

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM
ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,
RELATED DISCLOSURES AND
LIMITED REVIEW REPORT AS OF AND
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2026



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Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Review Report Originally Issued in Turkish

Independent Auditors' Report on Review of Consolidated Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors of Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.

Introduction

We have reviewed the consolidated statement of financial position of Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together will be referred as "the Group") at June 30, 2026 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements for the six months period then ended. The Group Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of interim consolidated financial information in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated 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 Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not give a true view of the financial position of the Group at June 30, 2026 and the results of its consolidated operations and its consolidated cash flows for the six months period then ended in all material respects in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation.

Other Matter

The Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2025, prepared in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation, were audited and reviewed, respectively, by another independent audit firm. In its independent auditor's report dated 11 March 2026, the predecessor auditor expressed a qualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 due to the conclusion that the supporting information and documentation provided by the Group's management regarding the expected cash flows used in determining the carrying amount of non-performing loans amounting to TL 6,457 million, acquired within the scope of asset management activities and classified under loans, did not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence as to the reasonableness and realizability of the related cash flow forecasts. In its review report dated 12 August 2025, the predecessor auditor reported an unmodified conclusion on the consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2025.



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Report on other regulatory requirements arising from legislation

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

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

Aykut Üşenti, SMMM
Partner

August 10, 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT
AS AT AND FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

Address of the Parent Bank's
Headquarters : Maslak Mah. Büyükdere Cad. Nurol Plaza No: 255 B Blok Kat:15,
Istanbul Sarıyer Maslak
Telephone of the Bank : (212) 286 81 00, (212) 286 81 01
Web site of the Bank : www.nurolbank.com.tr
E-mail for correspondence : nurolbank@nurolbank.com.tr

The accompanying six-month consolidated financial report, prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Publicly Announced by Banks and Related Disclosures and Notes issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), consists of the sections presented below.

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT COMPANY
- CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT COMPANY
- EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES
- INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT
- EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- OTHER EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES
- INTERIM REVIEW REPORT
- INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT

The Parent Bank does not have any subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities or structured entities that are consolidated in its financial statements. The associates whose financial statements are consolidated within the scope of this financial report are presented below.

Subsidiaries

1. Nurol Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi
2. Nurol Portföy Yönetim Anonim Şirketi
3. Ortak Varlık Yönetim Anonim Şirketi

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the six-month period and notes to the six-month interim period which are expressed, unless otherwise stated, in **Millions of Turkish Lira ("TL")**, 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 limited reviewed and presented thereafter.

Ziya Akkurt <i>Chairman of Board of Directors</i>	Özgür Altuntaş <i>CEO</i>	Zafer Babur Hakarar <i>Deputy CEO</i>	Recep Gül <i>Assistant General Manager</i>
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İzzet Şahin <i>Audit committee chairman</i>	Yusuf Serbest <i>Audit committee member</i>
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Contact information of the personnel in charge of the addressing of questions about this financial report:

Name-Surname/Title : Nazlı Bayındır / Group Manager

Telephone Number : (212) 286 81 00
Fax Number : (212) 286 81 01

SECTION ONE
GENERAL INFORMATION

I.	The Parent Bank's foundation date, start-up statute, history about changes in this mentioned statute.....	1
II.	Explanation about The Parent Bank's capital structure, shareholders of the Bank who are in charge of the Management and/or auditing of the Bank directly or indirectly, changes in these matters (if any) and the group the Bank belongs to	1
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 Parent Bank they possess	1
IV.	Explanation on shareholders having control shares	2
V.	Information on The Parent Bank's service type and field of operations.....	2-3
VI.	Explanation of the differences between the communiqué on the preparation of consolidated financial statements of banks and the consolidation transactions made in accordance with TMS, and the companies that are fully consolidated or proportionately consolidated, deducted from equity or not included in these three methods.....	3
VII.	Existing or potential, actual or legal obstacles on immediate equity transfer between the parent bank and its subsidiaries or repayment of the debt	3

SECTION TWO
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I.	Consolidated Balance Sheet (Consolidated Statement of Financial Position)	4-5
II.	Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet	6
III.	Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	7
IV.	Consolidated Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	8
V.	Consolidated Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	9
VI.	Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	10

SECTION THREE
EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I.	Basis of presentation.....	11-12
II.	Presentation of information on consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures	12-13
III.	Explanations on forward transactions, options and derivative instruments	13
IV.	Explanations on interest income and expense	14
V.	Explanations on fee and commission income and expense.....	14
VI.	Explanations on financial assets	14-17
VII.	Explanations on expected credit loss.....	17-19
VIII.	Explanations on offsetting financial assets.....	19
IX.	Derecognition of financial instruments	19-20
X.	Explanations on sales and repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions.....	20
XI.	Explanations on assets held for resale and fixed assets from discontinued operations and liabilities related with these assets.....	20
XII.	Explanations on goodwill and other intangible assets	21
XIII.	Explanations on property and equipment	21
XIV.	Explanations on investment properties.....	21
XV.	Explanations on leasing transactions.....	21-22
XVI.	Explanations on provisions and contingent commitments	22
XVII.	Explanations on obligations related to employee rights.....	22
XVIII.	Explanations on taxation.....	23-25
XIX.	Explanations on borrowings	25
XX.	Explanations on issuance of share certificates.....	25
XXI.	Explanations on avalized drafts and acceptances	25
XXII.	Explanations on government incentives	25
XXIII.	Explanations on reporting according to segmentation	26
XXIV.	Explanations on profit reserves and profit distribution	26
XXV.	Other Issues.....	26

SECTION FOUR
INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

I.	Information about shareholders' consolidated equity items	27-31
II.	Explanations on consolidated credit risk.....	31
III.	Explanations on consolidated currency risk	31-33
IV.	Explanations on consolidated interest rate risk.....	34-37
V.	Explanations on consolidated equity position risk.....	38
VI.	Explanations on regarding liquidity risk, liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio.....	39-45
VII.	Explanations on leverage ratio.....	46
VIII.	Explanations on consolidated the risk management	47
IX.	Disclosures on consolidated hedging transactions.....	47
X.	Explanations on consolidated operating segments.....	48-49

SECTION FIVE
EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I.	Explanations and notes related to consolidated assets	50-62
II.	Explanations and notes related to consolidated liabilities.....	62-69
III.	Explanations and notes related to consolidated off-balance sheet accounts	70
IV.	Explanations and notes related to consolidated income statement	71-75
V.	Explanations and notes related to The Parent Bank's risk group	75-76
VI.	Explanations and notes related to subsequent events	77

SECTION SIX
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED REVIEW REPORT

I.	Matters to be explained regarding the independent auditor's limited review report.....	77
II.	Explanations and footnotes prepared by the independent auditor	77

SECTION SEVEN
Explanations on Interim Activity Report

I.	Explanatory Notes on the Interim Activity Report	78-84
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CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. The Parent Bank's foundation date, start-up statute, history about the changes in this mentioned statute

Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. ("Parent Bank" or "Bank") was established as an "investment bank" with the decision of the Council of Ministers dated 6 August 1998 and numbered 98/11565 and started its banking operations in May 1999.

Provided that necessary permissions are obtained from the competent authorities, the Bank may operate in the capital markets, invest with the resources provided by using capital market instruments, provide consultancy services including transfer and merger issues in order to ensure that enterprises have an effective management and sound financial structure, and conduct investment banking and related activities related to investment banking. was established to operate in all fields.

II. Explanation about The Parent Bank's capital structure, shareholders of the Bank who are in charge of the management and/or auditing of the Bank directly or indirectly, changes in these matters (if any) and the group the Bank belongs to

Name Surname /Commercial Title	Total Capital	Share Percentage (%)	Paid in capital	Unpaid Portion
Nurol Holding A.Ş.	5,684	96.33	5,684	-
Other	216	3.67	216	-

The capital group that directly or indirectly controls the Bank's capital is the Nurol Group. Nurol Group of Companies operates in the construction industry, defense industry, finance, tourism, mining, real estate, marketing and manufacturing industries with 33 companies, 4 joint ventures and 11 domestic and foreign subsidiaries.

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 tThe Parent Bank they possess

Name Surname	Title	Start Date	Education	Before starting work previous banking and business experience	Share (%)
Board Members					
Ziya AKKURT	Chairman of the Board Directors	26.02.2016	Graduate	39 years	-
M. Oğuz ÇARMIKLI	Vice Board Chairman	27.05.1999	Graduate	39 years	0.65
İzzet ŞAHİN	Board Member (Chairman of the Audit Committee)	02.05.2024	Graduate	38 years	-
Yusuf SERBEST	Board Member - (Audit Committee Member)	08.08.2022	Graduate	35 years	-
Ahmet ŞİRİN	Board Member	08.08.2022	Graduate	17 years	-
	Board Member- (Corporate Governance Committee Member-Credit Committee Member)				-
Mehmet Mete BAŞOL	Member)	12.08.2014	Graduate	25 years	
Özgür ALTUNTAŞ	Board Member - CEO	03.10.2013	Graduate	25 years	-
Ahmet Kerim KEMAHLI	Board Member	10.03.2010	Graduate	25 years	-
Eyüp Sabri ÇARMIKLI	Board Member	21.04.2016	Graduate	13 years	0.57
Oğuzhan ÇARMIKLI	Board Member	19.02.2026	Graduate	13 years	0.19
Zafer Babür HAKARAR	Deputy General Manager	03.10.2013	Postgraduate	25 years	-
Dr. Murat ÇİMEN	Deputy General Manager	03.10.2013	PhD	25 years	-
Gülbin ÇAKIR	Assistant General Manager	26.01.2024	Graduate	26 years	-
Recep GÜL	Assistant General Manager	14.02.2023	Graduate	30 years	-
Çiğdem GÜVEN	Assistant General Manager	26.01.2024	PhD	22 years	-
Sezai TEZCAN	Assistant General Manager	26.01.2024	Graduate	29 years	-
Ebru ERSOY	Assistant General Manager	25.12.2024	Graduate	20 years	-
Yiğit FEKE	Assistant General Manager	31.10.2025	Graduate	33 years	-
Ömer Ali ÖZDİL	Assistant General Manager	31.10.2025	Graduate	30 years	-

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

IV. Explanation on shareholders and the Parent Bank having control shares

Explanation on shareholders having control shares of the Bank as, is stated below:

Name Surname /Commercial Title	Share Amounts	Share Percentage (%)	Paid in Capital	Unpaid Portion
Nurol Holding A.S.	5,684	96.33	5,684	-

V. Information on The Parent Bank's service type and field of operations

The Bank was established to carry out all kinds of banking transactions, including but not limited to the matters stipulated below, to engage in undertakings and activities in all kinds of economic, financial and commercial matters that are not prohibited by the legislation, and to engage in all matters that the legislation allows to be carried out or executed by banks. The aims and subjects of the Bank are as follows;

1.It can provide all kinds of cash and guarantees, bills of exchange, endorsements or acceptances, or lend in any form and form, open letters of credit, open letters of credit to institutions and organizations engaged in all economic sectors, primarily in the construction and contracting sector. may confirm letters of credit, carry out other transactions related to letters of credit and guarantees or commercial vehicles in general, form partnerships with them and participate in established ones,

2.Assists in the realization of projects and studies to be carried out directly or in partnerships by entrepreneurs at home and abroad,

3.Assists and mediates foreign and domestic capital to invest in Türkiye, to participate in established or to be established companies,

4.Contributes to the development and dissemination of investment banking instruments in Türkiye,

5.Short, medium- and long-term loans can be made against pledges, mortgages and other collateral or in the form of open loans,

6.It can participate in companies that have been or will be established and, when necessary, can establish new ventures with the Bank's resources,

7.It can carry out capital or money market transactions on all kinds of securities, in cooperation with national/international institutions when necessary, and participate in companies established/to be established for this purpose,

8.It can be a party to all kinds of leasing transactions, including cross-border, can give guarantees, mediate, establish companies for this purpose and participate in companies to be established,

9.It can carry out all kinds of derivative transactions, all kinds of foreign currency transactions including forward foreign currency purchase/sale, factoring, forfaiting, repo, reverse repo transactions, may become a member of the exchanges established or to be established related to these, and may trade in these exchanges,

10. It can buy, sell, import and export gold, silver and other precious metals, become a member of the precious metal and metal exchanges that have been established or will be established, and can trade in these exchanges,

11.Can rent safes to customers,

12.Can do internet banking and electronic banking,

13.Establish correspondent relations with domestic and foreign banks,

14.It can operate in Turkish Lira and foreign currency in all national and international established or to be established money markets,

15.Pursuant to the relevant articles of the Banking Law and on the condition of complying with the conditions written in the articles of association, it can buy and sell commercial and industrial commodities and real estate, make all kinds of legal savings on them, establish mortgages, remove established mortgages, conclude commercial enterprise pledges, can enter into lease agreements,

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

V. Information on The Parent Bank's service type and field of operations (Continued)

16. In order to ensure that the receivables are secured or collected, it can take mortgages in its own favor, remove it, make garam mortgage agreements, establish commercial enterprise pledges and movable pledges, remove them, conclude lease agreements,

17. It can issue all kinds of capital market instruments authorized by the legislation, make all kinds of legal savings on them, pledge them, establish pledges on them in its favor, remove them,

18. Engage in insurance activities, act as an insurance agency

19. It may engage in securities brokerage activities authorized by the banks by the Capital Market Law, may establish, operate and manage securities investment funds in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Capital Market Law, engage in capital market activities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Capital Market Law, may perform other business and transactions by using the rights and authorities granted or to be granted to banks by the Banking Law and other laws and regulations,

20. It can buy and sell Treasury bonds, bills and other securities issued or to be issued by the Treasury, capital market instruments, securities issued or to be issued by public and private legal entities including the Public Partnership and Privatization Administration, and other capital market instruments. can make all kinds of legal dispositions, pledge them, establish or remove pledges on them in favor of themselves,

21. It can carry out training, economic organization and consultancy activities related to banking,

22. Donations can be made within the scope of social responsibility and in accordance with the procedures and principles determined in the relevant legislation,

23. It can conduct studies and publish on these issues by following the developments in the field of economic, financial, technical and banking at home and abroad,

24. It can also carry out all kinds of money and capital market activities permitted within the framework of legal rules and regulations of the Capital Markets Board, as an agency of the institutions authorized to do these works,

25. Within the framework of the Banking Law and the current legislation, providing financing to public and private sector institutions, project finance, company mergers and acquisitions, company restructuring, privatization, public offering, security issuance, equity, share and stock evaluations and transfers, feasibility studies and can provide brokerage and consultancy services on sector research and mutual trade,

26. It can carry out national and international banking transactions that the legislation authorizes or will make the banks authorized from now on,

27. All transactions allowed within the framework of banking and capital markets legislation as well as all other legislation applicable to banks, including future amendments to the provisions of the said legislation, and provided that necessary permits have been obtained within the framework of the relevant legislation.

VI. Explanation of the differences between the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and the consolidation transactions made in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards, and the companies that are fully consolidated or proportionately consolidated, deducted from equity or not included in these three methods

Nurol Varlık Kiralama A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Bank, and Nurol Portföy Yönetim A.Ş. and Ortak Varlık Yönetim A.Ş. covered by full consolidation.

VII. Existing or potential, actual or legal obstacles on immediate equity transfer between the parent bank and its subsidiaries or repayment of the debt

None.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŐIRKETI AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION TWO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION) AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

		Reviewed Current Period 30.06.2026			Audited Restated Prior Period 31.12.2025			
ASSETS		Section 5 Note I	TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I.	FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)		38,481	13,328	51,809	34,402	9,351	43,753
1.1	Cash and cash equivalents	I-1	4,682	1,323	6,005	13,159	1,901	15,060
1.1.1	Cash and balances at Central Bank	I-1	2,274	872	3,146	8,319	856	9,175
1.1.2	Banks	I-3	156	451	607	713	1,045	1,758
1.1.3	Money market placements		2,254	-	2,254	4,132	-	4,132
1.1.4	Expected credit losses (-)		2	-	2	5	-	5
1.2	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	I-2	23,398	3,605	27,003	15,732	216	15,948
1.2.1	Government securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Equity instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3	Other financial assets		23,398	3,605	27,003	15,732	216	15,948
1.3	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	I-5	10,235	8,161	18,396	5,385	7,163	12,548
1.3.1	Government securities		8,875	2,354	11,229	3,969	2,214	6,183
1.3.2	Equity instruments		9	-	9	15	-	15
1.3.3	Other financial assets		1,351	5,807	7,158	1,401	4,949	6,350
1.4	Derivative financial assets	I-2	166	239	405	126	71	197
1.4.1	Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		166	239	405	126	71	197
1.4.2	Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)		45,028	18,305	63,333	29,977	19,901	49,878
2.1	Loans	I-6	46,996	18,114	65,110	31,087	19,955	51,042
2.2	Receivables from leasing transactions	I-11	-	234	234	-	-	-
2.3	Factoring receivables	I-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	Other financial assets measured at amortized cost	I-7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.1	Government securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4.2	Other financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5	Expected credit losses (-)		1,968	43	2,011	1,110	54	1,164
III.	ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	I-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	Assets held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Assets from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	Investments in associates (Net)	I-8	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.1	Associates consolidated by using equity method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2	Consolidated associates		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Investments in subsidiaries (Net)	I-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.1	Consolidated financial subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2	Consolidated non-financial subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Jointly Controlled Partnerships (Joint Ventures) (Net)	I-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1	Joint ventures consolidated by using equity method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Consolidated joint ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)		225	-	225	232	-	232
VI.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)		306	-	306	257	-	257
6.1	Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Other		306	-	306	257	-	257
VII.	INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (Net)	I-14	153	-	153	153	-	153
VIII.	CURRENT TAX ASSETS		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	I-15	1,023	-	1,023	640	-	640
X.	OTHER ASSETS	I-17	5,148	29	5,177	2,885	24	2,909
TOTAL ASSETS			90,364	31,662	122,026	68,546	29,276	97,822

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION) AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

			Reviewed Current Period 30.06.2026			Audited Restated Prior Period 31.12.2025		
LIABILITIES		Section 5 Note II	TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I.	DEPOSITS	II-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	FUNDS BORROWED	II-3	7,293	1,344	8,637	951	1,773	2,724
III.	MONEY MARKET FUNDS	II-5	2,127	1,859	3,986	3,007	3,415	6,422
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	II-6	27,187	3,390	30,577	18,290	1,534	19,824
4.1	Bills		11,048	-	11,048	15,385	-	15,385
4.2	Asset backed securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Bonds		16,139	3,390	19,529	2,905	1,534	4,439
V.	FUNDS	II-4	1,721	2,375	4,096	1,498	3,417	4,915
5.1	Funds Provided by Loan Customers		13	11	24	559	26	585
5.2	Other		1,708	2,364	4,072	939	3,391	4,330
VI.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		-	1,077	1,077	39	910	949
7.1	Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	II-2	-	1,077	1,077	39	910	949
7.2	Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	II-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	FACTORING PAYABLES		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	LEASE PAYABLES (Net)	II-8	92	-	92	81	-	81
X.	PROVISIONS	II-10	299	308	607	322	353	675
10.1	Restructuring Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2	Reserves for employee benefits		197	-	197	61	-	61
10.3	Insurance technical reserves (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4	Other provisions		102	308	410	261	353	614
XI.	CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES	II-11	347	-	347	491	-	491
XII.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES		584	-	584	448	-	448
XIII.	LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	II-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Assets held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Assets from discontinued operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	SUBORDINATED DEBTS	II-13	-	1,891	1,891	-	1,740	1,740
14.1	Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2	Other debt instruments		-	1,891	1,891	-	1,740	1,740
XV.	OTHER LIABILITIES	II-7	2,177	52,492	54,669	1,379	44,596	45,975
XVI.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		15,030	433	15,463	13,079	499	13,578
16.1	Paid-in capital	II-14	5,900	-	5,900	5,900	-	5,900
16.2	Capital reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.1	Share Premiums	II-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.2	Share cancellation profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3	Other capital reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.3	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		3	-	3	3	-	3
16.4	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	II-16	(151)	433	282	(184)	499	315
16.5	Profit reserves		2,657	-	2,657	1,853	-	1,853
16.5.1	Legal reserves		1,986	-	1,986	1,182	-	1,182
16.5.2	Statutory reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3	Extraordinary reserves		19	-	19	19	-	19
16.5.4	Other profit reserves		652	-	652	652	-	652
16.6	Profit or loss		6,621	-	6,621	5,507	-	5,507
16.6.1	Prior years' profits or losses		3,862	-	3,862	640	-	640
16.6.2	Current period net profit or loss		2,759	-	2,759	4,867	-	4,867
16.7	Minority interest	II-17	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES			56,857	65,169	122,026	39,585	58,237	97,822

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF BALANCE SHEET AND COMMITMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

		Reviewed Current Period 30.06.2026			Audited Prior Period 31.12.2025			
		Section 5 Note III	TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
A.	OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS (I+II+III)		101,414	164,255	265,669	56,111	103,797	159,908
I.	GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES	III-2	15,504	1,420	16,924	10,397	1,430	11,827
1.1	Letters of Guarantee	III-1	15,504	1,376	16,880	10,397	1,353	11,750
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		15,504	1,376	16,880	10,397	1,353	11,750
1.2	Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Import Letter of Acceptance		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2	Other Bank Acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3	Letters of Credit		-	44	44	-	77	77
1.3.1	Documentary Letters of Credit		-	44	44	-	77	77
1.3.2	Other Letters of Credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4	Prefinancing Given as Guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5	Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.1	Endorsements to the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.2	Other Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6	Securities Issue Purchase Guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7	Factoring Guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	Other Guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.9	Other Collaterals		-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	COMMITMENTS		25,445	25,488	50,933	6,340	5,790	12,130
2.1	Irrevocable Commitments		25,445	25,488	50,933	6,338	5,790	12,128
2.1.1	Asset Purchase and Sales Commitments		25,445	25,383	50,828	6,338	5,406	11,744
2.1.2	Deposit Purchase and Sales Commitments		-	105	105	-	384	384
2.1.3	Share Capital Commitments to Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Commitments for Loan Limits		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.5	Securities Issue Brokerage Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6	Commitments for Reserve Deposit Requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7	Commitments for Cheques		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.8	Tax and Fund Liabilities from Export Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.9	Commitments for Credit Card Limits		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.10	Promotion Commitments for Credit Cards and Banking Services		-	-	-	-	-	-
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		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	2	-	2
2.2.1	Revocable Commitments for Loan Limits		-	-	-	2	-	2
2.2.2	Other Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		60,465	137,347	197,812	39,374	96,577	135,951
3.1	Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.1	Transactions for Fair Value Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.2	Transactions for Cash Flow Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.3	Transactions for Foreign Net Investment Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Trading Derivative Financial Instruments		60,465	137,347	197,812	39,374	96,577	135,951
3.2.1	Forward Foreign Currency Buy/Sell Transactions		6,524	6,361	12,885	6,930	6,672	13,602
3.2.1.1	Forward Foreign Currency Transactions-Buy		-	6,361	6,361	-	6,672	6,672
3.2.1.2	Forward Foreign Currency Transactions-Sell		6,524	-	6,524	6,930	-	6,930
3.2.2	Swap Transactions Related to Foreign Currency and Interest Rates		52,528	129,814	182,342	31,889	89,305	121,194
3.2.2.1	Foreign Currency Swap-Buy		16,035	64,495	80,530	1,821	51,879	53,700
3.2.2.2	Foreign Currency Swap-Sell		16,237	65,319	81,556	17,372	37,426	54,798
3.2.2.3	Interest Rate Swap-Buy		10,128	-	10,128	6,348	-	6,348
3.2.2.4	Interest Rate Swap-Sell		10,128	-	10,128	6,348	-	6,348
3.2.3	Foreign Currency, Interest rate and Securities Options		1,413	1,172	2,585	555	600	1,155
3.2.3.1	Foreign Currency Options-Buy		-	1,172	1,172	-	566	566
3.2.3.2	Foreign Currency Options-Sell		1,413	-	1,413	555	34	589
3.2.3.3	Interest Rate Options-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4	Interest Rate Options-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5	Securities Options-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6	Securities Options-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4	Foreign Currency Futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.1	Foreign Currency Futures-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4.2	Foreign Currency Futures-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5	Interest Rate Futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.1	Interest Rate Futures-Buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2	Interest Rate Futures-Sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
B.	CUSTODY AND PLEDGES RECEIVED (IV+V+VI)		159,403	28,890	188,293	74,300	20,112	94,412
IV.	ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		71,732	15,556	87,288	28,033	12,326	40,359
4.1	Customer Fund and Portfolio Balances		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Investment Securities Held in Custody		71,666	14,704	86,370	27,966	11,598	39,564
4.3	Cheques Received for Collection		66	-	66	67	-	67
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		-	852	852	-	728	728
4.8	Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	PLEDGES RECEIVED		87,549	12,868	100,417	46,145	7,358	53,503
5.1	Marketable Securities		13	-	13	13	-	13
5.2	Guarantee Notes		10,449	203	10,652	7,423	186	7,609
5.3	Commodity		25,991	1,900	27,891	17,261	1,098	18,359
5.4	Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5	Immovable		4,506	5,974	10,480	4,176	5,215	9,391
5.6	Other Pledged Items		46,590	4,791	51,381	17,272	859	18,131
5.7	Pledged Items-Depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES		122	466	588	122	428	550
TOTAL OFF BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)			260,817	193,145	453,962	130,411	123,909	254,320

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

		Reviewed Current Period Reviewed (01.01.2026 30.06.2026) Total	Reviewed Prior Period Reviewed (01.01.2025 30.06.2025) Total	Reviewed Current Period Reviewed (01.04.2026 30.06.2026) Total	Reviewed Prior Period Reviewed (01.04.2025 30.06.2025) Total
	Bölüm 5 Dipnot				
I.	INTEREST INCOME	13,715	9,073	7,105	5,171
1.1	Interest Income on Loans	8,504	5,082	4,505	2,883
1.2	Interest Income on Reserve Requirements	-	-	-	-
1.3	Interest Income on Banks	2,317	869	957	293
1.4	Interest Income on Money Market Transactions	685	726	353	598
1.5	Interest Income on Securities Portfolio	1,737	1,948	1,010	1,204
1.5.1	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-
1.5.2	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	1,737	1,948	1,010	1,204
1.5.3	Financial Assets at Measured by Amortized Cost	-	-	-	-
1.6	Financial Lease income	1	-	1	-
1.7	Other Interest Income	471	448	279	193
II.	INTEREST EXPENSES (-)	5,944	4,595	3,384	2,382
2.1	Interests on Deposits	-	-	-	-
2.2	Interest on Funds Borrowed	940	1,122	640	616
2.3	Interests on Money Market Transactions	752	673	428	261
2.4	Interest on Securities Issued	3,384	2,220	1,869	1,187
2.5	Lease Interest Expenses	15	11	8	5
2.6	Other Interest Expenses	853	569	439	313
III.	NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)	7,771	4,478	3,721	2,789
IV.	NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME/EXPENSE	(426)	(353)	(209)	(179)
4.1	Fees and Commissions Received	230	177	129	92
4.1.1	From Non-Cash Loans	151	95	81	57
4.1.2	Other	79	82	48	35
4.2	Fees and Commissions Given (-)	656	530	338	271
4.2.1	To Non-Cash Loans	11	8	6	4
4.2.2	Other	645	522	332	267
V.	DIVIDEND INCOME	470	365	4	1
VI.	TRADING PROFIT/LOSS (Net)	(2,747)	(1,226)	(1,460)	(1,155)
6.1	Trading Profit/(Loss) on Securities	2,560	1,345	1,639	739
6.2	Profit/Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions	(3,877)	(1,736)	(1,786)	(1,411)
6.3	Profit/Loss on Foreign Exchange Transactions	(1,430)	(835)	(1,313)	(483)
VII.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	737	49	638	21
VIII.	GROSS OPERATING INCOME (III+IV+V+VI+VII)	5,805	3,313	2,694	1,477
IX.	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)	1,326	177	960	88
X.	OTHER PROVISION EXPENSES (-)	147	82	73	42
XI.	PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)	533	341	268	174
XII.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	859	594	456	315
XIII.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)	2,940	2,119	937	858
XIV.	INCOME RESULTED FROM MERGERS	-	-	-	-
XV.	INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY	-	-	-	-
XVI.	GAIN/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION	-	-	-	-
XVII.	PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX (XIII+...+XVI)	2,940	2,119	937	858
XVIII.	TAX PROVISION FOR CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(181)	(187)	79	(42)
18.1	Provision for Current Tax	(412)	-	(85)	-
18.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect	-	(187)	-	(42)
18.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect	231	-	164	-
XIX.	CONTINUING OPERATIONS PERIOD NET PROFIT/LOSS (XVII±XVIII)	2,759	1,932	1,016	816
XX.	INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	-	-
20.1	Income from Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-
20.2	Income from Sales of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
20.3	Other Discontinued Operating Income	-	-	-	-
XXI.	EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	-	-
21.1	Expenses on Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	-
21.2	Expenses on Sales of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
21.3	Other Discontinued Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-
XXII.	PROFIT/LOSS ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX (XX-XXI)	-	-	-	-
XXIII.	TAX PROVISION FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	-	-	-	-
23.1	Provision for Current Tax	-	-	-	-
23.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect	-	-	-	-
23.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect	-	-	-	-
XXIV.	DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS PERIOD NET PROFIT/LOSS (XXII±XXIII)	-	-	-	-
XXV.	NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD (XIX+XXIV)	2,759	1,932	1,016	816
	Earnings/Loss Per Share	0.46763	0.32746	0.1722	0.13831

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

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN
TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

	Reviewed Current Period (01.01.2026 30.06.2026)	Reviewed Prior Period (01.01.2025 30.06.2025)
I. PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	2,759	1,932
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(33)	(3)
2.1 Not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss	-	-
2.1.1 Gains (Losses) on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
2.1.2 Gains (losses) on revaluation of Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
2.1.4 Other Components of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit Or Loss	-	-
2.1.5 Taxes Relating to Components Of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit Or Loss	-	-
2.2 Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(33)	(3)
2.2.1 Exchange Differences on Translation	-	-
2.2.2 Valuation and/or Reclassification Profit or Loss from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(49)	(10)
2.2.3 Income (Loss) Related with Cash Flow Hedges	-	-
2.2.4 Income (Loss) Related with Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	-	-
2.2.5 Other Components of Other Comprehensive Income that will be Reclassified to Other Profit or Loss	-	-
2.2.6 Taxes Relating to Components Of Other Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified to Profit Or Loss	16	7
III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	2,726	1,929

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

						Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
						Accumulated Revaluation Increases/ decreases of Fixed Assets i	Accumulated Remeasurement Gains/losses of Defined Benefit Pension Plan i	Other ^(*)	Foreign Currency Conversion Differences	Accumulated Revaluation and/or Reclassification Gains/Losses of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Other	Profit Reserves	Prior Period Profit / (Loss)	Net Profit or Loss for the Period	Total Equity
Reviewed	Section 5 Note V	Paid-in capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves										
Prior Period - 01.01 – 30.06.2025															
I.	Balance at the Beginning of the Period	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	813	276	4,476	9,180
II.	Amendments Made Pursuant to TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1	Effect of Fixing Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Effect of Changes in Accounting Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	New Balance (I+II)	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	813	276	4,476	9,180
IV.	Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	1,932	1,929
V.	Capital Increase in Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	Capital Increase from Internal Resources	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984	(3,284)	-	-
VII.	Paid-in Capital Inflation Adjustment Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Convertible Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Subordinated Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Increase/Decrease Due to Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	Profit Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	3,581	(4,476)	(840)
11.1	Dividends Distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(840)	-	(840)
11.2	Amounts Transferred to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	4,421	(4,476)	-
11.3	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of Period Balance (III+IV+.....+X+XI)		5,900	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	1,852	573	1,932	10,269
Current Period - 01.01 – 30.06.2026															
I.	Prior Period End Balance	5,900	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	315	-	1,853	640	5,216	13,927
II.	Amendments Made Pursuant to TAS 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349)	(349)
2.1	Effect of Fixing Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349)	(349)
2.2	Effect of Changes in Accounting Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	New Balance (I+II)	5,900	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	315	-	1,853	640	4,867	13,578
IV.	Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	2,759	2,726
V.	Capital Increase in Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	Capital Increase from Internal Resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	Paid-in Capital Inflation Adjustment Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	Convertible Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	Subordinated Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	Increase/Decrease Due to Other Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	Profit Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	3,222	(4,867)	(841)
11.1	Dividends Distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(841)	-	(841)
11.2	Amounts Transferred to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	4,063	(4,867)	-
11.3	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End of Period Balance (III+IV+.....+X+XI)		5,900	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	282	-	2,657	3,862	2,759	15,463

(*) Accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income of investments valued using the equity method that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified as other profit or loss.

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (Million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

	Section 5 Note VI	Reviewed Current Period (01.01.2026 30.06.2026)	Reviewed Prior Period (01.01.2025 30.06.2025)
A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING ACTIVITIES			
1.1 Operating Profit Before Changes in Assets and Liabilities of Banking Activity		1,902	456
1.1.1 Interests Received		13,232	8,222
1.1.2 Interests Paid		(5,248)	(4,436)
1.1.3 Dividends Received		470	363
1.1.4 Fees and Commissions Received		230	177
1.1.5 Other Earnings		981	436
1.1.6 Collections from Non-Performing Receivables Accounted as Loss		268	161
1.1.7 Cash Payments to Personnel and Service Providers		(1,632)	(1,136)
1.1.8 Taxes Paid		(641)	(210)
1.1.9 Other		(5,758)	(3,121)
1.2 Change in Assets and Liabilities Subject to Banking Activities		(15,046)	13,372
1.2.1 Net (Increase) Decrease in Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		(9,106)	(1,514)
1.2.2 Net (Increase) Decrease in Banks Account		-	-
1.2.3 Net (Increase) Decrease in Loans		(13,879)	(8,445)
1.2.4 Net (Increase) Decrease in Other Assets		(2,730)	(1,344)
1.2.5 Net Increase (Decrease) in Banks' 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 Loans Received		7,344	478
1.2.9 Net Increase (Decrease) in Overdue Payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Payables		3,325	24,197
I. Net Cash Flow from Banking Activities		(13,144)	13,828
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
II. Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities		(5,985)	(5,900)
2.1 Acquired Affiliates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (Joint Partnerships)		-	-
2.2 Divorced Affiliates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures (Joint Partnerships)		-	-
2.3 Securities and Real Estate Purchased		(16)	(64)
2.4 Securities and Real Estate Dispossessed		-	-
2.5 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		(20,036)	(8,686)
2.6 Disposal Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		14,175	2,918
2.7 Financial Assets Purchased at Amortized Cost		-	-
2.8 Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost Sold		-	-
2.9 Other		(108)	(68)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCE ACTIVITIES			
III. Net Cash from Financing Activities		9,643	2,566
3.1 Cash from Loans and Issued Securities		66,384	60,991
3.2 Cash Outflow from Loans and Securities Issued		(55,853)	(57,550)
3.3 Issued Capital Instruments		-	-
3.4 Dividend Payments		(841)	(840)
3.5 Rental Payments		(47)	(35)
3.6 Other		-	-
IV. Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents		257	687
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents I+II+III+IV		(9,229)	11,181
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period		14,490	7,154
VII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period V+VI		5,261	18,335

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

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION THREE

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Basis of presentation

1. Financial statements to be made publicly available and related disclosures

a. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the "Regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding Banks' Accounting Applications and Safeguarding of Documents:

The unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Banking Law No. 5411 ("Banking Law"), the Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding Banks' Accounting Practices and Preservation of Documents ("Regulation") published in the Official Gazette No. 26333 dated 1 November 2006, other regulations issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board regarding accounting and financial reporting principles, the regulations relating to the chart of accounts of banks, and the circulars and explanations issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority ("BRSA"). For matters not regulated by these regulations, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Turkish Accounting Standard 34 ("TAS 34") Interim Financial Reporting issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") (collectively, the "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation"). However, as explained below, TAS 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", included in the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"), is not applied by banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies. Unless otherwise stated, amounts presented in the unconsolidated financial statements and related disclosures and notes are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira.

The format and content of the unconsolidated financial statements to be publicly disclosed, together with their explanations and footnotes, have been prepared in accordance with the "Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Announced to the Public by Banks and the Related Explanations and Footnotes" published in the Official Gazette dated 28 June 2012 and numbered 28337, the "Communiqué on Disclosures About Risk Management to be Announced to the Public by Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 23 October 2015 and numbered 29511, and the amendments and additions made to these Communiqués. The Bank maintains its accounting records in Turkish Lira in accordance with the Banking Law, Turkish Commercial Code, and Turkish Tax Legislation.

According to IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*, entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy are required to present their financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. IAS 29 defines the characteristics that may indicate that an economy is hyperinflationary and stipulates that all entities reporting in the currency of such an economy must apply the Standard from the same date. On November 23, 2023, the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) announced that entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) are required to restate their financial statements for annual reporting periods ending on or after December 31, 2023 in accordance with IAS 29 to reflect the effects of inflation, while also noting that regulatory and supervisory bodies authorized in their respective sectors may determine different transition dates. In this context, the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), with its decision dated December 12, 2023 and numbered 10744, resolved that banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies would not apply inflation adjustment under IAS 29 in their financial statements as of December 31, 2023; subsequently, with its decision dated January 11, 2024 and numbered 10825, decided that the transition to inflation accounting would be effective as of January 1, 2025; and later, with its decision dated December 5, 2024 and numbered 11021, decided that inflation accounting would also not be applied in 2025. Finally, with its decision dated December 18, 2025 and numbered 11340, the BRSA repealed its earlier decision dated January 11, 2024 and announced that the aforementioned institutions would not be subject to inflation adjustment in 2026. Accordingly, IAS 29 has not been applied in the unconsolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026, and no inflation adjustment has been made.

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

The accounting policies and valuation principles applied in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are determined and applied in accordance with regulations, communiqués, explanations and circulars on accounting and financial reporting principles published by the BRSA. Aforementioned accounting policies and valuation principles for the current period are explained with VI and XXV notes.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Basis of presentation (Continued)

2. Strategy for use of consolidated financial instruments

The Bank concentrates its activities on corporate banking and investment banking. The risks that the Bank may take in the financial markets are determined by the decisions of the Board of Directors and the Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO"). With the decision of the Board of Directors, the position limits that the Treasury and Financial Institutions Department can carry are limited. Intraday limit, overnight carrying limit and stop loss limits are determined on the basis of authorization and their controls are carried out by the Internal Control Department. At the weekly ALCO meetings, the markets, the bank's asset-liability structure and the risks being carried are discussed in detail and the strategy is determined.

According to the standard method, the exchange rate risk is calculated on a weekly basis, and attention is paid to the balance of the long and short positions. In order to hedge currency risk, mainly USD and Euro positions are kept in balance by following the changing market conditions. The Bank tries to keep its foreign currency position in balance and not to take cross currency risk, taking into account the economic problems experienced in the past years against the exchange rate risk.

3. Explanations of foreign currency transactions

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions were recorded in the period when the transaction was made. At the end of the periods, foreign currency asset and liabilities balances are converted into Turkish Lira with the Bank's counter foreign exchange purchase rates at the end of the period and other than exchange differences arising from the securities representing the share in the capital in the securities portfolio whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income, exchange rate differences are recorded as foreign exchange gain or loss. As of 30 June 2026, the USD exchange rate used in the conversion of foreign currency transactions into Turkish currency and their reflection in the financial statements is TL 46.5747 and the EURO exchange rate is TL 53.0866.

II. Presentation of information on consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with TFRS 10 "Turkish Financial Reporting Standard on Consolidated Financial Statements" and BRSA's "Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks" published in the Official Gazette No. 26340 on 8 November 2006.

The titles of the companies within the scope of consolidation, the places where their headquarters are located, their fields of activity and the share ratios of the Group are as follows:

	Consolidation Method	Place of Establishment	Subject of Activity	Effective Share of the Group (%)	
				30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Nurol Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Asset Lease	100.00	100.00
Nurol Portföy Yönetim Anonim Şirketi	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Portfolio Management	100.00	100.00
Ortak Varlık Yönetim Anonim Şirketi	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Asset Management	100.00	100.00

The Bank accounts for non-financial capital investments as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, in accordance with the "Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks" issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BDDK).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

II. Presentation of information on consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures (Continued)

The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries, which are prepared in accordance with the principles and rules regarding the presentation of financial statements and reports as determined by the Turkish Commercial Code, the Financial Leasing Law and/or the communiqués of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB"), have been adjusted and aligned with the regulations, communiqués, explanations and circulars issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") on accounting and financial reporting principles. In cases where no specific regulation has been issued by the BRSA, compliance has been ensured with the Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS"), which include Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and related addenda and interpretations, all of which have been issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

As of 30 June 2026, the Bank has no associates. Subsidiaries are accounted for in accordance with the "Communiqué on Turkish Accounting Standards on Individual Financial Statements" ("TAS 27") in the not unconsolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries not traded on organized markets and for which fair value cannot be determined reliably have been carried at cost in the financial statements, after impairment allowances have been recognized.

Subsidiaries are those whose capital or management is directly or indirectly controlled by the Parent Bank.

The control has the power over the investment made by the Parent Bank with a legal entity, is exposed to variable returns due to its relationship with the investee, or has rights to these returns, and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of returns to be obtained. has been accepted as.

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method on the basis of their operating results, assets and equity sizes. Subsidiaries are included in the scope of consolidation from the date on which control over their operations is transferred to the Group. The accounting policies used in the financial statements of the subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements are not different from the accounting policies of the Parent Bank.

According to the full consolidation method, 100% of the assets, liabilities, income, expense and off-balance sheet items of the subsidiaries are combined with the Parent Bank's assets, liabilities, income, expense and off-balance sheet items. The book value of the Group's investment in the subsidiary and the Group's portion of the subsidiary's capital are offset. The balances arising from the transactions between the partnerships within the scope of consolidation and unrealized profits and losses are set off mutually.

III. Explanations on forward transactions, options and derivative instruments

Derivative financial instruments of the Bank (forward foreign currency purchase and sale contracts, swap transactions) are classified, measured and accounted under "TFRS 9 Financial Instruments" ("TFRS 9"), Payables and receivables arising from the derivative instruments are recorded in the off-balance sheet accounts at their contractual values. The fair value differences of derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement under trading profit/loss line in profit/loss from derivative financial transactions.

In order to manage credit risk arising from derivative transactions, the Bank may obtain cash collateral from counterparties based on the amount to be purchased at maturity. Such collateral amounts are monitored under the accounts "390050 TL and 391050 FC - Liabilities from Derivative Financial Instruments / Collaterals Received" in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts. These accounts are presented under "XV. Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet format subject to this report.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IV. Explanations on interest income and expense

Interest is recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equalizing future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities to net present value) 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.

If a financial asset is credit-impaired and classified as non-performing loans, effective interest is applied to the amortized cost of the asset in subsequent reporting periods for such financial assets. The said interest income calculation is made on the basis of each contract for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. In the expected credit loss models, the effective interest rate is applied when calculating the loss-to-default rate, and the expected credit loss calculation includes this interest amount.

For this reason, a classification is made between the "Expected Loss Provisions Expenses" account and the "Interests Received from Loans" account in the income statement for the related amount calculated. If the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired and this improvement can be objectively attributed to a later event (such as an increase in the borrower's credit rating), interest income for subsequent reporting periods is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value. Interest income and expenses are recorded at their fair values and are accounted for on an accrual basis using the effective interest method (the rate that equates the future cash flows of the financial asset or liability to its current net book value) considering the current principal amount.

V. Explanations on fee and commission income and expense

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

VI. Explanations on financial assets

Recognition of financial instruments for the first time

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognized in the statement of financial position only when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Regular way purchases or sales of financial instruments are recognized or derecognized using one of the accounting methods on the transaction date or delivery date. Purchases and sales of securities are accounted on the settlement date.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual terms and the relevant business model. Apart from measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction cost related to acquisition or issuance of initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities are added to or deducted from their fair value.

Classification of financial instruments

The category in which financial instruments are classified at initial recognition depends on the relevant business model used for management and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VI. Explanations on financial assets (Continued)

Business model assessment

In accordance with TFRS 9, the business model is determined at a level that shows how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a specific management objective. The business model is not dependent on management's intentions for an individual financial instrument, so the requirement is not an instrument-based classification approach, but rather an aggregate assessment of financial assets.

The aforementioned business models consist of three categories. These categories are listed below:

- **Business Model Aimed at Retaining Financial Assets to Collect Contractual Cash Flows:**

It is the business model in which financial assets are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows that will occur throughout their lives. Financial assets held under this business model are measured at amortized cost if the contractual terms of the financial asset pass the cash flow test, which includes only the principal and interest payments on the principal balance at specified dates.

- **Business Model Aimed at Collecting and Selling Contractual Cash Flows of Financial Assets:**

It is the business model in which financial assets are held for both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets. Financial assets held under this business model are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income if the contractual terms of the financial asset pass the cash flow test, which includes only the principal and interest payments on the principal balance at specified dates.

- **Other Business Models**

Business models in which financial assets are not held to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Contractual cash flows that include only principal and interest payments on the principal balance

In accordance with TFRS 9, if a financial asset is held under a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows or a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and sell Financial assets, that Financial asset is classified on the basis of the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. . In a basic lending agreement, the time value of money and the cost of credit risk are often the most important elements of interest. Judgment is used to assess whether that element simply pays for the passage of time, taking into account relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is expressed and the period in which the interest rate applies. Where the terms of the contract begin to expose it to risks or the volatility of cash flows that are inconsistent with a underlying lending agreement, the financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank has classified its financial assets on the basis of the business model used for the management of these assets. In this context, financial assets are as follows on the basis of three main classes:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VI. Explanations on financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

"Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss" are financial assets other than the ones that are managed with business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows or business model that aims to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets; and if the contractual terms of the financial asset do not lead to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest at certain date; that are either acquired for generating a profit from short term fluctuations in prices or are financial assets included in a portfolio aiming to short-term profit making. Financial assets measured 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. In accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts (THP) explanations, the positive difference between the acquisition cost and the discounted value of the financial asset is calculated in "Interest Income". If the fair value is below the discounted value, the negative difference between the discounted value and the fair value is recorded in the "Capital Market Transactions Losses" account. In case the financial asset is disposed of before maturity, the resulting gains or losses are accounted for on the same basis. As of 30 June 2026, its value is TL 27,003 and is classified under "Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss" in the financial statements (31 December 2025: TL 15,948).

Fair value differences of financial assets recognized in other comprehensive income:

"Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" are financial assets, which are managed with business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows and aims to hold to sell; and if the contractual terms of the financial assets lead to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest at certain dates. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost which reflects the fair value of the financial asset. After initial 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. Equity securities, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, that have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values can be reliably measured are carried at fair value. Equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost, less provision for impairment. As of 30 June 2026, its value is TL 7,158, and it is classified under the "Other Financial Assets" line item within "Fair Value Differences Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income" in the financial statements (31 December 2025: TL 6,350).

During initial recognition, an entity can make an irrevocable choice as to record the changes of the fair value of investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading purposes in the other comprehensive income. In the case of this preference, the dividend from the investment is recognized in the financial statements as profit or loss.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VI. Explanations on financial assets (Continued)

Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost:

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at acquisition cost, including the transaction costs, which reflect the fair value of those instruments and subsequently recognized at amortized cost by using effective interest rate (internal rate of return) method. Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortized cost is accounted in the income statement. As of 30 June 2026, the Bank has no financial assets measured at amortized cost. (31 December 2025: None.).

Loans:

Loans are financial assets that have fixed or determinable payment terms and are not quoted in an active market. Loans are initially recognized at acquisition cost plus transaction costs presenting their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (internal rate of return) method.

The Bank has carried out the test of whether the "Contractual Cash Flows Are Composed of Interest and Principal Only" and the related portfolios are measured with their amortized values.

VII. Explanations on expected credit loss

In accordance with TFRS 9 and the "Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside for Them" published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 and numbered 29750 and entered into force as of 1 January 2018, the Bank sets aside an expected loss provision for all loans and financial assets measured at amortized cost and by reflecting the fair value difference to other comprehensive income, as well as loan commitments and non-cash loans whose fair value change is not reflected in profit or loss. At each reporting date, it is assessed whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument within the scope of impairment since it was first included in the financial statements. In making this assessment, the change in the expected default risk of the financial instrument is used.

The expected credit loss estimates are required to be unbiased, probability-weighted and include supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. These financial assets are divided into three categories depending on the gradual increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition:

Stage 1:

For the financial assets at initial recognition or for those which do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Allowance for credit risk is recorded in the amount of 12-month expected credit losses. The 12-month expected credit loss is calculated based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to an estimated default amount and multiplied by the expected loss on default, discounted to date at the original effective interest rate of the loan.

Stage 2:

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2. Allowance for credit risk is determined on the basis of the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses. The calculation method is similar to that described in the paragraph above, except that the probability of default and loss-on-default rates are estimated over the life of the instrument.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations on expected credit loss (Continued)

Stage 3:

As of the reporting date, impaired financial assets are classified as Stage 3. The probability of default is taken into account as 100% in the calculation of the provision for impairment and the financial asset. The provision is calculated based on lifetime expected credit losses. In determining the impairment, the Bank takes into account the following criteria:

- Customers with more than 90 days of delay and legal proceedings have been initiated
- Not meeting the requirements for Stage 1 and Stage 2

Finally, it has been concluded that the provisions to be made for such receivables will continue according to the risk models used by the banks in calculating the expected credit losses under TFRS 9.

Calculation of expected credit losses

The Bank measures expected credit losses with reasonable, objective and supportable information that can be obtained without undue cost or effort as of the reporting date, weighted according to probabilities determined by considering possible outcomes, including estimates of the time value of money, past events, current conditions and future economic conditions. Calculation of expected credit losses consists of three main parameters: Probability of Default, Loss AT Default, Amount of Default. The PD and LGD parameters used in the expected credit loss calculation are calculated as instant PD, including both current and expected cycle changes.

Probability of Default

The default probability represents the probability that the debtor will default in a given time period. The 12-month default probability calculates the default probability in the next 12 months, and the lifetime expected default probability calculates the probability that will occur during the remaining life of the debtor. In modelling, different default probabilities are used for products with country risk.

In order to measure risk, internal rating systems, credit ratings given by external rating institutions, payment performances of customers, and risk center credit ratings for commercial customers are used at certain levels.

Default probabilities published on the basis of historical data published by international rating agencies are taken as basis. Country default probabilities published by international rating agencies are also used for assets whose counterparty is a country. The default probabilities are cumulative for the next ten years, and the interim periods are also calculated by interpolating.

In addition, the probability of default calculation is updated by taking into account historical data, current conditions and forward-looking macroeconomic expectations.

Loss in Default

It represents the economic loss that will be incurred in the event of the debtor's default. Loss in case of default is calculated over expected collections from collateral and other loan cash flows, taking into account the time value of money.

Collaterals are taken into account at certain rates in the calculation of loss in case of default. The rates of consideration are determined based on the rates specified in the "Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Determining the Qualifications of Loans and Other Receivables by Banks and Provisions to be Set aside for These".

Default Amount

It is the expected economic receivable amount at the time of default. The expected default amount is calculated by discounting the expected principal and interest repayments and income accruals using the effective interest method. Loan conversion rates are used for non-cash loans in calculating the default amount.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations on expected credit loss (Continued)

Considering Macroeconomic Factors

The default probabilities are updated every period based on the 5-year Türkiye credit risk (CDS spread), which has a very high correlation with basic macroeconomic factors such as unemployment, growth, inflation and interest. During this update, the average and end-of-period value of the 5-year Türkiye credit risk (CDS spread) during the period are taken into account at certain rates. This approach, which was preferred in the provision calculations for 2026, will be reviewed in the following reporting periods, portfolio and future expectations.

Calculating the Expected Loss Period

In determining the lifetime expected loss, the period that the Bank will be exposed to credit risk is calculated by taking into account the maturity extensions and repayment options. The term in financial guarantees and other irrevocable commitments represents the loan term that the Bank is obliged to fulfill. By looking at the historical data for the indefinite letters of guarantee, the possible periods that the bank may be exposed to risk are calculated.

Significant increase in credit risk

Due to the significant increase in the credit risk, the Bank makes quantitative and qualitative evaluations in determining the financial assets to be classified as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk).

Quantitative assessments compare the relative change between the probability of default (PD) measured at the transaction date and the PD measured at the report date. In case of a significant deterioration in the PD value, as a result of the evaluations made by considering other factors, it is evaluated that there is a significant increase in the credit risk and the financial asset is classified as Stage 2.

Within the scope of qualitative assessments, if any of the following conditions are met, the related financial asset is classified as Stage 2.

- Receivables overdue more than 30 days at the reporting date
- Receivables evaluated within the scope of restructuring due to insolvency

VIII. Explanations on offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to collect/pay related financial assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IX. Derecognition of financial instruments

a) Derecognition of financial assets due to changes in contract conditions

Restructuring or changing the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument in accordance with TFRS 9 may result in derecognition of the existing financial asset. When a change in a financial asset results in derecognition of the existing financial asset and subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified financial asset is considered as a "new" financial asset for the purposes of TFRS 9. When evaluating the new contractual terms characteristics of the financial asset, the contractual cash flows including the currency change, conversion to stock, counterparty change and only the principal and interest payments on the principal balance are evaluated. If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset have been changed or otherwise restructured and such modification or restructuring does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated and the restructuring gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. In cases where all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are not transferred to another party and control of the asset is retained, the remaining interest in the asset and the liabilities arising from and due to this asset continue to be recognized. If all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred asset are retained, the transferred asset continues to be recognized and a financial liability is recognized in exchange for the consideration received.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IX. Derecognition Of Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Derecognition of financial assets without change in contract terms

The asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset expire or the related financial asset and all the risks and rewards of ownership of that asset are transferred to another party. The difference between the carrying amount and the amount obtained as a result of the complete derecognition of a financial asset, other than equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, and the total amount of any accumulated gain or loss recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) is removed from the statement of financial position only when the obligation ceases to exist, that is, when the contractual obligation is fulfilled, canceled or expired.

X. Explanation On Sales And Repurchase Agreements And Securities Lending Transactions

Securities subject to repurchase agreements ("Repo") are classified as "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Financial assets measured at amortized cost " according to the investment purposes of the Bank and measured according to the portfolio to which they belong. Funds obtained from repurchase agreements are shown under "Money Market Funds" in balance sheet and the difference between the sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of repurchase agreements using the effective interest method.

Funds given against securities purchased under agreements ("Reverse repo") to resell are accounted under "Receivables from Reverse Repurchase Agreements" on the balance sheet. The difference between the purchase and determined resell price is accrued over the life of repurchase agreements using the "effective interest method".

XI. Explanation On Assets Held For Resale And Fixed Assets From Discontinued Operations And Liabilities Related With These Assets

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.

If the carrying amount of a non-current asset is to be recovered through a sale transaction rather than from continuing use and is expected to be recognized as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, the Bank classifies the asset as held for sale.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XII. Explanations On Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets are recorded at cost in accordance with the "Intangible Assets Recognition Standard" ("TAS 38").

Intangible assets are carried at historical costs after the deduction of accumulated amortization and the provision for value decreases, if any. Intangibles are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

XIII. Explanations On Property and Equipment

Subsequently, property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for value decrease, if any.

Expenditures for the regular repair and maintenance of property and equipment are recognized as expense.

There are no pledges, mortgages or any similar encumbrances on tangible assets.

The estimated useful life periods used in the depreciation of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Tangible Assets	Estimated useful life (Year)
Transport Vehicles	5-7
Other Tangible Assets	5-15

XIV. Explanations On Investment Properties

Land and buildings that are held for rental or appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production of goods and services or for administrative purposes or for sale in the ordinary course of business, are classified as investment property. The Bank monitors its investment properties using the fair value method within the scope of "TAS 40 Investment Properties" standard, and changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss in the period they occur. As of 30 June 2026, its value is TL 153, and it is presented in the financial statements under the "Investment Properties (Net)" line item (31 December 2025: TL 153).

XV. Explanations On Leasing Transactions

Assets acquired under finance lease agreements are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the "lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the amount of cash consideration given for the leased asset". Leased assets are included in the property and equipment and depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful life of these assets. If there is any diminution in value of the leased asset, a "Provision for value decrease" is recognized. Liabilities arising from the leasing transactions are included in "Financial Lease Payables" on the balance sheet. Interest and foreign exchange expenses regarding lease transactions are charged to the income statement.

The Bank has started to apply the TFRS 16 Leases (TFRS 16) standard published by the Public Oversight Authority ("POA") in the Official Gazette dated 16 April 2018 and numbered 29826 in its financial statements, as of 1 January 2019. Within the scope of TFRS 16, the bank considers operational leasing activities on the actual beginning date of the transaction and measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid at that date (lease liability) and depreciate the related right-of-use asset over the lease term as of the same date. Lease payments are discounted using that rate if the implied interest rate on the lease can be easily determined. The Bank, as the lessee, uses the Bank's own alternative borrowing interest rate if this rate cannot be easily determined. As the lessee, the Bank records the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense of the right-of-use asset, separately.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations On Leasing Transactions (Continued)

TFRS 16 standard eliminates the dual accounting model, which is the current practice for lessees, in which financial leasing transactions are shown on the balance sheet and operational leasing transactions are shown off-balance sheet. Instead, a balance sheet-based singular accounting model is introduced, similar to the current leasing accounting. Accounting for lessors remains substantially similar to current practices. The Bank has started to apply TFRS 16 Leases standard as of 1 January 2019. Due to the Bank's implementation of TFRS 16, the net amount of useful assets classified under tangible fixed assets is TL 81 as of 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: TL 71), while the lease liability is TL 92 (31 December 2025: TL 81).

XVI. Explanations On Provision and Contingent Commitments

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

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The provision for contingent liabilities arising from past events should be recognized in the same period of occurrence in accordance with the "Matching principle".

When the amount of the obligation cannot be estimated and there is no possibility of an outflow of resources from the Bank, it is considered that a "Contingent" liability exists and it is disclosed in the related notes to the financial statements.

XVII. Explanations On Obligations Related to Employee Rights

Obligations related to employee termination and vacation rights are accounted for in accordance with "Turkish Accounting Standard for Employee Rights" ("TAS 19") and are classified under "Reserve for Employee Rights" account in the balance sheet.

Under the Turkish Labor Law, the Bank is required to pay a specific amount to the employees who have retired or whose employment is terminated other than the reasons specified in the Turkish Labor Law. The reserve for employment termination benefits represents the present value of the estimated total reserve for the future probable obligation of the Bank arising from this liability. The main estimates used in the calculation of the provision for severance pay are as follows:

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
Interest Rate	27.80	27.80
Inflation Rate	23.90	23.90
Discount Rate	3.15	3.15

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation

Corporate Tax

With Article 21 of Law No. 7456 dated July 15, 2023, published in the Official Gazette dated July 5, 2023, and numbered 32249, the corporate tax rate for the corporate earnings of banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, and insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies has been determined as 30%, starting from the declarations to be submitted as of October 1, 2023. Prepaid taxes are followed in the "Current Tax Liability" or "Current Tax Asset" accounts to be offset against the corporate tax liability of the relevant year. The corporate tax rate is applied to the net corporate income obtained by adding expenses that are not deductible according to the tax laws to the commercial income of the corporations and by deducting the exemptions and discounts included in the tax laws. The corporate tax is declared by the evening of the twenty-fifth day of the fourth month following the end of the relevant year and paid by the end of the relevant month. The withholding tax rate applied to dividend payments other than those made to resident corporate taxpayers in Türkiye is 15%.

If there is any remaining amount of prepaid temporary tax after offsetting, this amount can either be refunded in cash or carried forward as an offset. With Law No. 7456, published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 and numbered 32249, the corporate tax rate for banks has been set at 30%.

Within the scope of repetitive article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, it has been decided that the financial statements will be subject to inflation adjustment if the increase in the producer price index is more than 100% in the last 3 accounting periods, including the current period, and more than 10% in the current accounting period. As of September 2022, these conditions have been fulfilled. However, with the "Law on the Amendment of the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law" numbered 7352 published in the Official Gazette dated 29 January 2022 and numbered 31734, the temporary article 33 was added to the Tax Procedure Law numbered 213, including provisional tax periods. With this amendment, financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment for the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods (for those designated as a special accounting period, as of the 2022 and 2023 accounting periods) and the provisional tax periods for the 2023 accounting period, regardless of whether the conditions for the repetitive inflation adjustment within the scope of Article 298 are met. It has been enacted that the 30 June 2026 financial statements will be subject to inflation adjustment regardless of whether the conditions for the inflation adjustment are met, and the profit/loss differences arising from the inflation adjustment to be made will be shown in the previous years' profit/loss account. According to Article 17 of Law No. 7491, published in the Official Gazette dated December 28, 2023, and numbered 32413, it has been legislated that banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361 on Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing, and Savings Financing Companies dated November 21, 2012, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized currency exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies will not take into account the gains/losses arising from inflation adjustments made during the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods, including temporary tax periods, in determining the income. Furthermore, in accordance with the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board dated December 5, 2024 and numbered 11021, it was resolved that banks would not apply inflation accounting in 2025.

In addition to the aforementioned regulatory arrangements, pursuant to Article 34 of Law No. 7571 on Amendments to the Turkish Penal Code, Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 631, published on December 24, 2025, Provisional Article 37 was introduced to the Tax Procedure Law. This provision stipulates that financial statements shall not be subject to inflation adjustment under Article 298 (repeated), regardless of whether the relevant conditions are met, for the 2025 fiscal period and the 2026 and 2027 fiscal periods, including interim tax periods.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, financial losses shown on the declaration can be carried forward to offset against future corporate tax base up to 5 years. Declarations and related accounting records can be examined by the tax office within five years.

As of 30 June 2026, the Bank does not have any deferred investment allowance that it foresees to benefit from in the future.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Global Minimum Corporate Tax

In September 2023, the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) issued amendments to Turkish Accounting Standard 12 (TMS 12 / IAS 12) concerning the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes related to Second Pillar income taxes. The amendments clarify that TMS 12 will apply to income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or nearing enactment to implement the OECD-published Second Pillar Model Rules. The changes also introduce specific disclosure requirements for entities affected by such tax laws. The exemption stating that information on deferred taxes within this scope will not be recognized or disclosed, and the accompanying note that the exemption has been applied, will be applicable upon publication of the amendment.

A bill presented to the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) on 16 July 2024 has begun the adoption of the OECD's Global Minimum Top-up Tax regulations (Pillar Two). These regulations entered into force through laws published in the Official Gazette on 2 August 2024. The implementation in Türkiye is largely aligned with the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, with similarities in areas such as scope, exemptions, consolidation, tax calculations, and filing deadlines. While a secondary regulation addressing calculation details and the method of application has not yet been published, preliminary assessments that take into account OECD-issued regulations indicate that the aforementioned regulations are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. Nevertheless, regulatory changes are monitored in Türkiye and in other countries where the Bank operates. It has no significant effect on the Bank's financial position or financial performance.

Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax

Türkiye has enacted the Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax through laws published in the Official Gazette on 2 August 2024. It will be applicable from the 2025 tax period. Law No. 7524 introduced the concept of a Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax, providing that the corporate tax calculated before deductions and exemptions shall not be less than 10% of pre-deduction corporate earnings. The regulation will come into effect upon publication for application to the 2025 tax period earnings. Additionally, General Communiqué No. 23 on Corporate Tax has been issued in relation to the matter.

Deferred Taxes

Tax liability or asset is determined by calculating the tax effects of the "temporary differences" between the values of assets and liabilities shown in the financial statements and the amounts taken into account in the calculation of the legal tax base, in accordance with the "Turkish Accounting Standard for Income Taxes" ("TAS 12"), according to the balance sheet method. According to the tax legislation, differences that do not affect the financial or commercial profit of the assets or liabilities at the acquisition date are excluded from this calculation.

Deferred tax income or expense is recognized in the income statement under the "Deferred Tax Provision" item. For the Bank, a 30% rate was used in calculating the deferred tax amounts as of 30 June 2026.

Deferred taxes related to assets directly associated with equity are associated with equity account group and netted off with related accounts in this group.

Carrying value of deferred tax asset is reviewed as of each balance sheet date. Carrying value of deferred tax asset is decreased to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow some or all of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated over the tax rates valid in the period when assets are created or liabilities are fulfilled and recorded as expense or income in the income statement. However, if the deferred tax relates to assets directly associated with equity in the same or a different period, it is directly associated with the equity account group.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVIII. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

Deferred Taxes (Continued)

The Bank calculates deferred tax on the general provisions of the 1st and 2nd Stage loans.

The current tax amounts payable are netted as they are related to the prepaid tax amounts. Deferred tax receivables and liabilities are also netted off.

Transfer Pricing

Transfer pricing is regulated through article 13 of Corporate Tax Law dated 18 November 2007, titled "Transfer Pricing through camouflage of earnings". Detailed information for the practice regarding the subject is found in the "General Communiqué Regarding Camouflage of Earnings Through Transfer Pricing".

According to the aforementioned regulations, in the case of making purchase or sales of goods or services with relevant persons/corporations at a price that is determined against "arm's length principle", the gain is considered to be distributed implicitly through transfer pricing and such distribution of gains is not subject to deductions in corporate tax base.

XIX. Explanations On Borrowings

In the case of assets that require significant time to be ready for use or sale, borrowing costs directly attributable to their acquisition, construction or production are included in the cost of the asset until it is ready for use or sale. Financial investment income obtained by temporarily investing the unspent portion of the investment loan in financial investments is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

In the current period, the Bank has started to provide resources to qualified investors by issuing bonds. These transactions are recorded at the purchase cost at the transaction date and are valued at their discounted prices.

The bank has not issued convertible bonds.

XX. Explanations On Issuance Of Shares Certificates

The Bank has not issued any share certificates (31 December 2025: None).

XXI. Explanations On Avalized Drafts and Acceptances

Avalized drafts and acceptances shown as liabilities against assets are included in the "Off-balance sheet commitments". As of the balance sheet dates, there are no bills and acceptances shown as liabilities against assets.

XXII. Explanations on Government Incentives

The bank does not have any government incentives received as of 30 June 2026, and 31 December 2025.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

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

EXPLANATIONS ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXIII. Explanations On Reporting According to Segmentation

Information on the Bank's organizational and internal reporting structure and the fields of activity determined in accordance with the provisions of the "Turkish Accounting Standard for Operating Segments" – ("TFRS 8") are presented in Note X of Section Four.

XXIV. Explanations On Profit Reserves and Profit Distribution

Except for statutory reserves, retained earnings are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirements outlined below. Statutory reserves consist of first and second legal reserves as prescribed by the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"). The TCC requires that the first legal reserve be appropriated at 5% of annual profits until it reaches 20% of the paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at 10% of all cash distributions exceeding 5% of paid-in share capital; however, holding companies are exempt from this requirement. In accordance with the provisions of the TCC, statutory reserves may only be used to offset losses and, unless they exceed 50% of the paid-in share capital, may not be used for any other purpose.

At the Annual General Assembly for the year 2025 held on March 27, 2026, it was resolved to distribute a cash dividend of TL 841 from the distributable net profit for the year 2025, in proportion to the shareholders' ownership interests.

XXV. Other Issues

In accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026 and the comparative consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 have been restated due to the subsidiary of the Parent Bank, Ortak Varlık Yönetimi A.Ş. The balances following the restatement have been re-presented as follows:

31 December 25	Previously Reported	Adjustment Impact	Restated
Statement of Financial Position			
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost (Net)	50,376	(498)	49,878
Loans	51,321	(279)	51,042
Expected Credit Loss Allowances (-)	(946)	(219)	(1,164)
Total Assets	98,320	(498)	97,822
Deferred Tax Liability	598	(149)	449
Equity	13,926	(349)	13,577
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	5,216	(349)	4,867
Total Liabilities and Equity	98,320	(498)	97,822
Statement of Profit or Loss			
Interest Income on Loans	11,228	(259)	10,969
Interest Income from Banks	3,691	48	3,739
Profit/(Loss) from Derivative Financial Transactions	(6,700)	(48)	(6,748)
Expected Credit Loss Expenses (-)	(1,060)	(239)	(1,299)
Deferred Tax Income Effect (+)	105	149	254
Other Operating Expenses (-)	(1,403)	-	(1,402)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	5,216	(349)	4,867

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION FOUR

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

I. Information about consolidated shareholders' equity items

The calculation of the equity and capital adequacy standard ratio is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy," "Communiqué on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques," "Communiqué on the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Amounts for Securitization," and "Regulation on Banks' Equity." The Bank's capital adequacy standard ratio is 15.94% (22.20% as of 31 December 2025:).

Information on shareholders' equity:	Current Period 30 June 2026	Prior Period 31 December 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus	5,900	5,900
Share premium	-	-
Legal reserves	2,657	1,853
Projected gains to shareholders' equity of the accounting standards in Türkiye	285	452
Profit	6,621	5,507
Net current period profit	2,759	4,867
Prior period profit	3,862	640
Free shares from investments and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures that is not recognized in profit	-	-
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	15,463	13,712
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-
Sum of current year net loss and prior period's loss that is not covered with reserves and losses on shareholders' equity of the accounting standards in Türkiye	-	-
Development cost of operating lease	51	60
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	306	257
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-
Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Securitization gain on sale	-	-
Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-
of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-
of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-
of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	357	317
The positive difference between the expected loan loss provisions under TFRS 9 and the total provision amount calculated before the application of TFRS 9	-	-
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	15,106	13,395

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Information about consolidated shareholders' equity items (Continued)

	Current Period 30 June 2026	Prior Period 31 December 2025
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	-
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	-
Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1) of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments	-	-
Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
The process of transition will continue to reduce from Tier 1 Capital	-	-
Goodwill or other intangibles and deferred tax liabilities of which the regulation concerning transitional Article 2 of subsection of core capital not reduced from (-)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability, which is not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions(-)	-	-
Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	15,106	13,395
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	1,935	2,328
Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	1,863	1,714
Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-
Provisions	72	614
Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,935	2,328
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	-	-
Investments in own Tier 2 instruments (-)	-	-
Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	-
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold) (-)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments (-)	-	-
Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-
Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,935	2,328
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	17,041	15,723
Total risk weighted assets	-	-
Loans extended being non-compliant with articles 50 and 51 of the Law	-	-
Portion of the sum of the banks' real estate net book values, which is in excess of fifty per cent of their own funds and net book values of those of merchandise and real estate which have to be acquired due to their receivables and disposed of pursuant to Article 57 of the Banking Law, which cannot be disposed of despite the lapse of a period of five years since the date of such acquisition (-)	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
The process of transition will continue to reduce from Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
of which: The sum of partnership share on banks and financial institutions (domestic and abroad), with shareholding of less than 10%	-	-
of which: Partnership share on banks and financial institutions (domestic and abroad) that are not consolidated, with a shareholding of 10% and above	-	-
of which: Partnership share on banks and financial institutions (domestic and abroad) that are not consolidated, with a shareholding of 10% and above	-	-

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK
MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

I. Information about consolidated shareholders' equity items (Continued)

	Current Period 30 June 2026	Prior Period 31 December 2025
Shareholders' Equity		
Total shareholders' equity	17,041	15,723
Total risk weighted items	111,339	70,814
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS		
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	%13.57	%18.92
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	%13.57	%18.92
Capital Adequacy Standard Ratio (%)	%15.31	%22.20
BUFFERS		
Total additional core capital requirement ratio (a+b+c)	%2.55	%2.54
a) Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	%2.50	%2.50
b) Bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	%0.05	%0.04
Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) (%)	-	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials	-	-
Significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-
Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	1,392	885
Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	72	614
Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-
Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-
Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2022)		
Current cap on common equity T1 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
Amount excluded from common equity T1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-
Current cap on additional T1 capital instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-
Amount excluded from additional T1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Information about consolidated shareholders' equity items (Continued)

Information on the instruments to be included in the equity calculation

Current period 30 June 2026	
Information on the instruments to be included in the equity calculation:	
Issuer	NUROL Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.
Instrument identifier (CUSIP, ISIN, etc.)	XS3105240348
Regulatory framework applicable to the instrument	The instrument is issued under Turkish law and is governed by Turkish law in general, with English law applicable to certain provisions. It was issued within the framework of the SPK's Debt Securities Communiqué and the BRSA's Regulation on Banks' Own Funds.
Equity measurement treatment	
10% reduction from 1 January 2015	Yes
Applicability on consolidated basis, on separate (non-consolidated) financial statements basis, or on both consolidated and separate bases.	Applicable on a non-consolidated and consolidated basis.
Instrument type	Equity-Subordinated debt instrument (Bond)
Amount considered in the equity calculation (as of the latest reporting date).	USD 40 (TL 1,863)
Nominal value of the instrument	USD 40 (TL 1,863)
The ledger account used to record the instrument.	Equity-Subordinated Loans (Account 347011)
Issuance date of the instrument	29 July 2025
Instrument Maturity Structure (Non-maturing / Maturing)	Maturing
Initial maturity date of the instrument	10 years (Maturity date: 30 October 2035)
Existence of the issuer's redemption right, subject to BRSA approval	Exist
Redemption option date; Contingent redemption options; Redemption amount	There is a call option exercisable by the issuer during the period from 30 July 2030 (inclusive) to 30 October 2030 (inclusive), provided that bondholders are given at least 10 days' and no more than 60 days' notice. Redemption amount: USD 41 (TL 1,891).
Subsequent redemption option dates	-
Interest and Dividend Payments	
Fixed or variable interest and dividend payments	Fixed
Interest rate and related index value	8.88%
Existence of any restriction on the suspension of dividend payments	No issuer
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary, or mandatory feature	No issuer
Existence of any feature that would incentivize redemption, such as an increase in the interest rate	No issuer
Accrual/non-accrual feature	Non-accrual
Conversion into Shares feature	
If convertible into shares, triggering events for conversion	Not applicable
Fully or partially convertible into shares feature	Not applicable
Conversion rate (if convertible into shares)	Not applicable
Mandatory or optional convertibility into shares feature	Not applicable
Types of instruments convertible into shares	Not applicable
Issuer of the debt instrument to be converted into shares	Not applicable
Impairment feature	
If it has a depreciation feature, the triggering event(s) that will cause the depreciation	Within the framework of Article 71 of the Banking Law, (1) Bank's operating license is revoked and liquidated due to the loss it has incurred, or (2) the shareholding rights of the Bank's shareholders (excluding dividends) and the management control of the Bank are transferred to the SDIF, provided that the loss is deducted from the capital of the existing shareholders, there are possibilities related to these situations, it may be determined from the records based on the decision to be taken by the BRSA on this regard.
If it has a depreciation feature, it has a fully or partially depreciation feature	Partially or completely
If it has the feature of depreciation, it has the feature of being permanent or temporary	Continuous
If its value can be temporarily reduced, the value increase mechanism	There is no temporary value reduction.
In what order it is in terms of the right to receivable in case of liquidation (The vehicle just above this vehicle)	In the receivables ranking, it comes after debt instruments that are not subordinated debt instruments.
Whether the conditions in Articles 7 and 8 of the Regulation on Banks' Equity are not met,	It has the conditions in Article 8.
Which of the conditions in Articles 7 and 8 of the Regulation on Banks' Equity are not met?	It does not meet the conditions in Article 7.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

I. Information about consolidated shareholders' equity items (Continued)

Explanations regarding the reconciliation of equity items and balance sheet amounts:

Differences exist between the amounts presented in the table of equity items and those reported in the balance sheet. In this context, the portion of expected credit loss provisions related to Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures up to 1.25% of the credit risk exposure amount has been recognized as Tier 2 capital. In addition, valuation adjustments calculated in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, subparagraph (i) of the Regulation on Banks' Equity have been considered in the table of equity items.

II. Explanations on consolidated credit risk

It has not been prepared in accordance with Article 25 of the Communiqué on Financial Statements and Related Explanations and Footnotes to be Announced to the Public by Banks.

III. Explanations on consolidated currency risk

The difference between the Bank's foreign currency and foreign currency indexed assets and foreign currency liabilities is defined as the "FX net general position" and constitutes the basis for exchange rate risk.

Currency risk that the Bank is exposed to, estimating the effects of this situation, limits determined by the Bank's Board of Directors for the positions monitored Daily.

The Standard Method used in legal reporting and the Value at Risk Method are used to measure the currency risk that the Bank is exposed to.

While calculating the capital requirement for currency risk, all foreign currency assets, liabilities and forward foreign currency transactions of the Bank are taken into consideration. Net short and long positions of each foreign currency are calculated in terms of Turkish Lira equivalents. The position with the largest absolute value is determined as the base amount for the capital requirement. Capital liability is calculated over this amount.

The currency risk position of the Bank is evaluated at the Board of Directors meetings held every two months.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations on consolidated currency risk (Continued)

The extent of hedging foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investments with derivatives for hedging purposes, if material

As of 30 June 2026, the Bank has no derivative instruments classified for hedging purposes.

Foreign currency risk management policy

The risk policy is based on transactions within the limits, and it is essential to keep the foreign currency position in balance.

There is a FX risk management policy for taking positions within the upper and lower limits determined in the light of both national legislation and international practices and within the scope of the current equity profile, and there is no speculative position.

The balance sheet date of the Bank and the current foreign exchange buying rates announced to the public in the last five working days backwards from this date are given in the table below:

		USD	EUR
Foreign exchange rates as of	30.06.2026	46.5747	53.0866
Before the balance sheet date;			
1. Bid rate	29.06.2026	46.5551	53.0950
2. Bid rate	26.06.2026	46.4482	52.9289
3. Bid rate	25.06.2026	46.4302	52.7177
4. Bid rate	24.06.2026	46.4099	52.6683
5. Bid rate	23.06.2026	46.3925	52.9191
		USD	EUR
Arithmetic average – 30 days		46.1783	53.1865

Information on the Bank's currency risk

The table below shows the Bank's FX net general position on the basis of major currencies. In accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts, foreign currency indexed assets are shown in Turkish Lira, not in foreign currency. Foreign currency indexed assets are taken into account as a foreign currency item in the calculation of the foreign currency net general position

" In accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation on Calculation and Application of Foreign Currency Net General Position/Equity Standard Ratio by Banks on Consolidated and Unconsolidated Basis", Financial Assets, Derivative Financial Assets, Deferred Tax Assets, Expected Loss Provisions and Prepaid Expenses, Deferred Tax Liabilities, Derivative Financial Liabilities and Equity in liabilities are not taken into account in the calculation of currency risk. Therefore, there are differences between the total foreign currency assets and liabilities shown in the table below and those seen in the balance sheet. The table below shows the real foreign currency position of the Bank in financial and economic terms:

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

III. Explanations on consolidated currency risk (Continued)

Current Period	EUR	USD Dollar	Other	Total
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Cash in vault, effectiveness, money in transfer and cheques purchased) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	311	555	6	872
Due from Banks	115	307	29	451
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (***)	56	3,549	-	3,605
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,034	7,127	-	8,161
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	11,018	7,287	-	18,305
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	29	-	29
Total Assets	12,534	18,854	35	31,423
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Deposits	-	-	-	-
Funds From Interbank Money Market	536	1,262	61	1,859
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	263	1,081	-	1,344
Marketable Securities Issued	-	5,281	-	5,281
Miscellaneous Payables (****)	39,630	12,855	7	52,492
Derivative Financial Liabilities.	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities (*) (****)	622	2,002	59	2,683
Total Liabilities	41,051	22,481	127	63,659
Net On-balance Sheet Position	(28,517)	(3,627)	(92)	(32,236)
Net Off-balance Sheet Position	28,845	3,155	92	32,092
Derivative Financial Assets	45,066	52,253	92	97,411
Derivative Financial Liabilities	16,221	49,098	-	65,319
Net Position	328	(472)	-	(144)
Non-Cash Loans (**)	281	1,139	-	1,420
Prior Period				
Total Assets	12,388	16,671	146	29,205
Total Liabilities	32,348	24,339	140	56,827
Net On-balance Sheet Position	(19,960)	(7,668)	6	(27,622)
Net Off-balance Sheet Position	20,029	7,034	-	27,063
Derivative Financial Assets	34,542	29,981	-	64,523
Derivative Financial Liabilities	14,513	22,947	-	37,460
Net Position	69	(634)	6	(559)
Non-Cash Loans	207	1,223	-	1,430

(*) Derivative financial liabilities amounting to TL 1,077 and securities valuation difference amounting to TL 433 are not included in the currency risk table.

(**) Non-cash loans are not included in the total of "Net Off-Balance Account Position.

(***) Derivative financial assets amounting to TL 239 are not included in the currency risk table

(****) Funds amounting to TL 2,375, provisions amounting to TL 308 are shown in other liabilities.

(*****) Derivative collaterals amounting to TL 49,917 is presented under the Other liabilities line item.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations on consolidated interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arising from banking book positions is calculated and reported on a monthly basis in accordance with the Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book Positions under the Standardised Approach, published in the Official Gazette No. 32898 dated 12 May 2025 and effective as of 1 October 2025.

Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book (IRRBB) is defined as the change in the economic value (EVE) of all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions, excluding trading book positions, due to movements in interest rates, and is measured as an indicator of the level of interest rate risk exposure and monitored on a daily basis. The Bank manages the EVE impact that may arise under various interest rate shock scenarios within its defined risk appetite limits.

The results of the analyses are shared with ALCO on a weekly basis to ensure that appropriate and timely actions are taken to manage interest rate risk. In managing this risk, both on-balance sheet positions (fixed/floating rate and short/long-term) and off-balance sheet derivative instruments are utilised.

For loan products that contain prepayment options and therefore are subject to repricing risk prior to contractual maturity, prepayment rates determined by the regulatory authority are applied.

The Bank's interest rate risk arising from banking book positions is presented in the table below:

	EDD(*)	EDD(*)
	Current Period	Prior Period
	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Parallel Up	1,128	1,095
Parallel Down	(1,180)	(1,159)
Steepener	24	56
Flattener	288	212
Short-Term Up	892	776
Short-Term Down	(902)	(776)
Maximum	1,128	1,095
Tier 1 Capital	14,537	12,691

(*) The amounts presented in the table above have been converted into their Turkish lira equivalents based on the currencies and interest rate-linked commodities specified in Article 5, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book Positions under the Standardised Approach

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations on consolidated interest rate risk (Continued)

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items based on repricing dates

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Month	3-12 Month	1-5 Year	5 Year and over	No Interest Bearing ^(*)	Total
Current Period							
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Cash in vault, effectiveness, money in transfer and cheques purchased) and Balances with the CB of Türkiye	2,265	-	-	-	-	880	3,145
Due from Banks	200	-	-	-	-	407	607
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss(***)	241	46	30	89	-	27,002	27,408
Money Market Placements	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	2,253
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,317	5,658	5,393	19	-	9	18,396
Loans	17,343	8,102	21,773	9,578	93	6,444	63,333
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets ^(*)	-	-	-	-	-	6,884	6,884
Total Assets	29,619	13,806	27,196	9,686	93	41,626	122,026
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds From Interbank Money Market	2,602	156	1,228	-	-	-	3,986
Miscellaneous Payables	42,548	3,861	5,983	-	-	2,277	54,669
Marketable Securities Issued	2,479	4,243	23,603	252	1,891	-	32,468
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	7,162	1,103	372	-	-	-	8,637
Other Liabilities ^(**)	1,379	280	1,771	328	-	18,508	22,266
Total Liabilities	56,170	9,643	32,957	580	1,891	20,785	122,026
Balance Sheet Long Position	-	4,163	-	9,106	-	20,841	34,110
Balance Sheet Short Position	(26,551)	-	(5,761)	-	(1,798)	-	(34,110)
Off-balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Position	(26,551)	4,163	(5,761)	9,106	(1,798)	20,841	-

(*) As of 30 June 2026, it includes tangible fixed assets amounting to TL 225, intangible fixed assets amounting to TL 306, investment properties amounting to TL 153, includes a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 1,023, and other assets amounting to TL 5,177. Expected credit loss provisions have been deducted.

(**) As of 30 June 2026, funds of loan customers amounting to TL 24, other funds amounting to TL 4,072, derivative financial liabilities amounting to TL 1,077, liabilities from lease transactions amounting to TL 92, provisions amounting to TL 607, current tax liabilities amounting to TL 347, deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 574, and equity amounting to TL 15,463 are shown in the other liabilities line.

(***) Derivative financial assets amounting to TL 405 are shown in the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income line.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations on consolidated interest rate risk (Continued)

"Interest sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (As to repricing periods)":

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Month	3-12 Month	1-5 Year	5 Year and over	No Interest Bearing (*)	Total
Prior Period							
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Cash in vault, effectiveness, money in transfer and cheques purchased) and Balances with the CB of Türkiye	8,312	-	-	-	-	860	9,172
Banks	736	101	-	-	-	921	1,758
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss (***)	183	3	7	4	-	15,948	16,145
Money Market Placements	4,130	-	-	-	-	-	4,130
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,221	5,103	5,210	-	-	15	12,549
Loans	15,976	3,432	18,201	5,549	1,276	5,942	50,376
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets(*)	-	-	-	-	-	4,191	4,191
Total Assets	31,558	8,639	23,418	5,553	1,276	27,877	98,321
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds From Interbank Money Market	6,326	96	-	-	-	-	6,422
Miscellaneous Payables	29,983	10,876	3,813	-	-	1,302	45,974
Marketable Securities Issued	2,408	5,567	11,849	-	1,740	-	21,564
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	1,645	26	1,054	-	-	-	2,725
Other Liabilities (**)	2,631	655	892	418	-	17,040	21,636
Total Liabilities	42,993	17,220	17,608	418	1,740	18,342	98,321
Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	5,810	5,135	-	9,535	20,480
Balance Sheet Short Position	(11,435)	(8,581)	-	-	(464)	-	(20,480)
Off-balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Position	(11,435)	(8,581)	5,810	5,135	(464)	9,535	-

(*) It includes tangible fixed assets amounting to TL 232, intangible fixed assets amounting to TL , 257, investment properties amounting to TL 153, deferred tax assets amounting to TL 640 and other assets amounting to TL 2,909 as of 31 December 2025. It is shown after deducting expected loss provisions.

(**) As of 31 December 2025, funds of loan customers amounting to TL 585, other funds amounting to TL 4,330, derivative financial liabilities amounting to TL 949, lease liabilities amounting to TL 81, provisions amounting to TL 675, deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 448, current tax liabilities amounting to TL 491, and shareholders' equity amounting to TL 13,578 were presented under the other liabilities line item.

(***) Subordinated borrowings amounting to TL 197 are shown in the funds obtained from other financial institutions.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

IV. Explanations on consolidated interest rate risk (Continued)

Average interest rates for monetary financial instruments

The average interest rates in the tables below are calculated by weighting the simple interest rates applied to different maturity brackets with the principal amounts corresponding to the relevant maturity brackets.

Current Period	EUR %	USD %	Other %	TL %
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Effectives, Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the CBRT	-	3.76	-	38.95
Banks	2.42	3.58	-	39.03
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	-	-	-	-
Interbank Money Market Placements	-	-	-	40.27
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.50	8.55	-	46.05
Loans	7.73	7.72	-	43.26
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	-	-	-	-
Funds From Interbank Money Market	1.00	0.72	0.22	32.07
Funds Borrowed from Loan Customers	6.67	9.29	0.75	39.13
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	-	7.20	-	41.07
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	2.80	4.51	-	38.87
Prior Period	EUR %	USD %	Other %	TL %
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Effectives, Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the CBRT	-	-	-	-
Banks	3.10	4.98	-	43.71
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	-	-	-	-
Interbank Money Market Placements	-	-	-	46.72
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.50	8.88	-	51.38
Loans	9.06	9.00	-	49,64
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	-	-	-	-
Funds From Interbank Money Market	0.76	0.78	0.44	38.25
Funds Borrowed from Loan Customers	6.67	9.28	0.75	45,28
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-
Marketable Securities Issued	-	8.88	-	44.08
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	2.63	4.23	3.40	42.95

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

V. Explanations on consolidated equity position risk

Shares in the Bank's portfolio are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The stocks in the portfolio are traded in Borsa Istanbul A.Ş. and their current values are obtained daily. The weighted average cost method is used to determine the cost of stocks. "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss", whose fair value differences are among equity items of equities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded. In the event of the disposal of stocks classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the value created in the equity accounts as a result of the fair value application is reflected in the income statement.

Stock Investments	Comparing		Balance sheet value	
	Balance sheet value	Fair Value	Balance sheet value	
1. Stock investment group A	-	-	-	-
Traded on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-
2. Stock investment group B	-	-	-	-
Traded on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-
3. Stock investment group C	-	-	-	-
Traded on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-
4. Equity Investment Group Other	-	-	-	-

Portfolio	Revaluation Value Increases		Unrealized Gains and Losses		
	Gain/loss realized during the period	Total	Included in the main capital	Contribution Included in Capital	
1. Private equity investments	-	-	-	-	-
2. Stocks traded on the stock exchange	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other Stocks	-	-	4	-	-
4. Total	-	-	4	-	-

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank will not be able to fulfill its payment obligations in a timely manner due to the instability in the cash flow of the bank, as a result of not having enough cash or cash inflows to meet the cash outflows fully and on time. This situation arises if the persons/organizations providing funds to the bank suddenly withdraw funds beyond expected, and the bank cannot meet these outflows through cash resources and borrowing opportunities through securities to be given as collateral.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not fulfilling its payment obligations in a timely manner, as a result of the imbalance in the cash flow, due to the lack of cash or cash inflows at the level and quality to meet the cash outflows fully and on time.

Liquidity risk related to the market:

It refers to the possibility of loss if the Bank cannot enter the market properly, close its positions at an affordable price, in sufficient amounts and quickly, or cannot exit positions due to the shallow market structure in some products and barriers and divisions in the markets.

Liquidity risk related to funding:

It represents the possibility of not being able to fulfill its funding obligation at a reasonable cost due to the irregularities in cash inflows and outflows and maturity-related cash flow mismatches.

To ensure the effective management of liquidity risk, Bank-specific and market data are regularly monitored, and necessary analyses are performed regarding the concentration and maturity structure of funds of loan customers, market borrowing volumes, and idle foreign currency liquidity. In order to prevent sudden changes in the Bank's balance sheet from being overlooked, liquidity ratio simulations are performed by the Financial Control Department and reported to Senior Management. In the event of a liquidity emergency, actions are taken in accordance with the procedures set out in the Liquidity Contingency Plan and, where necessary, the Emergency Plan. The Bank's liquidity and funding policy is aimed at maintaining sufficient liquidity reserves and funding sources to ensure that its obligations can be met even under stress conditions arising from market-wide or Bank-specific circumstances.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

With its strong capital structure and diversified domestic and international borrowing resources, the Bank has the ability to provide additional liquidity with quality liquid securities in its portfolio and ready-to-use limits at the CBRT and other money markets.

ALCO takes decisions regarding the use of alternative funding sources, pricing of funds provided and loans extended, and other daily liquidity management. The Treasury and Financial Institutions Department ensures that the Bank can fulfill its short, medium and long-term liquidity obligations through the transactions it carries out to evaluate the fund surplus on the basis of foreign currency types and maturities or to close the fund deficit, in line with ALCO decisions. Compliance checks for cash flow carried out by the Treasury Department and simulations carried out by the Financial Control Department constitute the primary protection stage for liquidity risk.

The analyzes made by using cash flow and gap analysis in the liquidity risk calculation of the Bank are reported to the Senior Management and Audit Committee by the Risk Management Department. Stress tests and scenario analyzes regarding liquidity are performed monthly by the Risk Management Department. In cases where stress tests and scenario analyzes indicate a significant change in the liquidity ratio, the Treasury and Financial Institutions Department takes care of it quickly. Liquidity ratios are controlled by the Internal Control Department on a weekly basis using the re-realization method and reported with a weekly internal control report. These activities constitute the secondary protection stage for the liquidity risk.

The management of liquidity risk is shared by the Audit Committee, ALCO, Treasury and Financial Institutions Department, Internal Control Department and Risk Management Department. The Audit Committee determines the liquidity management policies and the level of liquidity risk in line with the Bank's risk appetite and monitors whether the liquidity risk is managed within the framework of the determined policies and within the determined limits.

The Risk Management Department measures and monitors the liquidity risk through the reports it prepares and the analyzes it performs, and informs the senior management. Liquidity risk reporting consists of periodic reports prepared to be discussed at the Audit Committee and ALCO meetings, stress tests, scenario analyzes, risk limits compliance reports and legal liquidity reports.

All activities of the Bank are periodically audited by the Internal Audit Department within the scope of the annual business plan. Within the scope of each audit, control points in the Bank's processes are tested and it is examined whether primary and secondary controls are carried out by the units involved in the processes. In this context, compliance with the legislation, effectiveness and adequacy of the first and second protection stages for each risk type determined as important by the Bank is audited.

Regulations regarding the calculation of the Bank's liquidity coverage ratio and liquidity adequacy are aimed at ensuring compliance with the legal liquidity ratio as risk appetite. Pursuant to the Regulation on Banks' Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation, the minimum limits for total and foreign currency liquidity coverage ratios are determined as 100% and 80%, respectively. With the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, it has been decided to apply the consolidated and unconsolidated total and foreign currency liquidity coverage ratios as zero percent for development and investment banks until the Board determines otherwise.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT
(Continued)**

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Current Period	Total amount which is not applied consideration rate (*)		Total amount which is applied consideration rate (*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
High-quality Liquidity Assets (HLA)			17,402	3,525
1 High-quality Liquidity Assets	17,402	3,525	17,402	3,525
Cash Outflows	54,706	34,938	40,748	26,137
2 Real person assets and retail assets	-	-	-	-
3 Stable assets	-	-	-	-
4 Lower Stable assets	-	-	-	-
5 Out of junior debts from real person assets and retail assets	47,694	34,211	37,286	24,384
6 Operational assets	-	-	-	-
7 Non-Operational assets	-	-	-	-
8 Other Junior debt	47,694	34,211	37,286	24,384
9 Secured Debts			1,463	1,191
10 Other Cash Outflows	546	546	546	546
11 Derivative liabilities and margin liabilities	546	546	546	546
12 Debts from Structured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13 Payment commitments for debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	908	-	363	-
14 Revocable off-balance sheet other liabilities and other contractual liabilities notwithstanding to any conditions	-	-	-	-
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet liabilities	5,558	181	1090	16
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	21,221	5,922	40,748	26,137
CASH INFLOWS	21,221	5,922	17,566	4,841
17 Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured receivables	20,475	5,818	16,820	4,737
19 Other cash inflows	746	104	746	104
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	21,221	5,922	17,566	4,841
			Upper limit applied amount	
21 TOTAL HLA STOCK			17,402	3,525
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			23,182	21,296
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATION (%)			75.07	16.55

(*) The average of the liquidity coverage ratio calculated for the last three months, computed by taking the simple arithmetic average on a monthly basis.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Prior Period	Total amount which is not applied consideration rate (*)		Total amount which is applied consideration rate (*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
High-quality Liquidity Assets (HLA)			20,738	2,792
1 High-quality Liquidity Assets	20,738	2,792	20,738	2,792
Cash Outflows	49,586	36,747	34,728	24,221
2 Real person assets and retail assets	-	-	-	-
3 Stable assets	-	-	-	-
4 Lower Stable assets	-	-	-	-
5 Out of junior debts from real person assets and retail assets	44,733	35,998	30,988	22,864
6 Operational assets	-	-	-	-
7 Non – Operational assets	-	-	-	-
8 Other Junior debt	44,733	35,998	30,988	22,864
9 Secured Debts	-	-	2,303	827
10 Other Cash Outflows	505	505	505	505
11 Derivative liabilities and margin liabilities	505	505	505	505
12 Debts from Structured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13 Payment commitments for debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	740	11	296	4
14 Revocable off-balance sheet other liabilities and other contractual liabilities notwithstanding any conditions	-	-	-	-
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet liabilities	3,608	233	636	21
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	16,459	7,072	13,611	5,410
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured receivables	16,119	6,959	13,271	5,297
19 Other cash inflows	340	113	340	113
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	16,459	7,072	13,611	5,410
			Upper limit applied amount	
21 TOTAL HLA STOCK			20,738	2,792
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			21,117	18,811
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATION (%)			98.20	14.84

(*) The average of the liquidity coverage ratio calculated for the last three months, computed by taking the simple arithmetic average on a monthly basis.

The maximum and minimum liquidity coverage ratio for 1 April 2026 – 30 June 2026 are presented

	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date
TL+FC	93.96	30.06.2026	61.51	31.05.2026
FC	19.14	30.04.2026	14.06	31.05.2026

The maximum and minimum liquidity coverage ratio for 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 are presented

	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date
TL+FC	136.36	31.12.2025	85.63	30.11.2025
FC	17.23	31.12.2025	12.62	31.10.2025

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Breakdown of assets and liabilities according to their outstanding maturities

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Month	3-12 Month	1-5 Year	5 year and over	Unclassified	Total
Assets								
Cash (Cash in Vault, Effectives, Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the CBRT	880	2,265	-	-	-	-	-	3,145
Due From Banks (***)	407	200	-	-	-	-	-	607
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	-	241	46	30	89	-	27,002	27,408
Interbank Money Market Placements (***)	-	2,253	-	-	-	-	-	2,253
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (***)	-	133	106	1,137	11,466	5,545	9	18,396
Loans(***)	-	17,343	8,102	21,773	9,671	-	6,444	63,333
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets(*)(***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,884	6,884
Total Assets	1,287	22,435	8,254	22,940	21,226	5,545	40,339	122,026
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Borrowed From Other Financial Institutions	-	7,162	1,103	372	-	-	-	8,637
Funds Borrowed From Money Markets	-	2,602	156	1,228	-	-	-	3,986
Marketable Securities Issued	-	2,479	4,243	23,603	252	1,891	-	32,468
Miscellaneous Payables	2,277	42,548	3,861	5,983	-	-	-	54,669
Other Liabilities (**)	2,684	795	280	1,771	329	-	16,407	22,266
Total Liabilities	4,961	55,586	9,643	32,957	581	1,891	16,407	122,026
Liquidity Gap	(3,674)	(33,151)	(1,389)	(10,017)	20,645	3,654	23,932	-
Net Off-Balance Sheet Liquidity Gap	-	(702)	(332)	(458)	-	-	-	(1,492)
Financial Derivative Assets	-	93,862	13,330	8,254	8,128	-	-	123,574
Financial Derivative Liabilities	-	94,564	13,662	8,712	8,128	-	-	125,066
Non-cash Loans	-	2	1,312	9,936	202	5,472	-	16,924
Prior Period								
Total Assets	1,781	29,347	3,536	19,968	12,629	4,963	25,598	97,822
Total Liabilities	3,318	42,993	17,220	17,607	418	1,740	14,526	97,822
Liquidity Gap	(1,537)	(13,646)	(13,684)	2,361	12,211	3,223	11,072	-
Net Off-Balance Sheet Liquidity Gap	-	(501)	(693)	(201)	-	-	-	(1,395)
Financial Derivative Assets	-	48,674	14,028	4,192	5,798	-	-	72,692
Financial Derivative Liabilities	-	49,175	14,721	4,393	5,798	-	-	74,087
Non-cash Loans	-	442	2,913	3,921	488	4,063	-	11,827

(*) It includes tangible fixed assets amounting to TL 225, intangible fixed assets amounting to TL 306, investment properties amounting to TL 153, a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 1,023, and other assets amounting to TL 5,177.

(**) Funds of credit customers amounting to TL 24, other funds amounting to TL 4,072, shareholders' equity amounting to TL 15,463, provisions amounting to TL 607, finance lease liabilities amounting to TL 92, current tax liabilities amounting to TL 349, deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 584, and derivative financial liabilities amounting to TL 1,077 are presented under the line item "Other Liabilities".

(***) Expected loss provisions are deducted

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Net stable funding ratio

Pursuant to the "Regulation on the Calculation of Banks' Net Stable Funding Rate" published in the Official Gazette dated 26 May 2023 and numbered 32202, the procedures and principles have been determined to ensure that banks provide stable funding in order to prevent the funding risk that they may be exposed to on a consolidated and non-consolidated basis in the long term from causing deterioration in their liquidity levels.

The net stable funding ratio is calculated on a consolidated and non-consolidated basis by dividing the current stable fund amount by the required stable fund amount. The current stable fund represents the part of banks' liabilities and equity that is expected to be permanent; the required stable fund represents the part of banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that is expected to be re-funded. The current stable fund amount is calculated by adding the amounts to be found after applying the relevant consideration ratios to the amounts of banks' liabilities and equity items valued in accordance with TFRS. The required stable fund amount is calculated by adding the amounts to be found after applying the relevant consideration ratios to the value calculated by deducting the specific provisions set aside in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set Aside from the TFRS valued amounts of banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities.

The three-month simple arithmetic average of the consolidated and non-consolidated net stable funding ratio calculated monthly as of the equity calculation periods cannot be less than one hundred percent as of the periods of March, June, September and December. Development and investment banks are exempt from meeting the minimum ratios until otherwise determined by the Board.

The three-month simple arithmetic average of the net stable funding rates for the last three months, including the reporting period, was calculated as 69.60%, while the three-month simple arithmetic average of the previous period was calculated as 78.34%.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Current Period		a	b	c	ç	d
		Amount Before Applying Recognition Rate, According to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount After Applying Recognition Rate
		Demand	Shorter than 6 Months	6 Months to Less than 1 Year	1 Year and Longer	
Available Stable Funding						
1	Equity Components	16,558	-	-	186	16,744
2	Core capital and additional capital	16,558	-	-	-	16,558
3	Other equity components	-	-	-	186	186
4	Deposits/participation funds from individuals and retail customers	-	-	-	-	-
5	Stable deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other borrowings	-	65,674	2,371	-	34,022
8	Operational deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other borrowings	-	65,674	2,371	-	34,022
10	Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11	Other liabilities	36,114	10,947	-	-	-
12	Derivative liabilities			1,168,259		
13	Other equity components and liabilities not listed above	36,114	9,964	-	-	-
14	Available Stable Funding					50,766
Required Stable Funding						
15	High-Quality Liquid Assets					236
16	Operational deposits/participation funds deposited with credit institutions or financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
17	Live receivables	-	23,095	26,890	15,230	30,440
18	Receivables from credit institutions or financial institutions secured by high-quality liquid assets	-	-	-	-	-
19	Unsecured receivables or receivables secured by non-high-quality liquid assets from credit institutions or financial institutions	-	23,095	1,439	3,892	8,076
20	Receivables from corporate customers, institutions, individuals and retail customers, central governments, central banks, and public institutions other than credit institutions or financial institutions	-	-	25,451	-	12,726
21	Receivables subject to a risk weight of 35% or lower	-	-	-	-	-
22	Receivables secured by residential real estate mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
23	Receivables subject to a risk weight of 35% or lower	-	-	-	11,338	9,638
24	Publicly traded equity securities and debt instruments that do not qualify as high-quality liquid assets	-	-	-	11,338	9,638
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26	Other assets	13,279	32,923	-	-	41,410
27	Physically delivered commodities, including gold	-				-
28	Initial margin for derivative contracts or guarantee fund given to central counterparties			-		-
29	Derivative assets			491		491
30	The amount before the variation margin of derivative liabilities is deducted		-	-	-	-
31	Other assets not listed above	13,279	32,432	-	-	40,919
32	Off-balance sheet liabilities					858
33	Required Stable Funding(%)					72,944
34	Net stable funding ratio (Continued)					-

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VI. Explanations Regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management, The Liquidity Coverage Ratio and The Net Stable Funding Ratio (Continued)

Prior Period	a	b	c	ç	d
	Amount Before Applying Recognition Rate, According to Remaining Maturity				Total Amount After Applying Recognition Rate
	Demand	Shorter than 6 Months	6 Months to Less than 1 Year	1 Year and Longer	
Available Stable Funding					
1 Equity Components	15,427	-	-	1,783	17,210
2 Core capital and additional capital	15,427	-	-	-	15,427
3 Other equity components	-	-	-	1,783	1,783
4 Deposits/participation funds from individuals and retail customers	-	-	-	-	-
5 Stable deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
6 Less stable deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
7 Other borrowings	-	49,450	1,844	-	25,647
8 Operational deposits/participation funds	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other borrowings	-	49,450	1,844	-	25,647
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11 Other liabilities	43,365	4,060	-	-	-
12 Derivative liabilities			959		
13 Other equity components and liabilities not listed above	43,365	3,101	-	-	-
14 Available Stable Funding					42,857
Required Stable Funding					
15 High-Quality Liquid Assets					85
16 Operational deposits/participation funds deposited with credit institutions or financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
17 Live receivables	-	19,305	27,636	8,269	24,169
18 Receivables from credit institutions or financial institutions secured by high-quality liquid assets	-	-	-	-	-
19 Unsecured receivables or receivables secured by non-high-quality liquid assets from credit institutions or financial institutions	-	19,305	4,417	2,847	7,951
20 Receivables from corporate customers, institutions, individuals and retail customers, central governments, central banks, and public institutions other than credit institutions or financial institutions	-	-	23,219	-	11,609
21 Receivables subject to a risk weight of 35% or lower	-	-	-	-	-
22 Receivables secured by residential real estate mortgages	-	-	-	-	-
23 Receivables subject to a risk weight of 35% or lower	-	-	-	5,422	4,609
24 Publicly traded equity securities and debt instruments that do not qualify as high-quality liquid assets	-	-	-	5,422	4,609
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other assets	11,579	23,817	-	-	29,872
27 Physically delivered commodities, including gold	-				-
28 Initial margin for derivative contracts or guarantee fund given to central counterparties			-		-
29 Derivative assets			214		214
30 The amount before the variation margin of derivative liabilities is deducted			-		-
31 Other assets not listed above	11,579	23,603	-	-	29,658
32 Off-balance sheet liabilities		4,676	2,753	4,123	578
33 Required Stable Funding(%)					54,704
34 Net stable funding ratio (Continued)					78.34

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VII. Explanations on consolidated leverage ratio

a) Information on the issues that cause a difference between the current period and the previous period consolidated leverage ratio:

The table regarding the leverage ratio calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Leverage Level of Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 5 November 2013 and numbered 28812 of the Group is given below.

b) Summary comparison table of total asset amount and total risk amount in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS

		Current Period (**)	Prior Period (**)
1	Total amount of assets included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS (*)	119,040	97,046
2	The difference between the total amount of assets in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS and the amount of assets in the consolidated financial statements prepared within the scope of the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks	-	-
3	Differences between the amounts of derivative loan instruments and loan derivatives included in the consolidated statements within the scope of the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and their risk amounts	1,087	476
4	The difference between the amounts in the consolidated financial statements prepared within the scope of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks and the risk amounts of the securities or commodity secured financing transactions.	-	-
5	Difference between the amounts of off-balance sheet transactions in the consolidated financial statements prepared within the scope of the Communiqué on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and their risk amounts	17,153	11,551
6	The other difference between the amounts in the consolidated financial statements prepared within the scope of the Communiqué on the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banks and the risk amounts	(344)	(300)
7	Total Risk Amount(1)	136,936	108,773

(*) Consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the sixth paragraph of Article 5 of the Communiqué on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks

(**) The amounts in the table show the last three-month averages of the relevant period.

c) Leverage ratio public disclosure template:

Asset On The Balance Sheet	Current Period 30 June 2026 (*)	Prior Period 31 December 2025 (*)
1 Assets on the balance sheet (excluding derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives, including collaterals)	118,561	96,745
2 (Assets deducted from core capital)	(344)	(300)
3 Total risk amount for assets on the balance sheet	118,217	96,445
Derivative Financial Instruments and Loan Derivatives		
4 Renewal cost of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	479	300
5 Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	1,087	476
6 Total risk amount of derivative financial instruments and loan derivatives	1,566	776
Financing Transactions With Securities Or Goods Warranties		
7 Risk amount of financial transactions with securities or goods warranties (excluding those in the balance sheet)	-	-
8 Risk amount arising from intermediated transactions	-	-
9 Total risk amount of financing transactions with securities or goods warranties	-	-
Off-the-Balance Sheet Transactions		
10 Gross nominal amount of the off-the-balance sheet transactions	17,153	11,552
11 Adjustment amount arising from multiplying by the credit conversion rate	-	-
12 Total risk amount for off-the-balance sheet transactions	17,153	11,552
Capital and Total Risk		
13 Core capital	14,656	13,363
14 Total risk amount (Sum of rows 3, 6, 9 and 12)	136,936	108,773
Leverage Ratio		
15 Leverage ratio	10.70	12.29

(*) The amounts in the table represent the last six-month averages of the relevant period.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

The disclosures and related explanations prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué on Disclosures to be Publicly Announced by Banks Regarding Risk Management”, published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated 23 October 2015 and effective as of 30 June 2016, are presented in this section. Since the Bank uses the Standardised Approach in the calculation of its capital adequacy ratio, the following tables, which are required to be disclosed on a semi-annual basis pursuant to the relevant Communiqué, have not been presented as of 30 June 2026.

GB1 - General view to risk weighted amounts

		Risk weighted amounts		Minimum capital requirements	
		Current Period 30 June 2026	Prior Period 31 December 2025	Current Period 30 June 2026	Prior Period 31 December 2025
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	94,823	58,832	7,586	4,706
2	Of which standardized approach (SA)	94,823	58,832	7,586	4,706
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	844	1,786	68	143
5	Of which standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	844	1,786	68	143
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-	-
7	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach	-	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-	-
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-	-
10	Equity investments in funds – fallback approach	-	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-	-
12	Securitization exposures in banking book	-	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA)	-	-	-	-
15	Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-	-
16	Market risk	3,881	3,083	310	247
17	Of which standardized approach (SA)	3,881	3,083	310	247
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-	-
19	Operational risk	11,791	7,113	943	569
20	Of which Basic Indicator Approach	11,791	7,113	943	569
21	Of which Standardized Approach	-	-	-	-
22	Of which Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustment	-	-	-	-
25	Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)	111,339	70,814	8,907	5,665

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management (Continued)

A. General Information about Credit Risk

1) CR1 – Credit quality of assets:

	a	b	c	d
Current Period	Gross carrying values of as per TAS		Allowances	Net values
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1 Loans	8,411	56,933	2,011	63,333
2 Debt Securities	-	45,399	-	45,399
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	17	16,907	10	16,914
4 Total	8,428	119,239	2,021	125,646

	a	b	c	d
Prior Period	Gross carrying values of as per TAS		Allowances	Net values
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1 Loans	6,177	44,865	1,164	49,878
2 Debt Securities	-	28,496	-	28,496
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	14	11,813	10	11,817
4 Total	6,191	85,174	1,174	90,191

2) CR2 – Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities:

	Current Period	Prior Period
1 Amount of defaulted loans and debt instruments at the end of the previous reporting period	6,177	3,600
2 Loans and debt instruments in default since the last reporting period	2,511	2,589
3 Receivables that have not defaulted again	-	-
4 Amounts written off from assets	-	-
5 Other changes	(277)	(12)
6 Amount of defaulted loans and debt instruments at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)	8,411	6,177

B. Mitigation of Credit Risk

1) CR3 – Credit risk mitigation techniques:

	a	b	C	d	e	f	g
Current Period	Carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1 Loans	62,645	688	688	-	-	-	-
2 Debt securities	45,399	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total	108,044	688	688	-	-	-	-
4 Of which defaulted (*)	8,411	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) The amount in default has been presented on a gross basis

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

B. Mitigation of Credit Risk (Continued)

1) CR3 – Credit risk mitigation techniques (Continued):

Prior Period	A	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying amount as per TAS	Exposures secured by collateral	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives
1 Loans	49,626	252	99	-	-	-	-
2 Debt securities	28,496	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total	78,122	252	99	-	-	-	-
4 Of which defaulted (*)	6,177	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) The amount in default has been presented on a gross basis

C. CRM at Standardized Approach

1) CR4 – Standardized approach – Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

Current Period		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Risk classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount
1	Exposures to central governments or central Banks	15,063	-	15,063	-	-	%0
2	Exposures to regional governments or local Authorities	1,757	-	1,757	-	878	%50
3	Receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	2	2	2	2	2	%51
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	%0
5	Receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	%0
6	Exposures to institutions	11,031	2,687	11,031	2,187	5,401	%41
7	Exposures to corporates	60,631	15,123	60,631	10,679	51,396	%72
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	%0
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	%0
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	%0
11	Past-due loans	736	-	736	-	449	%61
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	5,707	8	5,707	4	8,565	%150
13	Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	%0
14	Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	%0
15	Investments in the nature of collective investment enterprise	27,012	-	27,012	-	27,012	%100
16	Other receivables	1,889	-	1,889	-	1,749	%93
17	Equity Investment	9	-	9	-	9	%100
18	Total	123,837	17,820	123,837	12,872	95,461	%70

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

C. CRM at Standardized Approach (Continued)

1) CR4– Standardized approach – Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects (Continued)

Prior Period	Risk classes	a		b		c		d		e		f	
		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	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount
1	Exposures to central governments or central Banks	14,972	-	14,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
2	Exposures to regional governments or local Authorities	1,469	-	1,469	-	-	734	-	-	-	-	%50	-
3	Receivables from administrative units and non-commercial enterprises	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	%37	-
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
5	Receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
6	Exposures to institutions	12,737	2,005	12,737	1,528	-	4,657	-	-	-	-	%33	-
7	Exposures to corporates	53,549	9,880	53,549	6,875	-	40,276	-	-	-	-	%67	-
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
11	Past-due loans	31	-	31	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	%50	-
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	%69	-
13	Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
14	Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	%0	-
15	Investments in the nature of collective investment enterprise	14,054	-	14,054	-	-	14,039	-	-	-	-	%100	-
16	Other receivables	1,004	-	1,004	-	-	764	-	-	-	-	%80	-
17	Equity Investment	30	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	%100	-
18	Total	97,847	11,890	97,847	8,406	-	60,518	-	-	-	-	%57	-

2) CR5 – Standardized approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights:

Current Period	Risk classes/ Risk weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
		0%	10%	20%	Guaranteed by 50% Real Estate Mortgage	75%	100%	150%	200%	Others	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	15,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,063
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	1,757	-	-	-	-	-	1,757
3	Exposures to public sector entities	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to institutions	51	-	3,415	9,406	-	8	-	-	338	13,218
7	Exposures to corporates	3,825	-	7,681	19,887	-	39,917	-	-	-	71,310
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	574	-	162	-	-	-	736
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	1	-	2	5,708	-	-	5,711
13	Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Investments in the nature of collective investment enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	27,012	-	-	-	27,012
16	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
17	Other receivables	140	-	-	-	-	1,749	-	-	-	1,889
18	Total	19,081	-	11,096	31,625	-	68,861	5,708	-	338	136,709

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

C. CRM at Standardized Approach (Continued)

2) CR5 – Standardized approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights (Continued):

	Prior Period	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Risk classes/ Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	Guaranteed by 50% Real Estate Mortgage	75%	100%	150%	200%	Others	Total credit risk exposure amount (after CCF and CRM)
1	Exposures to central governments or central banks	14,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,972
2	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	1,469	-	-	-	-	-	1,469
3	Exposures to public sector entities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to institutions	285	-	7,496	6,298	-	5	-	-	181	14,265
7	Exposures to corporates	4,626	-	5,958	21,511	-	28,329	-	-	-	60,424
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposures secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
12	Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
13	Mortgage-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short-term receivables from banks and intermediary institutions and short-term corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Investments in the nature of collective investment enterprise	-	-	18	-	-	14,036	-	-	-	14,054
16	Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
17	Other receivables	240	-	-	-	-	764	-	-	-	1,004
18	Total	20,125	-	13,472	29,311	-	43,164	-	-	181	106,253

D. Disclosures regarding Counterparty Credit Risk

1) CCR1 – Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach:

	a	b	c	d	e	F
Current Period (*)	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1 Standard Approach-CCR	198	535	-	1.4	733	283
2 Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Simplified Standardized Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	2,740	555
4 Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Total	-	-	-	-	-	838

(*) It is prepared by taking into account the capital requirement calculated for KDA.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

D. Disclosures regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

1) CCR1 – Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach (Continued):

		a	b	c	d	e	F
	Prior Period	Revaluation Cost	Potential credit risk exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	Exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk Weighted Amounts
1	Standard Approach-CCR	66	174		1.4	240	110
2	Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Simplified Standardized Approach for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	7,086	1,673
4	Comprehensive Method for Credit Risk Mitigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Value at Risk for Repo Transactions, Securities or Commodity lending or borrowing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total	-	-	-	-	-	1,783

(*) It is prepared by taking into account the capital requirement calculated for KDA.

2) CCR2 – Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) Capital Charge:

		a	b
	Current Period	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts
	Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy	-	-
1	(i) Value at risk component (including 3*multiplier)		-
2	(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (including 3*multiplier)		-
3	All portfolios subject to Standardized CVA capital obligation	1,266	196
4	Total amount of CVA capital adequacy	1,266	196

		a	b
	Prior Period	Exposure (After credit risk mitigation methods)	Risk Weighted Amounts
	Total portfolio value with comprehensive approach CVA capital adequacy	-	-
1	(i) Value at risk component (including 3*multiplier)		-
2	(ii) Stressed Value at Risk (including 3*multiplier)		-
3	All portfolios subject to Standardized CVA capital obligation	1,786	93
4	Total amount of CVA capital adequacy	1,786	93

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

D. Disclosures regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

3) CCR3 – Standardized approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

Current Period	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Risk Weights/Risk Classes	%0	%10	%20	%50	%75	%100	%150	Others	Total risk(*)
Central governments and central banks receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and noncommercial receivables	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	51	-	354	336	-	-	-	-	741
Corporate receivables	2,041	-	113	-	-	574	-	-	2,728
Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage- backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables from banks and intermediary institutions with short-term credit ratings and corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in nature of collective investment enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,094	-	467	336	-	576	-	-	3,473

(*) Total credit risk: The amount related to the capital adequacy calculation after applying the counterparty credit risk measurement techniques.

(**) Other assets: Includes amounts not included in counterparty credit risk reported in template KKR8.

Prior Period	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Risk Weights/Risk Classes	%0	%10	%20	%50	%75	%100	%150	Others	Total risk(*)
Central governments and central banks receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local governments and municipalities receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and noncommercial receivables	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Multilateral Development Bank receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables from international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and Intermediary Institutions receivables	286	-	84	130	-	-	-	-	500
Corporate receivables	4,610	-	643	-	-	1,571	-	-	6,824
Retail receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories by the Agency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage- backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables from banks and intermediary institutions with short-term credit ratings and corporate receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in nature of collective investment enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,897	-	727	130	-	1,572	-	-	7,326

(*) Total credit risk: The amount related to the capital adequacy calculation after applying the counterparty credit risk measurement techniques.

(**) Other assets: Includes amounts not included in counterparty credit risk reported in template KKR8.

4) CCR4 – Counterparty credit risk on the basis of risk class and PD:

The relevant table could not be given since the Standard method was used in the calculation of capital adequacy.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

D. Disclosures regarding Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)

5) CCR5 – Composition of collateral for CCR:

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
Current Period	Reserved	Not Reserved	Reserved	Not Reserved	Reserved	Not Reserved
Cash- local currency	-	-	-	-	349	-
Cash- foreign currency	-	49,917	-	-	1,857	-
Government bond/bill – local	-	-	-	-	-	38
Government bond/bill – other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institutions bond/bill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond/bill	-	-	-	-	-	2,702
Share equities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	49,917	-	-	2,206	2,740

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collaterals for Derivatives				Collaterals or Other Transactions	
	Collaterals Taken		Collaterals Given		Collaterals Taken	Collaterals Given
Prior Period	Reserved	Not Reserved	Reserved	Not Reserved	Reserved	Not Reserved
Cash- local currency	-	-	-	-	2,996	-
Cash- foreign currency	-	44,026	-	-	2,544	-
Government bond/bill – local	-	-	-	-	-	3,194
Government bond/bill – other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public institutions bond/bill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bond/bill	-	-	-	-	-	3,892
Share equities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	44,026	-	-	5,540	7,086

6) CCR6 – Credit derivatives:

Since the Bank does not have risks arising from credit derivatives purchased or sold, the relevant table could not be given.

7) CCR7 – RAT changes for KKR under the internal model method

Since the Standard method is used in the calculation of capital adequacy, the relevant table is not provided.

8) CCR8 – Risks to the CCP (“CCP”):

Since the Bank has no risks to the central counterparty, the relevant table is not given.

E. Securitization Disclosures

The Parent Bank has no securitization transactions.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on consolidated risk management

F. Explanations On Market Risk

		Current Period	Prior Period
	Outright products	RAT (*)	RAT (*)
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	1,431	1,112
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	2,450	1,971
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitization	-	-
9	Total	3,881	3,083

(*) Market Risk represents Risk Weighted Amounts multiplied by 12.5 times the capital requirement.

X. Disclosures on Hedging Transactions

The Bank's hedging instrument accounting is not performed.

IX. Explanations on operating segments

The Bank operates in the capital markets, invests with the resources provided by using capital market instruments, provides consultancy services including transfer and merger issues in order to ensure that businesses have an effective management and healthy financial structure, and operates in all fields related to investment banking.

The Bank offers its corporate, commercial and individual customers service packages consisting of investment and business loans, foreign trade transactions, investment products, cash management, leasing, factoring, insurance and other banking products.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK
MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

IX. Explanations on Consolidated Business Segments

Representation of certain financial statement items by operating segment:

Current Period (1 January-30 June 2026)	Personal Banking	Corporate Banking	Investment Banking	Other	Bank's Total Activity
Operating Gross Profit	1	5,804	-	-	5,805
Operating Income	1	5,804	-	-	5,805
Operating Profit/loss	1	2,939	-	-	2,940
Profit/loss before Tax	1	2,939	-	-	2,940
Corporation Tax	-	(412)	-	-	(412)
Deferred Tax income effect	-	231	-	-	231
Period net Profit/Loss	1	2,758	-	-	2,759
Current Period (30 June 2026)	Personal Banking	Corporate Banking	Investmen t Banking	Other	Bank's Total Activity
Partition Assets	3	122,023	-	-	122,026
Affiliate and subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	3	122,023	-	-	122,026
Departmental Obligations	19,733	86,830	-	-	106,563
Undistributed liabilities	-	-	-	15,463	15,463
Total Liabilities	19,733	86,830	-	15,463	122,026
Other Section Items					
Capital Investment	-	9	-	-	9
Depreciation Expense	-	-	-	(123)	(123)

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**INFORMATION RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT
(Continued)**

IX. Explanations on Consolidated Business Segments (Continued)

Prior Period (1 January-30 June 2025)	Personal Banking	Corporate Banking	Investment Banking	Other	Bank's Total Activity
Operating Income	2	3,310	-	-	3,312
Operating Income	2	3,310	-	-	3,312
Operating Profit/loss	2	2,117	-	-	2,119
Profit/loss before Tax	2	2,117	-	-	2,119
Corporation Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax income effect	-	(187)	-	-	(187)
	2	1,930	-	-	1,932
Prior Period (30 June 2025)	Personal Banking	Corporate Banking	Investment Banking	Other	Bank's Total Activity
Partition Assets	2	97,820	-	-	97,822
Affiliate and subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	2	97,820	-	-	97,822
Departmental Obligations	47,872	36,372	-	-	84,244
Undistributed liabilities	-	-	-	13,578	13,578
Total Liabilities	47,872	36,372	-	13,578	97,822
<u>Other Section Items</u>					
Capital Investment	-	9	-	-	9
Depreciation Expense	-	-	-	(81)	(81)

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and notes related to assets

1.a) Information on cash and the account of the CBRT

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TP	YP	TP	YP
Cash/Foreign currency	8	132	4	317
CBRT	2,266	740	8,315	539
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	2,274	872	8,319	856

1.b) Information on the account of the CBRT

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Demand Unrestricted Amount	-	-	-	-
Time Unrestricted Amount	1,301	-	6,006	-
Time Restricted Amount	-	-	-	-
Reserve requirement	965	740	2,309	539
Total	2,266	740	8,315	539

As of 30 June 2026, a provision of TL 1 has been reserved to the CBRT account (31 December 2025: TL 3 available).

2. Information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

a) Information on financial assets given as collateral/blocked at fair value through profit or loss

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank does not have any financial assets given as collateral/blocked at fair value through profit or loss (31 December 2025: None).

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss subject to repurchase agreements

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank has no financial assets subject to repurchase agreements classified as at fair value through profit or loss (31 December 2025: None).

c) Positive differences related to derivative financial assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	-	11	-	-
Swap transactions	166	225	88	68
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	-	3	-	3
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	166	239	88	71

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

I. EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO ASSETS (Continued)

2. Information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

d) Securities at fair value through profit or loss

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	
Nurol Portföy Birinci Serbest Fonu(NJG)	8,155	-	114	-
Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Büyüyen İşletmeler Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu (NBI)	7,090	-	5,901	-
Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Dokuzuncu Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu (NDK)	5,946	-	5,396	-
Nurol Portföy Kısa Vadeli Serbest Fon (NLK)	972	-	627	-
Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. June Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu (NUJ)	340	-	190	-
Nurol Portföy Para Piyasası Fonu(PPN)	234	-	2,769	-
Nurol Portföy İkinci Serbest Fon (NTS)	215	-	178	-
Nurol Portföy 1. Borçlanma Araçları Fonu(NJR)	153	-	125	-
Nurol Portföy Para Piyasası Katılım Fonu (NSP)	140	-	271	-
Nurol Portföy Birinci Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon) (NPH)	80	-	76	-
Nurol Portföy Mutlak Getiri Hedefli Hisse Senedi Serbest Fon (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon) (NMU)	50	-	1	-
Nurol Portföy Birinci Katılım Fonu(NJY)	12	-	10	-
Nurol Portföy Altın Fonu(NJF)	7	-	6	-
Ziraat Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Para Piyasası Şemsiye Fonu (VK6)	3	-	5	-
Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Onbirinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu (NBC)	1	-	-	-
Nurol Portföy Bist TLref Endeksi (TL) Borsa Yatırım Fonu (NBS)	-	-	50	-
Nurol Portföy İstatistiksel Arbitraj Hisse Senedi Serbest Fon (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon) (NSH)	-	-	13	-
Nurol Portföy Trada Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fonu (NTO)	-	3,462	-	85
Nurol Portföy Dördüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon(NSD)	-	62	-	55
Nurol Portföy Beşinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon (NUB)	-	29	-	27
Nurol Portföy Mercan Katılım Serbest (Döviz) Fon (NME)	-	27	-	26
Nurol Portföy Zümrüt Katılım Serbest (Döviz) Fon (NZU)	-	25	-	22
Nurol Portföy Üçüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon (NCS)	-	-	-	1
Total (*)	23,398	3,605	15,732	216

(*) It is shown in the table net of the expected credit loss allowance.

Pursuant to the Board of Directors' resolution of Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. dated 26/11/2025 and numbered 3501, it was resolved to make an investment amounting to TL 4,556,550,000.00 by purchasing 4,556,550,000 participation units (nominal) at a sales price of TL 1 per unit on 27/11/2025 in Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Ninth Venture Capital Investment Fund, of which Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. is the founder and manager.

Pursuant to the Investment Committee resolution of Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Ninth Venture Capital Investment Fund dated 27/11/2025 and numbered 2025/01, 126,307,021 Class B shares representing approximately 45.93% of Otosor Otomotiv Anonim Şirketi were acquired from Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fourth Venture Capital Investment Fund for a total consideration of TL 4,556,550,000.00.

Pursuant to the Board of Directors' resolution of Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. dated 27/11/2025 and numbered 3502, it was resolved to redeem 126,143,096 participation units held in Nurol Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fourth Venture Capital Investment Fund at a price of 35.590906 per unit.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

3. Information on banks

a) Information on banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	156	58	713	141
Foreign	-	393	-	904
Branches and offices abroad	-	-	-	-
Total	156	451	713	1,045

As of 30 June 2026, no impairment provision has been recognized for the Banks account (31 December 2025: TL 2).

b) Information on foreign banks accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
European Union Countries	171	295	-	-
USA, Canada	202	592	-	-
OECD Countries (*)	20	17	-	-
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	393	904	-	-

(*) OECD Countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada

4. Receivables from Reverse Repo Transactions

As of the balance sheet date, the balance held with Takasbank amounts to TL 2,254 (31 December 2025: TL 4,132 held with Takasbank). The Bank has no receivables arising from reverse repurchase (reverse repo) transactions (31 December 2025: TL 2,607 of receivables from reverse repo transactions and the related provision balance were recognized).

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

a.1) Information financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Collateral / Blocked	49	2,301	858	1,088
Repurchase transaction	41	2,350	2,458	5,369
Total	90	4,651	3,316	6,457

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

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

b.1) Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt Securities(*)	18,479	12,680
Quoted on Stock Exchange	15,874	11,251
Not Quoted	2,605	1,429
Share Certificates	9	15
Quoted on Stock Exchange	-	-
Not Quoted	9	15
Impairment Provision	(92)	(146)
Total	18,396	12,549

(*) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income consist of TL 8,875 (31 December 2025: TL 3,969) from government bonds, TL 5 (31 December 2025: TL 15) from bank bonds, and TL 1,934 (31 December 2025: TL 1,386) from securities issued by the private sector. Of these, TL 3,953 (31 December 2025: TL 2,831) comprise domestic bank securities and TL 2,354 (31 December 2025: TL 2,904) consist of Turkish Treasury securities TL 1,266 (31 December 2025: TL 1,429) consist of private sector securities. A provision of TL 33 has been made for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (31 December 2025: a provision of TL 27 has been made).

6. Information on Loans

a) Information on all types of loans and advances given to shareholders and employees of the Parent Bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Direct Loans Granted to Shareholders	425	-	9,006	1
Loans Granted to Legal Entities	425	-	9,006	1
Loans Granted to Individuals	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	-	3,162	-	983
Loans Granted to Employees (*)	3	-	2	-
Total	428	3,162	9,008	984

(*) Includes advances given to bank personnel.

b) Information on the first and second group loans and other receivables including loans that have been restructured or rescheduled

Current Period				
Cash Loans	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
			Restructured Loans	
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Modifications on agreement conditions	Refinancing
Non-specialized Loans	56,699	-	-	-
Loans given to enterprises	24,550	-	-	-
Export Loans	9,058	-	-	-
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Financial Sector Loans	22,520	-	-	-
Consumer Loans	3	-	-	-
Credit Cards	-	-	-	-
Other	568	-	-	-
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	56,699	-	-	-

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to consolidated assets (Continued)

b) Information on the first and second group loans and other receivables including loans that have been restructured or rescheduled (Continued)

Cash Loans				
Prior Period	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring		
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Restructured Loans	
			Modifications on agreement conditions	Refinancing
Non-specialized Loans	43,813	1,052	-	-
Loans given to enterprises	17,623	1,052	-	-
Export Loans	2,331	-	-	-
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Financial Sector Loans	19,115	-	-	-
Consumer Loans	2	-	-	-
Credit Cards	-	-	-	-
Other	4,742	-	-	-
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	43,813	1,052	-	-

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
Current Period		
12 Months Expected Credit Loss	44	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Prior Period		
12 Months Expected Credit Loss	43	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-

c) Breakdown of loans according to their maturities

Cash Loans			
Current Period	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Restructured Loans
Short-Term Loans	32,595	-	-
Medium and Long-Term Loans	24,104	-	-
Total	56,699	-	-

Cash Loans			
Prior Period	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Not under the scope of restructuring	Restructured Loans
Short-Term Loans	26,173	-	-
Medium and Long-Term Loans	17,640	1,052	-
Total	43,813	1,052	-

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

d) Information on consumer loans, individual credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards

	Short terms	Medium and Long-Term	Total
Consumer Loans-TL	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal finance credit	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans - foreign currency indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal finance credit	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans -FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal finance credit	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personal credit cards-TL	-	-	-
Installments	-	-	-
Without installments	-	-	-
Personal credit cards -FC	-	-	-
Installments	-	-	-
Without installments	-	-	-
Personal credit cards -TL	2	1	3
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal finance credit	2	1	3
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans- foreign currency indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal finance credit	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans -FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal finance credit	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personal credit cards -TL	-	-	-
Installments	-	-	-
Without installments	-	-	-
Personal credit cards -FC	-	-	-
Installments	-	-	-
Without installments	-	-	-
Overdraft Account-TL (Real Person)	-	-	-
Overdraft Account -FC (Real Person)	-	-	-
Total	2	1	3

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

e) Information on commercial instalment loans and corporate credit cards

	Short Term	Medium-Long Term	Total
Commercial installment loans-TL	1,026	945	1,971
Business residential loans	-	-	-
Automobile loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	1,026	945	1,971
Other	-	-	-
Commercial installment loans- Indexed to FC	-	-	-
Business residential loans	-	-	-
Automobile loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Commercial installment loans - FC	-	1,957	1,957
Business residential loans	-	-	-
Automobile loans	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	1,957	1,957
Other	-	-	-
Corporate credit cards-TL	-	-	-
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	-	-	-
Corporate credit cards-FC	-	-	-
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	-	-	-
Overdraft accounts-TL (Commercial customer)	-	-	-
Overdraft accounts-FC (Commercial customer)	-	-	-
Total	1,026	2,902	3,928

f) Loans according to types of borrowers

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	1,757	1,469
Private	54,942	43,396
Total (*)	56,699	44,865

(*) Does not include non-performing loans.

g) Distribution of domestic and foreign loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic Loans	56,418	44,790
Foreign Loans	281	75
Total (*)	56,699	44,865

(*) Does not include non-performing loans.

h) Loans granted to investments in associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans To Subsidiaries and Affiliates	800	867
Indirect Loans To Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	-
Total	800	867

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to consolidated assets (Continued)

i) Specific provisions accounted for loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisions		
Loans with limited collectability	886	54
Loans with doubtful collectability	-	-
Uncollectible loans	1,081	679
Total	1,967	733

j) Information on non-performing loans (Net)

j.1) Information on non-performing loans restructured or rescheduled and other receivables

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank has no non-performing loans and other receivables restructured or rescheduled (31 December 2025: None).

j.2) Information on the movement of total non-performing loans

	III. Group Loans with limited collectability	IV. Group Loans with doubtful collectability	V. Group Uncollectible loans
Prior period end balance	99	-	6,177
Additions (*)	1,617	-	795
Transfers from other categories of loans under follow-up	-	-	-
Transfers to other categories of loans under follow-up	-	-	-
Collections	(94)	-	(183)
Write down / Write-offs	-	-	-
Sold	-	-	-
Commercial and corporate loans	-	-	-
Individual loans	-	-	-
Credit cards	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Current period end balance	1,622	-	6,789
Provision	(886)	-	(1,081)
Net Balance on balance sheet(*)	736	-	5,708

(*) As of the balance sheet date, the Group's non-performing loan ratio is measured at 2.64% (31 December 2025: Non-performing loan ratio is measured at 0.33%).

j.3) Information on non-performing loans granted as foreign currency loans

As of 30 June 2026, the balance of doubtful receivables arising from foreign currency loans amounts to TL 44 (31 December 2025: There is a non-performing loan balance arising from loans granted in foreign currency amounting to TL 45).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

j.4) Information on non-performing loans based on types of borrowers

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with limited collectability	Loans with doubtful collectability	Uncollectible loans
Current period (Net)	736	-	5,708
Loans granted to real persons and legal entities (Gross)	1,622	-	6,789
Provision (-)	(886)	-	(1,081)
Loans granted to real persons and legal entities (Net)	736	-	5,708
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other loans (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Other loans (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net)	45	-	5,400
Loans granted to real persons and legal entities (Gross)	99	-	6,079
Provision (-)	(54)	-	(679)
Loans granted to real persons and legal entities (Net)	45	-	5,400
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other loans (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Other loans (Net)	-	-	-

j.5) Liquidation policy for loss loans and other receivables

Loans and other receivables in the nature of loss are collected through legal proceedings and conversion of guarantees into cash.

j.6) Information on the collection policy of non-performing loans and other receivables and information on the write-off policy of the Bank

Loans and other receivables in the nature of loss are collected through legal proceedings and the conversion of guarantees into cash through the court or the collections received based on the payment protocol made with the debtors. If there is still a remaining balance after the collection made through legal proceedings for the loans that have turned into losses, there is a policy of write-off from the Bank's assets after the approval of the Bank's Board of Directors on a transaction basis, by attaching it to a certificate of insolvency or a lack of pledge document.

As of 30 June 2026, we do not have any loans written off (31 December 2025: None).

7. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost

a.1 Information financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral/blocked

None (31 December 2025: None).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

a.2. Information financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and given as collateral/blocked

None (31 December 2025: None).

b.1. Information on government debt securities measured at amortized cost

None (31 December 2025: None).

c.1. Information on investments measured at amortized cost

None (31 December 2025: None).

d.1. Movements of investments measured at amortized cost during the year

None (31 December 2025: None).

8. Information on investments in associates (Net)

None (31 December 2025: None).

9. Information on subsidiaries (Net)

a) Information on consolidated subsidiaries in associates

None (31 December 2025: None).

b) Information on consolidated subsidiaries in associates

		Bank's		Banka Risk	
		Share Ratio-If		Group Share	
Title		Different Vote		Ratio (%)	
		Ratio (%)		Ratio (%)	
1	NUROL VARLIK KİRALAMA ŞİRKETİ A.Ş.	İstanbul/TÜRKİYE		100.00	
2	NUROL PORTFÖY YÖNETİM ŞİRKETİ A.Ş.	İstanbul/TÜRKİYE		100.00	
3	ORTAK VARLIK YÖNETİM A.Ş.	İstanbul/TÜRKİYE		100.00	

		Fixed		Current		Prior Period		Fair	
Asset		Assets		Period		Period		Value	
Total(*)		Total(*)		profit/loss(*)		profit/loss(**)			
1	5,155	-	-	830	-	-	-	-	-
2	549	525	34	-	195	42	-	-	-
3	5,981	629	12	1,829	-	(267)	446	-	-

(*) Prepared based on the consolidated financial statements dated 30 June 2026, which have not undergone a limited independent audit.

(**) Prepared based on the consolidated financial statements dated 30 June 2026, which have not undergone a limited independent audit.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

b) Information on consolidated subsidiaries in associates (Continued)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Period beginning balance	500	500
Intra-period movements	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-
Bonus Shares	-	-
Profir From Current Year Share	-	-
Sales	-	-
Change due to Reclassification	-	-
Revaluation Difference	-	-
Value decrease Provision	-	-
Period ending balance	500	500
Capital commitments	-	-
Period-end capital contribution (100%)	100	100

10. Information on joint ventures

None (31 December 2025: None).

11. Information on lease receivables (Net)

a) Representation of investments made with financial leasing according to their remaining maturities

The bank does not have any net investments made through financial leasing. (31 December 2025: – None).

b) Information on net investments made under finance leases

The bank does not have any net investments made through financial leasing. (31 December 2025: – None).

12 Explanations on Factoring Receivables

None (31 December 2025: None).

13. Information on hedging derivative financial assets

None (31 December 2025: None).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

14. Explanations on investment properties

The Bank classifies the lands and real estates that it holds to earn rental income or value increase or both as investment property in accordance with TAS 40 and evaluates them using the fair value method. Under this account, the independent valuation report of lands and real estates was made in 2025 and the details of investment properties are as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening	153	88
Additions	-	28
Sales (-)	-	54
Transfers	-	-
Revaluation amount	-	91
Total	153	153

15. Explanations on deferred tax assets

As at the balance sheet date, the Bank has a deferred tax asset amounting to TL 1,023 (31 December 2025: deferred tax asset amounting to TL 640).

The amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the balance sheet for deductible temporary differences, tax losses, and tax credits and exemptions:

The Bank has recognized deferred tax assets in the accompanying financial statements based on temporary differences arising between the accounting policies and valuation bases applied in the financial statements and those under the tax legislation.

	Accumulated temporary differences		Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Derivative revaluation	1,102	950	331	285
Provisions for litigation/consultancy/legal services	1,351	-	405	-
Revaluation differences of financial assets reflected in other comprehensive income	386	431	116	129
Provisions for expected losses	108	645	32	194
Employee benefits provision	48	36	14	11
Differences in useful lives of tangible assets	416	72	125	21
Total	3,411	2,134	1,023	640

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and notes related to assets (Continued)

15. Explanations on deferred tax assets (Continued)

The amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the balance sheet for deductible temporary differences, tax losses, and tax credits and exemptions (Continued):

	Current Period	Prior Period
Opening Balance	192	59
Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss	231	255
Recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	16	(122)
Net Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability	439	192

16. Explanations regarding assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

As at the reporting date, the Bank has no non-current assets classified as held for sale (31 December 2025: None).

17. Explanations on other assets

If the “other assets” item in the balance sheet exceeds 10% of the total balance sheet (excluding commitments recorded in off-balance sheet accounts), the names and amounts of sub-accounts that constitute at least 20% of this item

None (31 December 2025: None).

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet

1. Information on the maturity structure of deposits

The Bank has no deposits due to its nature as an investment bank.

2. Fair Value Difference at Profit/Loss

a) Fair Value Difference at Profit/Loss

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward transactions	-	69	-	95
Swap transactions	-	1,006	39	813
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options transactions	-	2	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,077	39	910

3. Information on banks and other financial institutions

a) Information on borrowings

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Borrowings from the CBRT	-	-	-	-
From domestic banks and institutions	7,271	1,091	891	1,012
From foreign banks, institutions and funds	22	253	60	761
Total	7,293	1,344	951	1,773

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONIM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

3. Information on banks and other financial institutions (Continued)

b) Information on maturity structure of borrowings

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	6,417	1,240	60	1,012
Medium and long-term	876	104	891	761
Total	7,293	1,344	951	1,773

The loans obtained constitute 7% of the total liabilities (31 December 2025: 3%).

4. Information on funds

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From domestic organization	1,715	2,043	1,491	3,119
From foreign institutions and funds	6	332	7	298
Total	1,721	2,375	1,498	3,417

Funds by maturity

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-term	1,721	2,375	1,498	3,417
Medium and long-term	-	-	-	-
Total	1,721	2,375	1,498	3,417

Funds constitute 3% of total liabilities (31 December 2025: 5%).

5. Money Market Funds

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From domestic transactions	2,127	1,404	3,007	3,057
Financial institutions and organizations	1,813	374	289	22
Other institutions and organizations	310	751	2,716	2,745
Real People	4	279	2	290
From foreign transactions	-	455	-	358
Financial institutions and organizations	-	1	-	-
Other institutions and organizations	-	449	-	355
Real People	-	5	-	3
Total	2,127	1,859	3,007	3,415

Liabilities to money markets constitute 3% of total liabilities (31 December 2025: 7%).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

6. Securities Issued

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bills	11,048	-	15,385	-
Bonds	16,139	3,390	2,905	1,534
Total	27,187	3,390	18,290	1,534

Securities issued accounted for 25% of total liabilities (December 31, 2025: 20%).

The issuances made by the Bank as of 30 June 2026, which are not redeemed, are listed below:

EXPORT TYPE	CURRENCY	EXPORT DATE	MATURITY DATE	DAY	NOMINAL (*)	INTEREST RATE
BOND	TL	09.01.2026	10.07.2026	182	500,000,000	%38.50
BOND	TL	16.01.2026	17.07.2026	182	800,000,000	%38.50
BOND	TL	28.01.2026	30.07.2026	183	1,000,000,000	%38.00
BOND	TL	05.02.2026	07.08.2026	183	1,000,000,000	%38.00
BOND	TL	12.02.2026	14.08.2026	183	500,000,000	%38.00
BOND	TL	24.02.2026	26.08.2026	183	600,000,000	%38.50
BOND	TL	27.02.2026	26.08.2026	180	800,000,000	%38.50
BOND	TL	05.03.2026	03.09.2026	182	250,000,000	%39.00
BOND	TL	25.03.2026	23.09.2026	182	500,000,000	%41.50
BOND	TL	16.06.2026	17.12.2026	184	400,000,000	%43.00
BOND	TL	30.06.2026	29.12.2026	182	250,000,000	%42.50
BOND	TL	03.04.2026	02.10.2026	182	200,000,000	%43.00
BOND	TL	10.04.2026	09.10.2026	182	100,000,000	%39.99
BOND	TL	15.04.2026	16.10.2026	184	250,000,000	%42.50
BOND	TL	22.04.2026	21.10.2026	182	700,000,000	%43.50
BOND	TL	29.04.2026	27.10.2026	181	300,000,000	%43.50
BOND	TL	12.05.2026	12.11.2026	184	500,000,000	%42.50
BOND	TL	21.05.2026	20.11.2026	183	200,000,000	%43.00
BOND	TL	08.04.2026	07.10.2026	182	600,000,000	%42.00
BOND	TL	28.04.2026	27.10.2026	182	600,000,000	%42.00
BOND	TL	08.05.2026	04.11.2026	180	400,000,000	%42.00
BOND	TL	13.05.2026	13.11.2026	184	450,000,000	%41.50
BOND	TL	23.06.2026	22.12.2026	182	400,000,000	%41.00
BOND	TL	15.06.2026	15.12.2026	183	150,000,000	%39.99
BOND	TL	02.01.2026	03.07.2026	182	400,000,000	%38.50
BOND	TL	03.02.2026	04.08.2026	182	700,000,000	%36.50
BOND	TL	13.02.2026	14.08.2026	182	500,000,000	%36.50
BOND	TL	27.02.2026	28.08.2026	182	500,000,000	%36.50
BILL	TL	07.01.2026	12.01.2027	370	200,000,000	%37.85
BILL	TL	05.02.2026	10.02.2027	370	1,000,000,000	%40.00
BILL	TL	27.02.2026	02.03.2027	368	1,200,000,000	%39.00
BILL	TL	05.03.2026	16.03.2027	376	500,000,000	%40.00
BILL	TL	12.03.2026	23.03.2027	376	100,000,000	%39.99
BILL	TL	17.03.2026	30.03.2027	378	200,000,000	%39.99
BILL	TL	25.03.2026	02.04.2027	373	750,000,000	%42.50
BILL	TL	03.04.2026	13.04.2027	375	300,000,000	%43.00
BILL	TL	10.04.2026	13.04.2027	368	400,000,000	%43.00
BILL	TL	15.04.2026	20.04.2027	370	500,000,000	%43.00
BILL	TL	22.04.2026	30.04.2027	373	1,200,000,000	%44.00
BILL	TL	29.04.2026	30.04.2027	366	650,000,000	%44.00
BILL	TL	12.05.2026	25.05.2027	378	1,500,000,000	%44.00
BILL	TL	12.05.2026	14.05.2027	367	2,050,000,000	%44.00
BILL	TL	14.05.2026	21.05.2027	372	100,000,000	%39.99
BILL	TL	21.05.2026	03.06.2027	378	1,300,000,000	%44.50
BILL	TL	02.06.2026	03.06.2027	366	1,500,000,000	%44.50

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

6. Securities Issued

EXPORT TYPE	CURRENCY	EXPORT DATE	MATURITY DATE	DAY	NOMINAL (*)	INTEREST RATE
BILL	TL	08.06.2026	09.06.2027	366	500,000,000	%40.00
BILL	TL	11.06.2026	22.06.2027	376	2,000,000,000	%44.50
BILL	TL	16.06.2026	22.06.2027	371	1,600,000,000	%44.50
BILL	TL	30.06.2026	13.07.2027	378	2,500,000,000	%43.50

(*) The nominal amounts stated in the table are the full TL amount.

The group also carried out a Sukuk issuance by Nurol Asset Leasing Inc. amounting to TL 4,700,000,000.

7. If the other liabilities item of the balance sheet exceeds 10% of the balance sheet total excluding off-balance sheet commitments, the names and amounts of the sub-accounts constituting at least 20% of them

TL 59 of the Bank's other liabilities item consists of commissions collected in advance, and the amount of collateral received from derivative financial instruments of TL 49 (31 December 2025: commissions collected in advance of TL 36, collateral received from derivative financial instruments TL 44,026).

In derivative transactions, the Bank may obtain cash collateral from counterparties in order to manage credit risk, based on the notional amount of the underlying transaction to be purchased at maturity. These collateral amounts are monitored under the accounts "390050 TL and 391050 FC – Payables from Derivative Financial Instruments / Received Collateral" in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts. The aforementioned accounts are presented under the item "XV. Other Liabilities" in the balance sheet format subject to this report.

8. General explanations regarding the criteria used in the determination of lease installments in financial leasing contracts, renewal and purchase options, and provisions that impose significant obligations on the bank in terms of restrictions in the contract

8.1 Explanations on liabilities arising from financial leasing transactions.

None (31 December 2025: None).

8.2 Explanations on operating leases

The bank makes operating lease agreements when needed. The Bank's liability arising from operating lease agreements is TL 92 (31 December 2025: TL 81 operating lease).

9. Information on hedging derivative financial liabilities

None (31 December 2025 - None).

10. Information on provisions

10.1 Information on provisions related with foreign currency difference of foreign indexed loans

None (31 December 2025 - None).

10.2 Information on specific provisions for non-cash loans that are non-funded and non-transformed into cash

	Current Period	Prior Period
First Stage	14	8
Second Stage	-	164
Third Stage	10	11
Total	24	183

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

10.3 Obligations related to employee rights

According to the Turkish Labor Law, the Bank is obliged to pay severance pay to its personnel who has completed one year of employment and has been terminated or retired due to compulsory reasons, has completed 25 years of service (20 for women) and is entitled to retirement (58 years old for women, 60 years old for men), is called up for military service or has passed away. . After the legislative change on 23 May 2002, some transitional clauses regarding the length of service before retirement were issued.

The bank's severance pay liability is calculated based on TL 64,948.77 full effective from 1 January 2026 (31 December 2025: TL 53,919.68). Severance pay liability is not subject to any legal funding and does not have any funding conditions.

The provision for severance pay is calculated by calculating the present value of the probable obligation that the Bank will have to pay in case of retirement of the employees. TAS 19 requires the use of actuarial valuation methods in order to calculate the liabilities of the enterprise. In determining the liability, the Bank has benefited from independent actuaries, and assumptions are made on issues such as discount rate, employee turnover and future salary increases. These assumptions are reviewed annually. In this context, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of total liabilities.

10. Information on provisions (Continued)

As of 30 June 2026, and 31 December 2025, the details of provisions for employee benefits are as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provision for severance pay	12	10
Permission provision	43	31
Premium provision	141	20
Total	197	61

10.4 Information on other provisions

The total amount of provision set aside by the Bank for the possible costs of local legal issues in which it is a relevant party and the possible costs to be paid to consultants for consultancy services received within the framework of the Bank's international compliance standards is TL 396 (31 December 2025: TL 431).

11. Information on taxes payable

11.1 Information on current year tax liability

11.1.1 Information on tax provision

After netting the provision for current taxes with the prepaid tax amount, the corporate tax payable by the Bank as of 30 June 2026 TL 53 (31 December 2025: corporate tax payable is TL 139).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

11.1.2 Explanations on deferred tax debt

As of the balance sheet date, the Bank has no deferred tax assets and has a deferred tax liability of TL 584 (31 December 2025: deferred tax assets of TL 448).

Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	Accumulated temporary differences		Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Valuation differences of loans and receivables	2,199	2,074	660	622
Derivative revaluations	405	158	121	48
Valuation differences of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	955	599	286	180
Tangible fixed assets- Differences in economic life	4	61	1	18
Property valuation variances	-	121	-	36
Employee benefit provisions	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Tax Loss (*)	(1,675)	(1,189)	(502)	(357)
Others	63	(327)	19	(98)
Total	1,948	1,495	584	448

(*) Includes deferred tax assets calculated on the tax losses of Ortak Varlık Yönetimi A.Ş. that are deductible from corporate tax within 5 years. Of the aforementioned tax loss, TL 1,089 expires by 2030, while the remaining portion expires by 2029.

11. Information on taxes payable (Continued)

11.1.3 Information regarding taxes payable

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate Income Tax (*)	51	136
Securities Capital Gain Tax	87	78
Real Estate Capital Gain Tax	-	-
BITT	154	136
Foreign Exchange Transaction Tax	-	2
Payable Value Added Tax	11	22
Other	27	105
Total	330	479

* The period tax provision and the prepaid tax amount are shown by netting

11.1.4 Information on premium payables

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social Security Premiums – Employee	7	6
Social Security Premiums – Employer	9	5
Bank Social Aid Pension Fund Premium- Employee	-	-
Bank Social Aid Pension Fund Premium – Employer	-	-
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions - Employee	-	-
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions - Employer	-	-
Unemployment Insurance – Employee	-	-
Unemployment Insurance – Employer	1	1
Other	-	-
Total	17	12

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

12. Information on liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

None (31 December 2025 - None).

13. Information on subordinated loans

The Bank has subordinated debt instruments amounting to TL 1,891 as of 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: on 29 July 2015, the Bank issued a fixed-rate subordinated debt instrument with a principal amount of USD 40,000,000, bearing interest at 8.88% per annum, with a maturity of 10 years and semi-annual interest payments).

14. Information on shareholders' equity

14.1 Presentation of paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Stock	5,900	5,900
Preferred Stock	-	-

14.2 Paid-in capital amount, explanation as to whether the registered share capital system is applied and if so, amount of registered share capital ceiling

Capital System	Paid in capital	Capital Ceiling
Registered capital system	5,900	-

The Bank does not have a capital increase for the distribution of its 2025 profit in the current period (As of 31 December 2025: In line with the resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 18 June 2025, the Bank's paid-in capital was increased to TL 5,900, fully covered from internal resources. The Extraordinary General Assembly Resolution regarding the capital increase was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 31 December 2025 and numbered 11361).

The bank does not apply the registered capital system.

14.3 Information on share capital increases and their sources; other relevant information on increased share capital in current period

The Bank does not have a capital increase in the current period 31 December 2025: TL 2,300 from internal resources).

14.4 Explanation on the transfers from capital reserve to paid-in capital in the current period

The Bank's paid-in capital amounting to TL 5,900 has not changed during the current period 31 December 2025: its paid-in capital was increased to TL 5,900. The capital increase was covered from capital reserves amounting to TL 2,300).

14.5 Information on capital commitments, the general purpose and the estimated sources for these commitments until the end of the fiscal year and the subsequent periods

All of the capital has been fully paid and there are no outstanding capital commitments.

14.6 Information on the Bank's income, profitability, prior period indicators on liquidity and uncertainty on these indicators and their potential effects on the Bank's capital

None (31 December 2025: None).

14.7 Summary information about privileged shares representing the capital

None (31 December 2025: None).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and notes on liabilities in the balance sheet (Continued)

14. Information on shareholders' equity

14.8 Other

None (31 December 2025: None).

15. Stock issue premiums

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of stocks (Thousand)	5,900	5,900
Preferred stock	-	-
Stock issue premium	-	-
Stock cancellation profit	-	-
Other capital instruments	-	-

16. Information on marketable securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From investment and associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures (business partners)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation difference	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-
Securities at Fair Value Reflected in Other Comprehensive Income	(151)	433	(184)	499
Valuation difference	(151)	433	(184)	499
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-
Total	(151)	433	(184)	499

17. Explanations on minority shares

None (31 December 2025: None).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and notes related to consolidated off-balance sheet accounts

1. Information on off-balance sheet commitments

The type and amount of non-cancelable credit commitments

The Bank does not have any non-cancelable credit commitments (31 December 2025: None), nor does it have payment commitments for checks (31 December 2025: None).

The structure and amount of potential losses and commitments arising from the following contingent account items

None (31 December 2025: None).

Non-cash loans, including guarantees, bank endorsements, and financial guarantees and other letters of credit

The total non-cash loans provided by the Group amount to TL 16,924 (31 December 2025: TL 11,827), out of which TL 16,880 (31 December 2025: TL 11,751) consists of letters of guarantee and out of which TL 44 (31 December 2025: TL 77) consists of letters of credits.

Letters of guarantee

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisional letters of guarantee	2,156	81
Final letters of guarantee	7,218	6,446
Letters of guarantee for advances	53	50
Letters of guarantee given to customs offices	600	636
Letter of guarantees given against cash loans	6,853	4,537
Total	16,880	11,750

2. Revocable, irrevocable guarantees and other similar commitments and contingencies

Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-cash Loans Given against Cash Loans	6,853	4,537
With Original Maturity of 1 Year or Less Than 1 Year	-	-
With Original Maturity of More Than 1 Year	6,853	4,537
Other Non-cash Loans	10,071	7,290
Total	16,924	11,827

3. Information on Contingent Assets and Liabilities

None (31 December 2025: None).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and notes related to consolidated income statement

1.a) Information on interest income on loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on Loans(*)	7,785	719	4,563	520
Short-term Loans	3,324	452	1,843	256
Medium/Long-term Loans	2,895	267	1,223	264
Interest on Loans Under Follow-up	1,566	-	1,497	-
Total	7,785	719	4,563	520

(*) Includes fees and commissions related to cash loans.

b) Information on interest income on banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From the CBRT	2,266	4	724	-
From Domestic Banks	13	27	43	96
From Foreign Banks	-	7	-	6
Branches and Offices Abroad	-	-	-	-
Total	2,279	38	767	102

c) Information on interest income on marketable securities

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,240	497	1,298	650
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Total	1,240	497	1,298	650

d) Information on interest income received from investments in associates and subsidiaries

There is interest income of TL 1,164 from the subsidiary Ortak Varlık Yönetimi A.Ş (30 June 2025: Interest income amounted to TL 657.).

2.a) Information on interest expense

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	524	15	218	22
The Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	523	-	156	-
Foreign Banks	1	15	62	22
Branches and offices abroad	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	302	99	842	40
Total	826	114	1,060	62

b) Information on interest expense given to investments in associates and subsidiaries

There is a dividend payment of TL 854 to Nurol Varlık Kiralama A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Bank. (30 June 2025: There is a dividend payment of TL 569).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and notes related to consolidated income statement (Continued)

c) Interest expense on issued marketable securities

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest expense on securities issued	3,255	129	2,220	-
Total	3,255	129	2,220	-

d) Maturity structure of the interest expense on deposits

The Bank has no deposits due to its nature as an investment bank. (30 June 2025: None)

3. Information on dividend income

Dividend income of the Bank as of 30 June 2026 is TL 470 (30 June 2025: TL 365).

4. Explanations on commercial profit and loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
Income	17,383	22,023
Profit on trading account securities	2,790	1,461
Profit on derivative financial transactions	2,835	2,695
Foreign exchange gains	11,758	17,867
Loss	20,130	23,249
Losses on trading account securities	230	116
Losses on derivative financial transactions	6,712	4,431
Foreign exchange losses	13,188	18,702
Net Trading Income/Loss	(2,747)	(1,226)

5. Information on other operating income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provision cancellations	634	33
Communication Expenses Passed on to Customers	-	-
Real estate sales revenues	-	-
Investment in Real Estate Valuation Difference	-	-
Right to Buy Commissions	-	-
Revenues from the Right to Buy Price Increase	-	-
Income from Sale of Assets	-	-
Other	103	16
	737	49

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and notes related to income statement (Continued)

6. Provision expenses related to loans and other receivables

	Current Period	Prior Period
Expected Credit Loss	1,326	177
12 Month Expected Credit Loss (Stage 1)	78	49
Significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2)	-	3
Non-Performing Loans (Stage 3)	1,248	125
Marketable Securities Impairment Provision	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	-	-
Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Held-to-Maturity Securities Value Decrease	-	-
Investments in Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other(*)	147	82
Total	1,473	259

(*) As of 30 June 2026, provisions amounting to TL 12 for leave allowances and TL 135 for performance bonuses have been recognized (30 June 2025: TL 7 for leave allowances and TL 75 for performance bonuses).

7. Information related to other operating expenses:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Reserve for employee termination benefits	4	3
Bank social aid fund deficit provision	-	-
Fixed assets impairment expense	-	-
Depreciation expenses of fixed assets	50	30
Intangible assets impairment expense	-	-
Goodwill impairment expense	-	-
Amortization expenses of intangible assets	73	51
Shares (capital method applied) impairment expense	-	-
Impairment expense for investment securities that will be disposed	-	-
Amortization expenses of investment securities that will be disposed	-	-
Impairment expenses for property and equipment held for sale purpose and terminated operations	-	-
Other operating expenses	325	182
<i>Leasing expenses related to TFRS 16 exemptions</i>	5	7
<i>Maintenance expenses</i>	6	5
<i>Advertisement expenses</i>	20	11
<i>Other expenses (**)</i>	294	159
Loss on sales of assets	-	-
Other (*)	407	328
Total	859	594

(*) The balance for Tax, Duty, and Fee expenses is TL 284 and for other expenses, it is TL 123 (as of 30 June 2025: The balance for Tax, Duty, and Fee expenses is TL 244 and for other expenses, it is TL 84).

(**) There is a balance of TL 93 related to computer usage expenses, TL 108 related to participation in Nurol Holding's shared overhead expenses, and TL 93 related to other expenses (30 June 2025: TL 49 related to computer usage expenses, TL 58 related to participation in Nurol Holding's shared overhead expenses, and TL 52 related to other expenses).

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and notes related to income statement (Continued)

8. Information on income/(loss) before tax from continuing or discontinued operations

For the period ending 30 June 2026, net interest income is TL 7,771 (30 June 2025: TL 4,478), net fee and commission expenses of TL 426 (30 June 2025: TL 353), and other operating income of TL 737 (30 June 2025: TL 49).

9. Information on provision for taxes from continuing or discontinued operations

9.1 Calculated current tax income or expense and deferred tax income or expense

As of 30 June 2026, current tax expense from continuing operations amounted to TL 412 (30 June 2025: no current tax expense), while deferred tax income of TL 96 was recognized (30 June 2025: deferred tax expense of TL 187).

9.2 Explanations on operating profit/loss after tax

None (30 June 2025: None).

10. Information on net income/(loss) from continuing or discontinued operations

The Group doesn't have discontinued operations. The Bank's net profit from continuing operations amounting to TL 2,759 (30 June 2025: TL 1,932 profit). There is no net profit/loss from discontinued operations (30 June 2025: None).

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

11.1. If the disclosure of ordinary banking transactions and the composition of income and expense items is necessary to understand the annual performance of Bank, the composition and amount of these items

None (30 June 2025: None).

11.2. If an accounting estimate change significantly affects the profit/loss in the current period or has a probability to significantly affect the profit/loss in the subsequent periods, the overall effect is disclosed

None (30 June 2025: None).

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and notes related to income statement (Continued)

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

11.3. There is no profit/loss related to minority rights in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

11.4. There are no changes in the accounting estimates that have a significant effect in the current period or that are expected to have a significant effect in the following periods.

12. Disclosure of 20% of sub-accounts in the case of other line items exceed 10% of the income statement total

	Current Period	Prior Period
Profit Share - Loans	234	231
Profit Share – Securities	237	217
Other Interest Income	471	448
Profit Share – Securities	852	569
Paid to Other Financial Institutions	1	-
Other Interest Expenses	853	569

V. Explanations and notes related to the bank's risk group

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

Current Period

Bank's Risk Group (*)	Investments in Associates, subsidiaries		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group (**)	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Beginning of the Period	867	158	9,006	984	1,200	6
End of the Period	800	5	425	3,162	4,348	6
Interest and Commission	1,164	-	613	-	692	-
Income Received						

(*) Defined in Article 49 of the Banking Law No. 5411.

(**) It also includes loans given to the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

Prior Period

Bank's Risk Group (*)	Investments in Associates, subsidiaries		Direct and indirect shareholders of the Bank		Other real and legal persons that have been included in the risk group (**)	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Beginning of the Period	1,609	87	4,485	512	2,974	2
End of the Period	867	158	9,006	984	1,200	6
Interest and Commission	747	-	277	-	1,035	-
Income Received (***)						

(*) Defined in Article 49 of the Banking Law No. 5411.

(**) It also includes loans given to the Bank's indirect subsidiaries.

(***) Represents the balances of 30 June 2025.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and notes related to the bank's risk group (Continued)

2. Information on deposits of the Bank's risk group:

As the Bank operates as an investment bank, it is not authorized to accept deposits. However, funds obtained from loan customers include a balance of TL 2,827 attributable to related parties/risk group members (31 December 2025: TL 3,813).

3. Information on forward and option agreements and other similar agreements made with the Bank's risk group

The Bank has no forward transactions, option contracts, or other similar derivative agreements with entities within its risk group (31 December 2025: None).

4. Disclosures of transactions with the Bank's risk group

Current Period	Balance	Share %
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,038	%6
Cash Loans	5,573	%10
Non-Cash Loans	3,173	%19
Funds Provided by Loan Customers	2,827	%69
Other Operating Expenses	108	%13
Prior Period	Balance	Share %
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,273	%10
Cash Loans	11,073	%25
Non-Cash Loans	1,148	%10
Funds Provided by Loan Customers	3,813	%78
Other Operating Expenses	58	%10

VI. Explanations and notes related to subsequent events:

EXPORT TYPE	CURRENCY TYPE	EXPORT DATE	MATURITY DATE	DAY	NOMINAL(*)	INTEREST RATE
BOND	TL	03.07.2026	30.12.2026	180	400,000,000	40.50%
BOND	TL	17.07.2026	14.01.2027	181	525,000,000	42.25%
BOND	TL	30.07.2026	28.01.2027	182	200,000,000	42.00%
BOND	TL	04.08.2026	02.02.2027	182	600,000,000	40.00%
BOND	TL	07.08.2026	04.02.2027	181	250,000,000	42.00%
BILL	TL	10.07.2026	21.07.2027	376	2,500,000,000	43.00%
BILL	TL	17.07.2026	28.07.2027	376	2,000,000,000	43.00%

(*) The nominal amounts stated in the table are the full TL amount.

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY
ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF 30 JUNE 2026**

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION SIXTH

Independent Auditor's Review Report

I. Matters to be disclosed regarding the independent auditor's review report

As of June 30, 2026, and for the period then ended, the unconsolidated financial statements were subjected to a limited independent audit by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited), and the limited audit report dated August 10, 2026 is presented before the consolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and footnotes prepared by the independent auditor

There are no significant issues related to the Bank's operations that are not mentioned in the above sections, and there are no explanations and footnotes deemed necessary.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION SEVEN

I. Explanations on the Interim Activity Report

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS EVALUATION AND EXPECTATIONS (*)

The IMF, in its latest World Economic Outlook Report, projected global economic growth at 3.0% and Türkiye's economic growth at 2.9% for 2026. The report highlighted the pressure exerted on growth by tight financial conditions, slowing domestic demand and energy shocks, while emphasizing that the downward trend in global inflation has also stalled. Furthermore, cost pressures on energy-importing economies and demand momentum generated by the artificial intelligence-driven technology cycle were identified as two contrasting forces shaping the global economy.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT), at its Monetary Policy Committee meeting held on June 11, 2026, kept the one-week repo auction rate, which is the policy rate, unchanged at 37%. Geopolitical developments and the inflationary pressures arising from rising energy prices continued to be closely monitored. In light of these extraordinary developments, the CBRT shifted from forecast ranges to point forecasts in its latest Inflation Report, revising its year-end 2026 inflation forecast upward to 26% and its interim target to 24%. Inflation targets for 2027 and 2028 were set at 15% and 9%, respectively.

The Turkish economy grew by 2.5% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2026, supported by household consumption and the information technology sector, reaching an estimated quarterly GDP of approximately USD 390 billion, while a contraction was observed in the industrial sector. On the external balance front, the annualized current account deficit stood at USD 37.3 billion, largely driven by the energy bill, whereas the balance excluding gold and energy continued to post a surplus. During the period, tourism revenues continued to provide a balancing effect, while the CBRT's total reserves maintained their recovery trend, increasing to USD 163.3 billion as of mid-July.

According to BRSA data, as of July 10, 2026, the banking sector's total loan volume increased to TL 26.8 trillion, while total deposits, including interbank transactions, reached TL 30.1 trillion. Consumer loans amounted to TL 3.4 trillion, and non-performing loans rose to 2.9% of the total loan portfolio. The sector's regulatory capital remained strong at TL 5.76 trillion. The gradual deterioration observed in asset quality indicators, driven by the impact of the high interest rate environment on both retail and commercial loan repayments, continued to be closely monitored across the sector.

The impact of the war on macroeconomic indicators remained a key factor in the assessments of international credit rating agencies. In its announcement dated 17 July 2026, Fitch Ratings affirmed Türkiye's long-term foreign-currency sovereign rating at "BB-" and maintained its outlook at "Stable". Fitch expects gross reserves to reach USD 167 billion by year-end 2026 and projects the current account deficit to increase to 3% of GDP, reflecting weaker dynamics in energy and tourism balances. Moody's maintained its review of Türkiye under a "Ba3" rating and Stable outlook on 24 July 2026, while S&P Global Ratings is expected to issue its second sovereign assessment of the year on 16 October 2026.

The U.S. economy grew by 2.1% in the first quarter of 2026, demonstrating a moderate recovery compared to the previous period. On the inflation front, a decline was observed, supported by lower energy prices; following its peak in May, CPI eased to 3.5% in June, while core inflation declined to 2.6%. In terms of monetary policy, the Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged within the range of 3.50%-3.75% at its first meeting under the leadership of its new Chair, Kevin Warsh. Although the Fed's latest projections indicate the possibility of further monetary tightening, lower-than-expected inflation data have supported market sentiment, shifting attention to the meeting scheduled for the end of July.

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In the Eurozone, the energy shock triggered by the war prompted the European Central Bank to implement its first interest rate increase since 2023, with key policy rates being raised by 25 basis points in June. Although annual inflation in the region declined to 2.8% in June, energy costs continued to be the main source of inflationary pressure. According to the latest projections, inflation is expected to gradually converge to the ECB's 2% target by 2028; however, the 2026 growth forecast was revised downward to 0.8%, reflecting the adverse impact of commodity prices on real incomes.

The gold market experienced a sharp correction during the second quarter of 2026. Spot gold, which reached an all-time high of USD 5,595 per ounce on January 29, 2026, declined to the USD 4,000-4,100 range by mid-July, losing approximately 28% of its value from its peak, driven by the Federal Reserve's shift away from interest rate cuts, rising real yields and weakening investor appetite for exchange-traded funds. Global banks significantly revised their year-end targets downward, with Goldman Sachs lowering its end-2026 forecast from USD 5,400 to USD 4,900 and JPMorgan revising its fourth-quarter target to USD 4,500. Ongoing central bank purchases, together with structural demand supported by concerns regarding public finances, continued to be viewed as key factors providing support for gold prices.

Extreme volatility in energy markets was one of the most defining developments of the quarter. Brent crude oil prices experienced sharp fluctuations due to geopolitical tensions and disruptions related to the closure and reopening of the Strait of Hormuz. Although prices retreated to pre-conflict levels following a temporary easing of tensions, they rebounded sharply in July as geopolitical risks escalated once again. This elevated level of price volatility continues to represent a significant risk factor for energy-importing economies, primarily through its potential impact on cost-push inflation.

The Chinese economy lost momentum and showed signs of a slowdown during the second quarter of 2026. While exports remained resilient despite global disruptions, weakness in the housing market and a decline in investment continued to weigh on domestic demand. Against this backdrop of moderating growth, market attention shifted to the Politburo meeting scheduled for July, with investors closely monitoring potential signals of additional fiscal stimulus measures.

As Nurolbank, we continue to pursue our sustainable growth strategy with the same determination, driven by close monitoring of market dynamics, a risk management-focused approach, and a commitment to creating value for our customers.

Thanks to the trust of our customers, strong relationships with our stakeholders, and the dedicated contributions of our employees, we continue to progress towards our targets with confidence. In the upcoming period, our priority will remain to build a strong and reliable financial structure that contributes to the Turkish economy and supports the real sector.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all our customers and business partners for their trust, and to our employees for their outstanding dedication and efforts.

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I. Explanations on the Interim Activity Report (Continued)

GENERAL MANAGER EVALUATION AND EXPECTATIONS(*)

Dear Shareholders, Customers, Employees and Business Partners of Nurolbank,

As we leave behind the second quarter of 2026, we have completed a period in which geopolitical developments, volatility in energy prices, and divergence in monetary policies played a decisive role in shaping the global economic outlook. Tensions in the Middle East heightened concerns over energy supply security, strengthening upside risks to the inflation outlook. At its June meeting, the Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged within the 3.50%-3.75% range for the fourth consecutive meeting, while the European Central Bank implemented its first rate increase since 2023, raising the deposit facility rate to 2.25%. Although annual inflation in the Euro Area declined from 3.2% in May to 2.8% in June, the divergence in the global interest rate outlook continued to support a cautious stance regarding risk appetite in financial markets and capital flows to emerging economies.

In Türkiye, the second quarter was marked by increasing divergence across the components of economic activity despite the gradual normalization in inflation. Consumer price inflation, which increased by 4.18% month-on-month in April, rose by 1.71% and 0.99% in May and June, respectively, while annual inflation eased from 32.61% in May to 32.11% in June. The persistence of services inflation at 39.64% indicated continued rigidity in pricing behavior. Retail sales volume increased by 13.7% year-on-year in May, demonstrating that domestic demand remained relatively resilient, whereas a 2.9% monthly decline in industrial production and unchanged annual growth highlighted the loss of momentum on the production side. During the first half of the year, exports increased by 3.6% to USD 136.1 billion, while the current account recorded a deficit of USD 1.5 billion in May. The CBRT maintained its policy rate at 37% at both its April and June meetings. Meanwhile, the July Survey of Market Participants showed a year-end inflation expectation of 29.21%, remaining above the CBRT's forecast of 26%, underscoring the continued importance of expectation management in the disinflation process.

While balance sheet growth continued in the banking sector, developments in asset quality and capital adequacy remained under close scrutiny. As of May 2026, the sector's total assets reached TL 51.8 trillion, with assets expanding by 10.3%, loans by 12.6%, and deposits by 8.9% since the beginning of the year. The non-performing loan ratio stood at 2.69%, while the capital adequacy ratio was recorded at 16.34%. Total loans reached TL 26.1 trillion and total deposits amounted to TL 29.7 trillion. The sector's net profit for the first five months of the year increased by a nominal 29.1% year-on-year to TL 421.8 billion. Against this backdrop, strengthening the Turkish lira deposit base, enhancing customer experience and operational efficiency through digital channels, and maintaining selective lending policies remained among the sector's strategic priorities. Supporting exporters, technology investments, and green transformation projects in corporate lending, together with maintaining a prudent approach focused on repayment capacity and effective collection processes in retail lending, continued to serve as the key drivers of sustainable and healthy growth.

Looking ahead, the effects of geopolitical developments on energy prices, global supply chains, and financing conditions are expected to remain key determinants of the economic outlook. For Türkiye, the sustainability of the improvement in the underlying inflation trend, the convergence of inflation expectations toward the CBRT's forecasts, and the preservation of external balance within a sustainable framework will continue to be closely monitored. In the banking sector, healthy loan growth, asset quality, strong capital buffers, digital transformation, and sustainable finance will remain among the primary priorities. While divergence in the global interest rate outlook may keep financing risks elevated, it may also create new business and funding opportunities for banks with strong balance sheets and selective lending strategies.

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NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. Explanations on the Interim Activity Report (Continued)

Information on the Bank's first quarter realizations

Our debt instrument issuances, which are an important item among our funding sources, are continuing. We are focusing on ensuring resource diversification through non-deposit sources and diversifying our funding structure with long-term, low-cost resources. By continuously expanding our correspondent banking network, we are developing collaborations that will increase our bank's funding opportunities. Our Treasury Department will continue to manage foreign exchange, interest rate, and liquidity risks within the limits set by our Board of Directors and in line with the asset-liability management principles. We will continue to monitor developments in both foreign and domestic markets closely and make the best use of our resources.

CHANGES REGARDING THE MEMBERS OF THE BANK'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS DURING THE PERIOD (*)

There was no change in the shareholding structure of our Bank during the period.

NUROLBANK SHAREHOLDERS STRUCTURE		
Shareholders's Title	Nominal Share Amount (TL)	Ratio (%)
Nurol Holding A.S.	5,683,666,711	96.3332
Nurettin Carmikli	38,459,252	0.6519
Figen Çarmıklı	38,459,252	0.6519
Mehmet Oguz Carmikli	38,459,252	0.6519
Eyüp Sabri Çarmıklı	33,651,846	0.5704
Oguzhan Carmikli	11,217,281	0.1901
Saadet Ceyda Çarmıklı	11,217,281	0.1901
Eda Carmikli	11,217,281	0.1901
Gurhan Carmikli	16,825,922	0.2852
Gurol Carmikli	16,825,922	0.2852
TOTAL	5,900,000,000	100

As of 30 June 2026, the members of our Bank's Board of Directors are listed in the table below:

NUROLBANK BOARD OF DIRECTORS		Nominal Share Amount (TL)	Ratio (%)
Ziya Akkurt	Chairman of the Board	-	-
M. Oguz Carmikli	Vice Chairman of the Board	38,459,252	0.6519
Izzet Sahin	Board Member	-	-
Yusuf Serbest	Board Member	-	-
Ahmet Sirin	Board Member	-	-
Mehmet Mete Başol	Board Member	-	-
A. Kerim Kemahlı	Board Member	-	-
Eyüp Sabri Çarmıklı	Board Member	33,651,846	0.5704
Oğuzhan Çarmıklı	Board Member	11,217,281	0.1901
Ozgur Altuntas	Board Member – General Manager	-	-

CHANGES MADE TO THE MAIN AGREEMENT DURING THE PERIOD

There was no change in the Articles of Main Agreement of our Bank during the period.

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NUROL YATIRIM BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOTES RELATED TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2026

(Amounts are expressed in millions of Turkish Lira (million TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. Explanations on the Interim Activity Report (Continued)

EXPLANATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF BRANCHES, THE BANK'S SERVICE TYPE AND THE NATURE OF ACTIVITIES.

There has been no change in the activity of our bank, in the type of service. Our bank continues to serve with its Ankara branch.

THE SECOND QUARTER 2026 ECONOMIC EVALUATION AND OUR EXPECTATIONS

Developments in the Turkish Economy and Our Bank's Expectations:

GLOBAL

The global economy displayed an increasingly uncertain outlook during the second quarter of 2026, driven by ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and persistently elevated energy prices. While conflicts in the region heightened risks to energy supply disruptions, resulting in continued volatility in oil and natural gas prices, these developments also created upward pressure on global inflation expectations. Against this backdrop, major central banks maintained their cautious and data-dependent monetary policy stance.

The Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged within the 3.50%–3.75% range throughout the second quarter. In its communications, the Fed emphasized that while inflation continued to show gradual improvement, upside risks stemming from energy prices remained present, the labor market continued to demonstrate relative resilience, and future policy decisions would remain guided by incoming economic data. Market expectations for interest rate cuts during the remainder of the year weakened, with financial conditions expected to remain restrictive for a longer period.

The European Central Bank, meanwhile, raised its key policy rates by 25 basis points in June in response to the adverse impact of rising energy prices on the inflation outlook. As a result, the deposit facility rate increased to 2.25%, the main refinancing operations rate to 2.40%, and the marginal lending facility rate to 2.65%. While maintaining its medium-term inflation target of 2%, the ECB stated that energy-driven inflationary pressures continued to be closely monitored and that future policy decisions would remain data-dependent.

In its World Economic Outlook Report published in April, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected global economic growth of 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. The report noted that geopolitical developments, volatility in energy markets and global financial conditions continued to constitute the main risks to the global growth outlook.

In commodity markets, Brent crude oil prices fluctuated at elevated levels throughout the second quarter, while gold prices remained close to historical highs, supported by safe-haven demand. Rising energy prices continued to represent one of the principal risks for both inflation prospects and external balances, particularly in energy-importing economies.

In China, the accommodative monetary policy stance was maintained during the period. The People's Bank of China left its benchmark lending rates unchanged while continuing to implement policies aimed at supporting domestic demand and maintaining favorable financing conditions. Nevertheless, the subdued outlook for global trade and ongoing geopolitical risks continued to exert pressure on Asian economies.

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I. Explanations on the Interim Activity Report (Continued)

TURKIYE

In the second quarter of 2026, the global economy displayed an increasingly uncertain outlook amid ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and persistently elevated energy prices. The rise in risks related to energy supply disruptions resulted in continued volatility in oil and natural gas prices, creating upward pressure on global inflation expectations. Against this backdrop, major central banks maintained their cautious and data-dependent monetary policy stance.

The Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged within the 3.50%-3.75% range throughout the second quarter. In its communications, the Fed emphasized that, despite the gradual improvement in inflation, upside risks stemming from energy prices remained present, while the labor market continued to demonstrate relative resilience. It also reiterated that future policy decisions would be determined in line with incoming economic data. Accordingly, expectations for interest rate cuts during the remainder of the year weakened, while tight financial conditions were expected to persist for a longer period.

The European Central Bank (ECB), meanwhile, raised its key policy rates by 25 basis points in June in response to the adverse impact of rising energy prices on the inflation outlook. As a result, the deposit facility rate increased to 2.25%, the main refinancing operations rate to 2.40%, and the marginal lending facility rate to 2.65%. While maintaining its medium-term inflation target of 2%, the ECB stated that energy-driven inflationary pressures continued to be closely monitored and that future policy decisions would remain data-dependent.

In its latest World Economic Outlook Report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected global economic growth of 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027. The report noted that geopolitical developments, volatility in energy markets and global financial conditions continued to constitute the principal risks to the global growth outlook.

In commodity markets, Brent crude oil prices fluctuated at elevated levels throughout the second quarter, while gold prices remained close to historical highs supported by safe-haven demand. Rising energy prices continued to represent one of the principal risks for both inflation prospects and external balances, particularly in energy-importing economies.

In China, the accommodative monetary policy stance was maintained during the period. The People's Bank of China left its benchmark lending rates unchanged while continuing to implement policies aimed at supporting domestic demand and maintaining favorable financing conditions. Nevertheless, the subdued outlook for global trade and ongoing geopolitical risks continued to exert pressure on Asian economies.

Overall, global economic activity in the second quarter of 2026 was shaped by geopolitical developments, energy market dynamics and the policy responses of major central banks. While inflationary pressures associated with energy prices remained a key source of uncertainty, central banks continued to follow cautious and data-driven policy frameworks in pursuit of price stability and sustainable growth.

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Based on Nurobank's Consolidated Financial Statements for the Second Quarter of 2026;

Net profit amounted to 2,759 million TL. In accordance with legal regulations and international practices, a total of 2,11 million TL has been set aside as provisions, including provisions for loans and other receivables. The total assets have increased by 24.7% compared to the end of 2025, reaching 122 billion 26 million TL. As of 30 June 2026, equity has increased by 18.9% compared to the end of 2025, reaching 15 billion 463 million TL. The total cash loans have increased by 27% compared to the end of 2025, amounting to 63 billion 333 million TL. The capital adequacy ratio has been realized at 15.31%.

Nurobank Selected Consolidated Financial Indicators

30 June 2026	TL (Million)
Gross Profit Before Taxes and Provisions	4,413
Profit Before Tax	2,940
Net profit	2,759
Cash Loans	63,333
Non-Cash Loans	16,924
Total Assets	122,026
Equity	15,463

Explanations on Important Developments Regarding the Issuance and Redemption of Debt Instruments Between 01.01.2026 - 30.06.2026

In the second quarter of the year, our bank issued a total of 33,660 million Turkish Lira (TL) in bank bonds. As of 30 June 2026, the total nominal Turkish Lira issuance amount in circulation is 34,400 million TL.

CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

There has been no change in our Bank's Board of Directors.

CHANGES OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

No changes occurred during the period.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INVESTMENTS, BENEFIT FROM INCENTIVES, AND TO THE EXTENT IF IT HAS BEEN USED.

There has been no change during the period.

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