract amendments, account opening, maintenance and transfer, CSD (Central Securities Depository) data storage and reporting, collateral deposit and withdrawal, fund valuation and reporting, crowdfunding custodian services, numbering and code inquiry, data dissemination, conditional transfer, electronic central collateral registry (EMKT), cheque default calculation, local/foreign currency payments, delayed EFT, position transfer, VIOP option exercise, VIOP give-up revenues, individual pension services, collateral and guarantee fund management, electronic reference letter management, distressed member portfolio management, SWIFT member email reports, BİGA trading commissions, physical gold delivery requests against BİGA, land registry clearing, and vehicle clearing services.

The aforementioned fees and commissions are recognized under the "Fee and Commission Income" account item on an accrual basis at the time of the transaction, daily, monthly, or annually, depending on the type of service.

#### VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Assets

The Bank recognizes its financial assets as "Fair Value Through Profit or Loss", "Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" or "Measured at Amortized Cost". Such financial assets are recognized or derecognized according to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The Bank recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on its balance sheet only when it is party to the contractual provisions of the financial lease. The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset have expired or the financial assets have been transferred and the conditions for derecognition have been met. A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) is only recognized when the liability has expired; in other words, it is removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, canceled or time out.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Assets (Continued)

The Bank categorizes its financial assets as “Fair Value Through Profit/Loss”, “Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income” or “Measured at Amortized Cost” based on the matters below.

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

When the business model determined by the Bank management is changed, all financial assets affected by this change are reclassified. Reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the date of reclassification. In such cases, there no adjustment to earnings, losses (including impairment gain or loss) or interest received previously in the financial statements is made.

##### a. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss:

Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss are financial assets that are either acquired for generating a profit from short term fluctuations in prices or are financial assets included in a portfolio aiming to short-term profit making.

Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and remeasured at their fair value after recognition. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are reflected in the income statement.

##### b. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income if the assets are being held in line with a business model that aims collection of contractual cash flows or sale of assets and additionally if the contractual terms of the financial asset lead to cash flows that solely include the payments of principal and interest on certain dates.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost reflecting the fair value of the financial asset. After the recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are remeasured at fair value. Interest income calculated with effective interest rate method arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividend income from equity securities are recorded to income statement. “Unrealized gains and losses” arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reflected in the income statement of the period until the acquisition of the asset, sale of the asset, the disposal of the asset, and impairment of the asset and they are accounted under the “Accumulated other comprehensive income or expense to be reclassified through profit or loss” under shareholders’ equity. When these securities are collected or disposed of, the accumulated fair value differences reflected in the equity are reflected to the income statement.

##### c. Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Assets (Continued)

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at acquisition cost including the transaction costs which reflect the fair value of those instruments and subsequently recognized at amortized cost by using effective interest rate method. Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortized cost is accounted in income statement.

##### d. Loans

Loans are financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments and are not traded in an active market.

Cash loans provided by the Bank are extended primarily on an overnight basis, with a maximum one-month maturity, to brokerage firms within the limits set by the Board of Directors, aiming to enhance efficiency and convenience in capital market transactions. Additionally, brokerage firms can also obtain loans for investment funds, and the limit allocated for investment fund loans is tracked separately from the cash loan limit. Cash loans are classified under the title of "financial assets measured at amortized cost" based on the criteria of "being held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows" and "representing only the principal and interest related to the principal balance of contractual cash flows." Furthermore, in order to meet the short-term funding needs that may arise during the completion of collateral requested to cover the risks arising from the Borsa İstanbul Equity Market participants, a maximum overnight settlement loan may also be provided within the specified limit.

Loans recognized at cost and are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

##### *Explanations on the Impairment of Financial Assets Recognition of Financial Statements of Expected Credit Losses*

In accordance with the "Regulation on Procedures and Principles for the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Issued" published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 and numbered 29750, the Bank calculates the expected credit loss provision in accordance with TFRS 9 and indicates in its financial statements. Expected credit losses related to cash and cash equivalents under financial assets, other receivables, loans and non-cash loans are calculated and accounted.

Provisions provided by the Bank under TFRS 9; the expected credit loss provision amounts for 12 months and the expected credit loss provision amounts due to a significant increase in the credit risk of the borrower and the expected lifetime credit loss provisions for the default of the debts are considered as special provisions.

For non-impaired financial assets, the expected credit loss provision for twelve months is calculated and set aside for the initial recognition stage. For these financial assets, effective interest rate is used over the gross book value.

Although not available for the reporting period, the expected lifetime credit loss is calculated and set aside for non-impaired financial assets that have significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition. For these financial assets, effective interest rate is used over the gross book value.

The expected lifetime credit loss provision is calculated and set aside for financial assets that are purchased or created with impaired loans. For these financial assets, effective interest rate is applied through net book value.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Assets (Continued)

The definition of default is included in the Communiqué on the calculation of the credit risk amount based on the internal rating approach. It is assumed that the debtor defaults in the event that the debtor is unable to fully pay the debts to the Bank without applying for collateral or if the debtor has delayed more than 90 days to fulfill his significant liabilities to the Bank.

Expected credit losses for financial assets, other receivables and loans under the title Cash and cash equivalents are recognized under “Expected loss reserves (-)” on the asset side of the balance sheet.

The expected credit loss provisions calculated for the transactions classified as non-cash loans due to the market where the Bank is the Central Opposite Party and the guarantor are listed under the “Other Provisions” heading on the liabilities of the balance sheet.

The total provision for credit losses under TFRS 9 is classified under “12 Months Expected Loss Equivalent- (First Stage)”. There is no allowance for credit losses classified under “Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Second Stage)”.

The basic principles for calculating the Bank “Expected credit loss provisions” are as follows:

- Information considered in the expected credit loss accounting should be reasonable, reliable and supportable.
- Country risk is also taken into account when calculating provisions for expected credit losses.
- Provision for loans can be higher than their loan-based counterparts, taking into account the size, type, currency, currency, interest rate structure, borrowing sector, collaterals and similar concentrations over time, credit risk level and management.
- The approach used to assess expected credit losses is consistent with the bank’s credit risk management.
- The information used should include the borrower-specific factors, the general economic conditions and the assessment of the effects of these factors and circumstances at the reporting date on the current and future periods. Potential sources of information include the Bank’s credit disposal experience, internal or external credit ratings, reports and statistics.
- If the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date, the Bank may assume that the credit risk in the financial instrument has not increased substantially since the first time it was recognized.

#### VIII. Explanations on Impairment of Financial Assets

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets has suffered an impairment and whether it meets the classification requirements in accordance with TFRS 9. The Bank determines the amount of the impairment if such indicator exist as mentioned. Related accounting policy is explained in footnote VII.

#### IX. Explanations on Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off, and when the Bank has the intention of collecting or paying the net amount of related assets and liabilities or when the Bank has the right to offset the assets and liabilities simultaneously. Otherwise, no offsetting is made with respect to financial assets and liabilities.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### X. Explanations on Sales and Repurchase Agreements and Lending of Securities

Repurchase agreements are classified as their purposes on the securities portfolio and evaluated by the principals of the portfolio which they belong to. The Bank has no repurchase transaction as of the balance sheet date

Receivables from reverse repurchase agreements are accounted for under “Receivables from Reverse Repurchase Agreements” account in the balance sheet. The difference between purchase and sale price determined by these agreements is accrued over the life of agreements according to effective interest rate method. Income accruals are recognized as a liability under other liabilities in liabilities when they belong to problematic members. As of December 31, 2025, the reverse repo and securities pledged as collateral amount to TRY 4,404,579.

#### XI. Explanations on Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

According to “TFRS 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations” which satisfy to be classified as held for sale are measured by the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell and these assets are not amortized; and are separately presented in the financial statements. For an asset (or else the group of assets) to be classified as held for sale; the asset should be ready for immediate sale in frequently seen and accustomed terms and the probability of sale should be high. For the probability of sale to be high, appropriate level of management should have made a plan for the sale of the asset (or else the group of assets) and a program should have been initiated in order to determine buyers as well as complete the plan. Also the asset (or else the group of assets) shall be actively marketed in conformity with its fair value. On the other hand, the sale is expected to be journalized as a completed sale within one year after the classification date; and the necessary transactions and procedures to complete the plan should demonstrate the fact that the possibility of making significant changes or cancelling the plan is low. Certain events and conditions may extend the duration of completion of sale to more than one year.

If such delay arises from any events and conditions beyond the control of the entity and if there is sufficient evidence that the entity has an ongoing disposal plan for these assets, such assets (or else group of assets) are continued to be classified as assets held for sale (or else group of assets). A discontinued operation is a division of a bank that is either disposed or held for sale. Results of discontinued operations are included in the income statement separately. A discontinued operation is a part of a bank classified as held for sale or held for sale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in statement of profit or loss.

The Bank has no assets held for sale as of the balance sheet date. The Bank has no discontinued operations during the period.

#### XII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

As of the balance sheet date, there is no goodwill in the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank.

The intangible assets which have been bought before 1 January 2005 are amortized based on historical cost which has been revised according to inflation effects dated 31 December 2004 and the items which have been bought in the following dates are amortized based on purchase cost with the allocation of accumulated depreciation and impairments. The intangible assets are amortized based on straight line amortization regarding useful life periods. The amortization method and period are revised periodically every year.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### XII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Continued)

Intangible assets of the Bank are basically software license costs. Useful lives of other intangible assets are determined by the consideration of items as; useful life of asset, maintenance costs incurred to obtain expected economic benefit from assets and technical, technological or any other type of obsolescence. Amortization method used in the current period is not subject to any change. Depreciation period is 5 years (20% annual depreciation rate) for establishment/formation expenses for other intangible assets with uncertain leasing period or leasing period over five years and depreciation rate is proportional with period for those with certain leasing period. Economic useful lives determined are in accordance with the criteria stated in the Turkish Accounting Standards-TAS 38-Intangible Assets. Computer programs widely used in the Bank are generated within the Bank by the personnel of the Bank and the expenses related to those assets are not capitalized. Computer software is only purchased in case of urgent need and special projects.

Within the scope of the agreement made between Borsa İstanbul and NASDAQ, new BISTECH technology, which was developed under Borsa İstanbul's processing system; data distribution; index calculation; market surveillance; reporting systems; and also the Bank's swap and risk management systems, has a useful life of 20 years.

#### XIII. Explanations on Tangible Assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognized at acquisition cost and any other cost incurred so as to get the fixed asset ready for use.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated with straight-line method. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated with the rates determined by the Ministry of Finance based on useful lives. These useful lives are in line with the criteria stated in "TAS 16 - Tangible Assets" released by Turkish Accounting Standards Board. Depreciation Rates for Tangible Fixed Assets are as following:

	<b>Estimated Useful Life (Year)</b>
Buildings	36-50 Years
Plant machinery and equipment	4 Years
Vehicles	5 Years
Flooring and fixtures	5 Years
Special Costs	5 Years
Rights	3 Years
Development costs	5 Years

Tangible fixed assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

Gain or loss resulting from disposals of the tangible fixed assets is reflected to the income statement as the difference between the net proceeds and net book value.

Maintenance costs of tangible fixed assets are capitalized if they extend the economic useful life of related assets. Other maintenance costs are expensed. There are no pledges, mortgages or other restrictions on the tangible fixed assets.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### XIV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

The "IFRS 16 Leases Standard," which encompasses the operational leasing transactions in which the Bank is a party, was implemented at the Bank in January 2019. In transactions where the Bank is the lessee, the model prescribed by the standard has been used, excluding low-value assets and short-term leases (one year or less).

The interest on the lease liability for each period of the lease term, is the amount calculated by charging a fixed periodic interest rate on remaining balance of lease liability.

In the event of a change in the initial lease term or the exercise of a purchase option, the Bank uses a revised discount rate that reflects changes in the interest rate.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate for a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification. The revised discount rate is determined as the alternative borrowing interest rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Bank decreases carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease is recognized in profit or loss. A corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset is made for all other lease modifications.

#### XV. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are accounted in accordance with "Turkish Accounting Standard for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" ("TAS 37").

Provisions on financial statements, if an existing obligation resulting from past events, it is probable that the obligation will be met and the obligation can be reliably measured. Provisions are calculated based on the Bank management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted to the fair value where the effect is material.

#### XVI. Explanations on Liabilities Regarding Employee Benefits

Obligations related to employment termination and vacation rights "Turkey Accounting Standards Regarding Employee Benefits" ("TAS 19") are accounted for in accordance with the provisions.

##### *Defined Benefit Plans*

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, the Bank is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities over a 30 day salary to each employee who has completed over one year of service, whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct, and due to marriage, female employees terminating their employments within a year as of the date of marriage, or male employees terminating their employments due to their military service. The Bank is also required to make a payment for the period of notice calculated over each service year of the employee whose employment is terminated for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. Total benefit is calculated in accordance with TAS No: 19 "Turkish Accounting Standard on Employee Benefits".

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### XVI. Explanations on Liabilities Regarding Employee Benefits (Continued)

Such benefit plans are unfunded since there is no funding requirement in Turkey. The cost of providing benefits to the employees for the services rendered by them under the defined benefit plan is determined by independent actuaries annually using the projected unit credit method.

In calculating the related liability to be recorded in the financial statements for these defined benefit plans, the Bank uses independent actuaries and also makes assumptions and estimation relating to the discount rate to be used, turnover of employees, future change in salaries/limits, etc. These estimations are audited annually. The carrying value of provision for employee termination benefits as of 31 December 2025 is TRY53,919.68 (31 December 2024: TRY41,828.42)

Communiqué on “Turkish Accounting Standard (TAS 19) about Benefits for Employee (No: 9)” published in Official Gazette by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 12 March 2013 numbered 28585, was entered into force for the account periods starting after 31 December 2013 on accounting treatment of actuarial profit and loss resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions or differences between actual and actuarial assumptions. The actuarial loss before deferred tax for the period ended December 31, 2025, amounting to TRY1,924 (December 31, 2024: actuarial loss of TRY10,446), has been recognized under "Other Comprehensive Income / Loss Items Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss."

#### XVII. Explanations on Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax payable and deferred tax.

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognized on 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 at enacted tax rates, and it is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and 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.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized as taxable profit. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset shall be reviewed at the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled is recognized in income statement as income or expense. Deferred tax that relates to items that are recognized directly in equity, in the same or a different period, is recognized directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off

The Bank has reflected the inflation accounting adjustments in its statutory records as of January 1, 2004, in accordance with Article 298 (repeated) of the Tax Procedural Law.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### XVII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Some modifications have been made in the tax legislation with Law 4842 published in the Official Gazette number 25088 on 24 April 2003. Under these modifications, investment and development banks, which are not allowed to accept deposit, are allowed to deduct loan loss provisions from the tax base in accordance with item 2 of the article 20 of Banking Law and the amendment introduced by the article 35 of the Law numbered 4842.

##### *Current Tax*

As of 31 December 2025, the corporate tax rate has been applied as 30% in the financial statements. With the publication of Law No. 7394 in the Official Gazette dated 15 April 2022, banks, consumer finance companies, factoring and financial leasing 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 has been increased to 25%. However, with the Law No. 7456 published on 15 July 2023, the said rate has been increased to 30% to be applied to the cumulative bases included in the declarations that must be submitted as of 1 October 2023; The corporate tax rate will be applied as 30% in the future periods, starting from the provisional corporate tax return to be submitted for the period 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025.

The corporate tax rate is applied to the tax base to be found as a result of adding the expenses that are not accepted as deductions in accordance with the tax laws to the commercial profits of the institutions, and deducting the exemptions (such as the participation earnings exemption) and deductions in the tax laws. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed.

There is no withholding tax on dividends paid to non-limited taxpayer institutions that generate income through a workplace or permanent representative in Turkey and to institutions resident in Turkey. Dividend payments made to individuals and institutions other than these are subject to 15% withholding tax. Addition of profit to capital is not considered profit distribution and withholding tax is not applied.

Corporations calculate advance tax on their quarterly financial profits and declare it until the 14th day of the second month following that period and pay it until the evening of the 17th day. Advance tax paid during the year is deducted from the corporate tax to be calculated over the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year. In the event that there is an amount of advance tax paid despite the offset, this amount can be refunded in cash or offset against other financial debts to the state.

Provided that 50% of the profits arising from the sale of subsidiary shares and real estate held for at least two years are added to the capital for real estate and 75% for subsidiaries, as stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law, or are kept in a special fund account in liabilities for 5 years. is exempt from tax. However, with the Law No. 7456 published on 15 July 2023, this exception has been abolished for real estates to be acquired after the publication date of the decision; If real estate acquired before this date is sold after the effective date of the decision, 25% of the real estate sales gain will be exempt from corporate tax.

According to Turkish tax legislation, declared tax losses can be deducted from the corporate income of the period for up to five years. However, tax losses cannot be offset against prior years' profits.

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### XVII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

In Turkey, there is no practice of obtaining agreement with the tax authority regarding taxes payable. Corporate tax returns must be submitted to the relevant tax office by the end of the fourth month following the end of the reporting period. However, authorized tax inspection bodies may review the accounting records within five years, and if any discrepancies are identified, the amounts of taxes payable may be adjusted.

Current tax effects related to transactions directly recognized in equity are also reflected in equity. The law amending the Tax Procedural Law and the Corporate Tax Law, numbered 7352, was enacted on January 20, 2022. According to this law, including interim accounting periods, inflation adjustments under Article 298 (repeated) will not be applied to the financial statements for the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods, as well as the interim tax periods of 2023, regardless of whether the conditions for such adjustments are met. Article 17 of Law No. 7491 introduced the following provision after paragraph three of provisional Article 33 of Law No. 213: "Inflation adjustment differences arising from the profit/loss of banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated November 21, 2012, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange offices, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies, including interim tax periods, made in the 2023 and 2024 accounting periods shall not be taken into account in profit determination." However, pursuant to Article 34 of Law No. 7571, published in the Official Gazette No. 3318 dated December 25, 2025, and the addition of provisional Article 37 to the Tax Procedural Law No. 213, it is stipulated that the financial statements for the 2025 accounting period and interim tax periods, as well as for the 2026 and 2027 accounting periods (for entities with special accounting periods, the accounting periods ending in 2026, 2027, and 2028), shall not be subject to inflation adjustments under Article 298 (repeated), regardless of whether the conditions for such adjustments are met.

With the amendments made to Article 298/Ç (repeated) and Provisional Article 32 of the Tax Procedural Law, companies have been granted the option to perform permanent and temporary revaluations. Accordingly, as of the beginning of the 2022 financial period, our Bank initially revalued its fixed assets recorded in the balance sheet to their current values pursuant to Provisional Article 32 of the Tax Procedural Law, and subsequently revalued them in accordance with Article 298/Ç (repeated).

As a result of these transactions, the depreciation amounts subject to corporate tax will be calculated based on the revalued and updated amounts. In line with the relevant regulations, the resulting increase in value is presented under equity in a special fund account. Due to the suspension of inflation adjustment for the year 2025, the Bank utilized the revaluation option made available during the current period.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### XVII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

##### *Deferred Tax*

The Bank calculates and reflects deferred tax in its records in accordance with the provisions of the "Turkish Accounting Standard on Income Taxes" ("TAS 12") for taxable temporary differences that arise between the book value of an asset or liability and its tax base value determined in accordance with tax legislation. As of 31 December 2025, deferred tax is calculated at 30% and as of 31 December 2024, deferred tax is calculated at 30%.

Deferred tax liability or asset is determined by calculating the tax effects of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities shown in the financial statements and the amounts taken into account in the legal tax base calculation, according to the balance sheet method, taking into account the legal tax rates. The bank has calculated deferred tax based on 30% of its assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025.

While deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all taxable temporary differences, deferred tax assets consisting of deductible temporary differences are calculated provided that it is highly probable to benefit from these differences by generating taxable profits in the future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis in the unconsolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, pursuant to the amendments introduced by Law No. 7491 on Amendments to Certain Laws and Decree Laws, it has been regulated that the profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustments made by banks, including interim tax periods, for the 2023 and 2024 financial years shall not be taken into account in the determination of taxable income. Within the scope defined by Article 298/Ç (repeated) and Provisional Article 32 of the Tax Procedural Law (VUK) and the General Communiqué No. 537 on the Tax Procedural Law, taxpayers are granted a discretionary option to perform revaluation. However, according to Article 298/A (repeated) and Provisional Article 33 of the Tax Procedural Law, during periods when inflation adjustments are mandatory, revaluation under Article 298/Ç cannot be performed. Therefore, due to the suspension of inflation adjustment for the year 2025, the Bank has utilized the revaluation option made available during the current period.

#### XVIII. Additional Explanations on Funds Borrowed

The calculated deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability are netted in the unconsolidated financial statements.

The Bank has not issued any convertible bonds. The Bank has not also issued any borrowing instruments.

##### *Cash Warrants Received:*

Guarantee Fund purchased within the scope of BİAŞ Markets, BİAŞ Debt and Equity Markets, Takasbank Money Market (TPP), Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Takasbank Equity Lending Market (ÖPP), Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee Market (YEK-G), Forward Natural Gas Market (VGP), Natural Gas Market, BİAŞ Futures and Options Market (VIOP), Electricity Market, Electricity Futures Market, BİAŞ Money Market and BİAŞ Precious Metals Market, BİAŞ Swap Market, Investor Compensation Center membership and pledge guarantees, check clearing, vehicle swapping, Cash collateral amounts related to Turkey Electronic Fund Trading Platform (TEFAS), Private Pension Fund Trading Platform (BEFAS), public guarantee management service and other services are monitored in Banks in assets and in Funds in liabilities. The funds in question ensure that in case of cash default of the debtor members, the creditor members are not affected by the delay. Cash guarantee mechanisms have been established to serve the purpose of ensuring a continuous cash flow in the market by making the payments on time and accurately.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **XIX. Explanations on Issuance of Equity Securities**

The Bank does not have any shares issued in the current period.

#### **XX. Explanations on Acceptances**

The Bank performs acceptances with its customers simultaneously and follows them in off balance sheet liabilities.

The Bank has no acceptances that have been included as a liability against an asset.

#### **XXI. Explanations on Government Incentives**

There are no government incentives utilized by the Bank as of the balance sheet date.

#### **XXII. Explanations on Segment Reporting**

Operational segment is distinguishable section of the Bank that has different characteristics from other operational segments per earning and conducts the presentation of service group, associated bank products or a unique product. Reporting on operating segments is disclosed in Note VIII in Section Four.

#### **XXIII. Related Parties**

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders, key management personnel and board members associated with companies controlled by their families and themselves or affiliated companies, associates and joint ventures are referred to as related parties in accordance with TAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures.

#### **XXIV. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purposes of the preparation of statement of cash flows, "Cash" includes cash, effectives, and cash in transit, purchased cheques and demand deposits including balances with the Central Bank; and "Cash equivalents" include interbank money market placements and time deposits at banks with original maturity periods of less than three months.

#### **XXV. Investment Property**

Property, and land and buildings held for the purpose of earning rent or appreciation or for both, rather than being used in the production of goods and services or sold for administrative purposes or during the normal course of business are classified as "investment property". Bank is valued Investment Properties with fair value method in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 40 (TAS 40) "Investment Property". Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **XXVI. Reclassifications**

None.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### SECTION FOUR

#### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

##### I. Explanations Related to Components of Shareholders' Equity

In accordance with the Board decision dated 12 December 2023 and numbered 10747, the amount subject to credit risk in accordance with the Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks (Regulation) published in the Official Gazette dated 23 October 2015 and numbered 29511, specified in the Board Decision dated 28 April 2022 and numbered 10188. In the calculation; The practice of using the Central Bank's foreign exchange buying rate as of 31 December 2022, when calculating the valued amounts of monetary assets and non-monetary assets, other than foreign currency items measured in historical cost, in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards and the relevant special provision amounts; It has been decided to continue using the Central Bank foreign exchange buying rate of 28 June 2023 until a Board Decision to the contrary is taken. While performing bank calculations, this opportunity is used starting from the date of publication of the relevant Board decision. In accordance with the Board decision dated November 13, 2025, and numbered 11286, the practice of using the Central Bank's foreign exchange buying rate as of June 28, 2024, has been discontinued, and year-end exchange rates have been applied for the data as of December 31, 2025.

The Bank's shareholders' equity for the current period calculated as of 31 December 2025 is TRY21,036,027. (31 December 2024: TRY13,575,392), capital adequacy standard ratio is 28.54% (31 December 2023: 27.24%). The Bank's capital adequacy standard ratio is above the minimum ratio determined by the relevant legislation.

##### Summary information related to the capital shareholders' equity:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL</b>		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	600,000	600,000
Share issue premiums	33,019	33,019
Reserves	8,959,338	4,822,363
Gains recognized in equity as per TAS	-	-
Profit	11,711,357	8,296,754
Current Period Profit	11,688,554	8,273,951
Prior Period Profit	22,803	22,803
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	-	-
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>21,303,714</b>	<b>13,752,136</b>
<b>Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</b>		
Common Equity as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Portion of the current and prior periods' losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	22,952	24,299
Improvement costs for operating leasing	-	-
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangible assets remaining after offsetting the related deferred tax liability, excluding mortgage servicing rights.	477,877	334,063
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Differences are not recognized at the fair value of assets and liabilities subject to hedge of cash flow risk	-	-
Communiqué Related to Principles of the amount credit risk calculated with the Internal Ratings Based Approach, total expected loss amount exceeds the total provision	-	-
Gains arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	4,825	4,825
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-	-
<b>Total Deductions From Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>505,654</b>	<b>363,187</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>20,798,060</b>	<b>13,388,949</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### I. Explanations Related to Components of Shareholders' Equity (Continued)

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL</b>	-	-
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA(Temporary Article 4)	-	-
<b>Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions</b>	-	-
<b>Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest in Bank's additional equity and components of equity issued by financial institutions with compatible with Article 7.	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital	-	-
The Total of Net Long Position of the Direct or Indirect Investments in Additional Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
<b>Transition from the Core Capital to Continue to deduce Components</b>	-	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity in the case that adequate Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital is not available (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions From Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-	-
<b>Total Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-	-
<b>Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity Tier I Capital+Additional Tier I Capital)</b>	<b>20,798,060</b>	<b>13,388,949</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>		
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and share issue premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Provisions (the amounts specified in the first paragraph of Article 8 of the Regulation on the Own Funds of Banks)	237,967	186,443
<b>Tier II Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>237,967</b>	<b>186,443</b>
<b>Deductions From Tier II Capital</b>	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest on Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Additional Tier I Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	-	-
<b>Total Tier II Capital</b>	<b>237,967</b>	<b>186,443</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### I. Explanations Related to Components of Shareholders' Equity (Continued)

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)</b>	<b>21,036,027</b>	<b>13,575,392</b>
<b>Deductions from Total Capital</b>	<b>21,036,027</b>	<b>13,575,392</b>
Deductions from 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 Three Years	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
<b>In transition from Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (the capital) to Continue to Download Components</b>		
The Sum of net long positions of investments (the portion which exceeds the 10% of Banks Common Equity) in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>		
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	21,036,027	13,575,392
Total risk weighted amounts	73,586,324	49,838,250
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS</b>		
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	28.50	26.87
Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	28.50	26.87
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	28.59	27.24
<b>BUFFERS</b>		
Bank specific total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirement (%)	2.5	2.5
a) Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5	2.5
b) Bank specific counter-cyclical buffer requirement (%)	-	-
c) Systemic significant bank buffer ratio	-	-
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier 1 capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers to Risk Weighted Assets (%)	-	-
<b>Amounts below the Excess Limits as per the Deduction Principles</b>		
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	-	-
Portion of the total of investments in equity items of unconsolidated banks and financial institutions where the bank owns 10% or less of the issued share capital exceeding the 10% threshold of above Tier I capital	-	-
Remaining Mortgage Servicing Rights	-	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
<b>Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation</b>		
General provisions for standard based receivables (before tenthousandtwentyfive limitation)	237,967	186,443
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	237,967	186,443
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Excess amount of total provision amount to 0.6% of risk weighted receivables of credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
<b>Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2022)</b>		
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-

(1) The amounts to be considered at the end of the transition period for items subject to the transitional provisions under the Provisional Articles of the "Regulation on Banks' Equity" are presented.

(2) The prior period adjustments specified in Section Three, Note XXVII on Other Matters, have not been reflected.

#### Information on addition debt instruments to shareholders' equity calculating:

None.

**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**I. Explanations Related to Components of Shareholders' Equity (Continued)**

**Information on applied approaches in order to evaluate internal capital adequacy within the scope of internal capital adequacy evaluation of internal capital requirement in terms of future and current activities:**

The evaluation period for internal capital adequacy in the Bank has been designed within accordance with the principle of proportionality and is consistent with the Guidelines on ICAAP Report and Guidelines on Stress Tests To Be Used By Banks For Capital and Liquidity Planning which is published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, and with the Regulation on Internal Systems of Banks and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which entered into effect upon being published in Official Gazette.

The Bank is in compliance with the said regulation and good practice guidelines in line with its small-scale structure, task environment, and requirements. In accordance with ICAAP, it is aimed for the Bank to internally determine a level of capital which covers the risks it has faced or is likely to face and to continue its operations with capital above that level. Maximum attention is paid to the ICAAP processes so that they are implemented with a long-term view and are risk focused, internalized within the Bank and that its consequences are used in the decision-making process.

Evaluations of the Bank's capital and liquidity adequacy are done from a risk-based perspective, considering the strategic plan, three-year budget projections, bank policies on capital adequacy, liquidity and funding, risk measurement outcomes for risks that the company is exposed to ICAAP and stress test reports. Within this scope, activities performed and services provided by the Bank are considered.

The Bank determines its capital level in such a way that it is above the minimum level and legal ratios required by the legal regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, and so that it is able to continue all its operations. Also, scenario analyses, and particular, plenary, and reverse-stress tests are done in order to measure the effects of parameters that affect the financial power of the Bank at the capital level. In addition, via sensitivity analyses, first and secondary structural block risks that the Bank is exposed to are determined within the scope of the proportionality principle.

The Bank takes stress tests, scenario analyses, risk appetites, the capital plan, the strategic plan and budget, the emergency and unexpected situation action plan for various risks, and other issues deemed necessary into consideration, and calculates and establishes a capital planning buffer, which is designed to prevent the capital adequacy level from becoming lower than the internal and legal minimum capital adequacy over the next three years as a result of possible negative situations and losses. The capital planning buffer is determined by considering worst case scenarios. However, the legal capital adequacy ratio determined by the BRSA as at least 12% and the ratio of the internal capital requirement calculated under the stress test are compared. The larger of these ratios is considered as the target ratio and it is evaluated whether the current capital adequacy ratio of the Bank is above the target rate.

According to the "Regulation on Internal Systems and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks", the ICAAP report and the Stress Test report are prepared annually with the participation of all relevant units of the Bank and the coordination of the Risk Management Unit. These reports are approved by the Board of Management or the Bank after being examined.

The senior management of the Bank and members of the Board of Management are jointly responsible for designing ICAAP and its implementation within the Bank. All units of the Bank execute their duties, authorities, and responsibilities which are within the scope of ICAAP in accordance with their own regulations. The inspection report regarding the data, systems, and processes is prepared by the Internal Audit Unit, and the validation report regarding the models and/or methods that are used for risk measurement within the scope of the internal capital adequacy calculation is prepared by the Internal Control Unit.

The Bank's activities in credit risk management are carried out under the responsibility of the Board of Directors in compliance with the "Regulation on Banks' Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process" and the "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Banks' Capital Adequacy." The credit risk exposure amount calculated using the standard approach is taken into account in the calculation of capital adequacy ratios.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### II. Explanations on credit risk

The debtors of the cash and non-cash loans extended by the Bank are financial sector entities.

Credit limits are classified based on the Bank's loan types. Allocated credit limits are determined as cash and non-cash, considering the types of loans. The Bank's loans facilitate efficiency and convenience in capital market transactions, allowing brokerage houses to benefit from settlement receivables earlier by enabling the early settlement of clearing debts, thereby contributing to market depth. Since the Bank guarantees the risk of non-repayment of payments and collections in the Takasbank money market, which operates similarly to the Interbank money market, these transactions are classified under non-cash loans.

The Bank operates as a central counterparty in the Securities Lending Market, the Futures and Options Market (VIOP), the Borsa Istanbul Money Market, the Borsa Istanbul Equity Market, the Borsa Istanbul Debt Securities Market, the Borsa Istanbul Swap Market, and the Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Market. The liabilities arising in these markets also qualify as non-cash loans in terms of the Bank.

In addition to foreign clearing, settlement, and custody transaction commissions and the foreign currencies held for its own transactions in accordance with foreign currency-denominated contracts, the Bank is exposed to foreign exchange risk due to the foreign currencies deposited as collateral in its accounts and the foreign currencies remaining in the free accounts of its clients, which include brokerage houses, banks, and other financial institutions. Accordingly, market risk is calculated. The Bank is also exposed to market risk through collaterals received within the scope of the BİAŞ Markets, BİAŞ Debt and Equity Markets, Takasbank Money Market (TPP), Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Takasbank Securities Lending Market (ÖPP), Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee Market (YEK-G), Natural Gas Futures Market (VGP), Natural Gas Market, BİAŞ Futures and Options Market (VIOP), Electricity Market, Electricity Futures Market, BİAŞ Precious Metals Market, BİAŞ Swap Market, and public collateral management services. Additionally, collaterals held for Investor Compensation Center membership and pledge guarantees, check clearing, Turkish Electronic Fund Trading Platform (TEFAS), Private Pension Fund Trading Platform (BEFAS), and other services contribute to the Bank's market risk exposure. However, with the Communiqué No. 2013/15 on Reserve Requirements, the liabilities subject to reserve requirements have changed, and since the Bank does not hold the liabilities specified in the new communiqué, it does not establish reserve requirements at the CBRT.

Credit transactions involve credit risk, which refers to the possibility that the borrowing member or its guarantors may fail to fulfill their obligations as previously committed in writing and as stipulated in agreements.

The credit limits, risk, and collateral status of borrowing members, as well as risk concentrations related to off-balance sheet risks, are monitored on a daily basis.

The creditworthiness of borrowers is regularly monitored in accordance with the relevant regulations. Independently audited financial statements prepared in compliance with the Capital Markets Board's regulations are reviewed for granted loans. Credit limits are adjusted based on changes in the financial position of companies, and collaterals for loans are secured as specified in the implementation principles. The proposed credit limits, determined following financial analysis, intelligence, and evaluations of companies applying for loans, are approved by the Board of Directors, the Credit Committee, or the General Directorate, as per delegated authority. Once approved, the limits become effective. Unless there is a significant change in the financial status of companies, credit limit revisions are conducted on a semi-annual basis.

Since the Bank determines credit limits based on firms' financial strength and secures collaterals to minimize risk exposure, it has not been subject to credit risk. Therefore, there has been no need to take measures to eliminate or reduce credit risk in the short term.

The Bank has no liquidated non-cash loans, restructured loans, or long-term commitments.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

The Bank does not conduct any banking activities or lending transactions abroad.

The Bank sets aside general provisions for credit risk and obtains liquid and/or near-liquid collateral.

As of the balance sheet date;

Number of Cash Loan Customers	12	Units
Number of Non-Cash Loan Customers	102	Units
Expected Credit Loss Provisions for Credit Risks	17,560	TRY
Expected Credit Loss Provisions for Non-Performing Loans	-	TRY

Total exposure to risks after offsetting (by deducting allocated provisions) without considering the effects of credit risk mitigation (Pre-Credit Risk Mitigation) and the average amount of risks segregated by different risk classes and types for the relevant period:

#### Current Period

<b>Risk Classifications</b>	<b>Current Period Risk Amount</b>	<b>Average Risk Amount</b>
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from central governments or central banks	177,110,526	118,541,997
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from regional or local governments	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from Administrative Units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from international organizations	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from banks and intermediary institutions	288,111,876	243,543,696
Contingent and uncontingent corporate receivables	-	-
Contingent and uncontingent retail receivables	-	-
Receivables secured by contingent and non-contingent real estate mortgages	-	-
Overdue receivables	-	-
Receivables determined as high risk by the Board	371,464	335,561
Collateralized securities	-	-
securitization positions	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables	-	-
Investments in the Qualification of Collective Investment Institutions	-	-
Other receivables	5,013,582	4,014,871

#### Prior Period

<b>Risk Classifications</b>	<b>Prior Period Risk Amount</b>	<b>Average Risk Amount</b>
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from central governments or central banks	81,307,281	49,926,490
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from regional or local governments	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from Administrative Units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from international organizations	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from banks and intermediary institutions	207,965,155	183,439,526
Contingent and uncontingent corporate receivables	-	-
Contingent and uncontingent retail receivables	-	-
Receivables secured by contingent and non-contingent real estate mortgages	-	-
Overdue receivables	-	-
Receivables determined as high risk by the Board	227,853	174,202
Collateralized securities	-	-
securitization positions	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables	-	-
Investments in the Qualification of Collective Investment Institutions	-	-
Other receivables	-	-
Contingent and non-contingent receivables from central governments or central banks	3,324,206	2,553,606

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

#### Risk Profile of Significant Exposures in Key Regions

Sectors/Counterparties	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	Past due receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	Securitization Positions	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	Other Receivables	Total
1. Domestic	177,110,526	-	-	-	-	284,778,289	-	-	-	-	371,464	-	-	-	-	5,013,582	467,273,861
2. European Union Countries	-	-	-	-	-	3,215,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,215,082
3. OECD Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	118,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,505
6. Other Countries <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Undistributed Assets/Liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>9. Total</b>	<b>177,110,526</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>288,111,876</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>371,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,013,582</b>	<b>470,607,448</b>
<b>Önceki Dönem</b>																	
1. Domestic	81,307,281	-	-	-	-	201,709,097	-	-	-	-	227,853	-	-	-	-	3,324,206	286,568,437
2. European Union Countries	-	-	-	-	-	6,198,152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,198,152
3. OECD Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. USA, Canada	-	-	-	-	-	57,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,906
6. Other Countries <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Associates, subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Undistributed Assets/Liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>9. Total</b>	<b>81,307,281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207,965,155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>227,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,324,206</b>	<b>292,824,495</b>

(1) OECD countries excluding EU countries, the USA, and Canada

(2) Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to segments on a consistent basis

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)

##### Risk profile by sector or counterparties:

Sectors/Counterparties	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to International organisations	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	Past due receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	Investments similar to collective investment fund	Other receivables	TL	FC	Total
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-	288,111,876	-	-	-	-	371,464	-	-	234,870,991	53,612,349	288,483,340	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Telecom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	288,111,876	-	-	-	-	371,464	-	-	234,870,991	53,612,349	288,483,340	
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	177,110,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,013,582	182,124,108	-	182,124,108
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,110,526</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>288,111,876</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>371,464</b>	-	-	<b>5,013,582</b>	<b>416,995,099</b>	<b>53,612,349</b>	<b>470,607,448</b>

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)**

**Risk profile by sector or counterparties**

Sectors/Counterparties	Prior Period	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to International organisations	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	Past due receivables	Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	Investments similar to collective investment fund	Other receivables	TL	FC	Total
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,965,155	-	-	-	-	227,853	-	-	-	169,450,630	38,742,378	208,193,008
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and Dining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Telecom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,965,155	-	-	-	-	227,853	-	-	-	169,450,630	38,742,378	208,193,008
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	81,307,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,324,206	84,631,487	-	84,631,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,307,281</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>207,965,155</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>227,853</b>	-	-	<b>3,324,206</b>	<b>254,082,117</b>	<b>38,742,378</b>	<b>292,824,495</b>

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)**

**Analysis Of Maturity-Bearing Exposures According To Remaining Maturities:**

<b>Current Period</b>		<b>Term to Maturity</b>				
<b>Exposures Classifications-Current Period</b>		<b>1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>Over 1 year</b>
1	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	173,910,036	225,991	-	1,517,351	1,457,148
2	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-
3	Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and noncommercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
4	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	42,802	-	-	-	-
5	Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	262,067,052	13,167,451	9,152,020	2,579,998	1,145,355
7	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-
8	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-
9	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-
10	Past due receivables	-	-	-	-	-
11	Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	371,464	-	-	-	-
12	Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-
13	Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures and corporate exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other receivables	5,013,582	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>441,404,936</b>	<b>13,393,442</b>	<b>9,152,020</b>	<b>4,097,349</b>	<b>2,602,503</b>

  

<b>Prior Period</b>		<b>Term to Maturity</b>				
<b>Exposures Classifications</b>		<b>1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>Over 1 year</b>
1	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	80,008,624	-	100,705	571,658	626,294
2	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-
3	Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and noncommercial enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
4	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
5	Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	197,835,145	4,790,646	2,643,455	1,559,711	1,136,198
7	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-
8	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-
9	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-
10	Past due receivables	-	-	-	-	-
11	Receivables defined in high risk category by BRSA	227,853	-	-	-	-
12	Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-
13	Securitization Positions	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures and corporate exposures from banks and brokerage houses	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other receivables	3,324,206	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>281,395,828</b>	<b>4,790,646</b>	<b>2,744,160</b>	<b>2,131,369</b>	<b>1,762,492</b>

**Information about the risk exposure categories:**

With the Takasbank Internal Credit Rating System, the creditworthiness of banks, brokerage houses, and other financial institutions is assessed, and the maximum nominal or risk-exposure-based credit or position limits that can be allocated within the framework of banking or central counterparty activities are determined. The membership types of banks and brokerage houses that will execute transactions in markets or capital market instruments where central counterparty services are provided are also identified through this system.

There are no financial assets for which the maturity or contractual terms have been revised. (31 December 2024: None).

Details on the Bank's overdue depreciated financial assets are provided in the fifth chapter, first part, and Note 5 of the report.

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**II. Explanations Related to Credit Risk (Continued)**

**Exposures By Risk Weights:**

Risk Weights – Current Period	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Other risk weights	Deductions from Equity
Exposures before credit risk mitigation	127,708,923	-	318,116,139	19,440,236	-	5,013,488	-	-	-	482,702
Exposures after credit risk mitigation	260,019,422	-	185,805,640	19,440,236	-	5,013,488	-	-	-	482,702

Risk Weights – Prior Period	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Other risk weights	Deductions from Equity
Exposures before credit risk mitigation	30,103,794	-	251,758,032	7,410,772	-	3,324,044	-	-	-	338,888
Exposures after credit risk mitigation	129,646,433	-	152,215,393	7,410,772	-	3,324,044	-	-	-	338,888

**Informations In Terms Of Major Sectors And Type Of Counterparties:**

None.

**Information Related To Impairment And Loan Loss Provisions:**

Current Period	Opening Balance	Charge for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments	Closing Balance
Specific Provisions	2,423	850	-	-	3,273
General Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period	Opening Balance	Charge for Period	Provision Reversals	Other Adjustments	Closing Balance
Specific Provisions	1,981	442	-	-	2,423
General Provisions	-	-	-	-	-

**Risks of Cyclical Capital Buffer Calculation**

None.

**III. Explanations on market risk**

The Bank's market risk management activities are carried out under the responsibility of the Board of Directors in compliance with the Regulation on Banks' Internal Systems and Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and the Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks.

*The foreign exchange risks arising from the fluctuations in financial markets for positions held by the Bank in both on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet accounts are measured. In calculating capital adequacy ratios, the amount subject to market risk is determined using the standard method, as presented in the table below.*

**Information On Market Risk:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
(I) Capital Requirement against General Market Risk - Standard Method	7,680	-
(II) Capital Requirement against Specific Risks - Standard Method	85,418	139,061
Capital requirement against Specific Risks of Securitisation Positions–Standard Method	-	-
(III) Capital Requirement against Currency Exchange Risk - Standard Method	34,718	36,388
(IV) Capital Requirement against Commodity Risks - Standard Method	-	-
(V) Capital Requirement against Exchange Risks - Standard Method	-	-
(VI) Capital Requirement against Market Risks of Options - Standard Method	-	-
(VII) Capital requirement against Counterparty Credit Risks - Standard Method	-	-
(VIII) Capital Requirement against Market Risks of Banks applying Risk Measurement Model	-	-
(IX) Total Capital Requirement against Market Risk (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII)	127,816	175,449
(X) Amount Subject to Market Risk (12,5 x VIII) or (12,5 x IX)	1,597,702	2,193,113

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### III. Explanations Related to Market Risk (Continued)

##### Average Market Risk Table for the Market Risk Calculated by the End of the Month in the Period:

	Current Period			Prior Period		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Interest rate risk	92,128	143,237	67,493	91,223	139,061	188
Equity risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange risk	44,970	59,256	33,742	63,577	88,842	36,388
Commodity risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swap risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Option risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterparty credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Value at Risk</b>	<b>137,098</b>	<b>202,493</b>	<b>101,235</b>	<b>154,800</b>	<b>227,903</b>	<b>36,576</b>

##### Information On Counterparty Credit Risk:

The Bank has no counterparty credit risk for purchase and sell accounts as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: None).

#### III. Explanation on operational risk

The Bank's market operational risk management activities are conducted in compliance with the "Regulation on Internal Systems and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of Banks" and the "Regulation on Measuring and Reviewing the Capital Adequacy of Banks" and within the scope of the responsibility of the Board of Directors. When calculating the capital adequacy rates, the amount which is taken as a basis for operational risk is calculated using the basic indicator approach method. Balance subject to operational risk is calculated by considering gross income of prior three fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022. The amount subject to Operational Risk for the current period is TRY15,450,588 (31 December 2024: TRY7,324,471).

Operational risk amount is measured by basic indicator approach on a yearly basis.

a) In case of basic indicator approach is used, information in below table should be used:

Current Period	2 Prior Period	1 Prior Period	31 December 2024	Total / Total number of years	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	2,922,576	7,361,485	14,436,880	8,240,314	15	1,236,047
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12.5)						15,450,588

Current Period	2 Prior Period	1 Prior Period	31 December 2023	Total / Total number of years	Rate (%)	Total
Gross Income	1,435,092	2,922,576	7,361,485	3,906,384	15	585,958
Amount subject to operational risk (Total*12.5)						7,324,471

- b) The Bank is not using standard method.
- c) The Bank is not using alternative execution in standard method.
- d) The Bank is not using advanced measurement method.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### V. Explanations Related to Currency Risk

Except for the foreign currency that the Bank holds for its own transactions pursuant to foreign exchange and custody transaction commissions, foreign exchange contracts, Guarantee Fund received within the scope of BİAŞ Markets, BİAŞ Debt and Equity Markets, Takasbank Money Market (TPP), Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Takasbank Equity Lending Market (ÖPP), Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee Market (YEK-G), Natural Gas Futures Market (VGP), Natural Gas Market, BİAŞ Futures and Options Market (VIOP), Electricity Market, Electricity Futures Market, BİAŞ Money Market and BİAŞ Precious Metals Market, BİAŞ Swap Market, Investor Compensation Center membership and pledge guarantees, check clearing, vehicle clearing, Turkey Electronic Fund Trading Platform (TEFAS), Private Pension Fund Trading Platform (BEFAS), public guarantee management service and other services. With the guarantees received for the related bank and other foreign currency deposited in the Bank's accounts, intermediary institutions, banks and other financial institutions is exposed to exchange rate risk due to the foreign currency remaining in the free accounts of its customers, and market risk is calculated within this scope. However, with the Communiqué on Required Reserves numbered 2013/15, the liabilities subject to required reserves have been amended, and since the obligations specified in the new communiqué are not in the Bank, required reserves are not established at the CBRT.

The Bank calculated a net long foreign exchange of TRY433,976 (31 December 2024: TRY454,848) for the net position between assets and liabilities in foreign currency, and recognised it in the amount basis to market risk.

The Bank conducts asset-liability management within a robust risk management framework. While avoiding foreign exchange risk in the balance of foreign currency assets and liabilities, it does not bear liquidity risk in TRY transactions.

The Bank's foreign CBRT exchange bid rates as of the date of the financial statements and five working days prior to that date:

Current Period	1 USD	1 EUR	1 GBP	100 JPY
Current Exchange Rate on Balance Sheet Date	42,8623	50,4532	57,8159	27,4189
1st Business Day's Current Exchange Rate	42,8542	50,4519	57,7163	27,3575
2nd Business Day's Current Exchange Rate	42,7656	50,3547	57,5898	27,2823
3rd Business Day's Current Exchange Rate	42,7641	50,3896	57,7322	27,3730
4th Business Day's Current Exchange Rate	42,7434	50,4208	57,6815	27,3627
5th Business Day's Current Exchange Rate	42,7474	50,3857	57,6229	27,3353
Simple arithmetic averages for last 31 days	42,5861	49,8477	56,8648	27,2568

#### Information on the foreign currency risk of the Bank:

Current Period	EURO	USD	Other	Total
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	-	-	-	-
Banks	15,547,030	26,237,764	210,692	41,995,486
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,053,523	-	-	1,053,523
Money market placements	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,497	-	-	5,497
Loans	-	-	-	-
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,068,457	8,480,687	-	10,549,144
Hedging derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,884	6,815	-	8,699
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>18,676,391</b>	<b>34,725,266</b>	<b>210,692</b>	<b>53,612,349</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency deposits	-	-	-	-
Money market funds	-	-	-	-
Funds provided from other financial institutions	3,582,416	11,111,157	-	14,693,573
Securities issued	-	-	-	-
Funds	14,947,607	23,328,091	209,101	38,484,799
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>18,530,023</b>	<b>34,439,248</b>	<b>209,101</b>	<b>53,178,372</b>
<b>Net Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>146,368</b>	<b>286,018</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>433,977</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### V. Explanations Related to Currency Risk (Continued)

Current Period	EURO	USD	Other	Total
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
Non-cash loans	-	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period</b>				
Total assets	12,285,128	26,277,745	179,505	38,742,378
Total liabilities	12,108,539	25,999,950	179,041	38,287,530
<b>Net Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>176,589</b>	<b>277,795</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>454,848</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Financial derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
Non-cash loans	-	-	-	-

#### Information on the foreign currency risk of the Bank:

##### Exposure to currency rate risk

The Bank is mainly exposed to currency risk in EUR, USD and other currencies. The following table shows the Bank's sensitivity to the 10% increase and decrease in the related currencies. The relevant rate indicates the possible change in the exchange rate of the Bank's management.

This analysis is based on the assumption that all other variables, especially interest rates, remain stable.

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	EURO	USD	EURO	USD
Change in net asset value when the TRY depreciated by 10% against the related FX	14,637	28,602	17,659	27,780
Change in net asset value when the TRY gains 10% against the related FX	(14,637)	(28,602)	(17,659)	(27,780)

#### VI. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate sensitivity of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items are measured by the Bank. Cash requirement for every maturity period are determined based on maturity distribution analysis (Gap). In addition, a positive spread between the yield on assets and the cost of liabilities is kept while determining interest rates.

The Bank's fund utilization transactions, including TRY and foreign currency deposit transactions, repo and reverse repo transactions, securities transactions, term and demand placements, foreign exchange buy-sell transactions, and swap transactions, can be conducted with the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) or other banks. These transactions, carried out by the Treasury Team, are monitored, and the Bank measures the interest rate sensitivity of its assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet items.

Other than securities guaranteed or issued by the Turkish Treasury, the Bank includes Government Debt Securities, Eurobonds, Lease Certificates, Venture Capital and Investment Funds and debt securities issued by Banks, which established in Turkey in its portfolio during the year 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The Bank does not undertake any liability due to using derivative financial instruments attributable to its transactions in evaluating its funding resources.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VI. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Information related to the interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (based on reprising dates):

End of Current Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	4-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic Turkey	120,109,884	-	-	-	-	144	120,110,028
Banks <sup>(2)</sup>	156,584,039	8,034,565	9,152,020	-	-	3,340,160	177,110,784
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	1,097,086	-	55,562	14,204	1,166,852
Money market placements	4,404,579	-	-	-	-	-	4,404,579
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	9,168	9,168
Loans <sup>(3)</sup>	3,143,176	-	-	-	-	-	3,143,176
Financial assets measured at amortised cost <sup>(4)</sup>	1,647,568	4,336,638	5,108,753	2,602,503	-	-	13,695,462
Other assets <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	2,587,455	2,587,455
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>285,889,246</b>	<b>12,371,203</b>	<b>15,357,859</b>	<b>2,602,503</b>	<b>55,562</b>	<b>5,951,131</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market funds	2,872,712	-	-	-	-	-	2,872,712
Miscellaneous payables	44,816,281	-	-	-	-	226,067,811	270,884,092
Marketable securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	23,933,123	-	-	-	-	-	23,933,123
Other liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	24,537,577	24,537,577
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>71,622,116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>250,605,388</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>
Balance sheet long position	214,267,130	12,371,203	15,357,859	2,602,503	55,562	-	244,654,257
Balance sheet short position	-	-	-	-	-	(244,654,257)	(244,654,257)
Off-balance sheet long position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet short position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>214,267,130</b>	<b>12,371,203</b>	<b>15,357,859</b>	<b>2,602,503</b>	<b>55,562</b>	<b>(244,654,257)</b>	<b>-</b>

- (1) Explanations of other assets and other liabilities are provided below.
- (2) Expected credit loss provisions recognized under TFRS 9 are presented in the "Up to 1 Month" column.
- (3) Expected credit loss provisions recognized under TFRS 9 are presented in the "Up to 1 Month" column.
- (4) Explanations of other assets and other liabilities are provided below.
- (5) Expected credit loss provisions recognized under TFRS 9 are presented in the "Up to 1 Month" column.
- (6) Expected credit loss provisions recognized under TFRS 9 are presented in the "Up to 1 Month" column.

End of Previous Period	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash (cash in vault, effectives, cash in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of the Republic Turkey	26,000,000	-	-	-	-	913	26,000,913
Banks <sup>(2)</sup>	139,283,337	3,189,780	1,522,114	-	-	6,259,565	150,254,796
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	961,652	813,118	41,191	6,180	1,822,141
Money market placements	1,131,592	-	-	-	-	-	1,131,592
Financial assets available-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	9,168	9,168
Loans <sup>(3)</sup>	2,276,582	-	-	-	-	-	2,276,582
Held-to-maturity investments <sup>(4)</sup>	-	2,782,274	4,382,231	2,213,916	-	-	9,378,421
Other assets <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1,811,122	1,811,122
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>168,691,511</b>	<b>5,972,054</b>	<b>6,865,997</b>	<b>3,027,034</b>	<b>41,191</b>	<b>8,086,948</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money market funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	34,585,769	-	-	-	-	134,067,436	168,653,205
Marketable securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	8,364,060	-	-	-	-	-	8,364,060
Other liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	15,667,470	15,667,470
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>42,949,829</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149,734,906</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>
Balance sheet long position	125,741,682	5,972,054	6,865,997	3,027,034	41,191	-	141,647,958
Balance sheet short position	-	-	-	-	-	(141,647,958)	(141,647,958)
Off-balance sheet long position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet short position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Position</b>	<b>125,741,682</b>	<b>5,972,054</b>	<b>6,865,997</b>	<b>3,027,034</b>	<b>41,191</b>	<b>(141,647,958)</b>	<b>-</b>

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**  
**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**VI. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)**

<b>Other Assets</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Custody services comission rediscount	558,913	306,475
Deferred tax asset	519,972	274,399
Intangible assets	477,877	334,063
Investment properties	401,988	330,520
Miscellaneous receivables	367,754	298,737
Tangible assets	138,888	184,280
Temporary accounts	116,624	77,196
Subsidiaries	4,825	4,825
Stationary supplies	614	627
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,587,455</b>	<b>1,811,122</b>
<b>Other Liabilities</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Shareholder's equity	21,280,762	13,727,837
Current tax liability	1,844,985	1,219,365
Provisions	1,410,851	720,268
Lease liabilities	979	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,537,577</b>	<b>15,667,470</b>

**Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments (%):**

<b>Current Period End Balance</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>TL</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash (cash in vault, foreign currency cash, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-
Due from other banks	3.70	5.31	39.97
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	38.00
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	41.15
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4.71	6.55	26.31
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank deposits	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	-	-	38.00
Funds	-	-	42.98
Securities issued	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	3.70	4.05	36.76
<b>Prior Period End Balance</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>TL</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash (cash in vault, foreign currency cash, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-
Due from other banks	4.75	5.87	48.52
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-
Money market placements	-	-	48.57
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	48.50
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	5.23	6.94	17.97
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank deposits	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-
Money market borrowings	-	-	-
Funds	-	-	48.17
Securities issued	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	3.01	2.17	46.75

**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**VI. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)**

**Interest Rate Risk on Banking Accounts:**

**Qualitative and quantitative information on the risk management objectives and policies related to IRRBB:**

**a) Explanation of how the Bank defines IRRBB for the purposes of risk control and measurement**

In order to measure and assess interest rate risk arising from on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions in the banking book using the standard approach, the standard ratio of interest rate risk originating from banking book positions is calculated on a monthly basis.

**b) Explanation of IRRBB management and risk-mitigation strategies (including the monitoring of economic value and net interest income indicators against established limits, hedging strategies, stress-testing practices, outcome analyses, the role of independent audit, the role of the asset-liability management committee, the Bank's practices regarding model validation, and updates made in response to changing market conditions).**

For the purpose of managing the bank's IRRBB, the Bank has established an internal trigger and limit value approved by the Board of Directors and monitors it on a quarterly basis. The objective is to achieve the minimum required ratio by calculating the ratio of interest-sensitive three-month-maturity assets to liabilities.

**c) Explanation regarding the frequency of IRRBB measurements and the measurement methodology used to assess the Bank's sensitivity to IRRBB**

In accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book Positions Using the Standard Approach, calculations are carried out on a monthly basis.

**d) Explanation of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios used in calculating the EVE and NII risk amounts**

Calculations are performed using six scenarios determined pursuant to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board's decision dated 29.05.2025 and numbered 11216. These scenarios consist of Parallel Down/Up, Steepening/Flattening, and Short-Term Down/Up scenarios. The scenarios are generated by applying interest rate shocks of +400 and -400 basis points to Turkish Lira-denominated currencies; +200 and -200 basis points to USD-denominated currencies; and +225 and -225 basis points to EUR-denominated currencies. Under the specified scenarios, the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) is calculated as the difference between (i) the discounted amounts obtained by applying positive and negative shocks to the discount rates and (ii) the discounted amounts of net positions using unshocked discount rates.

**e) Explanation regarding the significant modelling assumptions used in the Bank's internal risk management framework within the IRRBB measurement, in cases where these assumptions differ from those specified in Template IRRBB1, including their nature, impact, and the rationale for their application**

The scenarios defined in the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book Positions Using the Standard Approach are utilized, and in calculating the yield curve used for discounting, data are estimated by applying the interest rate corresponding to the relevant maturity bucket on the yield curve constructed through interpolation.

**f) General explanation on the hedging framework for IRRBB and the related accounting practices**

An upper limit of 15% has been established for the related ratio in the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book Positions Using the Standard Approach. As a result of the calculations performed for our Bank, the IRRBB ratio has been calculated as 0.71%. Therefore, no hedging strategy is currently in place.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VI. Explanations Related to Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

##### Interest Rate Risk on Banking Accounts:

##### Qualitative and quantitative information on the risk management objectives and policies related to IRRBB (Continued):

##### General-level explanation to be provided regarding the key modelling assumptions used in calculating the EVE and NII amounts in Template IRRBB1:

In the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) calculations, the ratio is computed by discounting the net cash flows in the predefined maturity buckets — separated by maturity and currency — using the discount rates obtained under the positive and negative shock scenarios established pursuant to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board's decision dated May 29, 2025 and numbered 11216. The economic value change is derived by summing the differences between (i) the discounted amounts calculated under shocked discount rates and (ii) the discounted amounts of net positions using the unshocked discount rates. The resulting total is then divided by the bank's core capital.

##### Quantitative information regarding IRRBB measurements

(Thousand TRY)	EVE		NII	
	T	T-1	T	T-1
Parallel Up	770,058.09	-	-	-
Parallel Down	(774,498.64)	-	-	-
Steepening	(565,484.95)	-	-	-
Flattening	716,841.56	-	-	-
Short-Term Up	927,632.96	-	-	-
Long-Term Up	(924,744.88)	-	-	-
<b>Maximum</b>	927,632.96	-	-	-
<b>Period</b>	<b>T</b>		<b>T-1</b>	
<b>Core Capital</b>	<b>20,798,060.00</b>			-

#### VII. Equity Share Position Risk in Banking Accounts

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no equity share position risk arising from the equity share and banking accounts (31 December 2024: None)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Guarantee Fund received within the scope of BİAŞ Markets, BİAŞ Debt and Equity Markets, Takasbank Money Market (TPP), Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Takasbank Securities Lending Market (ÖPP), Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee Market (YEK-G), Futures Natural Gas Market (VGP), Natural Gas Market, BİAŞ Futures and Options Market (VIOP), Electricity Market, Electricity Futures Market, BİAŞ Money Market and BİAŞ Precious Metals Market, In order to cover the risks that may arise from BİAŞ Swap Market, Investor Compensation Center membership and pledge collaterals, check clearing, Turkey Electronic Fund Trading Platform (TEFAS), Private Pension Fund Trading Platform (BEFAS), public collateral management service and other transactions, the Bank takes care to work within the collaterals and to keep the majority of TRY funds liquid and does not carry an open foreign currency position.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

The Bank's main liquidity management strategy is effectively handling of all money market instruments and this instruments' potential risks have influence upon the Bank's balance sheet. Even in the most uncertain market conditions, the Bank maintains risk minimization through reducing risks of market instruments, diversifying instruments, matching of maturities, and obtaining optimum liquidity level. For this reason, the Bank is significantly liquid and is a fund provider in the Over-the-Counter Money Market and CB Interbank markets. Turkish Lira and foreign currency sales transactions with banks are done within the limits determined by the Board of Directors and the compliance of these transactions with limit conditions are controlled by the Internal Control Unit periodically.

The interest rates of payments, assets and liabilities are matched. Since there is no mismatch, there is no need for the measurement of the effect on profitability.

The Bank's short and long-term liquidity needs are met by internal and external resources.

The Bank's cash flows are generated from its own equity and the amounts remaining in members free accounts, Takasbank Money Market (TPP), Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Securities Lending Market (ÖPP), Renewable Energy Resource Guarantee Market (YEK-G), Natural Gas Futures Market (VGP), Natural Gas Market, BİAŞ Futures and Options Market (VIOP), Electricity Market, Electricity Futures Market, Cash collaterals received for reasons such as membership and pledge collaterals for BİAŞ Money Market and Precious Metals Market, BİAŞ Swap Market, Investor Compensation Center, check clearing, TEFAS, cash collaterals for other services related to public collateral management service are invested in other banks in the over-the-counter market at overnight, up to a week or three months maturity to manage liquidity risk.

The Bank manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet current and prospective debt obligations, to close open market positions and to provide funding for loan obligations.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed by taking into account general market and specific factors related to the Bank. The most important of these scenarios is to maintain the net liquid assets / payables to customers ratio within the limits according to market conditions.

According to the Decree of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board dated 24 December 2015 and numbered 6613, for development and investment banks, it has been decided to apply the total and foreign currency liquidity adequacy ratios related to the first and second maturity brackets according to the first paragraph of Article 13 of the Regulation Regarding the Measurement and Evaluation of Banking Liquidity Adequacy and to continue to report to the Authority.

According to the fifth section of Article 4 of the Regulation on the Calculation of Liquidity Cover Ratio of Banks, it was decided that the ratio of consolidated and unconsolidated total and foreign currency liquidity coverage ratios shall be zero percentage.

Ratios throughout the period are as below:

	Current Period (%)	Prior Period (%)
Period Average	249	264
Highest	305	301
Lowest	205	232

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

##### Presentation of assets and liabilities according to their remaining maturities:

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Month	3-12 Month	1-5 Year	5 Year and Over	Unallocated <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash (cash in vault, foreign currency cash, money in transit, cheques purchased) and balances with the Central Bank of Turkey	144	120,109,884	-	-	-	-	-	120,110,028
Banks	3,340,160	156,584,039	8,034,565	9,152,020	-	-	-	177,110,784
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	14,204	-	-	1,097,086	-	55,562	-	1,166,852
Money market placements	-	4,404,579	-	-	-	-	-	4,404,579
Fair value with changes in other comprehensive income	9,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,168
Loans <sup>(2)</sup>	-	3,143,176	-	-	-	-	-	3,143,176
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	1,647,568	4,336,638	5,108,753	2,602,503	-	-	13,695,462
Other assets <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,587,455	2,587,455
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,363,676</b>	<b>285,889,246</b>	<b>12,371,203</b>	<b>15,357,859</b>	<b>2,602,503</b>	<b>55,562</b>	<b>2,587,455</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	-	23,933,123	-	-	-	-	-	23,933,123
Money market borrowings	-	2,872,712	-	-	-	-	-	2,872,712
Securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	226,067,811	44,816,281	-	-	-	-	-	270,884,092
Other liabilities	-	577,434	-	1,525,554	979	-	22,433,610	24,537,577
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>226,067,811</b>	<b>72,199,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,525,554</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,433,610</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>
<b>Current Period Liquidity (Gap)/surplus</b>	<b>(222,704,135)</b>	<b>213,689,696</b>	<b>12,371,203</b>	<b>13,832,305</b>	<b>2,601,524</b>	<b>55,562</b>	<b>(19,846,155)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net off-Balance sheet position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Receivables from derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Cash Loans	-	130,879,923	8,442,696	2,945,736	-	-	-	142,268,355
<b>Prior Period</b>								
Total assets	6,275,826	168,691,511	5,972,054	6,865,997	3,027,034	41,191	1,811,122	192,684,735
Total liabilities	134,067,436	43,255,568	-	1,116,225	-	-	14,245,506	192,684,735
<b>Liquidity (Gap)/surplus</b>	<b>(127,791,610)</b>	<b>125,435,943</b>	<b>5,972,054</b>	<b>5,749,772</b>	<b>3,027,034</b>	<b>41,191</b>	<b>(12,434,384)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net off-Balance sheet position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Receivables from derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Cash Loans	-	104,033,353	477,879	2,149,766	-	-	-	106,660,998

(1) Accounts that constitute the balance sheet assets such as fixed assets, participation and subsidiaries, prepaid expenses, receivables for follow up those are required to maintain banking operations and are not convertible to cash in short term period are recorded into this account.

(2) Expected credit loss provisions recognized under TFRS 9 are presented in the "up to 1 month" column.

(3) Expected credit loss provisions recognized under TFRS 9 are presented in the "3-12 months" column.

##### Securitization positions:

The Bank does not apply securitization as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: None).

##### Net Stable Funding Ratio:

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR), which is a complementary liquidity measurement method to the LCR that measures banks' resilience to short-term liquidity shocks and is calculated by taking maturity matching into account, was legally shared as of 1 January 2024. The BRSA has set out the principles and procedures for banks to ensure stable funding in order to prevent the deterioration of their liquidity levels due to the funding risk that they may be exposed to on a consolidated and unconsolidated basis in the long term. Pursuant to the "Regulation on Banks' Calculation of Net Stable Funding Ratio" published in the Official Gazette dated 26 May 2023 and numbered 32202, the three-month simple arithmetic average of the consolidated and unconsolidated net stable funding ratio calculated monthly as of the equity calculation periods as of March, June, September and December cannot be less than 100%.o

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

NSFR is defined as the ratio of available stable funding (STF) to required stable funding (NSF). The book values of assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS are taken into account and weighted by multiplying the reporting schedules published by the BRSA by the NSFR and GRF factors. Available stable funding is capital and liabilities that provide resources to the bank for more than 1 year. Required stable funding is a function of the maturity and liquidity capacity of the bank's assets and the liquidity risk arising from off-balance sheet transactions.

Current Period	Unadjusted Amount According to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount with Consideration Rate Applied
	Demand Deposit	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 6 Months Longer than 6 Months Less than 1 Year	1 Year and more than 1 Year	
<b>Current Stable Funding</b>					
1 Equity Components	21,541,681	-	-	-	21,541,681
2 Paid-in Capital and Contributed Capital	21,541,681	-	-	-	21,541,681
3 Other Equity Components	-	-	-	-	-
4 Deposits from Individuals and Retail Customers/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
5 Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
6 Low Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
7 Debts to Other Parties	-	283,997,891	20,532,092	-	10,266,046
8 Operational deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Liabilities	-	283,997,891	20,532,092	-	10,266,046
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	60,884	-	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other equity components and liabilities not mentioned above	60,884	-	-	-	-
<b>14 Current Stable Funding</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>31,807,727</b>
<b>Required Stable Funding</b>					
15 High-Quality Liquid Assets	144	120,000,000	-	-	-
16 Operational Deposits/Participation Funds Deposited with Credit or Financial Institutions	-	177,416,817	-	-	26,612,523
17 Current Receivables	14,204	14,557,474	5,194,435	2,658,065	6,546,028
18 Receivables from Credit or Financial Institutions Secured by High-Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unsecured or Secured Receivables from Credit or Financial Institutions Without High-Quality Liquid Assets	14,204	9,752,114	3,633,521	1,145,355	6,152,079
20 Receivables from Corporate Customers, Institutions, Individuals, Retail Customers, Central Governments, Central Banks, and Public Institutions Outside Credit or Financial Institutions	-	4,805,360	1,560,914	1,512,710	393,949
21 Receivables with 35% or Lower Risk Weight	-	-	-	-	-
22 Receivables Secured by Residential Property Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
23 Receivables with 35% or Lower Risk Weight	-	-	-	-	-
24 Equity securities and debt instruments traded on the stock exchange that do not qualify as high-quality liquid assets	-	-	-	-	-
25 Assets equivalent to interrelated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other Assets	2,619,575	-	-	-	2,619,575
27 Physical Commodities Including Gold	-	-	-	-	-
28 Initial margin or collateral posted to the central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29 Derivative Asset	-	-	-	-	-
30 Amount of Derivative Liabilities Before Deducting Collateral Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
31 Not Listed Above	2,619,575	-	-	-	2,619,575
32 Off-Balance-Sheet Liabilities	-	145,833,503	-	-	7,291,675
<b>33 Required Stable Fund</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>43,069,801</b>
<b>34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) (*)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>73.85%</b>

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued) Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued):

Prior Period	Unadjusted Amount According to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount with Consideration Rate Applied
	Demand Deposit	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 6 Months Longer than 6 Months Less than 1 Year	1 Year and more than 1 Year	
<b>Current Stable Fund</b>					
1 Equity Components	13,938,579	-	-	-	13,938,579
2 Paid-in Capital and Contributed Capital	13,938,579	-	-	-	13,938,579
3 Other Equity Components	-	-	-	-	-
4 Deposits from Individuals and Retail Customers/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
5 Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
6 Low Stable Deposits/Participation Funds	-	-	-	-	-
7 Debts to Other Parties	-	170,794,574	10,617,442	-	5,308,721
8 Operational deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Liabilities	-	170,794,574	10,617,442	-	5,308,721
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	40,424	-	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other equity components and liabilities not mentioned above	40,424	-	-	-	-
<b>14 Current Stable Fund</b>					<b>19,247,300</b>
<b>Required Stable Funding</b>					
15 High-Quality Liquid Assets	-	26,000,913	-	-	-
16 Operational Deposits/Participation Funds Deposited with Credit or Financial Institutions	-	150,410,601	-	-	22,561,590
17 Current Receivables	-	3,416,777	-	11,202,811	5,320,752
18 Receivables from Credit or Financial Institutions Secured by High-Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unsecured or Secured Receivables from Credit or Financial Institutions Without High-Quality Liquid Assets	-	2,285,185	-	9,686,868	5,188,375
20 Receivables from Corporate Customers, Institutions, Individuals, Retail Customers, Central Governments, Central Banks, and Public Institutions Outside Credit or Financial Institutions	-	1,131,592	-	1,515,943	132,377
21 Receivables with 35% or Lower Risk Weight	-	-	-	-	-
22 Receivables Secured by Residential Property Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
23 Receivables with 35% or Lower Risk Weight	-	-	-	-	-
24 Equity securities and debt instruments traded on the stock exchange that do not qualify as high-quality liquid assets	-	-	-	-	-
25 Assets equivalent to interrelated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other Assets	1,844,589	-	-	-	1,844,589
27 Physical Commodities Including Gold	-	-	-	-	-
28 Initial margin or collateral posted to the central counterparty	-	-	-	-	-
29 Derivative Asset	-	-	-	-	-
30 Amount of Derivative Liabilities Before Deducting Collateral	-	-	-	-	-
31 Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
32 Not Listed Above	1,844,589	-	-	-	1,844,589
32 Off-Balance-Sheet Liabilities	-	108,922,719	-	-	5,446,136
<b>33 Required Stable Fund</b>					<b>35,173,067</b>
<b>34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>54.72%</b>

(\*) The average net stable funding ratio for the last 3 months including the reporting period is 73.85% (31 December 2024: 54.72%).

The Bank's Net Stable Funding Ratio was realized as 83.62% as of 31 December 2025.(31 December 2024: 52.78%).

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

##### Explanations Related to Leverage Ratio:

##### a) Information on issues that cause differences between current period and previous period leverage ratios:

The leverage ratio calculated by the Bank in accordance with the “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Leverage of Banks” is 6.47% (31 December 2023: 6.32%). This ratio is above the minimum threshold, and the regulation stipulates the minimum leverage ratio as 3%.

##### b) Leverage ratio:

	Current Period <sup>(1)</sup>	Prior Period <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Assets on the balance sheet</b>		
Assets on the balance sheet (excluding derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives, including collaterals)	303,281,364	194,161,408
(Assets deducted from core capital)	(496,730)	(346,879)
<b>Total risk amount for assets on the balance sheet</b>	<b>302,784,634</b>	<b>193,814,529</b>
<b>Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives</b>		
Renewal cost of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	-	2,292,692
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	-	-
<b>Total risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,292,692</b>
<b>Financing transactions with securities or goods warranties</b>		
Risk amount of financial transactions with securities or goods warranties (excluding those in the balance sheet)	-	-
Risk amount arising from intermediated transactions	-	-
<b>Total risk amount of financing transactions with securities or goods warranties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Off-the-balance sheet transactions</b>		
Gross nominal amount of the off-balance sheet transactions	6,786,522	4,054,319
(Adjustment amount arising from multiplying by the credit conversion rate)	-	-
<b>Total risk amount for off-balance sheet transactions</b>	<b>6,786,522</b>	<b>4,054,319</b>
<b>Capital and total risk</b>		
Tier 1 capital	20,040,691	12,658,013
<b>Total risk amount</b>	<b>309,571,156</b>	<b>200,161,540</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
Leverage ratio (%)	6.47	6.32

(1) The amounts in the table are calculated by using the quarterly average amounts.

##### Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

The Bank does not apply netting for on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet transactions. For cash loans, the Bank does not use equity shares, government domestic debt securities, letters of guarantee, cash blockage (TRY/FX), equity umbrella fund shares, debt securities umbrella fund shares, money market umbrella fund shares, Borsa Istanbul A.Ş. shares, asset-backed securities with collateral conditions determined by the Bank, exchange-traded gold, Eurobonds issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance, bank bonds and bills, lease certificates issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury Asset Leasing Company, and exchange-traded fund shares.

Takasbank Money Market (TMM) transactions are classified as non-cash loans due to the Bank's guarantorship in TMM. In the Futures and Options Market (VIOP), Borsa Istanbul Money Market, Borsa Istanbul Equity Market, Borsa Istanbul Debt Securities Market, BİAŞ Swap Market, and the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives market, transactions are considered non-cash loans since the Bank acts as a central counterparty, and services are provided within the scope of guarantees.

In Takasbank Money Market (TMM), the following are accepted as collateral: cash (TRY, USD, EUR), letters of guarantee, treasury bills, government debt securities, investment bond participation certificates, shares traded on the stock exchange and designated by Takasbank, Eurobonds, bank bonds and bills issued by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, lease certificates issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury Asset Leasing Company, and exchange-traded gold.

As transaction collateral in the Securities Lending Market (SLM), the following are accepted as collateral: cash (TRY, USD, EUR, GBP), convertible foreign currencies (USD, EUR, GBP), government domestic debt securities

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

##### Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (Continued)

Eurobonds issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance, lease certificates issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury Asset Leasing Inc., standard gold traded on the stock exchange, fund units in the Equity Umbrella Fund and Debt Securities Umbrella Fund, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, equity securities included in the BIST 100 Index, Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. shares, and commodity certificates (gold-based) issued by the General Directorate of Mint and Stamp Printing House of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Turkey.

As transaction collateral in the Over-the-Counter (OTC) market, the following are accepted: cash (TRY, USD, EUR, GBP), government domestic debt securities, Eurobonds issued by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, lease certificates issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury Asset Leasing Inc., domestic debt securities issued by Germany and the USA, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities.

At the end of each day, Takasbank evaluates the collateral at the prices listed below. As a result of the daily collateral valuation, if the depreciation of the collateral exceeds the limits set by the Bank, a margin call is issued to restore the collateral to the required initial level.

- a) For foreign exchange: The average of the interbank rates throughout the day, including the time of risk calculation at 6:00 p.m. at the end of the day, and the bid rate published by CBRT at 3:30 p.m. at the time of risk calculation at the end of the day.
- b) For shares: the theoretical rate determined by Takasbank if no transaction has taken place on the stock exchange. For traded securities, the last transaction price may also be used, if the unmatched buy and sell orders arrive later than the last transaction price (in case of simultaneous purchase and sale), the average of the buy and sell prices.
- c) For government bonds, treasury bills and leasing certificates: the theoretical price determined using the Takasbank yield curve for the day of valuation, if these prices cannot be obtained, the indicative daily values determined by the CBRT for domestic government debt securities and the traded prices for domestic debt securities issued by the U.S. and Germany,
- d) For foreign currencies: the foreign exchange buying rate determined by the CBRT on the day of the valuation for the next day,
- e) For mutual funds: the price announced by the issuer on the day of the valuation,
- f) For Eurobonds: the prices calculated using the yield curve consisting of the traded Eurobonds and the price determined by Takasbank if the yield curve cannot be produced,
- g) For banknotes and bonds: The theoretical price calculated by Takasbank,
- h) For gold; In the last session of the Borsa İstanbul Precious Metals and Precious Stones Market on the day of valuation, the price calculated using the USD/ONS rate for transactions with a value date of T+0 and the CBRT foreign exchange buying rate, if the transaction has not taken place, the weighted average price formed in the previous session, if the transaction has not taken place, the theoretical price, or the weighted average price of the previous session
- i) For mortgage-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and asset-backed securities; Theoretical price determined by Takasbank yield curve or the price determined by Takasbank.
- j) For the stock exchange share: the price determined by the protocol concluded between the stock exchange and Takasbank. After dividend payment and capital increase, Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. If the price is determined separately by the Company, the guarantees will be revalued with the price.
- k) For exchange-traded certificates: The last transaction price on the exchange before the calculation time during the day, and the last transaction price at the end of the session at the end of the day.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### VIII. Explanations On Liquidity Risk Management and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued) Collaterals in terms of risk categories:

<b>Exposure classifications – Current Period</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Financial Collaterals</b>	<b>Other/Physical Collaterals</b>	<b>Guarantees and Credit Derivatives</b>
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks	127,666,027	49,444,499	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	42,802	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	205,245,876	82,866,000	-	-
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional retail receivables	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional secured mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-
Past due receivables	-	-	-	-
Receivables in high risk category defined by BRSA	371,464	-	-	-
Securities collateralised by mortgages	-	-	-	-
Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, stockbrokers and corporates	-	-	-	-
Investments of natured collective investment enterprise	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	5,013,582	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>338,339,751</b>	<b>132,310,499</b>	-	-
<b>Exposure classifications – Prior Period</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Financial Collaterals</b>	<b>Other/Physical Collaterals</b>	<b>Guarantees and Credit Derivatives</b>
Conditional and unconditional receivables from central governments or central banks	30,103,632	51,203,649	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from regional or local governments	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional receivables from banks and brokerage houses	159,626,165	48,338,990	-	-
Conditional and unconditional corporate receivables	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional retail receivables	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional secured mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-
Past due receivables	-	-	-	-
Receivables in high risk category defined by BRSA	227,853	-	-	-
Securities collateralised by mortgages	-	-	-	-
Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-
Short-term receivables from banks, stockbrokers and corporates	-	-	-	-
Investments of natured collective investment enterprise	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	3,324,206	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,281,856</b>	<b>99,542,639</b>	-	-

#### IX. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The purpose of the risk management system is to define, measure, track, and report the risks, through policies, implementing procedures, and limitations identified to track, control, and, when necessary, change the risk-gain structure of future cash flows of the Bank and therefore the nature and level of its activities.

The purpose of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) is to internally determine the capital level which is adequate to compensate for the risks that the Bank is or is likely to be exposed to and to enable the Bank to continue its operations with capital above this level.

When establishing and implementing the Risk Management System and ICAAP, the proportionality principle is considered, in accordance with BRSA legislation and good practice guidelines.

The general risk policy of the Bank is to perform its activities taking manageable, controllable, and reasonable risks, which maintain the balance between income and expenses. The Bank manages its risks in such a way that they stay above and below the minimum and the maximum levels stated in the regulations published by the BRSA and below the risk appetite confirmed by the Board of Directors.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

The risk capacity of the Bank is decided in accordance with its capital adequacy policy. When doing capital and liquidity planning, the current and under-stress liquidity requirements of the Bank as well as its risk appetite and capacity, are considered together.

The fund management strategy of the Bank is designed to avoid any liquidity problems, to sustain optimization of the risk-income balance, and to obtain maximum benefits from resources while taking a reasonable level of risk.

The footnotes and related explanations prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on “Public Disclosures related with Banks’ Risk Management Regulations” published in Official Gazette No. 29511 on 23 October 2015 and entered into force as of 31 March 2016 are given in this section. The following tables, which should be given in quarterly periods in accordance with the related communiqué, have not been presented as of 31 December 2025 as the standard approach is used in the calculation of Bank’s capital adequacy.

- Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) flow statements of credit risk under internal rating-based (IRB) approach
- RWA flow statements of Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) exposures under the Internal Model Method (IMM)
- RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under an internal model approach (IMA)
- Internal model approach for trading account
- Comparison of VaR estimates with profit / loss
- IRB - Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range
- Impact of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques on RWA
- IRB (specialized lending and equities under the simple risk weight method)
- IRB - Retrospective test of default probabilities in each risk class
- CVA capital charge
- IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale
- Credit Derivatives
- Exposures to central counterparties (CCPs)
- Securitization exposures in the banking book
- Securitization exposures in the trading book
- Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor
- Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

#### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts

##### 1.1. Bank’s risk management approach

- a) **How the business model determines and interacts with the overall risk profile (e.g. the key risks related to the business model and how each of these risks is reflected and described in the risk disclosures) and how the risk profile of the bank interacts with the risk tolerance approved by the board:**

The Bank’s activities basically consist of settlement, custody, collateral management, banking, central counterparty services (CCP), treasury operations and other transactions executed at the markets operated by the Bank. The risks exposed due to these activities are credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk in the banking book. Risks arising from information technologies and business continuity are evaluated in the operational risk framework. Capital is also allocated by the Bank to the covered risks under central counterparty general business risk with respect to CCP.

Regarding information technologies, indicators such as business interruptions and compliance of service providers with contract terms are monitored annually by the Risk Management Unit. The results are summarized in the Information Systems (IS) Risk Assessment Report, which is presented to the Board of Directors at least on an annual basis. In addition, recommended actions and key risk indicators for risks at or above the operational risk appetite are monitored by the Internal Control department and reported to senior management by the Risk Management department.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

##### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts

Bankanın yapısı ve faaliyetleri gereği sunduğu hizmetlerde yaşanabilecek bir kesintinin tüm sermaye piyasalarını etkileyebilecek nitelikte olması nedeniyle iş sürekliliği risklerine özellikle önem atfedilmektedir. Bankanın iş sürekliliği yönetimi sistemi ve bilgi güvenliği yönetimi sistemi faaliyetlerinin etkinliği ve uluslararası standartlara uyumluluğu tescil edilmiş olup, bu kapsamda Banka tarafından ISO 22301- Toplumsal Güvenlik ve İş Sürekliliği Yönetim Sistemi Sertifikası ve ISO 27001- Bilgi Güvenliği Yönetim Sistemi Sertifikası alınmıştır.

In determining the risk profile, the risk factors and relationship between them that the Bank may be sensitive due to its structure and operations, are taken into account.

Risk appetites have been set by the Bank Board of Directors for the entire risk exposure, and risk limits and signal values have been established based on general and critical risk types to control the current risk profile, which is in turn to prevent exceeding overall risk appetite and risk appetites based on risk types determined by the Board of Directors. The development of the risk limits and signal values are monitored regularly by the Risk Management Department and reported to Executive Management.

The Bank's risk appetite is reviewed according to results of internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) at least once a year, risk limits and signal values determined in terms of general and risk types are reviewed according to the changes in market conditions and Bank's strategies. The review process is conducted to determine if the limits are significant and sufficient with respect to risks and the Bank's risk appetite. The primary responsibility for the review of limits, and overseeing that the risks assumed by the Bank are within the risk limits and monitored by the Executive Management lies with the Board of Directors.

Signal value overflows are reported via e-mail by the Risk Management Department to the Audit Committee, Senior Management and unit managers who perform the respective process at the management of the business line. If the overflows occur in the allocated risk appetites and risk limits, written information is provided to the Audit Committee by the Risk Management Department to notify the Senior Management and Board of Directors ensuring that the necessary measures to be taken.

In the markets, where the Bank provides CCP service, there are trade limits allocated to members in order to limit risks of the members against the Bank. The maximum risk limits are determined using the shareholder's equity and/or ratings issued by the internal rating and assessment system of the Bank. Risk limits can be set over nominal open position amounts or another indicator (e.g. value at risk) that measures member risks, such as initial margin. Along with this, there are also liquidity risk, credit risk and concentration risk limits based on markets, where CCP service is provided.

Credit risk exposure of the Bank by the reason of the CCP service is monitored by comparing existing (deposited) margin with the required margin. Concentration risk is monitored to based on the ratio of required margin level for each member to total margin requirement in the respective market, and the limit is monitored on daily basis by the Central Counterparty Department of the Bank. However, if in any market the ratio of the risks belonging to members outside the top 3, to total risk doesn't exceed a certain rate (if the market does not have enough depth) and/or, if there are members that use less than a certain ratio of the allocated limit in the respective market, the limit cannot be applied.

If concentration limits are exceeded by any member, the member may be prevented from taking an additional position, the member may be demanded for additional trade margin, and its trade limits may be reduced until the end of a period to be set with the approval of the General Manager of the Bank and if required with the decision of Board of Directors.

It is essential that the ratio of the sum of liquid trade margins of the top 2 members with highest risk at each market, where the Bank is CCP, liquid assets in the respective market's guarantee fund and the highly liquid assets that the Bank allocates and commits from its own capital, to the risk amount of these members is not below a certain limit.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

##### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts

###### 1.1. Bank's risk management approach (Continued)

- b) **The risk governance structure: responsibilities attributed throughout the bank (e.g. oversight and delegation of authority; breakdown of responsibilities by type of risk, business unit etc.); relationships between the structures involved in risk management processes (e.g. board of directors, executive management, separate risk committee, risk management structure, compliance function, internal audit function):**

Duties, authorities and responsibilities within the scope of risk management system are performed by Executive Management in accordance with the legislation and by all the units of the Bank as part of the framework of communiqués, procedures and directives. It is mandatory to ensure that risk management policy and implementing procedures adapt to the changing conditions. The Board of Directors assesses regularly the sufficiency of such policy and implementing procedures and makes the necessary changes. Bank Senior Management is jointly and Board Members are severally responsible for the design and its application within the Bank of ICAAP. ICAAP Report and Stress Test Report are prepared in coordination with Risk Management Department with the participation of all respective units, and the results of the reports are used in the Bank's decision-making processes.

Three lines of defence approach that comprising of business line management, central risk management function and independent review, is employed in risk management. Accordingly;

- Under the management of the business line, risks arising from product and services provided by each unit of the Bank, employed process, human resource and systems are determined, process and sub-process based risks and controls are defined, and Senior Management is informed ensuring that appropriate actions are taken.
- The centralized risk management function is achieved through the establishment of risk and control systems within the Bank, the segregation of duties and responsibilities, and the review of processes and functions by the Risk Management Unit, the Legislation and Compliance Unit and the Internal Control Unit, in addition to the operational units performing them. The Internal Control Unit performs the activities of controlling that the payment and securities settlement system, banking and capital market activities offered by the Bank are carried out in compliance with the relevant legal regulations, internal legislation and, where necessary, international practices, effectively and adequately at the first stage level as a "secondary stage protection" element. These control activities and their control periods are determined annually within the scope of the Internal Control Review Plan and Internal Control Lists. In addition, the Internal Control Unit, together with the Internal Audit Unit, carries out studies that will form the basis for the Management Declaration.
- Independent review process involves assessment of risk management and internal control framework from all aspects. Internal Audit Department provides extensive assurance for Board of Directors and Senior Management, as an element capable of acting in an independent and impartial manner within the organization. During audit activities, first of all, compliance of Bank activities with the regulation, internal strategies, policies, principles and targets are analysed. In addition, reports are submitted to Board of Directors and Senior Management on whether first and second line of defence have reached risk management and risk control targets or not, and on effectiveness and efficiency of risk management and designed controls. Elements such as effectiveness and efficiency of Bank operations, protection of assets, reliability and soundness of reporting processes, risk management and internal control framework, operation units and their functions, infrastructure, asset management and information technology are included into the scope of assurance reported to Board of Directors and Senior Management.
- The risks undertaken due to CCP (Central Counterparty) activities are managed within the framework of a comprehensive risk management structure. This risk management framework is defined under the "İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş. Merkezi Karşı Taraf Yönetmeliği". The said Regulation sets out a detailed risk management framework, covering areas such as membership types and transaction limits, collateralization and guarantee fund, stress testing, risk management practices, model validation and backtesting, the role of internal system units within the CCP risk management framework, risk mitigation methods, and crisis management tools.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

##### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts (Continued)

###### 1.1. Bank's risk management approach (Continued)

These activities are carried out by the Central Counterparty Department within the Bank's organizational structure, monitored by the Internal Control Department, and audited by the Internal Audit Department.

The Bank has established a CCP Risk Advisory Committee designated to submit opinion to Board of Directors on CCP regulations and management of CCP risks and relevant matters. The Committee consists of CCP member representatives, representatives CCP members' legal entity clients and independent members of Takasbank Board of Directors and chaired by one of the independent member of Board of Directors. At Risk Advisory Committee, matters that may affect CCP's risk management such as change in risk models used in CCP risk management, default procedures, membership admission criteria, settlement of new type of capital market instruments or usage of insurance or external resource use in the transactions are discussed.

To prevent systemic risk, the Bank allocates capital for risks arising from CCP activities and determines the committed capital from the remaining capital. The stress tests conducted as part of the CCP application assess whether the collateral, guarantee fund, and resources that can be deployed in the event of a Bank default in the markets where CCP services are provided, consisting of the allocated and committed portions of capital, are large enough to cover the funding needs that will arise from the two highest-risk members and their affiliates. In addition, the appropriateness of the models and confidence levels used in the calculation of initial margin in the markets where CCP services are provided is analyzed by the Bank through backtesting. The results of the stress tests and retrospective tests, as well as any recommended actions, are reported quarterly to the Board of Directors via the internal system units and to the Capital Markets Board (CMB) via the CCP department.

###### c) **Channels to communicate, decline and enforce the risk culture within the bank (e.g. code of conduct; manuals containing operating limits or procedures to treat violations or breaches of risk thresholds; procedures to raise and share risk issues between business lines and risk functions):**

At least, in order for creating a Bank-wise risk culture through the framework of operational risk management established by the Bank in accordance with Takasbank Operational Risk Management Procedure; Risk Management Department consult on management of risk exposure by the through mutual negotiations with all the risk and control officer or process owners at workshop studies, training documents are sent to the Bank personnel and if required training is provided and operational risk policy and procedures are announced to the relevant Bank staff.

The Bank's risk and control self-assessment process involves assessment of the impacts, possibilities and controls of risks that Bank processes are exposed to, and appropriate actions for risks aligned with or above the Bank's operational risk appetite.

Within the scope of self-assessment studies, mutual meetings are held with all departments under the coordination of the Risk Management Department and the Internal Control Department. In these meetings, the risks contained in sub-services and the controls established against these risks are reviewed and updated. The risks of all departments are also made available to the Internal Audit Department and the Internal Control Department for use in audit and control activities.

In accordance with the Takasbank Organization and Duties Directive, as well as the provisions of the Banking Law, the Capital Markets Law, and other relevant legislation, the procedures and principles have been established to ensure that activities are carried out in a timely and appropriate manner, to define the organizational structure and the duties and authorities of each department, and to ensure coordination among departments.

**NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts (Continued)**

**1.1. Bank's risk management approach (Continued)**

Pursuant to the Takasbank Risk Management Regulation, signal value breaches are reported via e-mail by the Risk Management Department to the Audit Committee, Senior Management, and the managers of the units executing the relevant processes within the business line management. Furthermore, in the event of breaches of the allocated risk appetites and risk limits, the Risk Management Department provides written notification to the Audit Committee to inform the Senior Management and the Board of Directors so that necessary measures can be taken.

In accordance with the Banking Ethical Principles published by the Banks Association of Turkey (TBB), the Takasbank Directive on Ethical Principles has been approved by the Board of Directors, and all Bank personnel are obliged to act in compliance with the principles stated in the directive. In addition, the Takasbank Conflict of Interest Policy Directive has been established and approved by the Board of Directors to set out the procedures and principles regarding the Bank's conflict of interest policy. Furthermore, the Takasbank Gift Policy Procedure, approved by the General Manager, regulates the procedures and principles aimed at preventing any disputes or conflicts of interest that may arise between employees, clients, stakeholders, other institutions, and the Bank in relation to gift exchanges and other relevant matters.

At the Asset and Liability Committee meetings held on a monthly basis with the participation of Senior Management and relevant department managers, all Bank activities are discussed, and necessary actions are taken accordingly.

Details of ICAAP process established at the Bank and stress test procedure and principles are provided in the Takasbank ICAAP Instruction and Takasbank Stress Test Program Policy and Implementation Procedures respectively.

**d) The scope and main features of risk measurement systems:**

Systems, which may be applied in a reliable and integrate with the operations, have been built to measure quantifiable risk exposure of the Bank and assess non-quantifiable risks, procedures and principles are provided in the communiqué and procedures which are endorsed by the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors and Senior Management evaluate assumptions underlying the used models and their limitations, data sources used to measure risks and adequacy and suitability of implementation procedures. Accuracy and reliability of risk measurement methodologies, methods or models are determined by using actual results via back tests. To reflect the changing market conditions, methodologies, methods and models used in risk measurement are updated periodically.

In all risk analysis and assessments as part of principle of proportionality first and second pillar risks are taken into account. Credit risk (counterparty credit risk is included), market risk and operational risk which are part of the first pillar risk measured and reported periodically according to standardised approach, standard method and basic indicator approach respectively and reported pursuant to Communiqué on Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy and its sub-regulations. Also, credit risk that the Bank is exposed to due to guarantees provided under CCP activities and the transactions causing this risk, are measured under legal credit risk capital requirement. Second pillar risks are assessed within the scope of ICAAP.

Value at market risk and internal market risk capital requirement are calculated on daily basis by using internal method which is determined in the Communiqué on Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy and its sub-regulations, and the loss amount that the portfolio may be exposed to is reported to Senior Management via stress tests and scenario analysis.

Legal risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, business continuity risk, information technologies risk and risks arising from critical stakeholders and subsidiaries, which may affect the Bank's operations and reputation, are considered as operational risk.

**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts (Continued)**

**1.1. Bank's risk management approach (Continued)**

As part of operational risk, all quantifiable and non-quantifiable risks are addressed in the Operational Risk Database, and losses, which are quantifiable, and reflected to booking records as expenses are addressed in the Operational Risk Loss Database.

Risk assessment is conducted in coordination with Risk Management Department with all the respective units by the Bank in the considering of the entire risk exposure before new product and services are offered. In addition to this, also Risk Analysis Report and Technical Adequacy Report are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué Regarding Banks Receiving Support Service and Takasbank Support Service Purchasing Procedure before support service purchasing contract is signed by the Bank or service contract with the support service provider is renewed and then are submitted for Board of Directors approval annexed to the Audit Committee Assessment Report.

**e) Explanations about the process of risk information reporting provided to the board and senior management, in particular the scope and main content of reporting on risk exposure:**

The Banks establishes extensive reporting systems and prepares reports to be used in the management of risk exposure, processes involving determination of strategies and decision-making. The reports prepared should at the least include information such as;

- Risk analysis results and development,
- Results of stress tests and scenario analysis are intended to respective risk type and the whole of the Bank,
- Whether there was an overflows of risk limits and signal values,
- Assumptions underlying risk assessment process, parameters and constraints regarding the used models and any changes in these,
- Risk mitigation techniques and risk transfer strategies

The Bank ensures that measurement, assessment, monitoring, limitation, stress test and scenario analysis studies aligned with operational structure and complexity are carried out with respect to risk management and the respective results are reported regularly. It is ensured that the reports are submitted at regular intervals to the Board of Directors and via Senior Management to the units responsible for occurrence and monitoring of risk.

**f) Qualitative information on stress testing (e.g. portfolios subject to stress testing, scenarios adopted and methodologies used, and use of stress testing in risk management):**

A stress test program has been built by the Bank to measure that the risks and fragilities may arise from adverse development pertain to the Bank or come to light in economic and financial environment under stress, the procedures and principles related to the process have been provided in the Takasbank Stress Test Program Policy and Implementation Procedures. Stress tests are designed in coherence with the Bank's risk appetite and strategy and with a forward-looking perspective and include risk mitigating management actions.

Risk concentrations existing in different areas are revealed upon application of partial stress test for certain portfolio and/ or critical risk types affecting the bank. Holistic stress tests targeting the entire Bank, employed in capital and liquidity planning, are carried out with the participation of all the relevant units of the Bank and in coordination with Risk Management Department in the context of ICAAP at least once a year, and sent to BRSA following Board of Directors approval with ICAAP report.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

##### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts (Continued)

###### 1.1. Bank's risk management approach (Continued)

The Bank takes into account stress tests that carried out under ICAAP, scenario analysis and their results in creating budget, strategic plan, fund management strategy and policies. In the stress tests apply fundamentally scenarios such as the increase in interest rates and downgrade of sovereign rating are tackled.

The stress tests conducted as part of the CCP application will assess whether the collateral, guarantee fund, and resources that can be deployed in the event of a bank failure in the markets in which the CCP service is provided, consisting of the allocated and committed portions of capital, are large enough to meet the funding needs that will be created by the two highest risk members and their affiliates . In addition, the appropriateness of the models and confidence levels used in the calculation of initial margin in the markets where CCP services are provided is analyzed by the Bank through backtesting. The results of the stress tests and retrospective tests, as well as any recommended actions, are reported to the Board of Directors via the internal system units and to the CMB by the CCP department on a quarterly basis.

Reverse stress tests conducted by the Central Counterparty Services (CCP) Department on a quarterly basis analyze how many CCP member defaults can be covered by total default resources in the event that CCP members that have not defaulted under extreme market conditions fail to meet or fulfill their additional contribution obligations. Reverse stress tests are performed to determine how many CCP members can cover the default of the total default resources under the extreme market conditions defined in the stress tests, and to analyze the market conditions that equate the total default resources to the resource requirements that could result from the default of the two highest risk members and their affiliates.

###### g) **The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks that arise from the bank's business model and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants:**

Bank operations basically consist of settlement, custody, collateral management, banking, central counterparty services and treasury operations and other transactions executed at the markets operated by the Bank. The risk exposure due to these operations are credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk in the banking book. Information technologies risks and business continuity risks are considered as operational risk. Capital is also allocated by the Bank to covered risks under central counterparty general business risk with respect to CCP.

The Bank manages its risks ensuring that they remain over/under the minimum/maximum limits in all the governing legal regulations and below the risk appetites endorsed by the Board of Directors based on overall risk and risk types. The Bank has determined signal values under risk limits based on overall risk and risk type, and early warning systems in the name of controlling current risk profile to avoid overflows of overall risk appetite and risk appetites based on risk types endorsed by the Board of Directors and such values are monitored regularly by the Risk Management Department.

Within the framework of the Takasbank Restructuring Plan and Takasbank Orderly Slowdown of Operations Plan approved by the Bank's Board of Directors, necessary actions are taken by the Senior Management to reduce the risk levels to which the Bank is exposed, and these plans are reviewed at least once a year with the participation of all relevant units of the Bank under the coordination of the Risk Management Unit.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

##### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts (Continued)

##### 1.1. Bank's risk management approach (Continued)

###### h) The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks that arise from the bank's business model and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants (Continued):

- In reducing credit risk level, the Bank may take into account besides risk mitigant effect of collaterals, risk mitigation techniques such as insurance or derivative products for hedging risks. In addition to this, while using margins, guarantee fund contribution shares, and Takasbank resources that may be resorted to in the default event of CCP members pursuant to Article 36 of Istanbul Settlement and Custody Bank Incorporation Central Counterparty Regulation, the following priority order should be followed:
- Collaterals in the accounts of the defaulted CCP member itself or in the customer accounts under itself where a deficit of collateral occurs,
- The deposited guarantee fund contribution share of the defaulted CCP member,
- Compensations to be made from insurance policies, if any,
- Allocated capital of Takasbank for covered risks,
- Deposited guarantee fund contributions of the other CCP members,
- Additional guarantee fund contributions which may be requested from the CCP members,
- Commitment made from the remaining capital of Takasbank.

In article 46 and 73 of 6362 no Capital Markets Law, it is legislated that clearing and custody agencies may request collateral from investment institutions and investors under investment services and activities, assets in guarantee fund, established with collaterals kept with clearing agencies to overcome clearing risks, cannot be seized or pledged even for public claims, cannot be included into bankruptcy estate and precautionary measure cannot be exercised over them. This situation legally leaves collaterals provided to the Bank by the members out of bankruptcy and acts as a credit mitigant on the credit risk that the Bank may be exposed to.

The Bank's fund management strategy has been established with the objectives of avoiding any liquidity issues, ensuring optimization in the risk-return balance, and utilizing resources at the highest yield levels by taking a reasonable level of risk. In accordance with this strategy, treasury transactions are conducted exclusively with banks to which limits have been allocated by the Board of Directors.

The Bank's securities portfolio includes government domestic debt securities (GDDS) issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance, debt securities and lease certificates issued by banks established in Turkey, debt securities issued by the Türkiye Wealth Fund (TWF) and companies fully owned by the TWF, and lease certificates for which the TWF or its wholly owned companies act as the originator. In addition, the portfolio includes asset-backed securities (ABS) originated by banks domiciled in Turkey, as well as TRY-denominated debt securities issued abroad by supranational institutions domiciled outside Turkey. Derivative instruments may be used for the purposes of protection and liquidity management within the Bank's portfolio. Furthermore, derivative instruments may also be utilized for risk mitigation related to the positions undertaken as part of CCP services.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

##### 1. Risk management approach and risk weighted amounts (Continued)

###### h) The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks that arise from the bank's business model and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants (Continued):

Actions suggested for risks aligned with or above operational risk appetite and key risk indicators are monitored by Internal Control Department and reported by Risk Management Department to Executive Management. Moreover, operational risk losses, process and sub-process risks are monitored periodically. The operational risks that the Bank is/may be exposed to covered to a large extent by purchasing insurance policies.

It is assessed by the Senior Management whether risks shall be accepted or not for risks aligned with or above the Bank's operational risk appetite, for uncontrollable risks and risks that cannot be mitigated, and whether the level of activity in such line of business shall be reduced or not or entirely terminated or not and submitted to the approval of Board of Directors. Distribution of the Bank's asset and liability items are based on certain currencies and maturity/repricing period, liquidity deficit/surplus, resources that may be generated during possible liquidity crisis situations and free shareholders' equity level are monitored regularly.

##### 1.2 Overview of risk management and RWA

	Risk Weighted Amounts		Minimum Capital
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	56,538,034	40,320,638	4,523,043
Standardized approach	56,538,034	40,320,638	4,523,043
Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
Counterparty credit risk	-	33	-
Standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	-	33	-
Internal model method	-	-	-
Basic risk weight approach to internal models equity position in the banking account	-	-	-
Investments made in collective investment companies-look through approach	-	-	-
Investments made in collective investment companies-mandate-based approach	-	-	-
Investments made in collective investment companies-1250% weighted risk approach	-	-	-
Settlement risk	-	-	-
Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-
IRB ratings-based approach	-	-	-
IRB supervisory formula approach	-	-	-
SA/simplified supervisory formula approach	-	-	-
Market risk	1,597,702	2,193,108	127,816
Standardized approach	1,597,702	2,193,108	127,816
Internal model approaches	-	-	-
Operational risk	15,450,588	7,324,471	1,236,047
Basic Indicator approach	15,450,588	7,324,471	1,236,047
Standard approach	-	-	-
Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
The amount of the discount threshold under the equity(subject to a 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
Floor adjustments	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,586,324</b>	<b>49,838,250</b>	<b>5,886,906</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 2. Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures

##### 2.1. Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

Current Period	Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS				
	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject of credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and balances at central bank	120,000,144	120,000,144	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,166,852	-	-	1,122,120	-
Banks	177,220,668	177,416,346	-	41,995,486	-
Receivables from money markets	4,404,579	4,404,579	-	-	-
Financial assets available for sale (net)	9,168	9,168	-	5,497	-
Loans and receivables	3,143,176	3,146,449	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments (net)	13,695,462	13,692,189	-	10,549,144	-
Investments in associates (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries (net)	4,825	-	-	-	4,825
Investments in joint ventures (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets held for hedges	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	138,888	138,888	-	-	-
Intangible assets (net)	477,877	-	-	-	477,877
Investment properties (net)	401,988	401,988	-	-	-
Tax assets	519,972	-	-	-	519,972
Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,043,905	1,043,905	-	8,699	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>	<b>320,253,656</b>	-	<b>53,680,946</b>	<b>1,002,674</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	23,933,123	-	-	14,693,573	-
Debts to money markets	2,872,712	-	-	-	-
Issued securities	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	270,884,092	-	-	38,484,799	-
Miscellaneous debts	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring debts	-	-	-	-	-
Debts from leasing transactions	979	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	1,410,851	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	1,844,985	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	21,280,762	-	-	-	22,952
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>	-	-	<b>53,178,372</b>	<b>22,952</b>

Banks subject to credit risk are included in the market risk column as the foreign currency denominated in financial assets and other assets items whose fair value differences are reflected in other comprehensive income are exposed to foreign exchange risk.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 2. Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures

#### 2.1 Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (Continued)

Prior Period	Carrying values of items in accordance with TAS				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject of credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the market risk framework	
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and balances at central bank	26,000,913	26,000,913	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,822,141	-	-	1,780,979	-
Banks	150,254,796	150,280,363	-	28,534,244	-
Receivables from money markets	1,131,592	-	130,239	-	-
Financial assets available for sale (net)	9,168	9,168	-	5,497	-
Loans and receivables	2,276,582	2,279,005	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments (net)	9,378,421	9,375,998	-	8,454,657	-
Investments in associates (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries (net)	4,825	-	-	-	4,825
Investments in joint ventures (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets held for hedges	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	184,280	184,280	-	-	-
Intangible assets (net)	334,063	-	-	-	334,063
Investment properties (net)	330,520	330,520	-	-	-
Tax assets	274,399	-	-	-	274,399
Assets held for sale and discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	683,035	683,035	-	15,902	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>	<b>189,143,282</b>	<b>130,239</b>	<b>38,791,279</b>	<b>613,287</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	8,364,060	-	-	8,028,625	-
Debts to money markets	-	-	-	-	-
Issued securities	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	168,653,205	-	-	30,258,905	-
Miscellaneous debts	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring debts	-	-	-	-	-
Debts from leasing transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	720,268	-	-	-	-
Tax liability	1,219,365	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	13,727,837	-	-	-	24,299
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,287,530</b>	<b>24,299</b>

Banks subject to credit risk are included in the market risk column as the foreign currency denominated in financial assets and other assets items whose fair value differences are reflected in other comprehensive income are exposed to foreign exchange risk.

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**2. Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures (Continued)**

**2.2 Main sources of differences between risk exposures and carrying values in financial statements under TAS**

<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Items subject to credit risk framework</b>	<b>Items subject to counterparty credit risk framework</b>	<b>Items subject to market risk framework</b>
<b>Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>	<b>320,253,656</b>	-	-
Liability carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	322,227,504	-	-	-
<b>Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>	<b>320,253,656</b>	-	<b>1,597,702</b>
Off-balance sheet amounts	146,204,967	146,204,967	-	-
Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules (except placed row 2)	-	-	-	-
Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-
Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-
<b>Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes</b>	<b>472,178,983</b>	<b>470,650,250</b>	-	<b>1,597,702</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Items subject to credit risk framework</b>	<b>Items subject to counterparty credit risk framework</b>	<b>Items subject to market risk framework</b>
<b>Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>	<b>189,143,282</b>	-	-
Liability carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	192,684,735	-	-	-
<b>Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>	<b>189,143,282</b>	<b>130,239</b>	<b>2,193,108</b>
Off-balance sheet amounts	109,150,572	109,150,572	-	-
Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-
Differences due to different netting rules (except placed row 2)	-	-	-	-
Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-
Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-
<b>Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes</b>	<b>295,017,603</b>	<b>292,694,256</b>	<b>130,239</b>	<b>2,193,108</b>

**2.3 Explanations of differences between accounting and Regulatory exposure amounts in accordance with TAS:**

- Banks explain the origins of any significant differences between the amounts in columns a and b on B1. There are no significant differences. As there is no difference according to the explanation of the regulation, the table has been filled by merging with the respective column.
- Banks shall disclose the sources of differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities under TAS as shown in template B2 and the amounts considered for risk exposure purposes
- In accordance with the implementation of the guidance on prudent valuation (Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks Annex 3) banks must describe systems and controls to ensure that the valuation estimates are prudent and reliable. Disclosure must include: -Valuation methodologies, including an explanation of how far mark-to-market and mark-to-model methodologies are used. - Description of the independent price verification process. -Procedures for valuation adjustments or reserves (including a description of the process and the methodology for valuing trading positions by type of instrument).

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**3. Credit Risk Disclosure**

**3.1 General information about credit risk**

**3.1.1 General qualitative information about credit risk**

**a) How the business model translates into the components of the bank's credit risk profile:**

Loan transactions bear the possibility of borrower member or guarantors' inability to perform their obligations that they have committed and undertaken in writing and as per the agreements, meaning credit risk.

The Bank's cash loan transactions consist of loans extended to brokerage houses. In addition, cash loans may also be granted to members who fail to fulfill their cash obligations on the value date under the Turkey Electronic Fund Trading Platform and Pension Fund Trading Platform, i.e., defaulting members. In the Takasbank Money Market, the Bank acts as a guarantor (up to its allocated and committed capital) for the mutual obligations of the members; thus, such transactions are considered as non-cash loans in accordance with banking regulations. The Bank operates as a central counterparty (CCP) in the Securities Lending Market, Futures and Options Market, Borsa Istanbul Money Market, Borsa Istanbul Equity Market, Borsa Istanbul Debt Securities Market, Borsa Istanbul Swap Market, and the Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Market. Accordingly, the obligations arising from these markets are also considered as non-cash loans for the Bank.

In addition, the Bank may also be exposed to credit risk due to treasury transactions executed as part of its fund management activities and transactions carried out within the scope of its collateral management function.

**b) Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits:**

Credit risk appetite has been determined by the Bank's Board of Directors taking into account concentration in cash and noncash loan transactions of the Bank that are subject to credit risk. The Bank's credit risk appetite is reviewed at least once a year. In addition to this, to control risk in question, limit and signal values have been set by the Board of Directors to avoid overflow of credit risk appetite and these limits are monitored on daily basis by Risk Management Department.

Audit Committee, Senior Management and unit managers performing the respective process at the management of the business lines are notified by the Risk Management Department via email when the signal value is reached. If the allocated credit risk limits and credit risk appetite is exceeded, written information is provided to the Audit Committee by the Risk Management Department to notify Senior Management and Board of Directors ensuring that required measures are taken.

Credit risk limits and signal values are reviewed according to market conditions and changes in the Bank's strategies, and the review process is handled to determine if limits are significant and sufficient against risks and the Bank's credit risk appetite. The supervisory responsibility regarding reviewing of credit risk limits and overseeing that risks assumed by the Bank are within risk limits and for monitoring by the Executive Management belongs to the Board of Directors.

The Bank has trade limits that allocated to members at markets, where the Bank acts as CCP, to limit members' risks against the Bank. In determining maximum risk limits are used with shareholders' equity and/or ratings issued by the Bank's internal rating and assessment system are used. Risk limits may be set over nominal open position amounts or another indicator such as initial margin that measures member risks (for instance value at risk).

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)**

**3.1 General information about credit risk (Continued)**

**c) Structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function:**

In addition, there is also concentration risk limit determined based on CCP markets and in this regard the ratio of required margin for each member to the total requirement at the market is monitored on daily basis by CCP Department. In credit risk management three line of defense consisting of business line management, central risk management function and independent review, is used. Accordingly;

- Under the management of the business line, process and sub-process based risks and controls are defined by Derivatives Clearing and Settlement Team, Debt Securities Clearing and Settlement Team, Treasury and Credits Departments, Markets Department and Central Counterparty Department, and Senior Management is informed ensuring that appropriate actions are taken.
- The centralized risk management function is ensured through the establishment of risk and control systems related to credit risk within the Bank, the separation of duties and responsibilities, and the review of processes and functions by the Risk Management Unit, the Legislation and Compliance Unit and the Internal Control Unit, in addition to the operational units performing them. The Internal Control Unit performs the activities of controlling that the banking and capital market activities offered by the Bank are carried out in compliance with the relevant legal regulations, the Bank's internal legislation and, where necessary, international practices, effectively and adequately at the first stage level as a "secondary stage protection" element. These control activities and their control periods are determined annually within the scope of the Internal Control Review Plan and Internal Control Lists. In addition, the Internal Control Unit, together with the Internal Audit Unit, carries out studies that will form the basis for the Management Declaration.
- Independent review process involves assessment of risk management and internal control framework from all aspects. Internal Audit Department provides extensive assurance for Board of Directors and Senior Management, as an element capable of acting in an independent and impartial manner within the organization. During audit activities, first of all, compliance of Bank activities with the regulation, internal strategies, policies, principles and targets are analyzed. In addition, reports are submitted to Board of Directors and Senior Management on whether first and second line of defense have reached credit risk management and risk control targets or not, and on effectiveness and efficiency of credit risk management and designed controls. Elements such as effectiveness and efficiency of Bank operations, protection of assets, reliability and soundness of reporting processes, credit risk management and internal control framework, operation units and their functions, infrastructure, asset management and information technology are included into the scope of assurance reported to Board of Directors and Senior Management.

Roles, authorities and responsibilities as part of credit risk management are performed by the Executive Management in line with the governing regulation, and by all of the Bank's units subject to their own communiqué, procedure and directives.

In cases where credit risk limit and signal values are overflowed, and members fail to perform their obligations at markets, where CCP service is provided by the Bank, required actions are put into effect by Executive Management in accordance with Takasbank Restructuring Plan.

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)**

**3.1 General information about credit risk (Continued)**

**c) Structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function(Continued):**

In particular for CCP activities, liquidity risk is related to credit risk and in this regard in terms of cashing in margins liquidity risk is evaluated specifically and at the same time restructuring tools include actions against liquidity crunch that the Bank may face due to the CCP service it provides. These action are chosen as to minimize financial risk that the Bank faces, and at the same time to have minimal negative impact on the market, and systemic risk is evaluated in terms of providing assurance to the market, and its impacts on member/clients.

A Central Counterparty (CCP) Risk Committee has been established by the Bank, authorized and responsible for providing advisory recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the management of CCP risks. The Committee discusses matters that may affect CCP risk management, such as changes in risk models used in CCP risk management, default procedures, membership admission criteria, the clearing of new types of capital market instruments, or the use of insurance or outsourcing in transactions.

**d) Relationships between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions:**

Credit risk related to operations are maintained by business lines with a perspective focused on risk. At the first line of defense; credit risk is managed through the existence of an effective and strong collateral mechanism and allocation of appropriate limits. In determining credit or position limits to be allocated to financial institutions and membership types of members, who shall execute trades at CCP markets or CCP- enabled capital market instruments, ratings resulting from internal credit rating and assessment system study and representing credit worthiness of the financial institutions and their strength to serve their existing or future commitments to the Bank, are used after such limits entry into force following Board of Directors approval.

Credit worthiness of the members is monitored by the Bank at regular intervals, and credit limits are updated according to the changes in the members' financial structures. Continuous and transaction basis execution of limits, risk and collateral controls in electronic environment for minimizing operational errors.

Liquid and/or near-liquid collateral shall be taken at the time of loan disbursement in accordance with the relevant rules and guidelines developed by the Derivative Instruments Settlement Department, Equity and Debt Settlement Department, Credit Department, Markets Department, and Central Counterparty Department. Collateral is valued at the end of each day, and valuation coefficients are used in calculating the collateral values of non-cash assets to avoid impairment or liquidity problems when the collateral is converted into cash as needed.

In article 46 and 73 of 6362 no Capital Markets Law, it is legislated that clearing and custody agencies may request collateral from investment institutions and investors under investment services and activities, assets in guarantee fund, established with collaterals kept with clearing agencies to overcome clearing risks, cannot be seized or pledged even for public claims, cannot be included into bankruptcy estate and precautionary measure cannot be exercised over them. In this regard, collaterals entrusted to Takasbank are taken under legal protection and this situation creates a risk mitigating effect for the Bank's credit risk exposure.

In all CCP markets ensure that members perform their obligations promptly and in full to Takasbank, it is essential that risks are measured in an effective manner and monitored.

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)**

**3.1 General information about credit risk (Continued)**

**d) Relationships between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions (Continued):**

In this regard;

- Initial margin level is calculated at regular intervals to include the recently experiences financial volatilities and monitored continuously in considering of market conditions and revised when required.
- Guarantee fund size is created used confidence levels, which describe very strong financial volatilities but of low possibility.
- Transaction margin adequacy is monitored to include intraday price movements and position changes.
- Trade tmargins, guarantee fund contributions shares, sufficiency of resources allocated and committed from the Bank capital to CCP risks are followed at regular intervals via stress tests.
- Financial strength of members is monitored continuously and their trades are limited via established limits in light of financial strength.

The Bank, Incorporation Central Counterparty Regulation regulates a detailed risk management framework such as membership types and trade limits, margining and guarantee fund, stress tests, risk management applications, model security and back test, position of internal system units activities within CCP risk management framework, risk mitigation methods and crisis management tools.

In the second line of defense; within the scope of Takasbank Risk Management Communiqué the Bank manages credit risk by taking into account credit risk appetite, credit risk limits, signal values that set under early warning system, partial and holistic stress test and scenario analysis and internal capital adequacy assessment process. Measurement, monitoring, limit, stress test and scenario analysis studies are conducted at the bank by Risk Management Department subject to principle of proportionality and in alignment with the volume, nature and complexity of the operations in the three line of defence. It is essential that to reveal the credit risk that the Bank may face, risk measurement and monitoring activities are performed and the results are taken into consideration in the Bank's strategic decision-making processes. Furthermore, Internal Control Department must control transaction of units that may cause credit risk, in line with legal regulations and internal regulation. Such control activities and control periods of the operations are determined annually in the Internal Control List. In addition to the related studies, Internal Control Department and Internal Audit Department perform studies related to the Management Statement.

In the third line of defense, operations of these units are audited periodically by the Internal Audit Department, which inspects and audits on behalf of the Board of Directors. As an element, which has the ability to act independently and impartially within the organization, Internal Audit Department provides extensive assurance to Board of Directors and Senior Management. Audit provides assurance as to whether first and second lines of defense have reached credit risk management and risk control targets or not, on governance, credit risk management and effectiveness and efficiency of the designed controls. Factors such as the general effectiveness and efficiency of activities, the protection of assets, the reliability and robustness of reporting processes, the framework of credit risk management and internal control, operations units and their functions, infrastructure, asset management and information technology are included in the scope of the assurance reported to the Board of Directors and Senior Management. In this regard, the compliance of Bank's activities with the legislation, internal strategies, policies, principles and targets are examined.

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)**

**3.1 General information about credit risk (Continued)**

Pursuant to article 46, paragraph 2 of The Bank Incorporation Central Counterparty Regulation is titled “Infrastructure of internal systems and information technologies” the soundness of the Bank’s risk management and information technology infrastructures are audited semi-annually and the final report is sent to Capital Markets Board. In addition to this, subject to article 12 of again the respective regulation is titled “General obligations of CCP members” the task of overseeing and auditing whether CCP members serve their obligation or not, has been assigned to Takasbank, and the members must ensure the continuity of essential internal control, risk management and internal audit mechanisms to be a party to this service at CCP markets or CCP capital market instruments. In this regard on-site CCP member audits are conducted by Internal Audit Department.

**e) Scope and main content of the reporting on credit risk exposure and on the credit risk management function to the executive management and to the board of directors:**

The report containing credit risk based amount (including counterparty credit risk based amount as well) calculated according to standardized approach on monthly basis pursuant to Communiqué on Measurement and Assessment of Banks’ Capital Adequacy and their sub-regulations, and the progress of credit risk appetite, credit risk limit and signal values and credit risk concentrations, are reported by Risk Management Department on daily basis to the Senior Management, monthly basis to the Audit Committee and Senior Management and on quarterly basis to the Executive Management.

Stress Test Report containing credit risk stress test and scenario analysis results, and ICAAP report are submitted to Executive Management annually by the Risk Management Department, and reported to the BRSA. In addition, adequacy of model employed in calculation of initial margin at CCP markets, and confidence level are analyzed with back tests by the Bank. Results of stress tests and back tests performed by CCP Department, and if there are, suggested measures, are reported on quarterly basis via internal system units to the Board of Director.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)

#### 3.1 General information about credit risk (Continued)

#### 3.1.2 Credit quality of assets:

Default represents the non-performing loans that recognized first paragraph of fifth article of Regulation on Identification and Provision against Non-Performing Loans and Other Receivables.

Current Period	a		b		c		D	
	Gross amount valued in accordance with TMS		Gross amount valued in accordance with TMS		Provisions		Net values (a+b-c)	
	Defaulted	Non-defaulted exposures						
Loans	-	3,146,449			3,273		3,143,176	
Debt securities	-	13,706,298			10,836		13,695,462	
Off-balance sheet exposures	-	145,833,503			14,287		145,819,216	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>162,686,250</b>			<b>28,396</b>		<b>162,657,854</b>	

Prior Period	a		b		c		D	
	Gross amount valued in accordance with TMS		Gross amount valued in accordance with TMS		Provisions		Net values	
	Defaulted	Non-defaulted exposures						
Loans	-	2,279,005			2,423		2,276,582	
Debt securities	-	9,386,850			8,429		9,378,421	
Off-balance sheet exposures	-	106,660,998			10,706		106,650,292	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,326,853</b>			<b>21,558</b>		<b>118,305,295</b>	

#### 3.1.3 Changes in stock of default loans and debt securities

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period</b>	-	-
Loans and debt securities defaulted since the last reporting period	-	-
Receivables back to non-defaulted status	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Other changes	-	-
<b>Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)

#### 3.1 General information about credit risk (Continued)

##### 3.1.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality

- a) The scope and definitions of “past due” and “impaired” exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definition of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes: None.
- b) The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this. 100% provision is allocated for the above mentioned receivable. None.
- c) Definitions of the methods used in determining the provision amount: Since the Bank has no non-performing receivables, there is no provision amount.
- d) Definitions of restructured receivables: The Bank has no restructured receivables.
- e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity: None.
- f) Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the bank for accounting purposes) and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by geographical areas and industry: None.
- g) Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures: None.
- h) Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures: There is no restructured receivable.

#### 3.2 Credit risk mitigation

##### 3.2.1 Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques

- a) **Core features of policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on and off-balance sheet netting.**

On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet nettings are not applied at the Bank.

- b) **Core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management.**

Transaction collaterals and guarantee funds include the assets held at the Bank and managed by the Bank on a best-effort basis, consisting of transaction and membership collaterals and guarantee funds obtained from the serviced markets, as well as the foreign currency amounts (USD, Euro) deposited to Takasbank one business day in advance for the foreign currency obligations of the Borsa Istanbul Swap Market. Under the best-effort performance criterion, and to minimize credit risk, placement is preferred primarily in the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, public banks, and large-scale banks. In determining investment maturities, the structure and usage requirements of the foreign currency amounts (USD, Euro) deposited to Takasbank one business day in advance for collaterals, guarantee funds, or foreign currency obligations of the Borsa Istanbul Swap Market are taken into consideration..

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT  
KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR**

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**3. Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)**

**3.2 Credit risk mitigation (Continued)**

**3.2.1 Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques (Continued)**

**c) Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used (i.e. by guarantor type, collateral and credit derivative providers)**

In credit risk mitigation, liquid assets considered as collateral include cash collateral in TRY, government domestic debt securities (DİBS) issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Treasury and Finance, eurobonds, and lease certificates issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury Asset Leasing Company.

**3.2.2 Credit risk mitigation techniques**

<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS</b>	<b>Exposures secured by collateral</b>	<b>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral</b>	<b>Exposures secured by financial guarantees</b>	<b>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees</b>	<b>Exposures secured by credit derivatives</b>	<b>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives</b>
Loans	3,143,176	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	13,695,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,838,638</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS</b>	<b>Exposures secured by collateral</b>	<b>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral</b>	<b>Exposures secured by financial guarantees</b>	<b>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees</b>	<b>Exposures secured by credit derivatives</b>	<b>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives</b>
Loans	2,276,582	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	9,378,421	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,655,003</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which defaulted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 3 Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)

#### 3.3 Credit risk under standardized approach

#### 3.3.1 Disclosures on banks' use of credit ratings under the standard approach for credit risk

- a) Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) used by the bank, and the reasons for any changes over the reporting period:

As of 31 December 2025, in the calculation of the Bank's credit risk based amount, "Fitch Ratings" and "Japan Credit Rating Agency / (JCR)" and "Islamic International Rating Agency / (IIRA)" ratings are used for determining risk weights for "Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks" risk class. Export credit agency ratings are not used by the Bank.

- b) The asset classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used:

External credit ratings are used by the Bank for "Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks" risk class. Export credit agency ratings are not used by the Bank.

- c) A description of the process used to transfer the issuer to issue credit ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book:

In credit risk based amount calculation of the Bank, external credit ratings are not used except for the "Receivables from Central Governments or Central Banks" risk class.

- d) The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each agency used with risk buckets (except where Agency (BRSA) publishes a standard mapping with which the bank has to comply):

External credit rating agency ratings that are not on the organization's matching table, are not used.

#### 3.3.2 Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects

Current Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted amount	Concentration of risk weighted amount
<i>Risk classes</i>						
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	127,666,027	-	127,666,027	49,444,499	-	0,0%
Exposures to regional and local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	42,802	-	42,802	-	-	0,0%
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	195,288,020	142,268,355	278,154,020	9,957,856	46,881,246	82,9%
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in high-risk categories	-	371,464	-	371,464	4,643,300	8,2%
Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other exposures	1,448,434	3,565,148	1,448,434	3,565,148	5,013,488	8,9%
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,445,283</b>	<b>146,204,967</b>	<b>407,311,283</b>	<b>63,338,967</b>	<b>56,538,034</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 3 Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)

#### 3.3 Credit risk under standardized approach(Continued)

#### 3.3.2 Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects(Continued)

Prior Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weighted amount	Concentration of risk weighted amount
<i>Risk classes</i>						
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	30,103,632	-	30,103,632	51,203,649	-	0,0%
Exposures to regional and 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	152,507,806	106,660,998	200,846,796	7,118,359	34,148,464	84,7%
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in high-risk categories	-	227,853	-	227,853	2,848,163	7,1%
Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other exposures	1,062,485	2,261,721	1,062,485	2,261,721	3,324,044	8,2%
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,673,923</b>	<b>109,150,572</b>	<b>232,012,913</b>	<b>60,811,582</b>	<b>40,320,671</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

#### 3.3.3 Standardized Approach – Exposures by Risk Classes and Risk Weights

##### Current Period:

Asset Classes / Risk Weights	%0	%10	%20 <sup>(1)</sup>	%50 <sup>(1)</sup>	%75	%100 <sup>(1)</sup>	%150	%200	Other risk weights	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)
Exposures to central governments or central banks	177,110,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,110,526
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	42,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,802
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to brokerage houses and banks	82,866,000	-	185,805,640	19,440,236	-	-	-	-	-	288,111,876
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,464	371,464
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	94	-	-	-	-	5,013,488	-	-	-	5,013,582
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,019,422</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185,805,640</b>	<b>19,440,236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,013,488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>371,464</b>	<b>470,650,250</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> It refers to unrated exposures.

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(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 3 Credit Risk Disclosure (Continued)

#### 3.3 Credit risk under standardized approach(Continued)

#### 3.3.3 Standardized Approach – Exposures by Risk Classes and Risk Weights(Continued)

#### Prior Period:

Asset Classes / Risk Weights	%0	%10	%20 <sup>(1)</sup>	%50 <sup>(1)</sup>	%75	%100 <sup>(1)</sup>	%150	%200	Other risk weights	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)
Exposures to central governments or central banks	81,307,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,307,281
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to brokerage houses and banks	48,338,990	-	152,215,393	7,410,772	-	-	-	-	-	207,965,155
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,853	227,853
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIUs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	162	-	-	-	-	3,324,044	-	-	-	3,324,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,646,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>152,215,393</b>	<b>7,410,772</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,324,044</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>227,853</b>	<b>292,824,495</b>

(1) It refers to unrated exposures.

#### 4. Qualitative Disclosure Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Transactions subject to counterparty credit risk are considered as credit risk. These transactions consist of reverse repo transactions executed on behalf of closed brokerage houses depending on assignment by CMB. There is no counterparty credit risk as of 31 December 2025.

Performance of The Bank's operation within the limits of legal and internal capital limits and below the credit risk appetite established by the Board of Directors, constitutes credit risk policy of the Bank.

#### 4.1 Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

Current Period	Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE <sup>(1)</sup>	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post CRM	Risk Weighted Amounts
Standardized approach-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1,4	-	-
Internal Model Method (for derivative transactions and securities financing transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Financial Collateral Method used for KRA (for securities financing transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Financial Collateral Method used for KRA (for securities financing transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure at Risk for Securities Financing Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Effective Expected Positive Exposure

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(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 4. Qualitative Disclosure Related to Counterparty Credit Risk(Continued)

#### 4.1 Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach (Continued)

Prior Period	Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE <sup>(1)</sup>	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post CRM	Risk Weighted Amounts
Standardized approach-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	-	1,4	-	-
Internal Model Method (for derivative transactions and securities financing transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Financial Collateral Method used for KRA (for securities financing transactions)	-	-	-	-	166	-
Comprehensive Financial Collateral Method used for KRA (for securities financing transactions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure at Risk for Securities Financing Transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>33</b>

(1) Effective Expected Positive Exposure

#### 4.2 Capital Requirement for KDA

None.

#### 4.3 CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

##### Current period:

Risk Weight/Regulatory portfolio	0%	10%	20% <sup>(1)</sup>	50% <sup>(1)</sup>	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional and local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in high-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>(1)</sup> It refers to unrated exposures.

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(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

#### 4. Qualitative Disclosure Related to Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

#### 4.3 CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights (Continued)

##### Prior Period:

Risk Weight/Regulatory portfolio	0%	10%	20% <sup>(1)</sup>	50% <sup>(1)</sup>	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional and local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	166
Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in high-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity share investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>166</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>166</b>

(1) It refers to unrated exposures.

#### a. Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

Current Period	Collateral for derivative transactions				Collateral for other transactions	
	Collateral received		Collateral given		Collateral received	Collateral given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bonds/bills - Treasury/CBRT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bonds/bills – other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

  

Prior Period	Collateral for derivative transactions				Collateral for other transactions	
	Collateral received		Collateral given		Collateral received	Collateral given
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government bonds/bills - Treasury/CBRT	-	-	-	-	130,073	-
Government bonds/bills – other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	130,073	-

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**4. Qualitative Disclosure Related to Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)**

**4.5 Credit derivatives**

None (31 December 2024: None).

**4.6 Central counterparty risk**

None (31 December 2024: None).

**5. Securitization Disclosures**

Since the Bank does not have any securitization, the relevant tables and explanations that should be prepared within the scope of “Communiqués on Public Disclosure of Risk Management of Banks” are not given.

**6. Market Risk Disclosures**

**6.1 Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk**

**a) Strategies and processes of the bank: this must include an explanation of Bank management’s strategic objectives in undertaking trading activities, as well as the processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the bank’s market risks, including policies for hedging risk and strategies/processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges.**

Market risk is defined as the loss that the Bank’s on-balance and off-balance sheet positions may be exposed to in the context of FX risk and interest rate risk arising from movements on market prices.

The Bank’s fund management strategy has been devised in alignment with the objectives to avoid any liquidity issue, ensure optimization on the risk-return balance and invest resources at highest return rates by taking reasonable level of risk. It is essential that fund management operations remain within legal limits and is executed in light of the Bank’s market risk appetite and market risk limits and signal values.

In accordance with the implemented fund management strategy, treasury transactions are conducted with banks that have been allocated limits by the Board of Directors, primarily with state-owned banks. The Bank’s securities portfolio includes Government Domestic Debt Securities (GDDS) issued by the Republic of Turkey Treasury and Ministry of Finance, lease certificates issued by the Treasury and Finance Ministry Asset Leasing Company, debt securities issued by banks established in Turkey and lease certificates backed by the source banks, debt securities issued by the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund (SDIF) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, lease certificates backed by SDIF and its wholly owned subsidiaries as source institutions, Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) with source banks established in Turkey, and TL-denominated debt securities issued abroad by internationally established supranational institutions. Derivative products may be used for the Bank’s portfolio for hedging and liquidity management purposes. Additionally, derivative products may also be used for risk-mitigating transactions related to positions undertaken as a result of CCP services. In the balance sheet structure, attention is paid to ensuring asset-liability equality based on maturity and currency.

The capital requirement for exchange rate risk is calculated based on the net position amount both on and off the balance sheet in foreign currency. Additionally, a capital requirement for interest rate risk is calculated for the securities in the Bank’s trading portfolio. Market risk is measured by the Bank in accordance with the Capital Adequacy Regulation and its related sub-regulations.

Value at market risk and internal market risk capital requirement are also calculated on a daily basis to inform the Senior Management by using the internal method specified in the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks and its sub-regulations. In addition, with respect to market risk, specific stress tests are conducted on a daily and monthly basis, holistic stress tests and scenario analyses are conducted on an annual basis, and the development of the foreign currency net general position/equity standard ratio is monitored.

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**6. Market Risk Disclosures(Continued)**

**6.1 Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk (Continued)**

The Board of Directors has established the market risk appetite, which is reviewed at least once a year. Additionally, the Board has set limits and signal values to ensure that the market risk appetite is not exceeded. Market Risk Limits are monitored daily by the Risk Management Unit.

When the signal value established for market risk is reached by the Risk Management Unit, an email notification is sent to the Audit Committee, Senior Management, and the relevant unit managers executing the process within the business line management. In the event of an exceedance of the allocated market risk limit and market risk appetite, the Risk Management Unit provides written information to the Audit Committee to notify Senior Management and the Board of Directors to take the necessary measures.

Details regarding the risk management activities and actions carried out within the scope of market risk are included in the Board of Directors' approved Settlement Bank Restructuring Plan.

**b) Structure and organization of the market risk management function: description of the market risk governance structure established to implement the strategies and processes of the bank discussed in row (a) above, and describing the relationships and the communication mechanisms between the different parties involved in market risk management.**

In market risk management three-line of defense approach consisting of business line management, central risk management function and independent review is used. Accordingly;

- In the business line management, risks are identified by the Treasury Team and Payment and Transfer Services Department. Risks and controls are defined on a service and sub-service basis, and appropriate actions are ensured by informing Senior Management.
- Central risk management function is facilitated by establishing market risk and control systems within the Bank, segregation of duties and responsibilities and review of process and functions by Internal Control Department besides operational units performing such functions. Internal Control Department perform activities involving controlling that the banking and capital markets activities offered by the Bank are compliant with respective legal regulations, internal regulations and where necessary compliant with international practices in an effective and adequate manner at first line, as “secondary phase protection” element. Such activities and their control periods are determined annually in the Internal Control List. Furthermore, Internal Control Department and Internal Audit Department conduct tasks related to the Management Statement.
- Independent review process involves assessment of risk management and internal control framework from all aspects. Internal Audit Department provides extensive assurance for Board of Directors and Senior Management, as an element capable of acting independently and impartially within the organization. During audit activities, primarily compliance of the Bank activities with the regulations, internal strategies, policies, principles and targets are analyzed. In addition, reports are submitted to Board of Directors and Senior Management on whether first and second line of defense have reached market risk management and risk control targets or not, and on effectiveness and efficiency of market risk management and designed controls. Elements such as effectiveness and efficiency of Bank operations, protection of assets, reliability and soundness of reporting processes, market risk management and internal control framework, operation units and their functions, infrastructure, asset management and information technology are included into the scope of assurance reported to Board of Directors and Senior Management.

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**INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)**

**6. Market Risk Disclosures(Continued)**

**6.1 Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk (Continued)**

Activities related to market risk are maintained by business units with a risk-focused perspective. In the first phase, the distribution of the bank's portfolio based on maturity and instruments, as well as developments in the markets, is continuously monitored by the Treasury Team, Middle Office Team, and Senior Management. This strategy is reviewed at least once a year, taking into account factors such as the volume of the bank's business and operations and the scope of activities. The principle of segregation of duties is applied in front office, middle office, and back office practices at the level of authority and responsibility.

To be able to manage effectively market risk exposure arising from CCP operations, in determining collateral valuation coefficients at the outset market risk and the risk exposure that shall be faced during conversion of collateral to cash are taken into account, variation margins are calculated on daily basis and settlement prices are set in a healthy manner. Position and margins are valued at intraday and end of day market prices, thus margin-risk balance is monitored by CCP Department close to real-time.

At the second line of defense; within the Takasbank Risk Management Communiqué framework, the Bank manages market risk by taking into account market risk appetite, established market risk limit, signal value determined within the scope of early warning system and internal capital requirement. Moreover, on daily basis the portfolio's value at risk is calculated; the amount of loss that the portfolio may face in the utmost adverse market conditions is calculated using partial and holistic stress tests and scenario analyses monitored by internal capital requirement calculation, and results are reported on daily and monthly basis to Senior Management, quarterly and annually basis to Executive Management.

In addition to the controls performed in the first line of defense, operations of the respective units are also controlled based on risk during certain periods by Internal Control Department in second line of defense in terms of compliance with legal regulations and internal regulations. And in third line of defense operations of these units are audited periodically by Internal Audit Department inspecting and auditing on behalf of the Board of Directors. As an element, which is capable of acting independently and impartially within the organization, Internal Audit Department provides extensive assurance to the Board of Directors and Senior Management. The audit provides assurance as to whether the first and second lines of defenses have reached market risk management and risk control targets or not, and on governance, market risk management and effectiveness/efficiency of designed controls. Usually elements such as effectiveness and efficiency of operations, protection of assets, reliability and soundness of reporting processed, market risk management and internal control framework, operational units and their functions, infrastructure, asset management and information technology are included into the scope of assurance reported to Board of Directors and Senior Management. In this regard relevance of Bank operations to the regulations, internal strategies, policies, principles and targets, is reviewed.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### IX. Risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

##### 6. Market Risk Disclosures(Continued)

###### a. Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk (Continued)

###### c) Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems:

According to the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy and its subordinate regulations, market risk is measured monthly using the standard method and reported to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA). Additionally, in order to inform Senior Management, the exposure to market risk, internal market risk capital requirement, and market risk limit are calculated daily using the internal method specified in the relevant regulations. The results are reported by the Risk Management Unit to Senior Management and relevant unit managers.

Reports containing information on the core market risk amount of the bank, compliance with market risk appetite, market risk limits and signal values, treasury operations, the development of the net foreign currency general position/equity standard ratio, internal model results for market risk, stress tests, scenario analyses, internal capital requirements, and exposure to market risk are provided monthly to the Audit Committee and Senior Management by the Risk Management Unit and quarterly to Senior Management. Back testing is conducted to assess the conceptual robustness of the internal model used and to ensure that all significant risks are covered by the model, and the results are reported to Senior Management.

Furthermore, specific stress tests related to market risk conducted by the Risk Management Unit are reported daily to Senior Management and the relevant unit managers responsible for risk, and monthly to Senior Management. Additionally, the overall stress test and scenario analysis results are included in the Stress Test Report and the ISEDES Report, which are presented annually to Senior Management by the Risk Management Unit and, after approval by the Board of Directors, reported to the BRSA.

	Risk Weighted Amount	
	Current Period	Prior Period
Outright products		
Interest rate risk (general and specific)	1,163,727	1,738,258
Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
Foreign exchange risk	433,975	454,850
Commodity risk	-	-
Options	-	-
Simplified approach	-	-
Delta-plus method	-	-
Scenario approach	-	-
Securitization	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,597,702</b>	<b>2,193,108</b>

The footnotes and related explanations prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on “Public Disclosures related with Banks’ Risk Management Regulations” published in Official Gazette No. 29511 on 23 October 2015 and entered into force as of 31 March 2016 are given in this section. The following tables, which should be given in annual periods in accordance with the related communiqué, have not been presented as of 31 December 2025 as the standard approach is used in the calculation of Bank’s capital adequacy:

- Internal model method for trading account
- Comparison with profit/loss and VaR estimated
- Comparison of RmD estimates with profit/loss

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### X. Explanations on the Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The estimated fair value of funds provided from other financial institutions with fixed interest rate is calculated by determining their cash flows discounted by the current interest rates used for other liabilities with similar characteristics and maturity structure. The fair value of loans is calculated by determining the cash flows discounted by the current interest rates used for receivables with similar characteristics and maturity structure. The book value of the banks, money market placements, loans and funds borrowed from other financial institutions and sundry creditors reflect their fair values since they are short-term.

The table below shows the book value and the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities.

Current Period	Book Value	Fair Value
	31 December 2025	31 December 2025
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>199,849,692</b>	<b>200,499,903</b>
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	1,166,852	1,166,852
Money market placements	4,404,579	4,404,579
Banks	177,416,346	177,416,346
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,168	9,168
Financial assets at fair value through amortized cost	13,706,298	14,356,509
Loans	3,146,449	3,146,449
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>297,669,217</b>	<b>297,669,217</b>
Bank deposits	-	-
Other deposits	-	-
Payables to money market	2,872,712	2,872,712
Funds borrowed	23,933,123	23,933,123
Securities issued	-	-
Funds	270,884,092	270,884,092
<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>Book Value</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
	<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>165,039,358</b>	<b>165,125,165</b>
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	1,822,141	1,822,141
Money market placements	1,131,592	1,131,592
Banks	150,410,602	150,410,602
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,168	9,168
Financial assets at fair value through amortized cost	9,386,850	9,472,657
Loans	2,279,005	2,279,005
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>177,017,265</b>	<b>177,017,265</b>
Bank deposits	-	-
Other deposits	-	-
Payables to money market	-	-
Funds borrowed from other financial institutions	8,364,060	8,364,060
Securities issued	-	-
Other liabilities	168,653,205	168,653,205

Fair value classifications is as follows:

Level 1: Registered in active markets price for identical assets or liabilities (unadjusted)

Level 2: Other than published prices included within Level 1, either directly (by price) or indirectly (derived from price) observable datas in terms of assets or liabilities

Level 3: Not based on observable market data in relation to assets or liabilities

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### X. Explanations on the Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Current Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>99,125</b>	<b>1,067,727</b>	-	<b>1,166,852</b>
Government Bonds	99,125	-	-	99,125
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	1,067,727	-	1,067,727
Financial Derivative Assets for Trading	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivative Liabilities Held for Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivative Liabilities for Trading	-	-	-	-
Prior Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>83,883</b>	<b>1,738,258</b>	-	<b>1,822,141</b>
Government Bonds	83,883	-	-	83,883
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivative Assets for Trading	-	1,738,258	-	1,738,258
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivative Liabilities Held for Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-	-
Financial Derivative Liabilities for Trading	-	-	-	-

Properties classified as investment properties measured at fair value have been appraised by two independent companies using income, market, and cost approaches. The final value has been reflected in the financial statements based on the average amount determined primarily by the market approach and is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

#### XI. Explanations on Transactions Conducted on Behalf and Account of Others, and Fiduciary Transactions

The Bank carries out trading, custody, management and advisory services on others' behalf and account.

Off balance sheet contingencies and commitments table, TRY8,955 (31 December 2024: TRY7,264) consists of sales and securities which are traded on BİAŞ. Under the fiduciary transactions agreement, there are no transactions carried out with other financial institutions and there are no financial services rendered directly in this context.

In accordance with its articles of association, the Bank performs central clearing and settlement services, central counterparty services, clearing, settlement and custody activities, market operation, establishment and operation of payment, transfer and settlement systems and banking services. Total amount of collaterals received by the Bank from its customers in relation to the transactions detailed above.

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### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### XII. Explanations on Segment Reporting

The Bank operates mainly in clearing-operation, custody, loans and treasury

<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Custody, Clearing and Operation</b>	<b>Loans and MM</b>	<b>Treasury Transactions</b>	<b>Undistributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and Balances with Central Bank	-	-	120,000,144	-	120,000,144
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Profit/Loss (Net)	-	-	1,166,852	-	1,166,852
Banks	-	-	177,220,668	-	177,220,668
Money Markets	-	-	4,404,579	-	4,404,579
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	9,168	9,168
Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	-	3,143,176	-	-	3,143,176
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Amortized Cost <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	13,695,462	-	13,695,462
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Ventures (Net)	-	-	4,825	-	4,825
Tangible Assets (Net)	-	-	-	138,888	138,888
Intangible Assets (Net)	-	-	-	477,877	477,877
Investment Properties (Net)	-	-	-	401,988	401,988
Tax Assets	-	-	-	519,972	519,972
Financial Derivative Assets for Trading	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	558,913	-	-	484,992	1,043,905
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>558,913</b>	<b>3,143,176</b>	<b>316,492,530</b>	<b>2,032,885</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>
Funds Borrowed	-	-	23,933,123	-	23,933,123
Debts to the Money Markets	-	-	2,872,712	-	2,872,712
Funds	251,804,064	6,294	-	19,073,734	270,884,092
Lease Liability	-	-	-	979	979
Derivative Financial Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	14,287	-	1,396,564	1,410,851
Tax Liability	-	-	-	1,844,985	1,844,985
Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	21,280,762	21,280,762
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>251,804,064</b>	<b>20,581</b>	<b>26,805,835</b>	<b>43,597,024</b>	<b>322,227,504</b>

(1) Expected loss provisions set aside within the scope of TFRS 9 are given

(2) Expected loss provisions set aside within the scope of TFRS 9 are given

<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>Custody, Clearing and Operation</b>	<b>Loans and MM</b>	<b>Treasury Transactions</b>	<b>Undistributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash and Balances with Central Bank	-	-	26,000,913	-	26,000,913
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Profit/Loss (Net)	-	-	1,822,141	-	1,822,141
Banks	-	-	150,254,796	-	150,254,796
Money Markets	-	-	1,131,592	-	1,131,592
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	9,168	9,168
Loans <sup>(1)</sup>	-	2,276,582	-	-	2,276,582
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Amortized Cost <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	9,378,421	-	9,378,421
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Ventures (Net)	-	-	4,825	-	4,825
Tangible Assets (Net)	-	-	-	184,280	184,280
Intangible Assets (Net)	-	-	-	334,063	334,063
Investment Properties (Net)	-	-	-	330,520	330,520
Tax Assets	-	-	-	274,399	274,399
Financial Derivative Assets for Trading	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	306,475	-	-	376,560	683,035
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>306,475</b>	<b>2,276,582</b>	<b>188,592,688</b>	<b>1,508,990</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>
Funds Borrowed	-	-	8,364,060	-	8,364,060
Debts to the Money Markets	-	-	-	-	-
Funds	150,194,336	35,001	-	18,423,868	168,653,205
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	10,706	-	709,562	720,268
Tax Liability	-	-	-	1,219,365	1,219,365
Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	13,727,837	13,727,837
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>150,194,336</b>	<b>45,707</b>	<b>8,364,060</b>	<b>34,080,632</b>	<b>192,684,735</b>

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#### INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### XII. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

The Bank operates mainly in the areas of clearing-operation, custody service, credit and treasury transactions.

<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Custody, Clearing and Operation</b>	<b>Loans and MM</b>	<b>Treasury Transactions</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Net interest income	-	2,399,142	9,300,672	-	11,699,814
Net fees and commissions income and other operating income	8,847,192	-	-	-	8,847,192
Dividend income	-	-	299,151	-	299,151
Trading profit/loss	-	-	184,328	-	184,328
Other operating receivables	-	-	-	135,919	135,919
Impairment provision for loans and other receivables	-	(51,524)	-	-	(51,524)
Other operating expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	(4,699,917)	(4,699,917)
<b>Profit before taxes</b>	<b>8,847,192</b>	<b>2,347,618</b>	<b>9,784,151</b>	<b>(4,563,998)</b>	<b>16,414,963</b>
Tax provision	-	-	-	(4,726,409)	(4,726,409)
<b>Net profit for the period</b>	<b>8,847,192</b>	<b>2,347,618</b>	<b>9,784,151</b>	<b>(9,290,407)</b>	<b>11,688,554</b>

<b>Prior Period</b>	<b>Custody, Clearing and Operation</b>	<b>Loans and MM</b>	<b>Treasury Transactions</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Net interest income	-	1,205,073	7,482,486	-	8,687,559
Net fees and commissions income and other operating income	5,578,774	-	-	-	5,578,774
Dividend income	-	-	127,866	-	127,866
Trading profit/loss	-	-	(96,549)	-	(96,549)
Other operating receivables	-	-	-	140,461	140,461
Impairment provision for loans and other receivables	-	(56,340)	-	-	(56,340)
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	(2,766,328)	(2,766,328)
<b>Profit before taxes</b>	<b>5,578,774</b>	<b>1,148,733</b>	<b>7,513,803</b>	<b>(2,625,867)</b>	<b>11,615,443</b>
Tax provision	-	-	-	(3,341,492)	(3,341,492)
<b>Net profit for the period</b>	<b>5,578,774</b>	<b>1,148,733</b>	<b>7,513,803</b>	<b>(5,967,359)</b>	<b>8,273,951</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Personnel expenses are included in the other operating expenses.

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### SECTION FIVE

#### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets

##### 1. Information on Cash and Balances with the Central Bank of Turkey:

1.a) Information on cash and balances with the Central Bank of Turkey

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
CBRT	120,000,050	-	26,000,751	-
Cash/foreign currency	94	-	162	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000,144</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,000,913</b>	<b>-</b>

1.b) Information related to the account of the Central Bank of Turkey:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Unrestricted demand deposit	120,000,050	-	26,000,751	-
Unrestricted time deposit	-	-	-	-
Restricted time deposit	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000,050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,000,751</b>	<b>-</b>

1.c) Information on required reserves:

In accordance with the Official Statement numbered 2013/15 about Required Reserves, liabilities that are subject to required reserves have been changed. Required reserves are not kept in the Central Bank of Turkey as the liabilities stated in the newly announced Official Statement are lacked in the Bank.

##### 2 Information on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (net):

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Derivative financial assets held for trading				
Forward transactions	99,125	-	83,883	-
Other	14,204	1,053,523	6,180	1,732,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,329</b>	<b>1,053,523</b>	<b>90,063</b>	<b>1,732,078</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)

#### 3. Information on Banks

3.a) Information on banks and other financial institutions:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Banks				
Domestic	135,420,841	38,661,918	121,839,896	22,314,648
Foreign	19	3,333,568	36,462	6,219,596
Branches and overseas head office	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,420,860</b>	<b>41,995,486</b>	<b>121,876,358</b>	<b>28,534,244</b>

As of 31 December 2025, the Expected Loss Provision balance reserved for the Banks account is TRY195,678 (31 December 2024: TRY155,806).

3.b) Information on foreign banks account:

	Unrestricted amount		Restricted amount	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
European Union Countries	3,215,082	6,198,152	-	-
USA, Canada	118,505	57,906	-	-
OECD countries	-	-	-	-
Off-shore banking regions	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,333,587</b>	<b>6,256,058</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

3.c) Information on receivables from money markets

As of 31 December 2025, receivables from money markets amount to TRY4,404,579 and this balance consists of a reverse repos transaction (31 December 2023: TRY1,131,592).

#### 4. Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

4.a) Information on equity instruments:

Name	Acquired On	Current Period		Prior Period	
		Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.	31.05.2013	324	0.15	324	0.15
Ege Tarım Ürünleri Lisanslı Depoculuk A.Ş.	03.01.2011	637	4.12	637	4.12
Sermaye Piyasası Lisanslama Sicil ve Eğitim Kuruluşu A.Ş.	29.07.2011	210	10.50	210	10.50
S.W.I.F.T.SCRL	24.04.2009	5,175	0.02	5,175	0.02
SASE - Sarajevo Menkul Kıymetler Borsası	18.05.2011	322	5.00	322	5.00
Türkiye Ürün İhtisas Borsası A.Ş.	25.07.2018	2,500	5.00	2,500	5.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,168</b>		<b>9,168</b>	

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Debt securities</b>	-	-
<i>Quoted on a stock exchange</i>	-	-
<i>Not quoted on a stock exchange</i>	-	-
<b>Share certificates</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>9,168</b>
<i>Quoted on a stock exchange</i>	-	-
<i>Not quoted on a stock exchange</i>	9,168	9,168
Impairment provision(-)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>9,168</b>

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR**

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

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

**I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)**

**5. Information on derivative financial assets:**

- a) i. Information on the portion of derivative financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in profit or loss: None (31 December 2024:None).
- a) ii. Information on derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: None (31 December 2024: None).

**6. Information on loans:**

- a) Information on all types of loans and advances given to shareholders and employees of the Bank:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Gayrinakdi
Direct loans granted to shareholders	<b>2,054,042</b>	<b>69,545,066</b>	<b>1,080,253</b>	<b>59,941,822</b>
<i>Corporate shareholders</i>	<i>2,054,042</i>	<i>69,545,066</i>	<i>1,080,253</i>	<i>59,941,822</i>
<i>Real person shareholders</i>	-	-	-	-
Indirect loans granted to shareholders	-	-	-	-
Loans granted to employees	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,054,042</b>	<b>69,545,066</b>	<b>1,080,253</b>	<b>59,941,822</b>

- b) Information on loans with standard qualifications and close monitoring followed by restructured loans:

Cash Loan	Performing Loan	Loans under Follow-up		
		Non restructured	Restructured	Refinanced
<b>Current Period</b>				
Non-specialized loans	<b>3,146,449</b>	-	-	-
Business loans	-	-	-	-
Export loans	-	-	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	3,146,449	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-
Credit cards	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Specialized loans	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,146,449</b>	-	-	-

Cash Loan	Performing Loan	Loans under Follow-up		
		Non restructured	Restructured	Refinanced
<b>Prior Period</b>				
Non-specialized loans	<b>2,279,005</b>	-	-	-
Business loans	-	-	-	-
Export loans	-	-	-	-
Import loans	-	-	-	-
Loans given to financial sector	2,279,005	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-
Credit cards	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Specialized loans	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,279,005</b>	-	-	-

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)

##### 6. Information on loans: (Continued)

- c) Information on consumer loans, individual credit cards, and personnel loans and personnel credit cards: None (31 December 2024: None).
- d) Information on commercial loans with instalments and corporate credit cards: None (31 December 2024: None).
- e) Loans according to borrowers:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Private	3,146,449	2,279,005
Public	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,146,449</b>	<b>2,279,005</b>

##### f) Domestic and foreign loans:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic loans	3,146,449	2,279,005
Foreign loans	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,146,449</b>	<b>2,279,005</b>

- h) Loans granted to subsidiaries and associates: None (31 December 2024: None).
- i) Information on non-performing loans (Net): None (31 December 2024: None).
- j) Information on non-performing loans (Net):
- i.1) Information on loans and other receivables included in non-performing loans which are restructured or rescheduled: None (31 December 2024: None).
- i.2) Information on movement of non-performing loans: None (31 December 2024: None).
- i.3) Information on foreign currency non-performing loans and other receivables: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### k) Expected loss provision

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
12 Month expected credit losses	3,273	-	2,423	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>-</b>

- k) Information on write-off policy: Not prepared according to the 25th provisional clause of "Communiqué on Publicly Announced Financial Statements, Explanations and Notes to These Financial Statements".

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)

#### 7. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost:

7.a) i. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Government bonds	3,375,280	1,331,356
Government Debt Securities	2,054,842	2,696,341
Other (*)	8,276,176	5,359,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,706,298</b>	<b>9,386,850</b>

(\*) Securities and investment funds received from other private banks are included..

7.a) ii. Information on government debt instruments:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt securities	13,706,298	9,386,850
<i>Quoted on a stock exchange</i>	<i>13,706,298</i>	<i>9,386,850</i>
<i>Not quoted on a stock exchange</i>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,706,298</b>	<b>9,386,850</b>

7.a) Movement of financial assets measured at amortized cost:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Beginning balance	9,386,850	3,942,329
Purchases during year	10,848,677	8,721,337
Disposals through sales and redemptions <sup>(1)</sup>	(8,758,275)	(4,889,105)
Effect of valuation <sup>(2)</sup>	2,229,046	1,612,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,706,298</b>	<b>9,386,850</b>

(1) All of disposals through sales and redemptions amount is from redemptions.

(2) Includes changes in interest discounts.

7.b) Information on expected credit loss provisions for financial assets

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	195,678	155,746
Miscellaneous Receivables	13,893	9,079
Other Financial Assets Measured by Amortized Cost	10,836	8,429
Reverse Repurchase	-	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,407</b>	<b>173,314</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)

#### 7. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost: (Continued)

7.c) Information on other financial assets: None. (31 December 2024: None).

#### 8. Information on investments in associates (Net):

8.a) Information on consolidated associates according to Communiqué on Preparing Banks' Consolidated Financial Statements and related Turkish Accounting Standard: None (31 December 2024: None).

8.b) Information on the unconsolidated associates: None (31 December 2024: None).

8.c) Explanations of consolidated associates: None (31 December 2024: None).

8.d) Information on sector information on consolidated associates: None (31 December 2024: None).

8.e) Consolidated associates which are quoted on the stock exchange: None (31 December 2024: None).

#### 9. Information on subsidiaries (Net):

9.a) Information on the unconsolidated subsidiaries:

Although the bank holds 65% of the shares in the Central Registry Agency, Inc. (MKK), the voting rights are 2/7 according to the articles of association, and therefore, control over the subsidiary is not established. As a result, this subsidiary has not been consolidated. The subsidiary has been recorded in the financial statements at its cost of TRY4,825 thousand.

Description	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's share percentage- If different voting percentage (%)	Bank risk group's share percentage (%)
Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	28,57	65

Total Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income from Marketable Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profits / Losses	Fair Value
3,349,294	2,011,981	934,420	667,491	272,684	1,103,616	940,305	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Current period financial statements are obtained from unreviewed financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2024 in accordance with the TAS.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Paid-in capital	100,000	100,000
Legal reserves	104,598	59,577
Other reserves	-	-
<b>Profit/loss</b>	<b>1,923,152</b>	<b>1,153,835</b>
<i>Prior periods profit/loss</i>	<i>653,595</i>	<i>213,530</i>
<i>Current period net profit/loss</i>	<i>1,269,557</i>	<i>940,305</i>
Intangible Assets (-)	(485,107)	(298,501)
<b>Total Core Capital</b>	<b>1,642,643</b>	<b>1,014,911</b>
Supplementary Capital	-	-
Capital	1,642,643	1,014,911
<b>Net Usable Equity</b>	<b>1,642,643</b>	<b>1,014,911</b>

The subsidiary does not have an internal capital adequacy assessment approach.

Paid-in capital refers to the amount of capital specified in the articles of association as Turkish currency and is registered in the trade registry. Legal reserves are the retained earnings allocated from annual profits in accordance with Article 466, Paragraph 1 and the third clause of Paragraph 2, and Article 467 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6762, as well as the provisions of the incorporation laws.

**İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.**

**31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR**

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

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

**I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)**

**9. Information on subsidiaries (Net): (Continued)**

9.b) Information on the consolidated subsidiaries:

i. Information on the consolidated subsidiaries: None (31 December 2024: None).

ii. Information on movement of consolidated subsidiaries: None (31 December 2024: None).

iii. Sector information regarding consolidated subsidiaries: None (31 December 2024: None)

iv. Consolidated subsidiaries quoted on the stock exchange: None (31 December 2024: None).

**10. Information on entities under common control (joint ventures):** None (31 December 2024: None).

**11. Information on finance lease receivables (Net):** None (31 December 2024: None).

**12. Information on investment property:**

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has investment property balance measured at fair value amounting to TRY401,988 (31 December 2024: TRY330,520).

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has rental income from investment properties.

**13. Information on tangible assets**

	Prior Year		Closing Year	
	31 December 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
<b>Cost:</b>				
Vehicles	45,166	2,368	-	47,534
Securities	240,345	19,779	(4,933)	255,191
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>285,511</b>	<b>22,147</b>	<b>(4,933)</b>	<b>302,725</b>
	<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>Charge for the Year</b>	<b>Disposals</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>				
Vehicles	(10,419)	(9,112)	-	(19,531)
Securities	(90,812)	(56,314)	2,820	(144,306)
<b>Total Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>(101,231)</b>	<b>(65,426)</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>(163,837)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>184,280</b>	<b>(43,279)</b>	<b>(2,113)</b>	<b>138,888</b>

	Prior Year		Closing Year	
	31 December 2023	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
<b>Cost:</b>				
Vehicles	39,443	5,723	-	45,166
Securities	163,631	84,267	(7,553)	240,345
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>203,074</b>	<b>89,990</b>	<b>(7,553)</b>	<b>285,511</b>
	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>Charge for the Year</b>	<b>Disposals</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>				
Vehicles	(1,903)	(8,516)	-	(10,419)
Securities	(51,223)	(45,238)	5,649	(90,812)
<b>Total Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>(53,126)</b>	<b>(53,754)</b>	<b>5,649</b>	<b>(101,231)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>149,948</b>	<b>36,236</b>	<b>(1,904)</b>	<b>184,280</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)

##### 14. Information on tangible assets (Continued)

- a) If impairment amount on individual asset booked or reversed in the current period is material for the overall financial statements:
- Reason and conditions for booking or reversing impairment: The details for reason and conditions for booking or reversing impairment are given in note (13.b) of the report.
  - Amount of impairment booked or reversed in the financial statements: The details for amount recorded or reversed impairment in the financial statements are given in part (13.b) of the Report.

- b) The impairment provision set or cancelled in the current period according to the asset groups not individually significant but materially affecting the overall financial statements, and the reason and conditions for this: There is no material impairment provision set or cancelled in the current period:

None (31 December 2024: None).

There is no impairment accounted related to property and equipment in the current period (31 December 2024: None).

- c) Pledges, mortgages and other restrictions on the tangible fixed assets, expenses arising from the construction for tangible fixed assets, commitments given for the purchases of tangible fixed assets: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 14. Information on intangible assets:

	Prior Year			Closing Year
	31 December 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Cost:				
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	482,251	230,770	-	713,021
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>482,251</b>	<b>230,770</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>713,021</b>

	Charge for the			31 December
	31 December 2024	Year	Disposals	2025
Accumulated Amortization:				
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	(148,188)	(86,956)	-	(235,144)
<b>Total Accumulated Amortization</b>	<b>(148,188)</b>	<b>(86,956)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(235,144)</b>

<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>334,063</b>	<b>143,814</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>477,877</b>
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	Prior Year			Closing Year
	31 December 2023	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Cost:				
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	307,813	174,438	-	482,251
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>307,813</b>	<b>174,438</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>482,251</b>

	Charge for the			31 December
	31 December 2023	Year	Disposals	2024
Accumulated Amortization:				
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	(104,955)	(43,233)	-	(148,188)
<b>Total Accumulated Amortization</b>	<b>(104,955)</b>	<b>(43,233)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(148,188)</b>

<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>202,858</b>	<b>131,205</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334,063</b>
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# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### I. Explanations and Notes Related to The Assets (Continued)

##### 14. Information on tangible assets (Continued)

- a) Disclosures for book value, description and remaining useful life for a specific intangible asset that is material to the financial statements: None (31 December 2024: None).
- b) Disclosure for intangible assets acquired through government grants and accounted for at fair value at initial recognition: None (31 December 2024: None).
- c) The method of subsequent measurement for intangible assets that are acquired through government incentives and recorded at fair value at the initial recognition: None (31 December 2024: None).
- d) The book value of intangible assets that are pledged or restricted for use: None (31 December 2024: None).
- e) Amount of purchase commitments for intangible assets: None (31 December 2024: None).
- f) Information on revalued intangible assets according to their types: None (31 December 2024: None).
- g) Amount of total research and development expenses recorded in income statement within the period if any: None (31 December 2024: None).
- h) Positive or negative consolidation goodwill on entity basis: None (31 December 2024: None).
- i) Information on goodwill: None (31 December 2024: None).
- j) Movements on goodwill in the current period: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 15. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations:

None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 16. Explanations on deferred tax:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off as deferred tax liability in the balance sheet liabilities and explanations on deferred tax asset / liability for the current and previous period are given in Note 7 of Section Five.

##### 17. Information on other assets:

Other assets exceed 10% of the balance sheet total (excluding off balance sheet commitments). The details of other assets are presented below.

Allocation of other assets:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Custody and fee accruals	558,913	306,475
VIOP Guarantees	270,162	260,686
Prepaid expenses	116,624	77,196
Invoices payables	93,519	35,034
Stationary supplies	3,890	2,890
Cash guarantees given	614	627
Other	183	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043,905</b>	<b>683,035</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities

##### 1. Explanations on deposits:

- Information on maturity structure of deposits: The Bank is not authorized to accept deposits.
- Information on saving deposits under the guarantee of saving deposit insurance: The Bank is not authorized to accept deposits.
- Information on the saving deposits of the bank with head office abroad, if the saving deposits in the branches of the bank located in Turkey are under the guarantee of saving deposit insurance in that country abroad: The Bank's head office is in Turkey.
- Saving deposits not guaranteed by insurance: The Bank is not authorized to accept deposits.

##### 2. Information on derivative financial liabilities:

- i. Information on derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: None (31 December 2024: None).
- ii. Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 3. Informations on funds borrowed:

- Information on banks and other financial institutions:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TP	YP	TP	YP
Loans from Central Bank of Turkey	-	-	-	-
From domestic banks and institutions	9,239,550	14,693,573	335,435	8,028,625
From foreign banks, institutions and funds	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,239,550</b>	<b>14,693,573</b>	<b>335,435</b>	<b>8,028,625</b>

- Information on money markets debts:

As of December 31, 2025, borrowings from money markets amount to TL 2,872,712, consisting of reverse repo transactions. (31 December 2024: None.).

- Maturity analysis of Funds borrowed:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TP	YP	TP	YP
Short-term	9,239,550	14,693,573	335,435	8,028,625
Medium and long-term	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,239,550</b>	<b>14,693,573</b>	<b>335,435</b>	<b>8,028,625</b>

- Additional explanation related to the concentrations of the Bank's major liabilities:

Bank's liabilities include taxes payables and other payables and cash collaterals, guarantee funds which members give for different markets.

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

##### 4. Information on funds:

- a) Information on borrowers' funds: None (31 December 2024: None).  
b) Information on other funds:

The breakdown of funds which is the main liabilities of the Bank is as below:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TP	YP	TP	YP
Cash collaterals	219,027,853	26,667,395	130,600,591	16,440,007
Members' receivables	7,035,308	11,817,404	3,463,073	13,818,898
State Contribution for Individual Pension System	5,766,854	-	3,819,369	-
Expense accruals	60,883	-	40,424	-
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	508,395	-	470,843	-
	<b>232,399,293</b>	<b>38,484,799</b>	<b>138,394,300</b>	<b>30,258,905</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The "Other" item consists of margin call accounts, pool accounts and guarantee fund accounts.

##### 5. Explanations on financial lease liabilities (net):

- a) Explanation on finance lease payables: None (31 December 2024: None).  
b) Explanations regarding operational leases:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Between 1-4 years	1,175	979	-	-
More than 4 years	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

##### 6. Information on provisions:

- a) Information on employee termination benefits and unused vacation accrual:

Under Turkish Labour Law, the Bank is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified. Also, employees are required to be paid their retirement pay provisions who retired by gaining right to receive retirement pay provisions according to current 506 numbered Social Insurance Law's 6 June 1981 dated, 2422 numbered, 25 August 1999 dated and 4447 numbered with 60th article that has been changed. Some transition provisions related to the pre-retirement service term was excluded from the law since the related law was changed as of 23 May 2002. The provision for employment termination benefits of the Bank is calculated over the TRY53,919.68 (31 December 2024: TRY41,828.42) (full TRY) which is the maximum amount of employment termination benefits.

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement. The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Bank arising from the retirement of employees. TAS 19 requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

:

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

##### 6. Information on provisions (Continued)

The main assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation. Thus, the discount rate 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 balance sheet date have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 6% and interest rate 29% and a discount rate of 4.03% (31 December 2024: 3.11% discount rate). The estimated rate of severance pay amount which is not paid and to be held in the bank as a result of optional leavings are also considered.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Total liabilities of employee terminations (Undiscounted)	151,626	108,446
Provision for employee termination (Presented in financial statements)	77,570	61,550
The ratio of provision to undiscounted total liabilities (%)	51.16	56.76

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank provided a reserve of TRY119,550 (31 December 2024: TRY100,624) for the unused vacation which classified under Reserve for Employee Benefits in the financial statements.

##### a.1) Movement of employee termination benefits:

	Current Period	Prior Period
As of January 1	61,550	42,405
Paid during the year	(11,303)	(12,746)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(1,924)	10,446
Charge for the year	29,247	21,445
<i>Service charge</i>	8,752	6,144
<i>Interest charge</i>	20,495	15,301
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,570</b>	<b>61,550</b>

##### a.2) The reserve for employee benefits:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Unused vacation provision	119,550	100,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,550</b>	<b>100,624</b>

##### b) Information on other provisions:

b.1) Liabilities for pension funds established in accordance with "Social Security Institution": None (31 December 2024: None).

b.2) Breakdown of the subsidiary accounts if other provisions exceed 10% of the grand total of provisions:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provision for employee benefits <sup>(3)</sup>	1,042,962	428,833
Provisions for CMB's Share Fee <sup>(2)</sup>	147,576	114,152
Expected Credit Losses <sup>(1)</sup>	14,287	10,706
Provision for litigation	8,906	4,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,213,731</b>	<b>558,094</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Consists of 12 months expected credit loss provisions for non-cash loans.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to the related article of the Bank's Capital Markets Law, the board share to be paid to the Capital Markets Board in 2025 consists of an expense accrual (CMB Board Share).

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes bonus provisions provided to employees as of the period-end.

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

##### 6. Information on provisions (Continued)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provision for litigation beginning balance	4,403	2,580
Additions	7,272	2,362
Payments (-)	(2,580)	-
Cancellations (-)	(189)	(539)
<b>Provisions for cases year end</b>	<b>8,906</b>	<b>4,403</b>

c) Liabilities Resulting from Retirement Benefits: None (31 December 2024: None.)

c.1) Liabilities for pension funds established in accordance with “Social Security Institution”: None (31 December 2024: None).

c.2) Liabilities resulting from all kinds of pension funds, foundations, which provide post-retirement benefits for the employees: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 7. Explanations on taxes payable:

a) Information on current tax liability:

a.1) Corporate tax

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provision for corporate taxes	4,972,559	3,449,592
Prepaid taxes (-)	3,644,125	2,495,542
<b>Corporate Income Tax Payable</b>	<b>1,328,434</b>	<b>954,050</b>

a.2) Information on taxes payable:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate taxes payable	1,328,434	954,050
Taxation on securities	238,898	85,212
Banking insurance transaction tax (BITT)	168,047	111,785
Other	77,029	45,426
Value added tax payable	2,686	2,462
<b>Toplam</b>	<b>1,815,094</b>	<b>1,198,935</b>

a.3) Information on premiums:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social security premiums-employer	14,510	9,457
Social security premiums-employee	12,665	9,030
Unemployment insurance-employer	1,811	1,298
Unemployment insurance-employee	905	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,891</b>	<b>20,430</b>

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#### II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

##### 7. Explanations on taxes payable (Continued):

###### b) Explanations on deferred tax liabilities:

Distribution of deferred tax assets / (liabilities):

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Accumulated Temporary Differences	Deferred tax asset / (liability)	Accumulated Temporary Differences	Deferred tax asset / (liability)
Provisions for severance pay	77,570	23,271	61,550	18,465
Provisions for Vacation and Bonuses	1,162,512	348,753	529,457	158,837
CMB Board share provision - other provision	147,576	44,273	114,152	34,246
Internal yield and market value differences of financial assets and government securities measured at amortized cost	130,730	39,219	46,494	13,948
TFRS 9 provision for expected losses	237,967	71,390	186,443	55,933
Lawsuits	8,906	2,672	4,403	1,321
Interest accruals	26,955	8,086	5,379	1,614
Provision for prepaid expenses	-	-	4,950	1,485
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>	<b>1,792,216</b>	<b>537,664</b>	<b>952,828</b>	<b>285,849</b>
TFRS 16 Leases	(239)	(72)	-	-
Differences between the book value of fixed assets and tax value	(58,734)	(17,620)	(38,167)	(11,450)
<b>Deferred tax liability</b>	<b>(58,973)</b>	<b>(17,692)</b>	<b>(38,167)</b>	<b>(11,450)</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets / (liability), net:</b>		<b>519,972</b>		<b>274,399</b>

Deferred tax asset transaction table:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>As of January 1</b>	<b>274,399</b>	<b>163,165</b>
Deferred tax income / (expense)	246,150	108,100
Deferred tax recognized under equity	(577)	3,134
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>	<b>519,972</b>	<b>274,399</b>

##### 8. Information on Shareholders' Equity:

###### a) Presentation of Paid-in capital:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common stock <sup>(1)</sup>	600,000	600,000

<sup>(1)</sup> As of 31 September 2025, the Bank has totally 6,000,000,000 issued share certificates.

**Paid-in capital amount, explanation as to whether the registered share capital system is applicable at the Bank if so, and amount of registered share capital ceiling:** Registered share capital system is not applied as of the balance sheet date (31 December 2024: Not applied).

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### II. Explanations and Notes Related to Liabilities (Continued)

##### 8. Information on Shareholders' Equity (Continued):

- b) **Other information on the share of capital increased through capital contributions performed during the current period and capital funds:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- d) **Information on share capital increases from capital reserves during the current period:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- e) **Capital commitments in the last fiscal year and at the end of the following interim period, the general purpose of these commitments and projected resources required to meet these commitments:** None (31 December 2024: None).
- f) **Indicators of the Bank's income, profitability and liquidity for the previous periods and possible effects of these future assumptions on the Bank's equity due to the uncertainty of these indicators:**

Due to the Bank's liquid position and good relations with other banks, the Bank has the means to provide low cost financing and place it in domestic market which leads to profits. In parallel with this, if similar circumstances will occur in the future, it can be predicted that profitability will increase and this will improve the equity of the Bank with retained profits.

g) **Summary of the privileges granted to the shares representing the capital:**

None (31 December 2024: None).

h) **Information on marketable securities valuation reserve:**

None (31 December 2024: None).

i) **Information on extraordinary reserves:**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserves appropriated by the General Assembly	8,031,514	4,007,944
Retained Earnings	-	-
Accumulated Losses	-	-
Foreign Capital Exchange Difference	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,031,514</b>	<b>4,007,944</b>

j) **Information on past year profit distribution:**

A decision was made at the General Assembly meeting held on 25 April 2025, to pay a dividend of TRY4,136,976 to the shareholders and to add the remaining amount to the extraordinary reserves account. The dividend payments to shareholders were made on 27 June 2025.

k) **Information on minority shares**

None (31 December 2024: None).

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### III. Explanations and Notes Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Accounts

##### 1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities:

- a) Nature and amount of irrevocable loan commitments: None (31 December 2024: None).
- b) Possible losses and commitments related to off-balance sheet items including items listed below:
- b.1) Non-cash loans including guarantees, bank acceptances, collaterals and other letters of credit: As of the balance sheet date, the details of the Bank's other non-cash loans consisting of guarantees given for Takasbank Money Market, Securities Lending Market, BİAŞ Equity Market, Over-the-counter derivative instruments market, BİAŞ Debt Securities Market, BİAŞ Swap Market, BİAŞ Money Market and BİAŞ Futures and Options Market transactions are shown below.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-cash loans given against achieving cash loans	-	-
With Original Maturity of One Year or Less	-	-
With Original Maturity of More than One Year	-	-
Other non-cash loans <sup>(1)</sup>	142,268,355	106,660,998
<b>Total Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>142,268,355</b>	<b>106,660,998</b>

(\*)These are the guarantees provided for Takasbank, Borsa Istanbul Futures and Options Market, Borsa Istanbul Money Market, Borsa Istanbul Swap Market, Securities Lending Market, Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Equity Market, and Debt Securities Market transactions.

#### Information on sectorial risk breakdown of non-cash loans:

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TRY	(%)	FC	(%)	TRY	(%)	FC	(%)
<b>Agricultural</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming and Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Quarry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Services</b>	142,268,355	100	-	-	106,660,998	100	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and Telecommunication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	142,268,355	100	-	-	106,660,998	100	-	-
Real Estate and Renting Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employment Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,268,355</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	<b>106,660,998</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### III. Explanations and Notes Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

##### 1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities: (Continued)

Information on Group I and II non-cash loans:

	Group I		Group II	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
<b>Non-cash loans</b>	<b>142,268,355</b>	-	-	-
Letters of Guarantee	-	-	-	-
Aval and Acceptance Credits	-	-	-	-
Letters of Credit	-	-	-	-
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issuance	-	-	-	-
Factoring Commitments	-	-	-	-
Other Commitments and Contingencies	142,268,355	-	-	-

b.2) Guarantees, temporary guarantees, collateral and other warranties: None (31 December 2024: None).

b.3) Explanation of irrevocable commitments:

Other Irrevocable Commitments:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Capital commitment for the Futures and Options Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	809,697	-	725,828	-
Capital commitment for the Securities Lending Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty) counterparty services)	2,073	-	5,002	-
Capital commitment for the Money Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty) counterparty services (CCP))	603	-	802	-
Capital commitment for the Equity Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	25,313	-	46,012	-
Capital commitment for the Debt Securities Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty) (Bank is central counterparty services)	1,009,566	-	259,944	-
Capital commitment for the Swap Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	168,046	-	275,782	-
Capital commitment for the Over-the-Counter Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	4,162	-	5,294	-
Capital commitment for the Takasbank Payment System Market	234,888	-	147,729	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,254,348</b>	-	<b>1,466,393</b>	-

b) Disclosure of Allocations:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Capital commitment for the Futures and Options Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	470,802	-	393,669	-
Capital commitment for the Securities Lending Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty) counterparty services)	1,205	-	2,713	-
Capital commitment for the Money Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty) counterparty services (CCP))	350	-	435	-
Capital commitment for the Equity Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	14,718	-	24,955	-
Capital commitment for the Debt Securities Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty) (Bank is central counterparty services)	587,017	-	140,986	-
Capital commitment for the Swap Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	97,711	-	149,576	-
Capital commitment for the Over-the-Counter Market (as the Bank is the Central Counterparty)	2,420	-	2,871	-
Capital commitment for the Takasbank Payment System Market	136,577	-	80,123	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,310,800</b>	-	<b>795,328</b>	-

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### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### III. Explanations and Notes Related to the Off-Balance Sheet Accounts (Continued)

##### 1. Information on off-balance sheet liabilities: (Continued)

###### d) Explanation related to Guarantees

The total valuation of the market collateral in the markets where the Bank is the Central Counterparty is TRY365,498,026(31 December 2024: TRY209,256,041 ), the total of the valued guarantee fund is TRY20,200,504 (31 December 2024: TRY13,560,022).

###### e) Explanations Regarding Non-Cash Loans:

Takasbank guarantees transactions in the Borsa Istanbul Futures and Options Market, Borsa Istanbul Money Market, Borsa Istanbul Swap Market, Securities Lending Market, Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Equity Market, and Debt Securities Market as the central counterparty.

In the Borsa Istanbul Futures and Options Market, Borsa Istanbul Money Market, Borsa Istanbul Swap Market, Securities Lending Market, Over-the-Counter Derivatives Market, Equity Market, and Debt Securities Market, Takasbank sets limits for members, and there is a continuous collateral obligation for these limits. These collaterals are held by the bank as multiples of credit limits, determined based on their convertibility into cash.

###### b) Information related to investment securities held in custody:

The investment securities held in custody, TRY14,610,359,680 (31 December 2024: TRY10,253,417,976) of the TRY14,610,134,360 (31 December 2024: TRY10,253,192,566) balance of investment securities held in custody are investment funds as the other TRY225,320 (31 December 2024: TRY225,410) balance consists of share certificate held in custody

#### IV. Explanations and notes related to statement of profit or loss

##### 1. Information on interest on loans:

###### a) Information on interest on loans:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Short-term loans	2,310,894	-	1,180,091	-
Medium/long-term loans	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,310,894</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,180,091</b>	<b>-</b>

###### b) Information on interest received from banks:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Central Bank of Turkey	893	-	11,095	-
Domestic banks	7,734,848	2,389,258	5,543,654	1,703,352
Foreign banks	-	2,079	-	3,292
Branches and head office abroad	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,735,741</b>	<b>2,391,337</b>	<b>5,554,749</b>	<b>1,706,644</b>

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Notes Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

1. Information on interest on loans

c) Interest received from marketable securities portfolio

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
From financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
From financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	35,148	58,663	82,288	53,556
From financial assets measured at amortized cost	980,885	618,218	267,959	400,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,016,033</b>	<b>676,881</b>	<b>350,247</b>	<b>454,280</b>

d) Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries:

None (31 December 2024: None).

e) Other information:

None (31 December 2024: None).

2. Information on interest expense:

a) Information on interest paid on funds borrowed and repo transactions:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
<b>Banks</b>	<b>1,470,550</b>	<b>1,049,443</b>	<b>70,872</b>	<b>513,926</b>
<i>The Central Bank of Turkey</i>	9,127	-	-	-
<i>Domestic banks</i>	1,461,423	1,049,443	70,872	513,926
<i>Foreign banks</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Branches and head office abroad</i>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other financial institutions</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,470,550</b>	<b>1,049,443</b>	<b>70,876</b>	<b>513,926</b>

b) Information on interest expense to associates and subsidiaries:

None (31 December 2024: None).

c) Information on interest expense to marketable securities issued:

None (31 December 2024: None).

d) Distribution of interest expense on deposits based on maturity of deposits:

None (31 December 2024: None).

3. Information on dividend income:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,714	7,190
Other(MKK)	295,437	120,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,151</b>	<b>127,866</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### IV. Explanations and Notes Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

##### 4. Information on net trading income:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Income</b>	<b>254,531</b>	<b>660,837</b>
Gains on capital market operations	27,283	26,941
Foreign exchange gains	201,892	374,212
Gains on derivative financial instruments	25,356	259,684
<b>Losses (-)</b>	<b>(70,203)</b>	<b>(757,386)</b>
Losses on capital market operations	-	-
Foreign exchange losses	(67,707)	(596,164)
Losses on derivative financial instruments	(2,496)	(161,222)
<b>Total (Net)</b>	<b>184,328</b>	<b>(96,549)</b>

##### 5. Information on other operating income:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Investment Properties	71,468	86,050
Project Income	27,542	43,322
Provisions no longer required	15,363	7,595
Collection of prior year expenses	1,708	1,455
Income from sales of the assets	-	1,400
Other Income	19,838	639
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,919</b>	<b>140,461</b>

In the fifth section and fourth part Note 11, details of sub-accounts of balances that are grouped under “Others” section that constitute at minimum 20% of the balances under “Other” section are included if the accounted under “Other” section excludes 10% of the total balance of the Income Statement.

Information about the factors that affect the Bank’s profit materially and including new developments and the amount and quality of extraordinary accounts: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 6. Explanations on Banks’ expected credit loss:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Expected credit loss</b>	<b>51,524</b>	<b>56,340</b>
12 month expected credit loss (Stage 1)	51,524	56,340
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	-	-
Non-performing loans (Stage 3)	-	-
<b>Marketable securities impairment expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Impairment provision for associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Expected credit loss	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,524</b>	<b>56,340</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN AÇIKLAMA VE DİPNOTLAR (Devamı)

#### IV. Kar veya Zarar Tablosuna İlişkin Olarak Açıklanması Gereken Hususlar (Devamı)

##### 7. Information on other operating expenses:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Personnel expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	2,423,369	1,435,397
Severance Pay Provision	29,247	21,445
Bank Social Assistance Fund Asset Deficit Provision	-	-
Tangible Asset Impairment Expenses	-	-
Tangible Fixed Asset Depreciation Expenses	65,426	53,754
Intangible Assets Impairment Expenses	-	-
Goodwill Impairment Expense	-	-
Intangible Assets Depreciation Expenses	86,956	43,233
Depreciation Expense of Shares of Shares with Equity Management Applied	-	-
Assets to be disposed of Impairment expenses	-	-
Depreciation Value Expenses to be Disposal	-	-
Impairment Expenses on Fixed Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	719,566	501,683
Lease expenses related to TFRS 16 exceptions <sup>(2)</sup>	27,467	16,647
Maintenance and Repair Expenses	3,905	2,679
Advertising and Advertisement Expenses	159,963	48,877
Other expenses <sup>(4)</sup>	528,231	433,480
Losses from the Sale of Assets	289	336
Other <sup>(3)</sup>	1,375,064	710,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,699,917</b>	<b>2,766,328</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> "Personnel Expenses", which is a separate item in the profit or loss statement, is also included table above.

<sup>(2)</sup> 31 December 2025 amounts include all operating lease expenses.

<sup>(3)</sup> It includes employee benefits provisions amounting to TRY42,962 (December 31, 2024: TRY428,833), Capital Markets Board (CMB) commission provisions amounting to TRY147,576 (December 31, 2024: TRY114,152), and vacation pay provisions amounting to TRY119,550 (December 31, 2024: TRY100,624).

<sup>(4)</sup> The insurance expenses, heating, lighting expenses, communication, computer usage, auditing consulting, printed paper expenses, and other expenses are included.

##### 8. Information on continued and discontinued operations from tax provisions:

a) The Bank presents deferred tax asset and the resulting deferred tax benefit in its financial statements.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Current income tax charge	(4,972,559)	(3,449,592)
Deferred tax charge	246,150	108,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>(4,726,409)</b>	<b>(3,341,492)</b>

b) Deferred tax on temporary differences:

	Current Period	Prior Period
CMB Provision	10,027	9,148
Provision for Severance Pay	4,806	5,743
Permit Provision	189,916	71,243
Litigation and Premium Provision	1,351	547
TFRS 9 Expected Loss Provisions	15,457	16,902
Internal Yield and Market Value Differences of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	25,271	4,646
Derivative Financial Asset	-	(6,178)
Differences Between Carrying Value of Fixed Assets and Tax Value	(6,170)	7,469
Interest Discounts	6,472	1,578
Deferred tax expense recognized under equity	577	(3,134)
Financial Leasing	(72)	(20)
Provision for Prepaid Expenses	(1,485)	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,150</b>	<b>108,100</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### IV. Explanations and Notes Related to the Statement of Profit or Loss (Continued)

##### 9. Information on continued and discontinued operations from tax provisions: (Continued)

###### Reconciliation of tax provision:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Profit before tax	16,414,963	11,615,443
Corporate tax rate	30%	30%
Calculated tax	(4,924,489)	(3,484,633)
Additions	1,716,715	1,025,112
Deductions	(1,518,635)	(881,971)
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>(4,726,409)</b>	<b>(3,341,492)</b>

##### Information on net profit/loss from continued and discontinued operations:

As of 31 December 2025, net profit after tax of the Bank is TRY11,668,554 (31 December 2024: TRY8,273,951)

##### 10. The explanations on net income / loss for the period:

- The nature and amount of certain income and expense items from ordinary operations is disclosed if the disclosure for nature, amount and repetition rate of such items is required for the complete understanding Bank's performance for the period: None (31 December 2024: None).
- Effect of changes in accounting estimates on income statement for the current and, if any, for subsequent periods: There is no effect of changes in accounting estimates on income statement for the current period (31 December 2024: None).
- Profit/loss attributable to minority shares: There is no profit or loss attributable to minority shares as of the balance sheet date (31 December 2024: None).

##### 11. If the other items in the income statement exceed 10% of the income statement total, accounts amounting to at least 20% of these items are shown below

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Other fees and commissions</b>		
Commissions on options exchange	2,922,490	2,223,199
Service commissions	2,209,502	1,363,268
Custody commissions	1,561,180	904,409
Customer account maintenance commissions	452,521	291,466
Transfer commissions	120,670	76,202
Swift commissions	183,017	97,733
Bank transfer transactions	107,208	80,488
Funds transactions	71,631	41,165
Code Allocation/Inquiry Transactions	36,072	22,090
Other(*)	2,166,325	956,167
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,830,616</b>	<b>6,056,187</b>

\*Consists of TPP, PPP, Electronic Reference, and Public Definitive Collateral transactions.

##### 12. Information on Fees and Commissions Paid:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Commissions Paid to Banks	244,829	170,054
Commissions Paid to Central Securities Depository	467,334	180,707
Commissions Paid to Borsa İstanbul (BIST)	240,064	110,579
Commissions Paid for EFT (Electronic Fund Transfer)	28,817	14,289
Other commissions	2,380	1,784
<b>Fees and commissions expense</b>	<b>983,424</b>	<b>477,413</b>

##### a) Nature and amount of changes in accounting estimates, which have a material effect on current period or expected to have a material effect on subsequent periods:

None. (31 December 2024: None).

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### V. Explanations and Notes Related To Statement of Cash Flows

##### 1. The effects of the other items stated in the cash flow statement and the changes in foreign currency Exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents:

“Other items” amounting to TRY(3,292,330) (31 December 2024: TRY1,613,659) in “Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities” consist of personnel expenses, dividend income, trading gain or losses and other operating expenses.

“Net increase/decrease in other liabilities” amounting to TRY104,001,717 (31 December 2024: TRY62,197,635) in “Changes in operating assets and liabilities” consists of changes in sundry creditors and other liabilities. “Net increase/decrease in other assets” with a total amount of TRY(2,589,443) (31 December 2024: TRY(323,704)) consists of changes in sundry debtors and other assets.

The effect of changes in foreign currencies on cash and cash equivalents is TRY329,307 (31 December 2024: TRY(203,648))

##### 2. Cash and cash equivalents in the beginning and at the end of the period:

The reconciliation of the components of cash and cash equivalents, accounting policies used to determine these components, the effect of any change made in accounting principle in the current period, the recorded amounts of the cash and cash equivalent assets at the balance sheet and the recorded amounts in the cash flows statement:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Beginning of the Period</b>		
<b>Cash</b>	26,000,913	4,888,043
Cash in TRY/Foreign Currency	162	87
Central Bank - Unrestricted amount	26,000,751	4,887,956
Other	-	-
<b>Cash equivalents</b>	<b>151,542,194</b>	<b>109,556,498</b>
Banks	150,410,602	109,556,498
Receivables from Money Market	1,131,592	-
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>177,543,107</b>	<b>114,444,541</b>
Accruals (-)	(593,128)	(507,126)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement</b>	<b>176,949,979</b>	<b>113,937,415</b>
<b>Closing of the Period</b>		
<b>Cash</b>	120,000,144	26,000,913
Cash in TRY/Foreign Currency	93	162
Central Bank - Unrestricted amount	120,000,051	26,000,751
Other	-	-
<b>Cash equivalents</b>	<b>181,820,925</b>	<b>151,542,194</b>
Banks	177,416,346	150,410,602
Receivables from Money Market	4,404,579	1,131,592
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>301,821,069</b>	<b>177,543,107</b>
Accruals (-)	(1,088,992)	(593,128)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement</b>	<b>300,732,077</b>	<b>176,949,979</b>

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### VI. Explanations and notes related to risk group of the Bank

##### 1. Volume of related party transactions, income and expense amounts involved and outstanding loan and deposit balances:

###### a) Current Period:

Bank's Risk Group	Subsidiaries, associates and entities under common control (Joint Ventures)		The bank's direct and indirect shareholders		Other individuals and legal entities included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and other receivables						
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-	1,080,253	59,941,822	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-	2,054,042	69,545,066	-	-
Interest and commission income	740,712	-	5,049,918	311,231	136,615	48,530

###### b) Prior Period:

Bank's Risk Group	Subsidiaries, associates and entities under common control (Joint Ventures)		The bank's direct and indirect shareholders		Other individuals and legal entities included in the risk group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and other receivables						
Balance at beginning of the period (1)	-	-	840,953	17,831,604	-	-
Balance at end of the period (1)	-	-	1,080,253	59,941,822	-	-
Interest and commission income	294,965	-	1,148,517	680,176	87,853	-

(1) 31 December 2024 amounts are expressed.

- c) Information on deposits belonging to the Bank's risk group The Bank is not authorized to accept deposits and there are no deposits belonging to the Bank's risk group as of the balance sheet date: None (31 December 2024: None).
- d) Information on forward and option agreements and other similar agreements made with related parties: None (31 December 2024: None).

##### 2. Disclosures for the risk group of the bank:

- a) The relations of the bank with the entities controlled by the Bank and its related parties, regardless of whether there are any transactions or not: None (31 December 2024: None).
- b) Besides the structure of relationship, nature of the transaction, amount and ratio to the volume of transactions, amount of major items and ratio to all items, pricing policies and other factors: None (31 December 2024: None).
- c) In cases whereby separate disclosure is not necessary, the total of similar items in order to present the total impact on the financial statements: None (31 December 2024: None).
- d) Transactions accounted for under the equity method: None (31 December 2024: None).
- e) Disclosures related to purchase and sale of real estate and other assets, services given/received, agency contracts, leasing contracts, transferring information as a result of research and development, license contracts, financing (including supports in the form of loans, capital in cash and capital in kind), guarantees and management contracts: None (31 December 2024: None).

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### VII. Explanations and Notes on the Bank's Domestic Branches, Agencies and Branches Abroad and Off-Shore Branches

##### 1. Explanations on the Bank's domestic branches, agencies and branches abroad and off-shore branches:

	Number	Employees			
Domestic branches	1	476			
			Country		
Rep-offices abroad	-	-			
			Total Asset	Capital	
Branches abroad	-	-			
Off-shore branches	-	-			

##### 2. Explanations on branch and agency openings or closings and on substantial change in the organization of the Bank:

None.

#### VIII. Explanations and Notes Related To Subsequent Events

None.

# İSTANBUL TAKAS VE SAKLAMA BANKASI A.Ş.

## 31 ARALIK 2025 TARİHİNDE SONA EREN HESAP DÖNEMİNE AİT KONSOLİDE OLMAYAN FİNANSAL TABLOLARA İLİŞKİN DİPNOTLAR

(Tutarlar aksi belirtilmedikçe Bin Türk Lirası (TL) olarak ifade edilmiştir.)

### SECTION SIX

#### I. Other Explanations and Notes

None.

### SECTION SEVEN

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### I. Explanations on the Independent Auditors' Report

The unconsolidated financial statements for the twelve month period ended 31 December 2025 were reviewed by PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. and Independent Auditors' Report dated 16 February 2025 is presented in the introduction of this report.

#### II. Other Footnotes and Explanations Prepared by Independent Auditors

None.

#### III. Fees for Services Obtained from Independent Auditors or Independent Audit Firms <sup>(1)</sup>

In accordance with the decision of the Public Oversight Authority (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 over VAT excluded amounts. The fees for services rendered to the Bank's foreign and domestic subsidiaries are included in these fees.

	Current Period <sup>(2)</sup>	Prior Period
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	3,201	2,837
Fee for other assurance services	5,916	2,816

(1) Amounts excluding VAT.

(2) Following the approval of the financial statements for the fiscal year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, it also includes the assurance service for the 2024 TFRS sustainability report conducted during the year 2025.

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