QNB FAKTORİNG A.Ş.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Convenience translation of the Independent Audit Report originally issued in Turkish)

(Convenience translation of a report on financial statements originally prepared and issued in Turkish)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of QNB Faktoring A.Ş.

A) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited statement of financial position of QNB Faktoring A.Ş. ("the Company") as at 31 December 2025 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the "Communiqué on Financial Leasing, Factoring and Uniform Chart of Accounts which shall be applied by Finance Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2013 with numbered 28861, and Regulation, Communique and Circular on Accounting Policies of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Finance Companies and their Financial Statements and announcements published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority ("BRSA") together referred as "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation" and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for the matters not legislated by the aforementioned regulations.

2) Basis For Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the independent auditing standards issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and the Independent Auditing Standards ("IAS"), which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey ("POA") Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors ("Code of Ethics") as issued by the POA, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3) Other Matter

As of 31 December 2024, the financial statements of the Company, prepared in accordance with the "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation", were audited by another audit firm. The independent audit firm expressed an unqualified opinion in its independent audit report dated 29 January 2025.

4) Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Impairment of factoring receivables	
The identification of impairment in factoring receivables and the recognition of losses related to these receivables constitute a significant area of judgment for management due to the materiality of the balances, the timing of recognition, and the complexity and subjectivity involved in determining creditworthiness for receivables that do not comply with the timing requirements specified in the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation. The related risk is the failure to identify impaired factoring receivables and to allocate an appropriate impairment provision for such receivables. Provisions set aside for factoring receivables in the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.	In addition to our existing audit procedures, our audit work includes evaluating and testing the operational effectiveness of key controls in place for the allocation, recognition, monitoring, derecognition, and identification of impairment of factoring receivables, as well as for determining the provisions related to such receivables. Furthermore, based on our risk assessment, we evaluated whether the factoring receivables selected through sampling were impaired in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation, and if impaired, whether the provisions set aside for these receivables were adequate.

5) Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Regulations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

6) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the independent auditing standards issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and IAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the independent auditing standards issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and IAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control)
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) In accordance with paragraph four of the Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), nothing has come to our attention that may cause us to believe that the Company's set of accounts and financial statements prepared for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 does not comply with TCC and the provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting

2) In accordance with paragraph four of the Article 402 of TCC, the Board of Directors provided us all the required information and documentation with respect to our audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Hayrettin Ergül.

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

Hayrettin Ergül, SMMM
Partner

2 February 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye

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(Convenience translation of a report on financial statements originally prepared and issued in Turkish)

QNB FAKTORİNG A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	ASSETS		Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
		Note	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	**CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BALANCES AT CENTRAL BANK**	**3**	**619.939**	**184.841**	**804.780**	**455.373**	**86.496**	**541.869**
II.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Net)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
III.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IV	**FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Net)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
V.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)**		**25.995.671**	**9.348.345**	**35.344.016**	**22.677.742**	**4.171.131**	**26.848.873**
4.1	**Factoring Receivables**	**4**	**25.995.671**	**9.348.345**	**35.344.016**	**22.677.742**	**4.171.131**	**26.848.873**
4.1.1	Discounted Factoring Receivables (Net)		8.860.638	2.956.295	11.816.933	6.421.997	1.236.335	7.658.332
4.1.2	Other Factoring Receivables		17.135.033	6.392.050	23.527.083	16.255.745	2.934.796	19.190.541
4.2	**Financial Saving Receivables**		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.1	From Savings Fund Pool		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2	Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	**Financial Loans**		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1	Consumer Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Credit Cards		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.3	Commercial Installment Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4	**Leasing Transactions (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.1	Financial Lease Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.2	Operational Lease Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4.3	Unearned Income (-)		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5	**Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost**		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6	**Non Performing Receivables**	**4**	**451.804**	**-**	**451.804**	**269.428**	**-**	**269.428**
4.7	**Allowance For Expected Credit Losses / Specific Provisions (-)**	**4**	**(451.804)**	**-**	**(451.804)**	**(269.428)**	**-**	**(269.428)**
V.	**INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES**		**2**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**2**
5.1	Investments in Associates (Net)		2	-	2	2	-	2
5.2	Investments in Subsidiaries (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	Jointly Controlled Partnerships (JointVentures) (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)**	**5**	**28.849**	**-**	**28.849**	**33.078**	**-**	**33.078**
VII.	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)**	**6**	**4.495**	**-**	**4.495**	**4.821**	**-**	**4.821**
VII.	**INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IX.	**CURRENT TAX ASSETS**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
XI.	**DEFERRED TAX ASSET**	**20**	**33.367**	**-**	**33.367**	**21.548**	**-**	**21.548**
XI.	**OTHER ASSETS**	**7**	**97.124**	**6.564**	**103.688**	**91.977**	**3.135**	**95.112**
	SUBTOTAL		**26.779.447**	**9.539.750**	**36.319.197**	**23.284.541**	**4.260.762**	**27.545.303**
XII.	**ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)**	**8**	**34.400**	**-**	**34.400**	**-**	**-**	**-**
12.1	Held for Sale		34.400	-	34.400	-	-	-
12.2	Non-Current Assets From Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS		**26.813.847**	**9.539.750**	**36.353.597**	**23.284.541**	**4.260.762**	**27.545.303**

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

(Convenience translation of a report on financial statements originally prepared and issued in Turkish)

QNB FAKTORİNG A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	LIABILITIES	Note	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025 TL	FC	TOTAL	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024 TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	**BORROWINGS**	**9**	**18.116.391**	**9.479.794**	**27.596.185**	**15.703.712**	**4.283.644**	**19.987.356**
II.	**FACTORING PAYABLES**	**10**	**13.108**	**30.768**	**43.876**	**6.436**	**2.549**	**8.985**
III.	**LIABILITIES FROM THE SAVING FUND POOL**		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	**LEASE PAYABLES (Net)**		**17.656**	-	**17.656**	**15.136**	-	**15.136**
V.	**SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)**	**11**	**2.419.152**	-	**2.419.152**	**3.378.077**	-	**3.378.077**
VI.	**FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**		-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**PROVISIONS**	**12**	**97.766**	-	**97.766**	**74.325**	-	**74.325**
8.1	Provision for Restructuring		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.2	Reserves For Employee Benefits		97.766	-	97.766	74.325	-	74.325
8.3	General Loan Loss Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.4	Other provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	**CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES**	**20**	**189.775**	-	**189.775**	**137.030**	-	**137.030**
X.	**DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY**		-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**SUBORDINATED DEBT**		-	-	-	-	-	-
XII.	**OTHER LIABILITIES**	**13**	**79.257**	**1.982**	**81.239**	**70.902**	**1.607**	**72.509**
	SUBTOTAL		**20.933.105**	**9.512.544**	**30.445.649**	**19.385.618**	**4.287.800**	**23.673.418**
XIII.	**LIABILITIES RELATED TO ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held For Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	**EQUITY**	**14**	**5.907.948**	-	**5.907.948**	**3.871.885**	-	**3.871.885**
14.1	Issued capital		1.065.000	-	1.065.000	1.065.000	-	1.065.000
14.2	Capital Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.1	Equity Share Premiums		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.3	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified In Profit Or Loss		(4.209)	-	(4.209)	(3.664)	-	(3.664)
14.4	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income That Will Be Reclassified In Profit Or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.5	Profit Reserves		2.810.549	-	2.810.549	1.464.664	-	1.464.664
14.5.1	Legal Reserves		94.199	-	94.199	26.905	-	26.905
14.5.2	Statutory Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		2.716.350	-	2.716.350	1.437.759	-	1.437.759
14.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.6	Profit or Loss		2.036.608	-	2.036.608	1.345.885	-	1.345.885
14.6.1	Prior Years' Profit or Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.6.2	Current Period Net Profit Or Loss		2.036.608	-	2.036.608	1.345.885	-	1.345.885
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**26.841.053**	**9.512.544**	**36.353.597**	**23.257.503**	**4.287.800**	**27.545.303**

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

(Convenience translation of a report on financial statements originally prepared and issued in Turkish)

QNB FAKTORİNG A.Ş.

STATEMENTS OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
		Note	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	RECOURSE FACTORING TRANSACTIONS		766.837	773.679	1.540.516	390.828	343.062	733.890
II.	NON-RECOURSE FACTORING TRANSACTİONS		1.801.990	2.804.749	4.606.739	1.592.047	875.017	2.467.064
III.	FINANCIAL SAVING AGREEMENT TRANSACTIONS		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	GUARANTEES RECEIVED	22	403.580.714	18.700.570	422.281.284	255.426.654	12.924.779	268.351.433
V.	GUARANTEES GIVEN	22	8.123.436	-	8.123.436	6.742.719	-	6.742.719
VI.	COMMITMENTS		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Irrevocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1	Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1.1	Financial Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.1.2	Operational Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.2	Other Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1	Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.1	Transactions for Fair Value Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.2	Transactions for Cash Flow Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.3	Transactions for Foreign Net Investment Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Trading Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.1	Forward Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.2	Swap Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.3	Options Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.4	Futures Buy/Sell Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.5	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY	22	14.625.030	2.015.453	16.640.483	9.542.164	878.335	10.420.499
	TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		428.898.007	24.294.451	453.192.458	273.694.412	15.021.193	288.715.605

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

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TL”) unless otherwise indicated.)

	INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS	Note	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
I.	**OPERATING INCOME**	**15**	**10.793.856**	**7.763.515**
	FACTORING INCOME		**10.793.856**	**7.763.515**
1.1	Interest Income on Factoring Receivables		10.647.529	7.432.109
1.1.1	Discounted		4.417.507	3.313.363
1.1.2	Other		6.230.022	4.118.746
1.2	Fees and Commissions Received from Factoring Receivables		146.327	331.406
1.2.1	Discounted		20.802	251.867
1.2.2	Other		125.525	79.539
	FINANCE LOAN INCOME		-	-
1.3	Interest Income from Finance Loans		-	-
1.4	Fees and Commissions from Finance Loans		-	-
	FINANCE LEASE INCOME		-	-
1.5	Financial Lease Income		-	-
1.6	Operating Lease Income		-	-
1.7	Fees and Commissions Received from Leasing Transactions		-	-
	SAVING FINANCE INCOME		-	-
1.8	Dividends Received from Saving Finance Receivables		-	-
1.9	Fees and Commissions Received from Saving Finance Activities		-	-
II.	**FINANCIAL EXPENSES (-)**	**16**	**(7.429.585)**	**(5.589.542)**
2.1	Dividends Given to the Saving Fund Pool		-	-
2.2	Interest Expense from Funds Borrowed		(5.549.826)	(4.991.173)
2.3	Interest Expense from Factoring Payables		-	-
2.4	Interest Expense of Finance Lease Expenses		(7.471)	(2.652)
2.5	Interest Expense from Securities Issued		(1.693.004)	(446.268)
2.6	Other Interest Expenses		-	-
2.7	Fees and Commissions		(179.284)	(149.449)
III.	**GROSS PROFIT/LOSS (I+II)**		**3.364.271**	**2.173.973**
IV.	**OPERATING EXPENSES (-)**	**17**	**(572.423)**	**(394.719)**
4.1	Personnel Expenses		(427.101)	(282.417)
4.2	Employee Severance Indemnity Expense		(5.814)	(5.145)
4.3	Research and Development Expenses		-	-
4.4	General Administration Expenses		(138.244)	(104.126)
4.5	Other		(1.264)	(3.031)
V.	**GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (III+ IV)**		**2.791.848**	**1.779.254**
VI.	**OTHER OPERATING INCOME**	**19**	**448.444**	**391.712**
6.1	Interest Income from Bank Deposits		280.655	236.590
6.2	Interest Income from Securities Portfolio		-	-
6.3	Dividend Income		-	-
6.4	Capital Market Transactions Profit		-	-
6.5	Interest From Derivative Financial Transactions		-	-
6.6	Foreign Exchange Gains		53.983	37.503
6.7	Other		113.806	117.619
VII.	**PROVISIONS**	**4**	**(284.411)**	**(210.096)**
7.1	Specific Provisions		(284.411)	(210.096)
7.2	Expected Credit Loss		-	-
7.3	General Provisions		-	-
7.4	Other		-	-
VIII.	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)**	**19**	**(37.555)**	**(36.937)**
8.1	Impairment of Marketable Securities		-	-
8.2	Impairment Losses from Non-Current Assets		-	-
8.3	Trading Account Loss		-	-
8.4	Loss from Derivative Financial Transaction		-	-
8.5	Foreign Exchange Loss		(37.541)	(36.937)
8.6	Other		(14)	-
IX.	**NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (V+......+VIII)**		**2.918.326**	**1.923.933**
X.	**SURPLUS WRITTEN AS GAIN AFTER MERGER**		-	-
XI.	**INCOME/(LOSS) FROM INVESTMENTS CONSOLIDATED BASED ON EQUITY METHOD**		-	-
XII.	**NET MONETARY POSITION GAIN/LOSS**		-	-
XIII.	**PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (IX+X+XI+XII)**		**2.918.326**	**1.923.933**
XIV.	**TAXATION ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)**	**20**	**(881.718)**	**(578.048)**
14.1	Current Tax Provision		(893.303)	(580.379)
14.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		(2.335)	(8.374)
14.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		13.920	10.705
XV.	**NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (XIII+XIV)**		**2.036.608**	**1.345.885**
XVI.	**INCOME FROM DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS**		-	-
16.1	Income from Assets Held for Resale		-	-
16.2	Income from Investment and Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
16.3	Other income		-	-
XVII.	**EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS (-)**		-	-
17.1	Expenses from Assets Held for Resale		-	-
17.2	Income from Investment and Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
17.3	Other Expenses		-	-
XVIII.	**PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS (XVI-XVII)**		-	-
XIX.	**TAXATION ON INCOME FROM DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)**		-	-
19.1	Current Tax Provision		-	-
19.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		-	-
19.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		-	-
XX.	**NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM DISCOUNTINUED OPERATIONS (XVII±XVIII)**		-	-
XXI.	**NET PROFIT/LOSSES (XIV+XIX)**		**2.036.608**	**1.345.885**
	Earnings Per Share		1,9123	1,4164

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

QNB FAKTORİNG A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

		Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
I.	**CURRENT PROFIT/LOSS**	**2.036.608**	**1.345.885**
II.	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**	**(545)**	**3.166**
2.1	**Items not to be reclassified under profit and loss**	**(545)**	**3.166**
2.1.1	Revaluation differences of property and equipment	-	-
2.1.2	Revaluation differences of intangible assets	-	-
2.1.3	Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains / losses	(779)	4.523
2.1.4	Other comprehensive income items not to be reclassified under profit and loss	-	-
2.1.5	Taxes on other comprehensive income not to be reclassified under profit or loss	234	(1.357)
2.2	**Items to be reclassified under profit and loss**	-	-
2.2.1	Foreign exchange differences from foreign currency transactions	-	-
2.2.2	Income/expenses on revaluation or reclassification of available for sale financial assets	-	-
2.2.3	Income/loss on cash flow hedge derivative financial assets	-	-
2.2.4	Income/loss from foreign investment hedge derivative financial assets	-	-
2.2.5	Other comprehensive income items to be reclassified under profit and loss	-	-
2.2.6	Taxes on other comprehensive income to be reclassified under profit or loss	-	-
III.	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)**	**2.036.063**	**1.349.051**

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

(Convenience translation of a report on financial statements originally prepared and issued in Turkish)

QNB FAKTORİNG A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

						Accumulated other comprehensive income or losses not to be reclassified under profit or loss statement			Accumulated other comprehensive income or losses to be reclassified under profit or loss statement						
	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	**Paid in Capital**	**Capital Reserves**	**Share Premium**	**Share Cancellation Profits**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Profit Reserves**	**Prior Period Net Income /(Loss)**	**Net Profit / Loss**	**Total Equity**
	Prior Period (1 January - 31 December 2024) (Reviewed)														
I.	**Period Opening Balance (1 January 2024)**	**65.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6.830)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**525.264**	**-**	**939.400**	**1.522.834**
II.	**Changes in Accounting Policies according to TAS 8**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1	Effects of Correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Effects of the Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	**New Balance (I+II)**	**65.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6.830)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**525.264**	**-**	**939.400**	**1.522.834**
IV.	**Total Comprehensive Income**	-	-	-	-	-	**3.166**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.345.885**	**1.349.051**
V.	**Increase in Paid-in Capital**	**1.000.000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.000.000**
VI.	**Capital Increase From Internal Resources**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**Inflation Adjustments to Paid in Capital**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**Convertible Bonds**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	**Subordinated Loans**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**Other Changes**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**Profit Distribution**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**939.400**	-	**(939.400)**	-
11.1	Dividend Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2	Transfers to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939.400	-	(939.400)	-
11.3	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Period End Balance (31 December 2024)	**1.065.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3.664)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.464.664**	**-**	**1.345.885**	**3.871.885**
	Current Period (1 January - 31 December 2025) (Reviewed)														
I.	**Period Opening Balance (1 January 2025)**	**1.065.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3.664)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.464.664**	**-**	**1.345.885**	**3.871.885**
II.	**Changes in Accounting Policies according to TAS 8**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1	Effects of Correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Effects of the Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	**New Balance (I+II)**	**1.065.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3.664)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.464.664**	**-**	**1.345.885**	**3.871.885**
IV.	**Total Comprehensive Income**	-	-	-	-	-	**(545)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.036.608**	**2.036.063**
V.	**Increase in Paid-in Capital**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	**Capital Increase From Internal Resources**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**Inflation Adjustments to Paid in Capital**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**Convertible Bonds**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	**Subordinated Loans**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**Other Changes**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**Profit Distribution**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.345.885**	-	**(1.345.885)**	-
11.1	Dividend Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2	Transfers to Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.345.885	-	(1.345.885)	-
11.3	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Period End Balance (31 December 2025)	**1.065.000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4.209)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.810.549**	**-**	**2.036.608**	**5.907.948**

1. The accumulated revaluation increases/losses on property and equipment,
2. The accumulated remeasurement gains/losses on defined benefit plans,
3. Other (Accumulated other comprehensive income or losses not to be reclassified under profit or loss statement),
4. Foreign currency translation differences,
5 The accumulated revaluation increases/losses on available for sale asset,
6 Other (Cash flow hedge gains/losses, accumulated other comprehensive income or losses to be reclassified under profit or loss statement).

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

		Note	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
A.	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
1.1	**Operating Profit before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities**		**3.297.768**	**1.284.944**
1.1.1	Interest Received/Dividends Received /Leasing income		10.918.818	7.266.174
1.1.2	Interest Paid / Dividends Paid/Leasing expense		(6.380.557)	(5.386.354)
1.1.3	Dividend Received		-	-
1.1.4	Fees and Commissions Received		146.327	331.407
1.1.5	Other Income		28.199	16.944
1.1.6	Collections from Previously Written-off Doubtful Receivables	4, 19	102.035	101.241
1.1.7	Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers		(427.101)	(282.417)
1.1.8	Taxes Paid		(840.558)	(516.708)
1.1.9	Other		(249.395)	(245.343)
1.2	**Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities**		**(1.716.577)**	**(3.150.567)**
1.2.1	Net (Increase)/Decrease in Factoring Receivables		(8.770.188)	(11.321.810)
1.2.2	Net (Increase)/Decrease in Finance Loans		-	-
1.2.3	Net (Increase)/Decrease in Lease Receivables		-	-
1.2.4	Net (Increase)/Decrease in Savings Finance Receivables		-	-
1.2.5	Net (Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets		(45.739)	4.711
1.2.6	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Factoring Payables		34.891	(2.806)
1.2.7	Net Increase/(Decrease) in the Savings Fund Pool		-	-
1.2.8	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Lease Payables		2.520	6.932
1.2.9	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Funds Borrowed		7.038.880	8.133.261
1.2.10	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Due Payables		-	-
1.2.11	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities		23.059	29.145
I.	**Net Cash Used in Operating Activities**		**1.581.191**	**(1.865.623)**
B.	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
2.1	Acquisition of Investments, Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-
2.2	Disposal of Investments, Associates and Subsidiaries		-	-
2.3	Purchases of Property and Equipment		(36.326)	(9.695)
2.4	Disposals of Property and Equipment			-
2.5	Financial Assets Reflected in Revenue		-	-
2.6	Disposals of Fair Value Differences of Other Comprehensive Financial Assets Reflected in Revenue		-	-
2.7	Purchase of Investment Securities Held to Maturity		-	-
2.8	Sale of Investment Securities Held to Maturity		-	-
2.9	Other		-	-
			-	-
II.	**Net Cash (Used in)/Provided from Investing Activities**		**(36.326)**	**(9.695)**
C.	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
3.1	Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		7.688.750	849.580
3.2	Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Securities Issued		(8.940.000)	-
3.3	Issued Capital Instruments		-	-
3.4	Dividends Paid		-	-
3.5	Payments for Finance Leases		(30.708)	(17.317)
3.6	Other		-	1.000.000
III.	**Net Cash Provided from Financing Activities**		**(1.281.958)**	**1.832.263**
IV.	**Effect of change in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents**		**40**	**397**
V.	**Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents**		**262.947**	**(42.658)**
VI.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Period**		**541.730**	**584.388**
VII.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period**		**804.677**	**541.730**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
I.	**DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT**		
1.1	CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT	2.918.326	1.923.933
1.2	TAXES AND DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	(881.718)	(578.048)
1.2.1	Corporate Tax (Income Tax)	(893.303)	(580.379)
1.2.2	Withholding Tax	-	-
1.2.3	Other taxes and duties (**)	11.585	2.331
A.	**NET PERIOD PROFIT (1.1-1.2)**	**2.036.608**	**1.345.885**
1.3	PRIORS YEAR LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4	FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.5	LEGAL FUNDS THAT MUST BE LEFT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANDATORY SAVINGS (-)	-	-
B.	**DISTRIBUTABLE NET PERIOD PROFIT [(A-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]**	**2.036.608**	**1.345.885**
1.6	FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.6.2	To Owners of Preferred Stocks	-	-
1.6.3	Participation in Redeemed Shares	-	-
1.6.4	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.6.5	To Owners of the profit /loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.7	DIVIDEND TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8	DIVIDEND TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9	SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.9.1	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.9.2	To Owners of Preferred Stocks	-	-
1.9.3	Participation in Redeemed Shares	-	-
1.9.4	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.9.5	To Owners of the profit /loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.10	SECOND LEGAL RESERVE (-)	-	-
1.11	STATUS RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.12	EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	-
1.13	OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.14	SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
II.	**DISTRIBUTION FROM RESERVES**	-	-
2.1	DISTRIBUTED RESERVES	-	1.345.885
2.2	SECOND LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
2.3	SHARE TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.3.1	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
2.3.2	To Owners of Preferred Stocks	-	-
2.3.3	Participation in Redeemed Shares	-	-
2.3.4	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
2.3.5	To Owners of the profit /loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
2.4	SHARE TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5	SHARE TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
III.	**EARNINGS PER SHARE**		
3.1	TO OWNERS OF STOCKS	1,91	1,42
3.2	TO OWNERS OF STOCKS (%)	191,23%	141,64%
3.3	TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED STOCKS	-	-
3.4	TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED STOCKS (%)	-	-
IV.	**DIVIDEND PER SHARE**	-	-
4.1	TO OWNERS OF STOCKS	-	-
4.2	TO OWNERS OF STOCKS (%)	-	-
4.3	TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED STOCKS	-	-
4.4	TO OWNERS OF PREFERRED STOCKS (%)	-	-

(*) The responsible body of the Company regarding the distribution of profit for the current period is the General Assembly. As of the preparation date of these financial statements, the Company's annual Ordinary General Assembly meeting has not been held yet.

(**) It has been considered by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency that the income amounts related to deferred tax assets cannot be considered as cash or internal resources and therefore the part of the period profit arising from the said assets should not be subject to profit distribution and capital increase.

1 - THE ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

QNB Faktoring A.Ş. ("Company"), was established in Türkiye on 8 June 2009 and started its operations in October 2009. The Company's field of activity is domestic and international factoring transactions. The main shareholder of the Company is QNB Bank A.Ş. with a 99.99% share.

The Company has 166 employees as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 160).

The Company has 20 branches in total, namely Adana, Ankara, Antakya, Antalya, Anadolu Ticari, Avrasya Ticari, Bursa, Denizli, Diyarbakır, Eskişehir, Gebze, Halkalı, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya, Mersin, Ostim, Samsun, Gaziantep, Trabzon. (31 December 2024: 20).

As of 22 December 2015, National Bank of Greece SA ("NBG") has sold its 99.81% shares in Finansbank Anonim Şirketi ("Finansbank") to Qatar National Bank ("QNB") for 2 billion 750 million Euros. The share transfers were completed on 15 June 2016 after obtaining the necessary permits in the relevant countries, and Finansbank, the main shareholder of the Company, and QNB, the ultimate main shareholder of the Company.

The company moved its office address, where it carries out its activities, to the following address on 25 May 2015:

Esentepe Mah. Büyükdere Caddesi Kristal Kule Binası No:215 Kat: 21 ŞİŞLİ – İSTANBUL

The Company carries its operations mainly in one geographical region (Türkiye).

Approval of Financial Statements

Financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 2 February 2026. The General Assembly has the authority to amend the financial statements.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Preparation

2.1.1 Explanation for convenience translation to English

The Company prepared the accompanying financial statements in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TL") according to the 'Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies' and the 'Communiqué on Uniform Chart of Accounts and Prospectus to be implemented by Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing' published in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2013 and numbered 28861 by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (together referred as BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation) and in case where a specific regulation is not made by BRSA, preparations made according to the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") regulations included in; "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Regulations".

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Preparation of financial statements requires the amounts of the reported assets and liabilities or disclosed conditional assets and liabilities and income and estimation and assumption which affects the expense amounts which are reported in the relevant period. These estimations are based on the management's best opinion and knowledge and real consequences may be different than these estimations.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (Continued)

2.1.2 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

Financial statements of the Company have been presented using the currency (functional currency) of the economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial position and the results of operations of the Company have been presented in Turkish Lira ("TL") which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as per thousand Turkish Lira ("TL") basis except for financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value.

2.1.3 Adjustment of financial statements during periods of high inflation

The financial statements were subject to inflation adjustment in accordance with the "Turkish Accounting Standard on Financial Reporting in Economies with High Inflation" ("TAS 29") until December 31, 2004. With the Circular dated 28 April 2005 published by BRSA, it was announced that it was decided to discontinue the inflation accounting practice in the banking system and the inflation accounting application in the preparation of financial statements was discontinued as of 1 January 2005.

On November 20, 2023, the Public Oversight Authority made a statement regarding whether the Financial Reporting in High Inflation Economies Standard ("TAS 29") should be implemented within the scope of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and the Financial Reporting Standard for Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises. Accordingly, the financial statements of businesses applying TFRS for the annual reporting period ending on or after December 31, 2023 should be presented by adjusting for the effect of inflation in accordance with the relevant accounting principles in TAS 29; However, an announcement has been published stating that institutions or organizations authorized to regulate and supervise their own fields may determine different transition dates than those foreseen above for the implementation of the provisions in TAS 29 or FRS for LMSE. Following this announcement, BRSA, in accordance with its decision numbered 10744 dated 12 December 2023, decided that the financial statements of banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies dated 31 December 2023 should not be subject to inflation adjustment required within the scope of TAS 29, and subsequently dated 11 January 2024. With its decision numbered 10825, it was decided that the above-mentioned institutions would switch to inflation accounting as of January 1, 2025. Within the framework of these decisions, inflation accounting was not applied according to TAS 29 while preparing the financial statements dated 31 December 2025.

2.1.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.1.5 Going concern

The Company prepared its financial statements considering the going concern principal.

2.1.6 Critical Accounting evaluations, estimates and assumptions

Preparation of the financial statements should be in accordance with BRSA's Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards along with estimates and judgments regarding the reported amount of assets and liabilities or contingent assets and liabilities and reported amount of income and expenses of the related period. Such estimates and judgments are based on the Company's best estimates regarding current events and transactions, however, the actual results may differ from these estimates.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (Continued)

2.1.6 Critical Accounting evaluations, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

Significant interpretations, estimations and assumptions that may have an effect on the financial statements and effects on any possible change on carrying values of subsequent periods' assets and liabilities are as follows:

Allowance for impairment losses on factoring receivables

Within the scope of the "Regulation on the Amendment of the Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated 2 May 2018 and numbered 30409, companies have been granted the right to allocate anticipated loan loss provision within the scope of TFRS 9, provided that they notify the BRSA. and the effective date of the regulation has been arranged as 30 September 2018. In this context, the company has not preferred to apply the expected credit loss provision calculation model within the scope of TFRS 9 defined in Article 6/A of the relevant regulation for its receivables from factoring transactions; as in previous periods.For factoring receivables as of 31 December 2022; Special and general provision has been allocated in accordance with Article 6 of the "Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Tables of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2013 and numbered 28861 by the BRSA.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets can be recorded as much as the said tax benefit is probable. Amount of taxable profits and possible tax benefits in the future is based on medium term business plan and expectations prepared by the Company. The business plan is based on rational expectations of the Company under current circumstances.

2.2 Principles of Presentation

2.2.1 Comparatives knowledge and restatement of prior period financial statements

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in comparison with the previous period in order to allow the determination of financial status and performance trends. As of 31 December 2025 the company has prepared the changes in the financial position table, off-balance sheet, profit or loss statement, cash flow statement and equity statement in comparison with its financial statements dated 31 December 2024.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Principles of Presentation

2.2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively and the prior period financial statements are restated accordingly. There are no major changes in the accounting policies of the Company in the current period.

2.2.3 Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company' s financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

2.3. The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as of January 1, 2025 are as follows:

Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

In May 2024, POA issued amendments to TAS 21. The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted(Continued)

Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

The Company will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts

POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. The mandatory effective date of the Standard postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with the announcement made by the POA.

The standard is not applicable for the Company and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments

In August 2025, POA issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7). The amendment clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date'. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The amendment also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features as well as the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. Additional disclosures in TFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are added with the amendment. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings.

The Company expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.3 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)
ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted(Continued

Annual Improvements to TFRSs – Volume 11

In September 2025, POA issued Annual Improvements to TFRSs – Volume 11, amending the followings:

- *TFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter:* These amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in TFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in TFRS 9.

- *TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition:* The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in the Standard and include a cross reference to TFRS 13.

- *TFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price:* TFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with TFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply derecognition requirement of TFRS 9 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. TFRS 9 has been also amended to remove the reference to 'transaction price".

- *TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent':* The amendments are intended to remove the inconsistencies between TFRS 10 paragraphs.

- *TAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method:* The amendments remove the term of "cost method" following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

Improvements are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted for all.The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments on financial position or performance of the Company.

Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

In August 2025, POA issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7). The amendment clarifies the application of the "own use" requirements and permits hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. The amendment also adds new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The clarifications regarding the 'own use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application.

The Company expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted(Continued)

TFRS 18 – The new Standard for Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In May 2025, POA issued TFRS 18 which replaces TAS 1. TFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. TFRS 18 requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards, such as TAS 7, TAS 8 and TAS 34. TFRS 18 and the related amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted. TFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively.

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Company.

TFRS 19 – The new Standard for Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In August 2025, POA issued TFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other TFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply TFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other TFRS accounting standards. An entity that is a subsidiary, does not have public accountability and has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) which prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with TFRS accounting standards may elect to apply TFRS 19. TFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and earlier adoption is permitted. If an eligible entity chooses to apply the standard earlier, it is required to disclose that fact. An entity is required, during the first period (annual and interim) in which it applies the standard, to align the disclosures in the comparative period with the disclosures included in the current period under TFRS 19.The standard is not applicable for the Company.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 The new standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

iii) The new amendments that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by Public Oversight Authority (POA)

The following amendments to IAS 21 are issued by IASB but not yet adapted/issued by POA. Therefore, they do not constitute part of TFRS. The Company will make the necessary changes to its financial statements after the amendments are issued and become effective under TFRS.

Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation

The amendments issued by the Board in November 2025 require translation from a non-hyperinflationary functional currency into a hyperinflationary presentation currency at the closing rate. Accordingly, if an entity's functional currency is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, but its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, its results and financial position are translated into the presentation currency by translating all amounts (i.e., assets, liabilities, equity items, income and expenses) and all comparatives at the closing rate at the end of the current reporting period. Furthermore, an entity whose functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, restates the comparative amounts of a foreign operation, whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, by applying the general price index, in accordance with IAS 29, to the foreign operation's comparative figures. The amendments also introduce certain additional disclosure requirements.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Valuation principles and accounting policies followed in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits at banks and highly liquid investments with maturity periods of less than three months and that are not subject to significant change in value (Note3).

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities if there is a legal party to these financial instruments of the Company is located in the Company's balance sheet.

Financial assets

As a result of the purchase or sale of financial assets that are subject to a contract with the condition of delivery of the investment instruments in accordance with the period determined by the relevant market, the related assets are recorded or removed from the records. Financial assets are classified as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "financial assets whose amortized cost is measured ", financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and "loans". These financial assets are included or excluded according to the third part of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments, related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments published in the Official Gazette dated 19 December 2017 and numbered 29953 by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA).

The Company includes financial assets only when the Company is a legal party to those financial instruments. In the initial recognition of a financial asset, the business model determined by the Company management and the contractual cash flows of the financial asset are considered.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a. Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is the method of valuing the financial asset at amortized cost and allocating the related interest income to the related period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated total cash to be collected over the expected life of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period of time, to the net present value of the financial asset. Income related to financial assets other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and equity instruments classified as available for sale are calculated using the effective interest method.

Financial assets, other than those classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and recorded at fair value, are accounted for at their fair market value and the total amount of expenses directly attributable to the purchase. As a result of the purchase or sale of financial assets subject to a contract with the condition of delivery of investment instruments in accordance with the period determined by the relevant market, the relevant assets are recorded or derecognised on the transaction date

Financial assets are classified as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "financial assets measured at amortized cost" and "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income". Classification is made depending on the nature and purpose of financial assets and is determined during initial recognition

b. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through the income statement; Financial assets that are held for trading and are not acquired for trading but are recognized in this category at initial recognition. A financial asset is classified in that category when it is acquired for the purpose of selling it in the short term or when it is believed that a more accurate accounting representation will be obtained at initial recognition. Financial assets that constitute derivative products that have not been determined as an effective hedging instrument against financial risk are also classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Gain or loss resulting from valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Net gains or losses recognized in profit or loss also include interest and/or dividends from the financial asset.

The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as of the end of the reporting period. (31 December 2024: None).

c. Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

Fixed maturity debt instruments with fixed or determinable payment schedules that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are recorded by deducting the amount of impairment from their amortized cost using the effective interest method, and related income is calculated using the effective interest method.

The Company has no held-to-maturity investments as of the end of the reporting period. (31 December 2024: None)

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Listed equity instruments and certain debt securities held by the Company and traded in an active market are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and are shown at fair value. If the Company has equity instruments that are not traded in an active market and are not listed on the stock exchange, but are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and their fair values cannot be measured reliably, they are presented at cost. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, excluding impairment losses recorded in the income statement, interest calculated using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains/losses related to monetary assets, are recognized in other comprehensive income and are referred to as "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss". They are displayed in the " account. In case of disposal or impairment of the investment, the total profit/loss accumulated in the financial assets revaluation fund is classified in the income statement.

Dividends related to equity instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the profit or loss statement when the Company's right to receive dividends occurs.

The fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency at fair value through other comprehensive income is determined by converting their fair value in foreign currency into the reported currency using the conversion rate applicable at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of the asset resulting from the conversion rate are accounted for in profit or loss, and other changes are accounted for under equity.

The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of the end of the reporting period. (31 December 2024: None).

Leasing transactions

"TFRS 16 Leases" Standard determines the principles regarding the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The aim of the standard is to ensure that the tenants and lessors present these transactions in a truthful manner and provide the information appropriate to the need. This information constitutes the basis for the evaluation of the effect of leases on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the financial statement users.

(i) The lessor position

In financial leasing, the asset subject to lease is monitored in the financial statements as a receivable equal to the net lease investment. Financing income related to financial leasing is determined to bring a fixed periodic return to the net investment within the scope of financial leasing, and the portion of the interest income that is not accrued in the relevant period is followed in the unearned interest income account. Lease payments received are deducted from the gross lease investment amount, reducing the principal and unearned finance income.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(ii) The lease position

In accordance with the "TFRS 16 - Leases" standard, the Company calculates the "right of use" amount based on the present value of the lease payments of the fixed asset subject to lease at the beginning of the lease and includes it in "tangible fixed assets". In the calculation of assets entitled to use, the unpaid lease payment amounts have been discounted with the alternative borrowing interest rate, taking into account the remaining term in the lease contract with the property owner, and the net present value has been determined.

The Company has accounted the total of the lease obligations to be paid until the end of the lease contract as "Liabilities from Leasing Transactions" in the balance sheet liabilities, instead of directly expending the leases subject to TFRS 16 Leases standard or taking them into prepaid expenses. Changes that will affect the lease obligation are re-measured and reflected in the balance sheet accounts.

Based on the lease contract term, interest and depreciation are calculated monthly over the net present value and accounted in the income statement.

Factoring and other receivables

Factoring receivables and payables are recognized net of any transaction costs through the initial costs. In subsequent periods of the initial recognition, the factoring receivables are shown through amortizing the difference between the initial cost and the present value of repayment amounts which is calculated by using effective interest method, in the income statement.

Provisions for impairment

Provision is made for factoring receivables and other receivables, which may be doubtful in the future, and is deducted from the current period profit by writing an expense. Provision for non-performing loans is the amount that the Company has allocated by evaluating its loan portfolio in terms of quality and risk, taking into account the economic conditions and other factors and the relevant legislation, in order to cover the possible future losses related to the current factoring receivables.

Within the scope of the "Regulation Amending the Regulation on the Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated 2 May 2018 and numbered 30409, provided that the companies are notified to the BRSA, the expected credit loss provision within the scope of TFRS 9 and the effective date of the regulation has been arranged as 30 September 2018. In this context, the Company did not prefer to apply the expected credit loss provision calculation model within the scope of TFRS 9, defined in article 6/A of the relevant regulation, for its receivables from factoring transactions; As in the previous periods, for factoring receivables as of 31 December 2024; In accordance with Article 6 of the "Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies" published by the BRSA in the Official Gazette dated 24 December 2013 and numbered 28861, specific and general provisions have been set aside.

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

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

According to the provisions of the relevant Regulation, at least 20% of factoring receivables whose collection is delayed more than 90 days but not more than 180 days from the due date, after taking into account the collaterals, of factoring receivables whose collection is delayed for more than 180 days but not more than 1 year from the due date, after taking into account the collaterals. 100% of the factoring receivables, whose collection is overdue for more than 1 year from the due date, must be set aside at least 50%, after taking into account the collaterals. The Company allocates provisions in a way that fulfills at least the minimum provisions within the scope of this regulation.

Factoring receivables that are overdue less than 1 year are classified as Loans to be Liquidated under NPLs, and factoring receivables with overdue for more than 1 year are classified as Loss-Type Receivables. In accordance with its own risk policies, the Company may classify factoring receivables whose collection is not delayed for more than 1 year as receivables in the nature of loss.

However, the Company has not changed its policy of allocating provisions for its factoring receivables. In addition, the Company recognizes provisions canceled due to collections from non-performing receivables under other operating income.

Financial Liabilities and Securities Issued

Financial liabilities and securities issued are initially reflected in the financial statements at their fair values, including the costs incurred during acquisition, and then recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the amount remaining after deducting the transaction costs and the discounted cost value is reflected in the income statement as the financing cost during the loan period.

Property and equipment

Property and equipments acquired before 1 January 2005 are measured at cost restated for the effects of inflation at 31 December 2004 less accumulated depreciation. Property and equipments acquired after 31 December 2004 are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

To change any part of propoerty and equipment, expenses in the future economic benefits of the asset are capitalized enhancing qualities. All other costs are recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis.

Property and equipments are depreciated over the estimated useful lives by using the straight-line method.

Depreciation periods reflecting the average useful lives of property, plant and equipment are given below:

Definition	**Year**
Machine and equipment	3-10
Furniture and fixtures	5-10
Motor vehicles	5
Leasehold	5-10

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the periods of the respective leases on the straight-line basis.

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

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software expenses and they are amortized from inflation adjusted costs until 31 December 2004 in five years. Maintenance expenses for computer software are recognized in financial statements as expense. Furthermore, the expenses which will increase the useful life and benefit of the current computer programmes must be capitalized by means of adding to the cost of softwares.

Definition	Year
Computer software licenses	1-15

Impairment in assets

For assets that are subject to amortization, an impairment test is applied in cases where it is not possible to recover the book value. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For assessment of impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level with separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that are subject to impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting period.

Employee benefits

Severance provisions are accounted at present value of the contingent liabilities arising from the retirement of Company's employees and calculated according to Turkish Labor Law. Severance provisions are calculated based on an accrual basis after completion of one year service by each employee and recognized in the financial statements. 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 benefits" account in the balance sheet.

Severance payment obligation recognized in the balance sheet is arise due to the possible obligation that may rise in the future due to retirement of employees and it is calculated at present value and recognized in the financial statements.

According to the TAS 19 that is revised by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) with the Communiqué published in Official Gazette on 12 March 2013 numbered 28585, in the calculation of the employment termination benefit liabilities of the Company, the recognition method of the actuarial gains and losses derived from the changes in actuarial assumptions or the differences between actuarial assumptions and realizations in the income statement has been eliminated which is effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Beginning of 1 January 2013, the Company has recognized the actuarial gains and losses that occur in related reporting periods in the "Statement of Comprehensive Income" and present any accumulated profit/loss under Equity as "Benefit Plan Recalculation Gains/Losses" in the Statement of Financial Position.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Provisions, contingent asset and liabilities

In accordance with TAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities", a provision is recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the specific criteria are not met, the Company discloses the related issues in the accompanying notes. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability if the time value of the money is significant to the provision. To determine the discount rate the interest rate in related markets and risks associated with the liability are considered. Contingent assets are disclosed in the notes and not recognized unless it is realized.

Derivative financial instruments

Company's activies, expose the company to financial risks, risks that caused by changes in currency and interest rates. The Company uses derivatives (mainly currency swaps) to manage the financial risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations related to the future economic and credit conditions of the company.

Derivatives, calculated at fair value at the date of settlement. For the next reporting periods, derivatives are recalculated at fair value again. The company does not specify derivatives as a form of hedging and accordingly the change in the value of these derivatives in terms of the fair values has been correlated

Income and expense recognition

Factoring income

Factoring revenue consists of factoring interest and commission income collected or accrued on advances given to the customers. A certain percentage of the total amount of invoices subject to factoring transaction is composed of factoring commission income. Factoring interest and commission income is recognized on accrual basis.

Other income and expenses

Other income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Finance expenses

Other finance expenses are recognized on an accrual basis using effective interest method.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxes calculated on the basis of the company's earnings

Income taxes, include the current (corporate) tax and deferred tax.

Corporate tax

Corporation tax liability which is arising from results of operations of the Company in the financial statements is calculated on Company's operating results adjusted by the Tax Procedure Law not acceptable expenses and exceptions.

It is deducted when there is a legal right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities or if such assets and liabilities are associated with income tax collected by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

According to TAS 12, "Income Taxes"; deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the accompanying financial statements, using the balance sheet method, on all taxable temporary differences to the extent that they are expected to increasing or decrease on the income tax payable in the period when they will reserve. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Valuation of assets on the statement of income as a result of these differences and deferred tax income or expense in the income statement on the relevant valuation of the asset is accounted for in equity as a result of differences; the related deferred tax effect is also recognized in equity.

The Company calculates the deferred tax asset on the deductible temporary differences, excluding general provisions and deferred tax liability, on all taxable temporary differences as long as it is possible to obtain financial profit that can be deducted in the future periods according to the tax legislation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the deferred tax and liabilities are realized simultaneously.

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Related parties

In accordance with TAS 24, "Related Party Disclosures" shareholders, key management and board members, in each case together with companies controlled by or affiliated with them, and associated companies or considered and referred to as related parties. Related party transactions consist of the transfer of the assets and liabilities between related parties by a price or free of charge.

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, shareholders of the Company the companies controlled by associated with them, key management and the Board members of the Company are referred to as 'related parties.

Subsequent events

It refers to the events that occur in favor or against the company between the reporting period and the date of authorization for the publication of the balance sheet. IAS 10, "Türkiye on the incident Accounting Standard after the Balance Sheet Date", in the case under the provisions of the balance sheet date, the question of new evidence, or the related events regarding that such events has occurred after the balance sheet date and require restating these events, financial statements, company financial statements in new situation corrects properly. If the events in question do not require correction of the financial statements, the Company explains the related issues in the related footnotes.

Statement of cash flows

The Company prepares cash flow statements to inform the users of the financial statements about the changes in its net assets, its financial structure and its ability to affect the amount and timing of its cash flows with respect to changing external conditions

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows of the period are reported with a classification based on operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities represent cash flows from activities within the scope of business. Cash flows relating to investment activities represent cash flows used and generated from investment activities (fixed investments and financial investments). Cash flows relating to financing activities represent the sources of financing and the repayments of these sources. Due to nature of the transaction short term borrowings are shown under cash flows from operating activities starting from 1 January 2014.

Segment reporting

An operating segment includes the performance of the Company's business activities, including revenues and expenses incurred from transactions with other operating segments, which are capable of generating revenue and expenditure. Furthermore, operating segment is subject to evaluation from the Board of Directors (which acts as the decision making instrument of the company) and should produce measurable performance results and distinguished financial information.

Since the Company operates in a single business and in a single area, Türkiye, there is no segment reporting in the financial statements.

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

2 - BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Effects of foreign currency's rates

Income and expenses deriving from transactions in foreign currencies have been translated into TL at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into TL at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses arising from conversion of foreign currency items have been included in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to TL at the exchange rate the date that the fair value was determined.

The foreign exchange rates used by the Company as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
USD	42,8457	35,2803
EUR	50,2859	36,7362
GBP	57,5123	44,2073

Information on leasing activities

Leases by which the risks and rewards belongs to lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TP	**YP**	**TP**	**YP**
Banks	619.939	184.841	455.373	86.496
Time Deposit (*)	122.803	-	129.914	-
Demand Deposit (**)	497.136	184.841	325.459	86.496
	619.939	**184.841**	**455.373**	**86.496**

(*) As of December 31, 2025, the Company has a time deposit of 122.803 TL, of which 103 TL consists of interest rediscount with a repayment date of 2 January 2026 (December 31, 2024: time deposit of 129.914 TL, of which 139 TL consists of interest rediscount).

(**) There are blocked deposits at Takasbank amounting to 389.474 TL in demand deposits. (31 December 2024: TL 262.956).

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

3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents shown in the cash flow statements as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are shown below:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Banks	804.780	541.869
Interest rediscount (-)	103	139
	804.677	**541.730**

4 - FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND NON-PERFORMING RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TP	**FC**	**TP**	**FC**
Domestic factoring receivables	26.655.039	8.934.816	23.244.580	3.443.518
Export factoring receivables	-	493.487	-	763.545
Unearned factoring income	(659.368)	(79.958)	(566.838)	(35.932)
	25.995.671	**9.348.345**	**22.677.742**	**4.171.131**

Unearned income represents cash collected income calculated over the maturities of factoring receivables.

Factoring transactions according to their types are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Domestic revocable	10.968.744	8.553.600
Domestic irrevocable	23.881.784	17.531.728
Foreign revocable	296.257	408.718
Foreign irrevocable	197.231	354.827
	35.344.016	**26.848.873**

The total of the Company's checks and promissory notes against its factoring receivables is TL 16.640.483 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TL 10.420.499). These checks and promissory notes are followed in off-balance sheet accounts.

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

4 - FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND NON PERFORMING RECEIVABLES (Continued)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Factoring receivables:		
Fixed rate	27.964.298	23.663.664
Floating rate	7.379.718	3.185.209
	35.344.016	**26.848.873**

The average maturity distribution of factoring receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Until 30 days	10.648.589	11.102.190
30-60 days	7.981.148	4.952.257
60-90 days	5.948.794	4.080.215
90-180 days	9.596.743	6.423.817
180-365 days	1.168.742	290.394
	35.344.016	**26.848.873**

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of total factoring receivables by industrial groups is as follows:

	31 December 2025	(%)	31 December 2024	(%)
Trade	12.613.883	35,7	7.804.754	29,1
Building and Construction	3.613.237	10,2	2.317.463	8,6
Food	2.617.917	7,4	1.642.019	6,1
Auto Parts Manufacturing	2.341.032	6,6	1.648.068	6,1
Chemical	2.008.716	5,7	897.586	3,3
Electrical Equipment	1.376.709	3,9	729.784	2,7
Tourism	1.203.636	3,4	879.573	3,3
Fur and Leather Apparel Manufacturing	1.089.057	3,1	1.104.918	4,1
Metal Industries	907.013	2,6	601.435	2,2
Shipping	768.879	2,2	386.961	1,4
Manufacturing	715.316	2,0	767.567	2,9
Factoring Companies (*)	580.115	1,6	1.540.618	5,7
All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining	273.977	0,8	221.293	0,8
Oil Product	38.292	0,1	4.302.834	16,0
Other	5.196.237	14,7	2.004.000	7,7
Total	**35.344.016**	**100,00**	**26.848.873**	**100,00**

(*) It consists of refactoring operations.

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

4 - FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND NON PERFORMING RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Factoring receivables are analyzed as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Not overdue and not impaired	35.288.236	26.833.766
Past due but not impaired	55.780	15.107
Impaired loans	451.804	269.428
Total	**35.795.820**	**27.118.301**
Specific provision for impaired loans	(451.804)	(269.428)
Factoring receivables, net	**35.344.016**	**26.848.873**

The guarantees obtained by the Company regarding the factoring receivables are as follows, and in the event that the collateral amount exceeds the receivable amount, only the portion corresponding to the receivable amount is taken into account when calculating the collateral amounts:

Guarantee Information:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Notes	34.653.984	26.429.675
Mortgage	690.032	419.198
	35.344.016	**26.848.873**

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the distribution of the Company's non-performing factoring receivables and provisions is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Non-performing factoring receivables	451.804	269.428
Specific provisions (-)	(451.804)	(269.428)
Non performing receivables, net	**-**	**-**

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024 the aging of the Company's non-performing factoring receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
90 - 180 days	165.462	158.793
180 - 365 days	108.824	50.901
1 year and above	177.518	59.734
	451.804	**269.428**

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

4 - FACTORING RECEIVABLES AND NON PERFORMING RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Movements in specific provision are as follows:

	2025	2024
1 January, opening	(269.428)	**(160.573)**
Provision for the period	(284.411)	(210.096)
Collection during the period (Note 19)	102.035	101.241
31 December, closing	**(451.804)**	**(269.428)**

5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property and equipment during the period ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposal	31 December 2025
Costs				
Machinery and equipment	6.404	908	(133)	7.179
Vehicles	25.436	218	(614)	25.040
Furniture and fixtures	222	97	-	319
Vehichles with the right of use (*)	13.514	2.045	(314)	15.245
Buildings with the right of use (*)	14.426	51.412	(44.285)	21.553
Leasehold improvements	1.113	388	-	1.501
	61.115	**55.068**	**(45.346)**	**70.837**

(*) Includes lease agreements made within the scope of TFRS 16.

	1 January 2025	Current year depration	Disposal	31 December 2025
Accumulated depreciation				
Machinery and equipment	(3.348)	(1.249)	133	(4.464)
Vehicles	(11.091)	(5.425)	614	(15.902)
Furniture and fixtures	(80)	(43)	-	(123)
Vehichles with the right of use (*)	(646)	(3.775)	314	(4.107)
Buildings with the right of use (*)	(12.515)	(20.852)	16.585	(16.782)
Leasehold improvements	(357)	(253)	-	(610)
	(28.037)	**(31.597)**	**17.646**	**(41.988)**
Net carriying value	**33.078**			**28.849**

(*) Includes lease agreements made within the scope of TFRS 16.

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

5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements of property and equipment during the period ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposal	31 December 2024
Costs				
Machinery and equipment	6.244	203	(43)	6.404
Vehicles	17.001	8.661	(226)	25.436
Furniture and fixtures	71	151	-	222
Vehichles with the right of use (*)	2.416	14.342	(3.244)	13.514
Buildings with the right of use (*)	9.349	14.428	(9.351)	14.426
Leasehold improvements	676	437	-	1.113
	35.757	**38.222**	**(12.864)**	**61.115**

(*)Includes lease agreements made within the scope of TFRS 16.

	1 January 2024	Current year depration	Disposal	31 December 2024
Accumulated depreciation				
Machinery and equipment	(2.190)	(1.201)	43	(3.348)
Vehicles	(6.367)	(4.950)	226	(11.091)
Furniture and fixtures	(56)	(24)	-	(80)
Vehichles with the right of use (*)	(1.545)	(1.341)	2.240	(646)
Buildings with the right of use (*)	(2.343)	(13.356)	3.184	(12.515)
Leasehold improvements	(183)	(174)	-	(357)
	(12.684)	**(21.046)**	**5.693**	**(28.037)**
Net carriying value	**23.073**			**33.078**

(*) Includes lease agreements made within the scope of TFRS 16.

There are insurance agreements for machinery and equipment and vehicles, which are included in tangible fixed assets, amounting to the entire balance.

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

6 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements of intangible assets during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Cost				
Computer Software	12.749	315	-	13.064
	12.749	**315**	**-**	**13.064**

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Accumulated amortisation				
Computer Software	(7.928)	(641)	-	(8.569)
	(7.928)	(641)	-	(8.569)
Net carrying value	**4.821**			**4.495**

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Cost				
Computer Software	12.506	243	-	12.749
	12.506	**243**	**-**	**12.749**

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Accumulated amortisation				
Computer Software	(7.262)	(666)	-	(7.928)
	(7.262)	(666)	-	(7.928)
Net carrying value	**5.244**			**4.821**

7 - OTHER ASSETS

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the details of other assets are as follows:

	TL	FC	TL	FC
Other Receivables (*)	63.451	6.564	57.004	3.064
Prepaid expenses	30.323	-	33.069	16
Advances given	3.350	-	1.902	55
Other assets	-	-	2	-
	97.124	**6.564**	**91.977**	**3.135**

(*) As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the other receivables balance consists of the BITT amounts of the interest income to be earned from factoring receivables.

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

8 - ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS RELATED TO THE DISCOUNTINUED OPERATIONS

A right of pre-emption has been registered for assets held for sale by the company, valued at 34.400 TL, pursuant to the contract dated July 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the company has real estate held for sale with a value of 34.400 TL . (31 December 2024: None).

9 - BORROWINGS

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TP	YP	TP	YP
Short term loans	18.116.391	9.479.794	15.703.712	4.283.644
Total loans received	**18.116.391**	**9.479.794**	**15.703.712**	**4.283.644**

The company has no long-term borrowings, and as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the details of shortterm bank borrowings are as follows:

Currency	Interest Rate	Original Amount	31 December 2025
TL	% 36,85 - % 44,19	18.116.391	18.116.391
EUR	% 4,30 - % 5,78	92.253	4.639.002
USD	% 5,51 - % 6,98	112.047	4.800.714
GBP	6,62%	697	40.078
			27.596.185

Currency	Interest Rate	Original Amount	31 December 2024
TL	% 44,10 - % 64,58	15.703.712	15.703.712
EUR	% 5,14 - % 7,14	61.282	2.251.250
USD	% 6,04 - % 7,25	55.546	1.959.673
GBP	% 7,60	1.645	72.721
			19.987.356

Borrowing transactions are as follows;

	2025	2024
1 January, opening	19.987.356	11.803.008
Credits used	557.742.507	392.463.548
Principal paid	(552.414.913)	(384.612.421)
Exchange rate difference, net	1.711.286	282.134
Interest accrual, net	569.949	51.087
Total	**27.596.185**	**19.987.356**

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

9 - BORROWINGS (Continued)

The details of borrowings by interest type are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	**FC**	**TL**	**FC**
Fixed rate	17.116.391	9.397.009	12.273.263	3.424.438
Floating rate	1.000.000	82.785	3.430.449	859.206
	18.116.391	**9.479.794**	**15.703.712**	**4.283.644**

10 - FACTORING PAYABLES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Payables from factoring transactions (*)	43.876	8.985
Total	**43.876**	**8.985**

(*) It consists of the collection and margin balances of invoices assigned to customers for whom financing and collection services are provided, and the corresponding payment instruments. Balances are refunded to customers after reconciliation.

11 – DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Securities Issued	2.419.152	3.378.077
	2.419.152	**3.378.077**

The bonds issued by the Company to qualified investors as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 and their features are as follows:

31 December 2025

ISIN CODE	Issue Date	Nominal Amount	Redemption Date	Interest Rate	Coupon date
TRFQNBF62648	16 December 2025	375.000	16 June 2026	38,50%	Once at maturity
TRFQNBF62614	25 November 2025	102.500	2 June 2026	39,50%	Once at maturity
TRFQNBF52631	18 November 2025	1.000.000	21 May 2026	40,00%	Once at maturity
TRFQNBF52623	11 November 2025	500.000	12 May 2026	40,00%	Once at maturity
TRQNBF52615	4 November 2025	795.950	5 May 2026	40,00%	Once at maturity

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

11 – DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (Continued)

31 December 2024

ISIN CODE	Issue Date	Nominal Amount	Redemption Date	Interest Rate	Coupon date
TRFFINF62562	26 December 2024	1.350.000	24 June 2025	48,00%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF62554	24 December 2024	181.900	24 June 2025	47,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF62547	17 December 2024	330.000	17 June 2025	47,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF62521	3 December 2024	250.000	3 June 2025	48,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF62513	25 November 2024	438.400	3 June 2025	48,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF52514	21 November 2024	223.500	27 May 2025	48,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF52522	26 November 2024	650.900	27 May 2025	48,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF32540	24 September 2024	156.800	25 March 2025	50,00%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF32532	17 September 2024	120.000	18 March 2025	50,50%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF32524	10 September 2024	115.600	11 March 2025	50,00%	Once at maturity
TRFFINF32516	3 September 2024	207.600	4 March 2025	50,00%	Once at maturity

The movement schedule of the bonds issued by the Company through private placement to qualified investors is as follows;

	2025	**2024**
1 January, opening	3.378.077	2.528.497
Securities issued	7.688.750	4.924.700
Payments for issued securities	(8.940.000)	(3.575.000)
Interest accrual, net	292.325	(500.120)
Total	**2.419.152**	**3.378.077**

12 - PROVISIONS

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, details of provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
Bonus provisions	80.000	60.000
Provisions for employee severance payments	10.442	8.266
Provisions for unused vacation	7.324	6.059
	97.766	**74.325**

The movements of the bonus provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
1 January, opening	60.000	46.000
Paid during the period	(34.500)	(26.500)
Cancelled & additionally paid during the period	(25.500)	(19.500)
Provision allocated during the period	80.000	60.000
	80.000	**60.000**

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

12 - PROVISIONS (Continued)

Provisions for severance payment

According to the Turkish Labor Law, the Company is required to pay severance to its employees who have completed one year of employment and who break off with the Company or retired, who have completed 25 service years (20 women) and earned retirement (58 for women and 60 for men) who are obliged to do military service or pass away. After the legislative amendment on 23 May 2002, some transition process substances relating to the previous service period before retirement were issued.

The provision for employee severance payments is not subject to a funding requirement.

The provision for employee severance payments is calculated by using the following assumptions.

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
Net discount rate	%4,00	%4,00

The main assumptions are to increase the ceiling liability in effect from 1 January 2006 for each annual service in proportion to inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the expected effects of inflation. The severance pay ceiling is revised semi-annually and as of 31 December 2025, the full TL 64.948,77 effective from 1 January 2026 in the calculation of the severance pay provision of the Company (31 December 2024: Effective from 1 January 2025 in the calculation of the severance pay provision of the Company. The severance pay ceiling of 46.655,43 full TL) was used.

Movements in reserve for employee severance payments are as follows:

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
Balance at 1 January	8.266	12.959
Current service cost	1.721	1.903
Interest cost	2.181	2.031
Actuarial gain/(loss)	3.711	(4.523)
Payment during the period (-)	(5.437)	(4.104)
	10.442	**8.266**

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

12 - PROVISIONS (Continued)

Provisions for unused vacation

In accordance with the existing labor law in Türkiye, the Company is required to pay to the employee, whose employment is terminated due to any reasons, or to its inheritors, the wage of the deserved and unused vacation days over the prevailing wage at the date the contract is terminated. Vacation pay liability is the total undiscounted liability of the deserved and unused vacation days of all employees.

Movements in provision for unused vacation are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	6.059	3.028
Provisions/(leave usage and payments),net	1.265	3.031
	7.324	**6.059**

13 - OTHER LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the details of other liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	**FC**	**TL**	**FC**
Taxes, duties, fees payable	70.847	-	57.285	-
Prepaid commissions	452	1.017	270	976
Correspondent commissions payable	-	965	-	631
Other payables	7.958	-	13.347	-
	79.257	**1.982**	**70.902**	**1.607**

In the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2025 and 2024, taxes, duties, fees, etc. payable are included in other liabilities. The details of the expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Banking and insurance transaction tax payable	55.840	46.754
Premiums payable	7.488	5.132
Income tax payable	7.012	4.983
VAT payable	338	285
Stamp duty payable	169	131
	70.847	**57.285**

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

14 - EQUITY

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, The Company's shareholders and their shareholding distributions are as follows:

Paid in capital

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Shareholders	**% Share**	**Amount**	**% Share**	**Amount**
QNB Bank A.Ş.	99,9999976	1.064.999	99,9999976	1.064.999
Ibtech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Tek. Araştırma Geliştirme Danışmanlık Destek San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	0,0000006	<1	0,0000006	<1
QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.	0,0000006	<1	0,0000006	<1
QNBYatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	0,0000006	<1	0,0000006	<1
QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	0,0000006	<1	0,0000006	<1
	100	**1.065.000**	**100**	**1.065.000**

The company's registered capital consists of 1,065,000,000 shares, each with a nominal value of 1 TRY (December 31, 2024: 1,065,000,000 shares).

Capital reserves

In statutory financial statements, retained earnings excluding legal reserves are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement set out below.

According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves are divided into two as first and second legal reserves. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, primary legal reserves are set aside as 5% of the legal net profit until 20% of the paid-in capital of the company is reached. The second order legal reserves are 10% of the distributed profit exceeding 5% of the paid-in capital. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, as long as the legal reserves do not exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, they can only be used to offset losses and cannot be used in any other way.

Pursuant to the Law No. 5228 on "Amendment of Certain Tax Laws" published in the Official Gazette No. 25539 dated 31 July 2004, inflation differences of equity items that appear in the first financial statement balancing transaction adjusted for inflation and are followed in the "Retained Years Profit/Loss" amount can be deducted from the previous year's losses resulting from the adjustment or added to the capital by the corporate taxpayers, but these transactions are not considered as profit distribution.

"Equity inflation adjustment differences" for all equity items can only be used for free capital increase or loss offset. The registered values of the extraordinary reserves can be used for free capital increase, profit distribution or loss offset.

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

14 - EQUITY (Continued)

Profit reserves

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Legal reserves	94.199	26.905
Extraordınary Reserves	2.716.350	1.437.759
Total	**2.810.549**	**1.464.664**

The Company has set aside a total of 2.810.549 TL worth of reserves, including 93.907 TL worth of first legal reserves from its accumulated profit, TL 292 worth of second reserves, 2.716.350 TL worth of extraordinary reserves from the previous year's profits.(31 December 2024: The Company has set aside a total of 1.464.664 TL worth of reserves, including 26.613 TL worth of first legal reserves from its accumulated profit, TL 292 worth of second reserves, 35.857 TL worth of extraordinary reserves from the previous year's profits, within the scope of temporary Articles 298/Ç and 32 of the Tax Procedure Law with the decision of the 2023 Ordinary General Assembly dated 15 March 2024, and 1.464.664 TL worth of extraordinary reserves).

Legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves set aside according to the Turkish Commercial Code. The first legal reserve is set aside at the rate of 5% of the annual net commercial profit and up to 20% of the paid-in capital. The second reserve is allocated from the first legal reserve and the profit remaining after the first dividend, up to 10% of the cash dividend distributions.

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

15 - OPERATING INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, details of operating income are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest income on factoring receivable	10.647.529	7.432.109
- Discounted	*4.417.507*	*3.313.363*
- Other	*6.230.022*	*4.118.746*
Fees and commissions on factoring receivables	146.327	331.406
- Discounted	*20.802*	*251.867*
- Other	*125.525*	*79.539*
Operating Income	**10.793.856**	**7.763.515**

16 - FINANCING EXPENSES

For the accounting periods ended at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, details of financing expenses are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest expense on borrowings	(5.549.826)	(4.991.173)
Interest expense on securities issued	(1.693.004)	(446.268)
Fees and commissions	(179.284)	(149.449)
Interest expense on rent proceedings	(7.471)	(2.652)
	(7.429.585)	**(5.589.542)**

17 - OPERATING EXPENSES

For the accounting periods ended at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, details of operating expenses are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(427.101)	(282.417)
Amortization expenses	(32.238)	(21.712)
IT expenses	(23.933)	(3.581)
Litigation expenses	(20.421)	(22.116)
Representation and Hospitality expenses	(9.726)	(12.157)
Tax duties and fees	(7.879)	(7.185)
Provision for severance payment expenses	(5.814)	(5.145)
Consulting expenses	(4.393)	(2.704)
Advertising expenses	(2.448)	(2.591)
Permit provision expense	(1.264)	(3.031)
Other	(37.206)	(32.080)
	(572.423)	**(394.719)**

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

17 - OPERATING EXPENSES (Continued)

For the accounting periods ended at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, details of personnel expenses included in operating expenses are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	**1 January - 31 December 2024**
Wages and salaries	(267.705)	177.656
Bonuses and premiums	(54.500)	40.500
Social security premium employer's share	(49.949)	31.511
Employee insurance expenses	(15.684)	9.909
Personal food expenses	(18.671)	11.963
Other	(20.592)	10.878
	(427.101)	**282.417**

18 - FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Expenses related to other services received from independent auditors and independent audit companies for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	**1 January - 31 December 2024**
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	1.568	1.200
Fees for tax advisory services	-	-
Fee for other assurance services	-	-
Fees for services other than independent auditing	-	-
	1.568	**1.200**

19 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSE

For the accounting periods ended at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, details of other income are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	**1 January - 31 December 2024**
Collection from provisions (Note 4)	102.035	101.241
Interest received from banks	280.655	236.590
Foreign exchange gains/losses, net	16.442	566
Other, net	11.757	16.378
Other Operating Income/Expense, Net	**410.889**	**354.775**

20 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

"Temporary Article 13" has been added to the Corporate Tax Law no. 5520 as it is stated on 11th article of "Amme Alacaklarının Tahsil Usulü Hakkında Kanun İle Bazı Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun" issued in Official Gazette numbered 31462 on 22 April 2021.Pursuant to the 1st provisional article, the 20% rate in the first paragraph of Article 32 of this Law is 25% for the corporate earnings of the corporations for the 2021 taxation period, and 23% for the corporate earnings of the 2023 taxation period, which must be given as of 1 July 2021. It is applied to corporate earnings for the taxation period starting from 1 January 2021.

In accordance with Law No. 7316 published in the Official Gazette dated April 22, 2021, the corporate tax rate has been increased to 25% for the taxation period of 2021, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of July 1, 2021 and valid for the taxation period starting from January 1, 2021. , this rate was determined as 23% for the 2022 taxation period. With the publication of Law No. 7394 in the Official Gazette dated April 15, 2022, banks, consumer finance companies, factoring and financial leasing companies, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies. The corporate tax rate has been permanently increased to 25%, and the 25% rate has been applied to the taxation of corporate earnings for the periods starting from January 1, 2022, starting from the declarations submitted after July 1, 2022. However, in accordance with Law No. 7456 published in the Official Gazette dated July 15, 2023, this rate has been increased to 30% and this change will be applied to the taxation of corporate earnings for the periods starting from January 1, 2023, starting from the declarations submitted after October 1, 2023. In the financial statements dated 31 December 2025 a 30% rate was used for corporate tax.

In determining the net corporate income, the provisions of the Income Tax Law on commercial income are applied.

The corporate tax base is calculated as a result of the addition of non-deductible expenses and additional items to the commercial income of the corporations and taking into account the exceptions (associate earnings exception, investment incentive exemption, real estate sales gain exemption, etc.) and discounts (such as R&D discount). The corporate tax return is declared to the relevant tax office from the first day of the fourth month to the evening of the 25th day following the month in which the accounting period is closed and paid until the end of the 30th day of the same month.

Corporate taxpayers declare the provisional tax amount they have calculated on the tax bases calculated as explained above quarterly, until the 14th day of the second month following the relevant period, and pay it until the evening of the 17th day. An amendment has been made to the 9th article of the Tax Procedure Law No. 7338 and the Law on Amendments to Certain Laws and the 120th article of the Income Tax Law No. 193, published in the Official Gazette No. 31640 dated 26 October 2021, and the taxation period of 2022 is applicable. It has been stated that provisional tax will be calculated, declared and paid based on the quarterly earnings determined for the first nine months of the relevant accounting period, to be applied starting from the declarations to be submitted.

The total of the temporary taxes paid during the year and the taxes paid through withholding during the year are deducted from the corporate tax calculated on the corporate tax return. In the event that there is a tax amount that needs to be refunded after the deduction, the said amount can be refunded in cash or, if requested, can be deducted from other tax liabilities of the institution.

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

20 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Except for the dividends made to corporate taxpayers in Türkiye, dividend payments are subject to withholding at the rate of 15%. Addition of profit to capital is not considered dividend distribution and is not subject to withholding.

In case of investment incentive exemption within the scope of Temporary Article 61 of the Income Tax Law, the benefited exemption amount is subject to withholding tax at the rate of 19,8%.

The statute of limitations period is five years. The five-year period is calculated starting from the beginning of the year following the calendar year in which the tax is incurred. A full or limited tax inspection can be made by those authorized for tax inspection within the said period.

Losses in the corporate tax return can be deducted from the corporate income of the relevant period, provided that they are not transferred for more than five years. However, the corporate loss for the current year cannot be deducted from the previous years' profits.

The law on amending the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law was enacted on 20 January 2022, Law No. It has been enacted with the number 7532 and it has been decided that the financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment in the 2023 and 2024 accounting periods, including the temporary accounting periods, and in the provisional tax periods of the 2025 accounting period, regardless of whether the conditions for the inflation adjustment within the scope of the Repeated Article 298 are met. In line with the Law No. 7352, inflation adjustment will be applied to the financial statements dated 31 December 2025, and the profit/loss difference arising from the inflation adjustment will be shown in the previous years' profit/loss account and will not be taxed.

According to the amendment to the Tax Procedure Law (VUK) by Law No. 7571 published in the Official Gazette on December 25, 2025, VUK financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment for the 2025 accounting period and the 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, including provisional tax periods. Furthermore, in these periods where inflation accounting will not be applied, it is possible to revalue depreciable assets in accordance with Article 298(Ç) of the VUK. The company has revalued its fixed assets in its tax calculations as of December 31, 2025.

Corporation tax

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
Corporate tax provision	893.303	580.379
Prepaid taxes (-)	(703.528)	(443.349)
Prepaid tax/corporation tax payable, net	**189.775**	**137.030**

For the accounting periods ended at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, tax expense in the income statement is summarized below:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	**1 January - 31 December 2024**
Current period corporate tax provision expense	(893.303)	(580.379)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	11.585	2.331
Total tax expense	**(881.718)**	**(578.048)**

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

20 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The reported income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are different than the amounts computed by applying the statutory tax rate to profits before income taxes as shown in the following reconciliation:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Profit before tax	2.918.326	1.923.933
Tax rate	30%	%30
Computed rate	(875.498)	(577.180)
Unacceptable expenses, net	(2.456)	(2.035)
Other	(3.764)	1.167
Current tax expense	**(881.718)**	**(578.048)**

Deferred taxes

Calculated deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are shown in the financial statements by netting.

The company uses %30 (31 December 2024: %30) in the deferred tax calculation.

The breakdown of the accumulated temporary differences and deferred tax assets and liabilities that are subject to deferred tax as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, using the applicable tax rates, is as follows:

	Temporary Differences		Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Bonus provisions	80.000	60.000	24.000	18.000
Provision for severance payment	10.442	8.266	3.133	2.480
Impairment provision for doubtful factoring receivables	9.087	10.450	2.726	3.135
General administration expense rediscount	6.865	12.508	2.060	3.752
Annual leave provisions	7.324	6.060	2.197	1.818
Usage rights	1.746	356	524	107
Tangible and intangible assets	38.967	34.062	11.690	10.219
Deferred tax assets	**154.431**	**131.702**	**46.330**	**39.511**
Prepaid expenses	(22.705)	(28.659)	(6.812)	(8.598)
Loans valuation difference	(20.502)	(31.215)	(6.151)	(9.365)
Deferred tax liabilites	**(43.207)**	**(59.874)**	**(12.963)**	**(17.963)**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	**111.224**	**71.828**	**33.367**	**21.548**

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

20 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The movement table of deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance, 1 January	**21.548**	**20.574**
Deferred tax (income)/expense	11.585	2.331
Amount recognized under equity	234	(1.357)
Closing balance, 31 December	**33.367**	**21.548**

21 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Funds Borrowed

QNB Bank A.Ş. (Shareholder)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
TL	1.000.000	4.431.958
USD	3.945.650	1.958.746
EUR	3.349.624	1.237.628
	8.295.274	**7.628.332**

Demand Deposits

QNB Bank A.Ş. (Shareholder)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
TL	122.738	129.839
USD	66.159	27.356
EUR	72.334	12.640
GBP	33.995	30.127
	295.226	**199.962**

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Interest income		
QNB Bank A.Ş. (Shareholder)	38.456	55.896
	38.456	**55.896**

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

21 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Financial Expenses (-)	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
QNB Bank A.Ş. (Shareholder)	681.726	834.349
QNB Bank A.Ş. (Shareholder) -rent interest	2.964	1.870
	684.690	**836.219**

General administrative expenses (-)	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Shareholders		
QNB Bank A.Ş.	37.711	17.254
QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	13.984	4.528
IBTECH Uluslararası Bil. Ve İlt. Teknolojileri Dan. Des. San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	1.370	2.030
Other group companies		
QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.	66	47
EFinans Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş.	182	463
	53.313	**24.322**

As of December 31, 2025, the sum of wages and benefits paid to senior managers (Members of the Company's Board of Directors and senior managers, general manager and assistant general managers) is TL 53.691 (31 December 2024: TL 36.938).

22 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the details of the guarantees received are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	**FC**	**TL**	**FC**
Bails	241.016.957	-	155.607.732	10.543.914
Notes	160.050.533	4.207.951	98.601.218	2.377.336
Other	2.513.224	14.492.619	1.217.704	3.529
	403.580.714	**18.700.570**	**255.426.654**	**12.924.779**

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

22 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Collaterals

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, collaterals are comprised of notes given to the following institutions:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Letters of guarantee given to Takasbank	8.020.000	6.679.000
Colleterals given to courts	102.436	62.719
Direct Debit System	1.000	1.000
	8.123.436	**6.742.719**

Irrevocable Commitments

None (31 December 2024: None).

Held in custody securities

The Company has obtained securities held in custody for its factoring receivables at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 as detailed below:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TP	**YP**	**TP**	**YP**
Customer checks	14.380.440	2.015.453	9.194.125	878.335
Customer notes	244.590	-	348.039	-
	14.625.030	**2.015.453**	**9.542.164**	**878.335**

Derivative Transactions

There are no derivative agreements as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: None).

23 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

The Company's Board of Director's have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

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

23 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit Risk

The main activity of the Company is to focus on the sectors with high knowledge, and to perform factoring transactions within the limits of the credit and risk monitoring regulation for the companies operating in these sectors.

Policies related to credit risk are detailed in Loans and Risk Monitoring Regulation and the practices in the Company are carried out within the framework of this regulation. The Credit Committee regularly reviews the Company's credit risk strategy and major credit risk policies. With this strategy, it is aimed to reflect the degree of tolerance of the Company regarding credit risk and the maximize profit expected to be received against various credit risks.

On the other hand, the Company makes sure that the distribution of the portfolio is balanced. The Company also established a risk management legal and monitoring department. With the intelligence program developed by the Company, efforts are made in order to minimize the credit risk and control of credit risk in credit limitation of both customer and assignee receivables and in factoring financing. All these intelligence studies are under the supervision and supervision of the Company's senior management (at the level of General Manager and Assistant General Managers). All operations of the Company are performed by the Central Operation Unit. There is no authorization to make transactions at the contact office level.

Details of the financial assets exposed to credit risk as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Factoring Receivables			
31 December 2025	**Related Party**	**Non-related Party**	**Banks**	**Other**
Exposure to maximum credit risk as of reporting date (*)	-	35.344.016	804.780	-
- Exposure to maximum credit risk as of reporting date	-	35.344.016	804.780	-
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired or overdue	-	35.288.236	-	-
- Secured portion by any guarantee	-	35.288.236	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured/renegotiated, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	55.780	-	-
- teminat, vs ile güvence altına alınmış kısmı	-	55.780	-	-
D. Değer düşüklüğüne uğrayan varlıkların net defter değerleri	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	451.804	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(451.804)	-	-
- Secured portion of net book value	-	-	-	-
- Not due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
- Secured portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-

(*) Not included the Company's mortgages and guarantees acquired the provision of the factoring receivables in the process of prosecuting.

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

23 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	Factoring Receivables			
31 December 2024	**Related Party**	**Non-related Party**	**Banks**	**Other**
Exposure to maximum credit risk as of reporting date (*)	-	26.848.873	541.869	-
- Exposure to maximum credit risk as of reporting date	-	26.848.873	541.869	-
A. Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired or overdue	-	26.833.766	-	-
- Secured portion by any guarantee	-	26.833.766	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restructured/renegotiated, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	-	15.107	-	-
- teminat, vs ile güvence altına alınmış kısmı	-	15.107	-	-
D. Değer düşüklüğüne uğrayan varlıkların net defter değerleri	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	269.428	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(269.428)	-	-
- Secured portion of net book value	-	-	-	-
- Not due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-
- Secured portion of net book value (with letter of guarantee etc.)	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-

(*) Not included the Company's mortgages and guarantees acquired the provision of the factoring receivables in the process of prosecuting.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Company will not be able to meet its net financing needs. As a precaution against this risk, the Company's management diversifies its financing resources and the assets are managed with the liquidity priority to maintain a healthy balance of cash and cash equivalents. Company evaluates its liquidity risks consistently in order to meet its aims to monitor and to determine the change in its funds.

The following table, based on the remaining period until the maturity date of the contract as of the reporting dates, the Company's financial liabilities by relevant maturity groupings by providing the analysis. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	31 December 2025					
Expected maturities	**Carrying Amount**	**Cash Flows**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non derivative financial liabilities	**30.158.108**	**30.890.169**	**27.220.434**	**3.668.767**	**10.309**	**-**
Funds borrowed	27.596.185	27.982.397	27.092.615	889.782	-	-
Securities issued	2.419.152	2.773.450	-	2.773.450	-	-
Lease payables	17.656	9.207	2.704	5.535	10.309	-
Factoring payables	43.876	43.876	43.876	-	-	-
Other foreign payables	81.239	81.239	81.239	-	-	-

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

23 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31 December 2024

Expected maturities	Carrying Amount	Cash Flows	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non derivative financial liabilities	**23.462.063**	**24.829.439**	**18.355.570**	**6.466.201**	**9.644**	**24**
Funds borrowed	19.987.356	20.708.109	17.671.547	3.036.562	-	-
Securities issued	3.378.077	4.024.700	600.000	3.424.700	-	-
Lease payables	15.136	15.136	529	4.939	9.644	24
Factoring payables	8.985	8.985	8.985	-	-	-
Other foreign payables	72.509	72.509	72.509	-	-	-

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk management, control the market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while aiming to optimize the return of risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk through transactions (such as factoring operations and borrowings) in foreign currencies. The Company monitors the balance of foreign exchange assets and foreign exchange liabilities on a daily basis to minimize the exchange rate risk. In order not to be exposed to foreign exchange risk, the active and passive foreign exchange positions are carried out in a manner that does not give a short position in terms of foreign currency, and in order to balance the foreign exchange liabilities and foreign currency liabilities, it performs swap transactions if deemed necessary.

Table below summarizes the Company's foreign currency position risk in detailed as of 31 December 2025 and 2024. The amounts of foreign currency assets and liabilities held by the Company according to their foreign currency types are as follows:

31 December 2025	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**Total**
Banks	67.834	82.371	34.636	184.841
Factoring receivables	4.645.484	4.649.825	53.036	9.348.345
Other assets	1.873	4.691	-	6.564
Total Assets	**4.715.191**	**4.736.887**	**87.672**	**9.539.750**
Funds borrowed	(4.800.714)	(4.639.002)	(40.078)	(9.479.794)
Factoring payables	(16.533)	(14.235)	-	(30.768)
Other liabilities	(120)	(1.421)	(441)	(1.982)
Total Liabilities	**(4.817.367)**	**(4.654.658)**	**(40.519)**	**(9.512.544)**
Net foreign currency position due to derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency position	**(102.176)**	**82.229**	**47.153**	**27.206**

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

23 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31 December 2024	USD	EUR	GBP	Total
Banks	36.089	19.671	30.736	86.496
Factoring receivables	1.885.196	2.210.576	75.359	4.171.131
Other assets	720	2.415	-	3.135
Total Assets	**1.922.005**	**2.232.662**	**106.095**	**4.260.762**
Funds borrowed	(1.959.673)	(2.251.250)	(72.721)	(4.283.644)
Factoring payables	(1.463)	(1.086)	-	(2.549)
Other liabilities	(28)	(1.201)	(378)	(1.607)
Total Liabilities	**(1.961.164)**	**(2.253.537)**	**(73.099)**	**4.287.800)**
Net foreign currency position due to derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency position	**(39.159)**	**(20.875)**	**32.996**	**(27.038)**

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The Company is exposed to currency risk mainly in US Dollar and Euro.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Company to the related foreign currencies of the 10% increase/decrease in the US Dollar, Euro and British Pound exchange rates. The 10% rate used is the rate used when reporting the currency risk to the senior management within the Company, and the said rate represents the possible change expected by the management in foreign exchange rates. Sensitivity analyzes regarding the exchange rate risk that the Company is exposed to at the reporting date are determined according to the change at the beginning of the financial year and are kept constant throughout the reporting period. A positive amount represents revenue growth in profit/loss. This analysis was made with the assumption that all variables remained constant as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

	Profit / Loss		**Equity**	
31 December 2025	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
USD	(10.218)	10.218	(10.218)	10.218
EUR	8.223	(8.223)	8.223	(8.223)
GBP	4.715	(4.715)	4.715	(4.715)
Total	**2.720**	**(2.720)**	**2.720**	**(2.720)**

	Profit / Loss		**Equity**	
31 December 2024	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
USD	(3.916)	3.916	(3.916)	3.916
EUR	(2.087)	2.087	(2.087)	2.087
GBP	3.300	(3.300)	3.300	(3.300)
Total	**(2.703)**	**2.703**	**(2.703)**	**2.703**

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

23 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities shown at cost discounted with effective interest, including cash and cash equivalents, factoring receivables and short-term TL-denominated bank loans, are considered to be close to their book values, considering that they are short-term and possible losses are insignificant.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- First level: Financial assets and liabilities in active markets for identical assets and liabilities are valued using stock market prices.
- Second level: Financial assets and liabilities, the related asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 observable market prices used for valuation purposes.
- Third level: Financial assets and liabilities, determining fair value of the asset or liability, are not based on observable market data used in the valuation.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has no financial assets carried at fair value.

24 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The weighted average number of shares of the Group and earnings per share for the period ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	1.065.000	950.246
Net profit for the period (TL)	2.036.608	1.345.885
Basic earnings per share (full TL)	1,9123	1,4164

There are no diluted shares of the Company. Also, in Türkiye, companies can increase their capital by distributing shares to existing shareholders from retained earnings shares ("Bonus Shares"). When earnings per shares are calculated, these bonus shares are considered as issued shares. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in earnings per share calculation is obtained by applying the retrospective application of the issuance of shares. There is no difference between main and proportional earnings per share for any period.

25 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

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