

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
Publicly Announced Unconsolidated Financial  
Statements, Related Disclosures and Independent  
Auditors' Report Thereon  
as of and for the Nine-Month Period Ended  
30 September 2024  
(*Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related  
Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish*)



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working world**

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**Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Review Report Originally Issued in Turkish  
Independent Auditors' Review Report on Unconsolidated Interim Financial Information**

**To the Board of Directors of Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi;**

*Introduction*

We have reviewed the unconsolidated statement of financial position of Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. ("the Bank") at September 30, 2024 and the related unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, unconsolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the unconsolidated financial statements for the nine-months period then ended. The Bank Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these unconsolidated of interim financial information in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated 1 November 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these unconsolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

*Scope of Review*

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

*Basis of Qualified Conclusion*

Free provision amounting to thousand TL 8,000,000 provided by the Bank management in prior years due to the possible effects of negative circumstances in the economy and markets, which does not meet the recognition criteria of TAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", was reversed and recognized as income in 2023. In relation to this matter, as stated in Section Five Part 5.4.5 of Explanations and Footnotes Related to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements, accompanying unconsolidated statement of profit or loss for the nine-months period ended September 30, 2023, which is presented comparatively with the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss for the nine-months period ended September 30, 2024, includes income arising from reversal of such free provision at an amount of thousand TL 5,000,000. We express a qualified conclusion due to the effects of this matter on the "Net Profit or Loss for the Period" and "Extraordinary Reserves" accounts in the unconsolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 and unconsolidated statement of profit or loss for the nine-months period ended September 30, 2023 which are presented comparatively with the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements prepared as of September 30, 2024.



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*Qualified Conclusion*

Based on our review, except for the effects of the matter referred in the basis of qualified conclusion paragraph on the unconsolidated Financial statements, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements do not give a true view of the financial position of the Bank as at September 30, 2024 and of the results of its unconsolidated operations and its unconsolidated cash flows for the nine-months period then ended in all aspects in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation.

*Report on other regulatory requirements arising from legislation*

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

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

Damla Harman, SMMM  
Partner

October 30, 2024  
İstanbul, Türkiye

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

**TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**  
**UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 September 2024**

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The unconsolidated financial report for the nine month period ended prepared in accordance with the Communiqué of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks as regulated by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, is comprised of the following sections:

1. General Information about the Bank
2. Unconsolidated Financial Statements of the Bank
3. Disclosures Related to Accounting Policies Applied in the Related Period
4. Financial Position and Risk Management Applications of the Bank
5. Disclosures and Footnotes on Unconsolidated Financial Statements
6. Limited Review Report
7. Interim Activity Report

The unconsolidated financial statements for the nine-month period and related disclosures and footnotes that were subject to limited review, are prepared in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and the related statements and guidances, and in compliance with the financial records of our Bank and, unless stated otherwise, presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira (TL)**.

**Süleyman Sözen**  
Board of Directors  
Chairman

**Mahmut Akten**  
General Manager

**Aydın Güler**  
Executive Vice President  
Finance and Treasury

**Hakan Özdemir**  
Accounting and  
Regulatory Reporting  
Director

**Jorge Saenz - Azcunaga  
Carranza**  
Audit Committee Member

**Ebru Oğan Knottnerus**  
Audit Committee Member

**Belkıs Sema Yurdum**  
Audit Committee Member

The authorized contact person for questions on this financial report:  
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## **1 General Information**

### **1.1 History of the bank including its incorporation date, initial legal status, amendments to legal status**

Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi (“the Bank”) was established by the decree of Council of Ministers numbered 3/4010 dated 11 April 1946 as a “private bank” and its “Articles of Association” was issued in the Official Gazette dated 25 April 1946.

Following the acquisition on 27 July 2015, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA (BBVA)’s stake in the Bank reached to 39.90% and BBVA become the main shareholder. Accordingly, the Bank was moved to the “Foreign Deposit Banks” category from the “Private Deposit Bank” category by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“the BRSA”).

The Bank provides banking services through 797 domestic branches, 8 foreign branches and 1 representative offices abroad (31 December 2023: 796 domestic branches, 8 foreign branches and 1 representative offices). The Bank’s head office is located in Istanbul.

### **1.2 Bank’s shareholder structure, management and internal audit, direct and indirect shareholders, change in shareholder structure during the period and information on bank’s risk group**

As of 30 September 2024, group of companies under BBVA that currently owns 85.97% shares of the Bank, is defined as the BBVA Group (“the Group”) and it is the main shareholder.

On 22 March 2011, BBVA had acquired; 78.120.000.000 shares of the Bank owned by GE Capital Corporation at a total nominal value of TL 781,200 representing 18.60% ownership, and 26.418.840.000 shares of the Bank owned by Doğuş Holding AŞ at a total nominal value of TL 264,188 representing 6.29% ownership. BBVA, purchasing 24.89% shares of the Bank, had joint control on the Bank’s management together with group of companies under Doğuş Holding AŞ (“the Doğuş Group”).

On 7 April 2011, BBVA had acquired 503.160.000 shares at a nominal value of TL 5,032 and increased its ownership in the Bank’s share capital to 25.01%.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement between BBVA and the Doğuş Group which was previously disclosed on 19 November 2014, the sale of shares representing 14.89% of the share capital of the Bank with a face value of TL 625,380 and 62.538.000.000 shares by the Doğuş Group to BBVA, was completed on 27 July 2015. Following the acquisition, BBVA’s stake in the Bank reached to 39.90% and BBVA became the main shareholder. The Bank was moved to “Foreign Deposit Banks” category from “Private Deposit Bank” category by the BRSA.

On 21 February 2017, BBVA agreed with Doğuş Group to acquire 41.790.000.000 shares at a nominal value of TL 417,900 representing 9.95% ownership and on 22 March 2017 in accordance with the terms of the agreements share transfer had been finalized. After the share transfer BBVA’s interest in the share capital of the Bank is at 49.85%.

The voluntary tender offer process launched by BBVA for the entire share capital of the bank and approved by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye in accordance with the Communiqué on Takeover Bids no. II-26.1 on 31 March 2022, in their letter numbered E-29833736-110.05.05-19391 and dated 31 March 2022 ended as of 18 May 2022. During the voluntary tender offer process, BBVA acquired shares of the bank with a total nominal value of TL 1,517,196 which corresponds to 36.12%. As a result, the total share capital of the bank owned by BBVA reached 85.97%

## **BBVA Group**

BBVA is operating for more than 165 years, providing variety of wide spread financial and non-financial services to 74.1 million retail and commercial customers.

The Group's headquarter is in Spain, where the Group has concrete leadership in retail and commercial markets. BBVA adopting innovative, and customer and community oriented management style, besides banking, operates in insurance sector in Europe and portfolio management, private banking and investment banking in global markets.

BBVA which is the largest financial institution in Mexico and also a market leader in South America, operates in more than 25 countries with more than 121 thousand employees.



### 1.3 Information on the bank's Board of Directors chairman and members, audit committee members, chief executive officer, executive vice presidents and their responsibilities and shareholdings in the bank

#### Board of Directors Chairman and Members:

Name and Surname	Responsibility	Appointment Date	Education	Experience in Banking and Business Administration
Süleyman Sözen	Chairman	29.05.1997	University	43 years
Jorge Saenz Azcunaga Carranza	Vice Chairman Independent Member and Member of Audit Committee	24.03.2016	University	31 years
Mahmut Akten(*)	Member and CEO	23.08.2024	Master	25 years
Sait Ergun Özen	Member	14.05.2003	University	37 years
Jaime Saenz de Tejada Pulido	Member	02.10.2014	University	32 years
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Munoz	Member	31.03.2021	Master	34 years
Rafael Salinas Martinez de Lecea	Member	08.05.2017	Master	33 years
Belkıs Sema Yurdum	Independent Member and Member of Audit Committee	30.04.2013	University	44 years
Avni Aydın Düren	Independent Member and Member of Audit Committee	17.06.2020	Master	33 years
Mevhibe Canan Özsoy	Independent Member	04.04.2019	Master	33 years
Ebru Oğan Knottnerus	Independent Member and Member of Audit Committee	27.03.2024	Master	33 years

#### CEO and Executive Vice Presidents:

Name and Surname	Responsibility	Appointment Date	Education	Experience in Banking and Business Administration
Mahmut Akten(*)	CEO	23.08.2024	Master	25 years
İlker Kuruöz	EVP-Engineering Services and Data	14.03.2018	Master	32 years
Murat Çağrı Süzer(*)	EVP-Corporate, Investment Banking and Global Markets	05.09.2024	Master	17 years
Cemal Onaran	EVP-Commercial Banking	17.01.2017	University	33 years
Tuba Köseoğlu Okçu	EVP- Talent and Culture	12.09.2022	University	26 years
Aydın Güler	EVP- Finance and Treasury	03.02.2016	University	34 years
Murat Atay	Head of Credit Risk Management	01.01.2021	PhD	30 years
Ceren Acer Kezik	EVP-Retail Banking	06.06.2022	Master	13 years
Sibel Kaya	EVP- SME Banking	02.02.2021	Master	26 years

(\*) As of August 23, 2024, Recep Baştuğ, who served as General Manager, resigned from his position. Mahmut Akten was appointed as General Manager in his place. Murat Çağrı Süzer was appointed as Executive Vice President of Corporate, Investment Banking and Global Markets as of 05.09.2024.

The top management listed above does not hold any material unquoted shares of the Bank.

#### 1.4 Information on the Bank's qualified shareholders

Name / Company	Shares	Ownership	Paid-in Capital	Unpaid Portion
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	3,610,895	85.97%	3,610,895	-

#### 1.5 Summary information on the Bank's activities and services

Activities of the Bank as stated at the third clause of its Articles of Association are as follows:

- All banking operations,
- Participating in, establishing, and trading the shares of enterprises at various sectors within the limits set forth by the Banking Law,
- Providing attorneyship, insurance agency, brokerage and freight services in relation with banking activities,
- Purchasing/selling debt securities, treasury bills, government bonds and other share certificates issued by Turkish government and other official and private institutions on the condition that completion of the necessary approvals and permits by Capital Markets Board of Türkiye,
- Developing economical and financial relations with foreign organizations,
- Dealing with all economic operations in compliance with the Banking Law.

The Bank's activities are not limited to those disclosed in that third clause, but whenever the Board of Directors deems any operations other than those stated above to be of benefit to the Bank, it is recommended in the general meeting, and the launching of the related project depends on the decision taken during the General Assembly which results in a change in the Articles of Association and on the approval of this decision by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Accordingly, the approved decision is added to the Articles of Association.

The Bank is not a specialized bank but deals with all kinds of banking activities. Deposits are the main sources of the lending to the customers. The Bank grants loans to companies operating in various sectors while aiming to maintain the required level of efficiency.

The Bank also grants non-cash loans to its customers; especially letters of guarantee, letters of credit and acceptance credits.

#### 1.6 Current or likely actual or legal barriers to immediate transfer of equity or repayment of debts between the bank and its subsidiaries

None

## 2 Unconsolidated Financial Statements

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

### Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position) At 30 September 2024

ASSETS		Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
			CURRENT PERIOD 30 September 2024			PRIOR PERIOD 31 December 2023		
			TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)</b>			<b>278,253,011</b>	<b>359,903,067</b>	<b>638,156,078</b>	<b>256,725,299</b>	<b>270,137,629</b>	<b>526,862,928</b>
<b>1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>5.1.1</b>		<b>198,926,129</b>	<b>324,284,375</b>	<b>523,210,504</b>	<b>193,830,153</b>	<b>236,644,393</b>	<b>430,474,546</b>
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with Central Bank			196,079,338	165,707,964	361,787,302	167,131,437	161,313,654	328,445,091
1.1.2 Banks			3,252,984	96,053,721	99,306,705	1,419,269	64,005,751	65,425,020
1.1.3 Money Market Placements			-	62,858,059	62,858,059	26,444,388	12,094,686	38,539,074
1.1.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)			406,193	335,369	741,562	1,164,941	769,698	1,934,639
<b>1.2 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)</b>	<b>5.1.2</b>		<b>985,058</b>	<b>3,195,641</b>	<b>4,180,699</b>	<b>1,721,836</b>	<b>3,526,321</b>	<b>5,248,157</b>
1.2.1 Government Securities			636,432	2,258,321	2,894,753	1,559,847	2,476,591	4,036,438
1.2.2 Equity Securities			154,566	115,868	270,434	96,942	109,913	206,855
1.2.3 Other Financial Assets			194,060	821,452	1,015,512	65,047	939,817	1,004,864
<b>1.3 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)</b>	<b>5.1.3</b>		<b>72,683,623</b>	<b>25,643,565</b>	<b>98,327,188</b>	<b>56,758,784</b>	<b>23,515,294</b>	<b>80,274,078</b>
1.3.1 Government Securities			71,997,424	23,270,692	95,268,116	56,110,960	21,868,778	77,979,738
1.3.2 Equity Securities			276,040	2,372,873	2,648,913	203,391	1,646,516	1,849,907
1.3.3 Other Financial Assets			410,159	-	410,159	444,433	-	444,433
<b>1.4 Derivative Financial Assets</b>	<b>5.1.4</b>		<b>5,658,201</b>	<b>6,779,486</b>	<b>12,437,687</b>	<b>4,414,526</b>	<b>6,451,621</b>	<b>10,866,147</b>
1.4.1 Derivative Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL			5,658,201	6,539,239	12,197,440	4,406,868	5,533,011	9,939,879
1.4.2 Derivative Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI			-	240,247	240,247	7,658	918,610	926,268
<b>II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST</b>			<b>1,204,458,309</b>	<b>431,663,492</b>	<b>1,636,121,801</b>	<b>887,020,026</b>	<b>339,264,069</b>	<b>1,226,284,095</b>
<b>2.1 Loans</b>	<b>5.1.5</b>		<b>1,046,443,771</b>	<b>390,631,627</b>	<b>1,437,075,398</b>	<b>767,831,889</b>	<b>298,298,967</b>	<b>1,066,130,856</b>
<b>2.2 Lease Receivables</b>	<b>5.1.6</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2.3 Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost</b>	<b>5.1.7</b>		<b>191,205,783</b>	<b>64,185,371</b>	<b>255,391,154</b>	<b>141,655,134</b>	<b>65,598,188</b>	<b>207,253,322</b>
2.3.1 Government Securities			186,321,508	58,834,365	245,155,873	138,073,167	60,934,162	199,007,329
2.3.2 Other Financial Assets			4,884,275	5,351,006	10,235,281	3,581,967	4,664,026	8,245,993
<b>2.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)</b>			<b>33,191,245</b>	<b>23,153,506</b>	<b>56,344,751</b>	<b>22,466,997</b>	<b>24,633,086</b>	<b>47,100,083</b>
<b>III. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.8</b>		<b>3,014,383</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,014,383</b>	<b>2,122,307</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,122,307</b>
3.1 Asset Held for Resale			3,014,383	-	3,014,383	2,122,307	-	2,122,307
3.2 Assets of Discontinued Operations			-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>			<b>29,953,155</b>	<b>47,246,473</b>	<b>77,199,628</b>	<b>19,807,944</b>	<b>37,128,973</b>	<b>56,936,917</b>
<b>4.1 Associates (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.9</b>		<b>157,841</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>157,841</b>	<b>127,014</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127,014</b>
4.1.1 Associates Consolidated Under Equity Accounting			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Unconsolidated Associates			157,841	-	157,841	127,014	-	127,014
<b>4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.10</b>		<b>29,795,314</b>	<b>47,246,473</b>	<b>77,041,787</b>	<b>19,680,930</b>	<b>37,128,973</b>	<b>56,809,903</b>
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Investments in Subsidiaries			28,664,234	47,246,473	75,910,707	19,207,870	37,128,973	56,336,843
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Investments in Subsidiaries			1,131,080	-	1,131,080	473,060	-	473,060
<b>4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.11</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.3.1 Joint-Ventures Consolidated Under Equity Accounting			-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Unconsolidated Joint-Ventures			-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.12</b>		<b>24,402,724</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>24,403,537</b>	<b>18,927,274</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>18,928,030</b>
<b>VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.13</b>		<b>2,316,299</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,316,299</b>	<b>1,795,702</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,795,702</b>
6.1 Goodwill			-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Others			2,316,299	-	2,316,299	1,795,702	-	1,795,702
<b>VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.14</b>		<b>4,148,123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,148,123</b>	<b>3,071,140</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,071,140</b>
<b>VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSET</b>			<b>337,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>337,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSET</b>	<b>5.1.15</b>		<b>21,800,154</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,800,154</b>	<b>19,834,272</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,834,272</b>
<b>X. OTHER ASSETS (Net)</b>	<b>5.1.16</b>		<b>82,413,099</b>	<b>6,333,109</b>	<b>88,746,208</b>	<b>67,507,601</b>	<b>6,712,344</b>	<b>74,219,945</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b>1,651,097,253</b>	<b>845,146,954</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>	<b>1,276,811,565</b>	<b>653,243,771</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>

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

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)**  
**At 30 September 2024**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
		CURRENT PERIOD 30 September 2024			PRIOR PERIOD 31 December 2023		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>I. DEPOSITS</b>	5.2.1	1,169,324,236	566,509,982	1,735,834,218	882,488,850	501,215,585	1,383,704,435
<b>II. FUNDS BORROWED</b>	5.2.2	1,125,465	45,140,889	46,266,354	995,541	43,062,614	44,058,155
<b>III. MONEY MARKET FUNDS</b>	5.2.3	486,001	100,169,594	100,655,595	110,181	43,343,975	43,454,156
<b>IV. SECURITIES ISSUED (NET)</b>	5.2.4	60,928	14,337,588	14,398,516	-	5,240,527	5,240,527
4.1 Bills		60,928	10,902,665	10,963,593	-	950,964	950,964
4.2 Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Bonds		-	3,434,923	3,434,923	-	4,289,563	4,289,563
<b>V. FUNDS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Borrowers' Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL</b>	5.2.5	-	55,232,992	55,232,992	-	48,622,754	48,622,754
<b>VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	5.2.6	10,001,540	3,396,842	13,398,382	7,021,558	4,389,270	11,410,828
7.1 Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at FVTPL		9,666,413	3,396,842	13,063,255	7,021,558	4,389,270	11,410,828
7.2 Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at FVOCI		335,127	-	335,127	-	-	-
<b>VIII. FACTORING PAYABLES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX. LEASE PAYABLES (Net)</b>	5.2.7	2,018,339	195,748	2,214,087	1,526,016	204,923	1,730,939
<b>X. PROVISIONS</b>	5.2.8	12,062,743	4,882,807	16,945,550	9,146,493	7,297,251	16,443,744
10.1 Restructuring Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Reserve for Employee Benefits		5,271,957	156,387	5,428,344	4,160,644	163,636	4,324,280
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Other Provisions		6,790,786	4,726,420	11,517,206	4,985,849	7,133,615	12,119,464
<b>XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY</b>	5.2.9	7,032,164	57,345	7,089,509	9,556,143	144,364	9,700,507
<b>XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIII. LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	5.2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1 Asset Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Assets of Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBTS</b>	5.2.11	1,086,856	43,032,390	44,119,246	1,067,593	21,942,478	23,010,071
14.1 Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Other Debt Instruments		1,086,856	43,032,390	44,119,246	1,067,593	21,942,478	23,010,071
<b>XV. OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	5.2.12	145,369,887	12,072,261	157,442,148	84,802,789	13,079,390	97,882,179
<b>XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	5.2.13	301,333,381	1,314,229	302,647,610	243,717,339	1,079,702	244,797,041
16.1 Paid-in Capital		4,200,000	-	4,200,000	4,200,000	-	4,200,000
16.2 Capital Reserves		784,434	-	784,434	784,434	-	784,434
16.2.1 Share Premium		11,880	-	11,880	11,880	-	11,880
16.2.2 Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3 Other Capital Reserves		772,554	-	772,554	772,554	-	772,554
16.3 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		17,473,156	761,759	18,234,915	13,542,384	551,349	14,093,733
16.4 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		23,614,264	552,470	24,166,734	23,969,213	322,146	24,291,359
16.5 Profit Reserves		188,327,757	-	188,327,757	113,889,588	206,207	114,095,795
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		3,762,100	-	3,762,100	2,473,124	-	2,473,124
16.5.2 Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		184,299,730	-	184,299,730	111,161,820	-	111,161,820
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		265,927	-	265,927	254,644	206,207	460,851
16.6 Profit/Loss		66,933,770	-	66,933,770	87,331,720	-	87,331,720
16.6.1 Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2 Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		66,933,770	-	66,933,770	87,331,720	-	87,331,720
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		1,649,901,540	846,342,667	2,496,244,207	1,240,432,503	689,622,833	1,930,055,336

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

## Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi

## Off-Balance Sheet Items

At 30 September 2024

	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
		CURRENT PERIOD 30 September 2024			PRIOR PERIOD 31 December 2023		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>A. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (I+II+III)</b>							
<b>I. GUARANTEES AND SURETIES</b>	5.3.1	2,020,545,133	1,190,598,309	3,211,143,442	1,190,196,271	1,024,273,433	2,214,469,704
1.1. Letters of guarantee		300,681,981	161,318,316	462,000,297	207,649,439	127,708,895	335,358,334
1.1.1. Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		-	5,106,360	5,106,360	-	4,358,146	4,358,146
1.1.2. Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		15,132,617	4,054,987	19,187,604	9,658,232	3,511,623	13,169,855
1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		285,549,364	152,156,969	437,706,333	197,991,207	119,839,126	317,830,333
1.2. Bank acceptances		2,079,649	7,479,055	9,558,704	2,152,734	5,809,391	7,962,125
1.2.1. Import letter of acceptance		1,805,939	7,479,055	9,284,994	2,152,734	5,809,391	7,962,125
1.2.2. Other bank acceptances		273,710	-	273,710	-	-	-
1.3. Letters of credit		339,608	50,030,516	50,370,124	396,874	45,435,967	45,832,841
1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2. Other letters of credit		339,608	50,030,516	50,370,124	396,874	45,435,967	45,832,841
1.4. Guaranteed refinancings		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5. Endorsements		17,496,850	-	17,496,850	12,043,653	-	12,043,653
1.5.1. Endorsements to the Central Bank of Turkey		17,496,850	-	17,496,850	12,043,653	-	12,043,653
1.5.2. Other endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6. Underwriting commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7. Factoring related guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8. Other guarantees		-	470,231	470,231	-	269,955	269,955
1.9. Other sureties		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. COMMITMENTS</b>	5.3.1	1,328,284,005	44,073,370	1,372,357,375	677,083,131	40,480,363	717,563,494
2.1. Irrevocable commitments		1,327,907,105	40,746,245	1,368,653,350	676,633,131	38,549,001	715,182,132
2.1.1. Asset purchase and sale commitments		8,414,941	29,227,975	37,642,916	4,215,928	25,588,620	29,804,548
2.1.2. Deposit purchase and sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3. Share capital commitments to associates and affiliates		-	31	31	-	27	27
2.1.4. Loan granting commitments		239,876,602	4,239,138	244,115,740	133,935,397	5,695,864	139,631,261
2.1.5. Securities issuance brokerage commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6. Commitments for reserve deposit requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7. Commitments for cheque payments		13,837,378	-	13,837,378	9,642,506	-	9,642,506
2.1.8. Tax and fund obligations on export commitments		1,618,233	-	1,618,233	858,088	-	858,088
2.1.9. Commitments for credit card limits		1,064,151,311	-	1,064,151,311	527,976,217	-	527,976,217
2.1.10. Commitments for credit cards and banking services related promotions		8,640	-	8,640	4,995	-	4,995
2.1.11. Receivables from "short" sale commitments on securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12. Payables from "short" sale commitments on securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13. Other irrevocable commitments		-	7,279,101	7,279,101	-	7,264,490	7,264,490
2.2. Revocable commitments		376,900	3,327,125	3,704,025	450,000	1,931,362	2,381,362
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		376,900	3,317,726	3,694,626	450,000	1,923,230	2,373,230
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		-	9,399	9,399	-	8,132	8,132
<b>III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b>	5.3.2	371,663,040	927,226,821	1,298,889,861	290,870,440	804,568,862	1,095,439,302
3.1. Derivative financial instruments held for risk management		5,890,536	57,503,230	63,393,766	120,000	120,000	120,000
3.1.1. Fair value hedges		-	48,926,880	48,926,880	-	18,064,746	18,064,746
3.1.2. Cash flow hedges		5,890,536	8,576,350	14,466,886	120,000	25,359,498	25,479,498
3.1.3. Net foreign investment hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Trading derivatives		365,772,504	869,723,591	1,235,496,095	290,750,440	761,144,618	1,051,895,058
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency purchases/sales		29,828,142	35,295,557	65,123,699	44,064,243	50,924,897	94,989,140
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency purchases		20,501,790	12,509,131	33,010,921	41,492,639	8,213,560	49,706,199
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency sales		9,326,352	22,786,426	32,112,778	2,571,604	42,711,337	45,282,941
3.2.2. Currency and interest rate swaps		290,290,326	622,530,000	912,820,326	235,539,790	557,920,634	793,460,424
3.2.2.1. Currency swaps-purchases		853,536	146,080,110	146,933,646	742,846	177,716,173	178,459,019
3.2.2.2. Currency swaps-sales		60,518,432	151,235,202	211,753,634	107,057,026	115,851,600	222,908,626
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swaps-purchases		115,272,929	161,771,844	277,044,773	63,869,959	132,176,430	196,046,389
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swaps-sales		113,645,429	163,442,844	277,088,273	63,869,959	132,176,431	196,046,390
3.2.3. Currency, interest rate and security options		44,577,749	42,870,078	87,447,827	8,043,347	10,179,512	18,222,859
3.2.3.1. Currency call options		10,525,745	31,637,231	42,162,976	4,855,929	4,135,798	8,991,727
3.2.3.2. Currency put options		34,052,004	11,232,847	45,284,851	3,187,418	6,043,714	9,231,132
3.2.3.3. Interest rate call options		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4. Interest rate put options		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5. Security call options		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6. Security put options		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4. Currency futures		1,076,287	1,002,600	2,078,887	3,103,060	2,891,172	5,994,232
3.2.4.1. Currency futures-purchases		-	1,002,600	1,002,600	3,103,060	1,393	3,104,453
3.2.4.2. Currency futures-sales		1,076,287	-	1,076,287	-	2,889,779	2,889,779
3.2.5. Interest rate futures		-	501,300	501,300	-	174,258	174,258
3.2.5.1. Interest rate futures-purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2. Interest rate futures-sales		-	501,300	501,300	-	174,258	174,258
3.2.6. Others		-	167,524,056	167,524,056	-	139,054,145	139,054,145
<b>B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGED ITEMS (IV+V+VI)</b>		4,572,709,191	5,283,424,640	9,856,133,831	2,837,848,690	4,366,757,313	7,204,606,003
<b>IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY</b>		562,404,779	307,167,348	869,572,127	237,095,743	248,896,574	485,992,317
4.1. Customers' securities held		256,834,787	-	256,834,787	86,053,154	-	86,053,154
4.2. Investment securities held in custody		183,691,173	147,010,000	330,701,173	53,469,009	112,968,042	166,437,051
4.3. Checks received for collection		106,455,648	21,897,106	128,352,754	84,176,711	18,652,659	102,829,370
4.4. Commercial notes received for collection		11,831,106	5,283,280	17,114,386	9,978,246	4,164,229	14,142,475
4.5. Other assets received for collection		679,667	117,444,574	118,124,241	431,391	101,421,591	101,852,982
4.6. Assets received through public offering		-	815,281	815,281	-	708,084	708,084
4.7. Other items under custody		2,912,398	14,717,107	17,629,505	2,987,232	10,981,969	13,969,201
4.8. Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PLEDGED ITEMS</b>		4,010,304,412	4,976,257,292	8,986,561,704	2,600,752,947	4,117,860,739	6,718,613,686
5.1. Securities		27,883,324	35,650,095	63,533,419	22,744,099	15,334,708	38,078,807
5.2. Guarantee notes		24,226,172	60,803,112	85,029,284	22,704,829	51,809,602	74,514,431
5.3. Commodities		400,983	-	400,983	510,466	-	510,466
5.4. Warranties		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5. Real estates		1,361,680,700	645,189,743	2,006,870,443	829,956,018	614,851,429	1,444,807,447
5.6. Other pledged items		2,596,113,233	4,234,614,342	6,830,727,575	1,724,837,535	3,435,865,000	5,160,702,535
5.7. Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. CONFIRMED BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND SURETIES</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (A+B)</b>		6,593,254,324	6,474,022,949	13,067,277,273	4,028,044,961	5,391,030,746	9,419,075,707

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

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the period ended at 30 September 2024

INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)			
		CURRENT PERIOD 1 January 2024 - 30 September 2024	PRIOR PERIOD 1 January 2023 - 30 September 2023	CURRENT PERIOD 1 July 2024 - 30 September 2024	PRIOR PERIOD 1 July 2023 - 30 September 2023
<b>I. INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.1</b>	<b>349,701,803</b>	<b>131,589,867</b>	<b>136,288,168</b>	<b>56,607,784</b>
1.1 Interest income on loans		259,715,252	93,412,076	99,785,216	38,894,575
1.2 Interest income on reserve deposits		23,355,404	434,108	12,146,362	185,082
1.3 Interest income on banks		3,325,227	1,614,217	588,993	1,008,872
1.4 Interest income on money market transactions		4,361,743	2,739,425	722,632	1,154,107
1.5 Interest income on securities portfolio		57,293,198	32,255,919	22,422,184	14,875,176
1.5.1 Financial assets measured at FVTPL		746,573	329,482	241,432	177,711
1.5.2 Financial assets measured at FVOCI		18,857,269	12,832,435	7,506,173	5,651,888
1.5.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost		37,689,356	19,094,002	14,674,579	9,045,577
1.6 Financial lease interest income		-	-	-	-
1.7 Other interest income		1,650,979	1,134,122	622,781	489,972
<b>II. INTEREST EXPENSE</b>	<b>5.4.2</b>	<b>278,964,215</b>	<b>80,641,563</b>	<b>111,407,948</b>	<b>37,444,125</b>
2.1 Interest on deposits		256,587,357	72,502,219	101,961,947	34,570,766
2.2 Interest on funds borrowed		6,207,335	4,363,335	1,982,090	1,742,682
2.3 Interest on money market transactions		11,534,450	1,203,999	6,203,148	466,035
2.4 Interest on securities issued		2,845,543	1,429,844	1,067,825	519,726
2.5 Lease interest expense		362,263	197,397	141,117	74,573
2.6 Other interest expenses		1,427,267	944,769	51,821	70,343
<b>III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)</b>		<b>70,737,588</b>	<b>50,948,304</b>	<b>24,880,220</b>	<b>19,163,659</b>
<b>IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES</b>	<b>5.4.12</b>	<b>65,627,917</b>	<b>24,497,855</b>	<b>25,393,254</b>	<b>11,125,874</b>
4.1 Fees and commissions received		96,117,700	33,820,786	37,281,710	15,894,282
4.1.1 Non-cash loans		3,331,774	2,066,399	1,204,448	797,247
4.1.2 Others		92,785,926	31,754,387	36,077,262	15,097,035
4.2 Fees and commissions paid		30,489,783	9,322,931	11,888,456	4,768,408
4.2.1 Non-cash loans		3,596	3,110	1,221	982
4.2.2 Others		30,486,187	9,319,821	11,887,235	4,767,426
<b>V. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.3</b>	<b>118,874</b>	<b>35,890</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>25,768</b>
<b>VI. NET TRADING INCOME/LOSSES (Net)</b>	<b>5.4.4</b>	<b>5,252,066</b>	<b>24,295,610</b>	<b>3,703,371</b>	<b>6,952,785</b>
6.1 Trading account income/losses		(790,827)	1,808,785	(7,631)	(1,888,316)
6.2 Income/losses from derivative financial instruments		(18,187,319)	(14,895,094)	(3,650,351)	(8,470,883)
6.3 Foreign exchange gains/losses		24,230,212	37,381,919	7,361,353	17,311,984
<b>VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.5</b>	<b>27,591,072</b>	<b>21,420,401</b>	<b>3,611,375</b>	<b>8,123,647</b>
<b>VIII. TOTAL OPERATING PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)</b>		<b>169,327,517</b>	<b>121,198,060</b>	<b>57,601,550</b>	<b>45,391,733</b>
<b>IX. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)</b>	<b>5.4.6</b>	<b>37,149,996</b>	<b>27,129,799</b>	<b>10,275,640</b>	<b>6,495,995</b>
<b>X. OTHER PROVISIONS (-)</b>	<b>5.4.6</b>	<b>132,565</b>	<b>171,568</b>	<b>94,086</b>	<b>124,673</b>
<b>XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)</b>		<b>24,363,318</b>	<b>12,205,367</b>	<b>9,315,969</b>	<b>4,657,744</b>
<b>XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>5.4.7</b>	<b>38,945,548</b>	<b>20,811,551</b>	<b>14,843,981</b>	<b>7,457,058</b>
<b>XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)</b>		<b>68,736,090</b>	<b>60,879,775</b>	<b>23,071,874</b>	<b>26,656,263</b>
<b>XIV. INCOME RESULTED FROM MERGERS</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>XV. INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING</b>		<b>14,520,395</b>	<b>9,154,471</b>	<b>5,147,768</b>	<b>3,588,727</b>
<b>XVI. GAIN/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>XVII. OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XIII+...+XVI)</b>	<b>5.4.8</b>	<b>83,256,485</b>	<b>70,034,246</b>	<b>28,219,642</b>	<b>30,244,990</b>
<b>XVIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>5.4.9</b>	<b>16,322,715</b>	<b>12,456,977</b>	<b>6,124,674</b>	<b>6,872,709</b>
18.1 Current tax charge		17,504,431	15,138,697	1,312,738	5,877,937
18.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		2,372,427	5,527,069	1,321,413	3,124,891
18.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		(3,554,143)	(8,208,789)	3,490,523	(2,130,119)
<b>XIX. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)</b>	<b>5.4.10</b>	<b>66,933,770</b>	<b>57,577,269</b>	<b>22,094,968</b>	<b>23,372,281</b>
<b>XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		-	-	-	-
20.1 Income from assets held for sale		-	-	-	-
20.2 Income from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-	-	-
20.3 Others		-	-	-	-
<b>XXI. EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)</b>		-	-	-	-
21.1 Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-	-	-
21.2 Expenses on sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-	-	-
21.3 Others		-	-	-	-
<b>XXII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX-XXI)</b>	<b>5.4.8</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>XXIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>5.4.9</b>	-	-	-	-
23.1 Current tax charge		-	-	-	-
23.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		-	-	-	-
23.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		-	-	-	-
<b>XXIV. NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)</b>	<b>5.4.10</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>XXV. NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)</b>	<b>5.4.11</b>	<b>66,933,770</b>	<b>57,577,269</b>	<b>22,094,968</b>	<b>23,372,281</b>
<b>Earnings per Share</b>					
		0.15937	0.13709	0.05261	0.05565

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

*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)*

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the period ended at 30 September 2024**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)	
	CURRENT PERIOD 1 January 2024 - 30 September 2024	PRIOR PERIOD 1 January 2023 - 30 September 2023
<b>I. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS</b>	<b>66,933,770</b>	<b>57,577,269</b>
<b>II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>4,016,557</b>	<b>12,723,834</b>
<b>2.1 Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>4,141,182</b>	<b>7,142,528</b>
2.1.1 Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	4,010,439	2,834,932
2.1.2 Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	(1,011,092)	(214,597)
2.1.4 Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	519,965	699,416
2.1.5 Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	621,870	3,822,777
<b>2.2 Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>(124,625)</b>	<b>5,581,306</b>
2.2.1 Translation Differences	6,291,414	9,343,589
2.2.2 Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	(4,365,935)	(2,940,652)
2.2.3 Gains/losses from Cash Flow Hedges	(1,928,457)	1,391,597
2.2.4 Gains/Losses on Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	(2,728,261)	(4,497,217)
2.2.5 Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	(65,503)	270,980
2.2.6 Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	2,672,117	2,013,009
<b>III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)</b>	<b>70,950,327</b>	<b>70,301,103</b>

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

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**  
**For the period ended at 30 September 2024**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)														
		Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss			Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Recycled to Profit or Loss				Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
						Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	Others	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Others					
<b>PRIOR PERIOD</b> (01/01/2023-30/09/2023)																
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	4,949,980	(1,277,761)	617,026	15,792,601	9,549,490	(4,723,678)	63,189,765	59,603,636	-	152,685,493	
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1. Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2. Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)	5.5	4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	4,949,980	(1,277,761)	617,026	15,792,601	9,549,490	(4,723,678)	63,189,765	59,603,636	-	152,685,493	
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	6,567,439	(103,916)	679,005	9,343,589	(2,148,659)	(1,613,624)	1,094,478	(1,094,478)	57,577,269	70,301,103	
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X. Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,910	-	54,910		
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,732,784	(58,509,158)	(8,776,374)		
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,776,374)	(8,776,374)		
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,582,405	(49,582,405)	-		
11.3 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,379	(150,379)	-		
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+...+X+XI)		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	11,517,419	(1,381,677)	1,296,031	25,136,190	7,400,831	(6,337,302)	114,071,937	-	57,577,269	214,265,132	
<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b> (01/01/2024-30/09/2024)																
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	14,533,730	(1,919,016)	1,479,019	29,423,468	3,752,722	(8,884,831)	114,095,795	87,331,720	-	244,797,041	
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1. Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2. Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)	5.5	4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	14,533,730	(1,919,016)	1,479,019	29,423,468	3,752,722	(8,884,831)	114,095,795	87,331,720	-	244,797,041	
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	4,325,547	(707,765)	523,400	6,291,414	(3,090,835)	(3,325,204)	-	-	66,933,770	70,950,327	
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
X. Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,231,962	(87,331,720)	(13,099,758)		
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,099,758)	(13,099,758)		
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,214,262	(74,214,262)	-		
11.3 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,700	(17,700)	-		
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+...+X+XI)		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	18,859,277	(2,626,781)	2,002,419	35,714,882	661,887	(12,210,035)	188,327,757	-	66,933,770	302,647,610	

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



(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**

**Statement of Cash Flows**

For the period ended at 30 September 2024

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)	
		CURRENT PERIOD	PRIOR PERIOD
		1 January 2024 30 September 2024	1 January 2023 30 September 2023
<b>A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>66,222,613</b>	<b>50,561,867</b>
1.1.1 Interests received		313,157,603	111,229,158
1.1.2 Interests paid		(249,297,041)	(65,215,712)
1.1.3 Dividend received		118,874	35,890
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		96,117,700	33,820,786
1.1.5 Other income		26,571,563	20,947,495
1.1.6 Collections from previously written-off receivables		2,185,124	911,929
1.1.7 Cash payments to personnel and service suppliers		(55,851,778)	(30,573,019)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(24,287,369)	(13,153,601)
1.1.9 Others		(42,492,063)	(7,441,059)
<b>1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(129,366,518)</b>	<b>124,008,392</b>
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at FVTPL		1,049,588	(3,711,881)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(156,482,328)	(30,618,950)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(385,055,060)	(304,848,246)
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets		(35,984,209)	(18,202,535)
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		38,544,335	636,036
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		307,211,394	425,959,188
1.2.7 Net increase (decrease) in financial liabilities measured at FVTPL		-	-
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed		43,473,255	31,416,190
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities		57,876,507	23,378,590
<b>I. Net cash flow from banking operations</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(63,143,905)</b>	<b>174,570,259</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>II. Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(40,084,608)</b>	<b>(50,624,354)</b>
2.1 Cash paid for purchase of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		(1,248,000)	(533,000)
2.2 Cash obtained from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
2.3 Purchases of tangible assets		(3,798,271)	(2,218,534)
2.4 Sales of tangible assets		1,420,797	335,535
2.5 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at FVOCI		(48,134,179)	(28,807,372)
2.6 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at FVOCI		43,241,975	29,713,420
2.7 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at amortised cost		(48,519,387)	(58,366,645)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost		16,952,457	9,252,242
2.9 Others		-	-
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>III. Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>31,329,080</b>	<b>(8,001,646)</b>
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		61,498,420	19,870,841
3.2 Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued		(16,133,431)	(18,618,865)
3.3 Equity instruments issued		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		(13,099,758)	(8,776,374)
3.5 Payments for financial leases		(936,151)	(477,248)
3.6 Others		-	-
<b>IV. Effect of translation differences on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6,916,967</b>	<b>15,404,493</b>
<b>V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(64,982,466)</b>	<b>131,348,752</b>
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>288,260,766</b>	<b>142,792,728</b>
<b>VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (V+VI)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>223,278,300</b>	<b>274,141,480</b>

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

### **3 Accounting Policies**

#### **3.1 Basis of presentation**

The Bank prepares its financial statements in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (“BRSA”) Accounting and Reporting Regulation which includes the regulation on “The Procedures and Principles Regarding Banks’ Accounting Practices and Maintaining Documents” published in the Official Gazette dated 1 November 2006 with No. 26333, and other regulations on accounting records of banks published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board and circulars and pronouncements published by the BRSA and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations.

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, real estates and subsidiaries accounted based on equity method.

Prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué amending the Communiqué on the Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated 1 February 2019 No. 30673.

The accounting policies and the valuation principles applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are explained in Notes from 3.2 to 3.28.

##### **3.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

New and revised Turkish Accounting Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 have no material effect on the financial statements, financial performance and on the Bank’s accounting policies. New and revised Turkish Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective as of the finalization date of the financial statements have no material effect on the financial statements, financial performance and on the Bank’s accounting policies.

##### **3.1.2 Other**

Entities whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy present their financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period according to “TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies”. Based on the announcement made by Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) are required to present their financial statements by adjusting for the impact of inflation for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 December 2023, in accordance with the accounting principles specified in TAS 29. In the same announcement, it was stated that institutions or organizations authorized to regulate and supervise in their respective scope might determine different transition dates for the implementation of inflation accounting, and in this context, Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) announced that financial statements of banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies as of 31 December 2023 would not be subject to the inflation adjustment in accordance with BRSA Board decision on 12 December 2023. BRSA also announced that banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies are required to apply inflation adjustment as of 1 January 2025 in accordance with BRSA Board decision on 11 January 2024.

Based on this, “TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies” has not been applied in the unconsolidated financial statements as of 30 September 2024.

In February 2019, POA issued TFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 introduces a model that both measures insurance contract liabilities at their current balance sheet value and recognizes profit over the period in which the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Accordingly, the Bank has not applied the related standard in the unconsolidated financial statements of its subsidiary Garanti Emeklilik.

## **3.2 Strategy for use of financial instruments and foreign currency transactions**

### **3.2.1 Strategy for use of financial instruments**

The liability side of the Bank's balance sheet is intensively composed of short-term deposits in line with the general trend in the banking sector. In addition to deposits, the Bank has access to longer-term borrowings via borrowings from abroad.

In order to manage the interest rate risk arising from short-term deposits, the Bank is keen on maintaining floating rate instruments such as government bonds with quarterly coupon payments and instruments like credit cards and consumer loans providing regular cash inflows.

A portion of the fixed-rate securities and loans, and the bonds of the Bank are hedged under fair value hedges. The fair value risks of such fixed-rate assets and financial liabilities are hedged with interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. The fair value changes of the hedged fixed-rate financial assets and financial liabilities together with the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments, namely interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps, are accounted under net trading income/losses in the statement of profit or loss. At the inception of the hedge and during the subsequent periods, the hedge is expected to achieve the offsetting of changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk for which the hedge is designated, and accordingly, the hedge effectiveness tests are performed.

The Bank may classify its financial assets and liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss, at the initial recognition in order to eliminate any accounting inconsistency.

The fundamental strategy to manage the liquidity risk that may incur due to short-term structure of funding, is to expand the deposit base through customer-oriented banking philosophy, and to increase customer transactions and retention rates. The Bank's widespread and effective branch network, advantage of primary dealership and strong market share in the treasury and capital markets, are the most effective tools in the realisation of this strategy. For this purpose, serving customers by introducing new products and services continuously and reaching the customers satisfaction are very important.

Another influential factor in management of interest and liquidity risk on balance sheet is product diversification both on asset and liability sides. Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk are controlled and measured by various risk management systems, and the balance sheet is managed under the limits set by these systems and the limits legally required. Asset-liability management and value at risk models, stress tests and scenario analysis are used for this purpose.

Purchase and sale of short and long-term financial instruments are allowed within the pre-determined limits to generate risk-free return on capital.

The foreign currency position is controlled by the equilibrium of a currency basket to eliminate the foreign exchange risk.

### **3.2.2 Foreign currency transactions**

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are recorded at transaction dates. At the end of the periods, foreign currency assets and liabilities evaluated with the Bank's spot purchase rates and the differences are recorded as foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss.

In the unconsolidated financial statements, the financial subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with the Communiqué published on the Official Gazette dated 9 April 2015 No. 29321 related to the amendments to the Turkish Accounting Standard 27 (TAS 27) "Separate Financial Statements". In this context, foreign subsidiaries' asset and liability items in the balance sheet are translated into Turkish Lira by using foreign exchange rates as of the balance sheet date whereas income and expense items are translated into Turkish Lira by using average foreign

exchange rates for the related period. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of income and expense items and other equity items are accounted under capital reserves under Shareholders' Equity.

From 1 September 2015, it has been started to apply net investment hedge amounting to EUR 530,583,575 (31 December 2023: EUR 530,583,575) in total among investments in Garanti Bank International NV and Garanti Holding BV having capitals denominated in foreign currencies and long term foreign currency borrowings. Foreign exchange losses amounting to TL 16,569,809 (31 December 2023: TL 13,841,549), arising from conversion of both foreign currency investments and long term foreign currency borrowings are accounted under Capital Reserves and Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss, respectively under Equity as of 30 September 2024. There is no ineffective portion arising from net investment hedge accounting.

### **3.3 Investments in associates and subsidiaries**

In the unconsolidated financial statements, the subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 27 (TAS 27) "Separate Financial Statements" within the frame of Turkish Accounting Standard 28 (TAS 28) for "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

In accordance with the TAS 28 through the equity method, the carrying value of subsidiaries are accounted in the financial statements with respect to the Bank's share in these investments' net asset value. While the Bank's share on profits or losses of financial subsidiaries are accounted in the Bank's Statement of Profit or Loss, the Bank's share in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries are accounted in the Bank's Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

Associates are accounted at fair value in the financial statements in accordance with TFRS 9.

### **3.4 Forwards, options and other derivative transactions**

#### **3.4.1 Derivative financial assets**

##### *Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss*

The Bank's derivative transactions mainly consist of foreign currency and interest rate swaps, foreign currency options and forward foreign currency purchase/sale contracts.

Derivatives are initially recorded at their fair values. The related transaction costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss at the date they incur. The changes in their fair values are recorded on balance sheet under "Derivative Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss" or "Derivative Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss", respectively depending on the fair values being positive or negative. Fair value changes for derivatives are recorded in the account of "Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions" under Statement of Profit or Loss.

Within the scope of TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement standard; (i) if there is a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity for that asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities); (ii) when the transaction or quoted price does not represent fair value; and / or (iii) when a price for a similar asset requires significant adjustment to make it comparable to the asset being measured, or (iv) when the price is stable, an adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices is made and this adjustment is reflected to the fair value measurement. In this context, the point is determined within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions. The Bank uses off-shore market curve for swap and forward transactions with foreign institutions and uses the TLREF-based OIS ("Overnight Indexed Swap") market curve for swap and forward transactions with domestic institutions in order to reflect the fair value measurement and performed the necessary fair value measurement adjustments.

The spot legs of currency swap transactions are recorded on the balance sheet and the forward legs in the off-balance sheet accounts as commitment. In the initial phase of currency swaps, the currency exchange transactions to realise at value dates are recorded and followed as irrevocable commitments in the off-balance sheet accounts up to their value dates.

Liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative instruments are recorded under the off-balance sheet accounts at their contractual values.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to stand alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variables, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative but a separate financial instrument. If a hybrid contract contains a host that is an asset within the scope of this standard, it is applied the standard's requirements about classification of financial assets to the entire hybrid contract. The Bank does not have either any hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of this standard or a financial instrument which shall be separated from the host and accounted for as derivative under this standard.

Credit derivatives are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another. The Bank's credit derivatives portfolio included in the off-balance sheet accounts composes of total return swaps and credit default swaps resulted from protection buying or selling.

Credit default swap is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to pay the protection value to the protection buyer in case of certain credit risk events in return for the premium paid by the buyer for the contract. Credit default swaps are valued daily at their fair values. Total return swap is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to make a certain payment and compensate the decreases in market values of the reference assets to the buyer under the condition that the protection buyer will transfer all the cash flows to be created by and the increases in market values of the reference asset. The Bank enters into total return swap contract for the purpose of generating long-term funding.

### **3.4.2 Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purpose**

TFRS 9 permits to defer implementation of TFRS 9 hedge accounting and continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 as a policy choice. Accordingly, the Bank continues to apply hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 in this context.

The Bank enters into interest rate and cross currency swap transactions in order to hedge the changes in fair values of fixed-rate financial instruments. The changes in fair values of derivative instruments held for fair value hedges are recognised in "Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Instruments". If the hedging is effective, the changes in fair value of the hedged item is presented in the Statement of Financial Position together with the fixed-rate loan. In case of fixed-rate financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, such changes are reclassified from Shareholders' Equity to Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### ***Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

The Bank enters into interest rate and cross currency swap transactions in order to hedge the changes in cash flows of the floating-rate financial instruments. While applying cash flow hedge accounting, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is accounted for under Other Comprehensive Income or Expense to be Recycled to Profit/Loss in Shareholders' Equity, and the ineffective portion is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss. The changes recognised in Shareholders' Equity are removed and included in Statement of Profit or Loss in the same period when the hedged cash flows effect the income or loss.

The Bank performs effectiveness test at the beginning of the hedge accounting period and at each reporting period. The effectiveness tests are carried out using the "Dollar off-set model" and the hedge accounting is applied as long as the test results are between the range of 80%-125% of effectiveness.

The hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, is exercised, sold or no longer effective. When discontinuing fair value hedge accounting, the cumulative fair value changes in carrying value of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk are amortised to Statement of Profit or Loss under trading account income/loss caption over the maturity of the hedged item from that date of the hedge accounting is discontinued. While expiring, sale, discontinuing cash flow hedge accounting or when no longer effective the cumulative gains/losses recognised in shareholders' equity and presented under Other Comprehensive Income or Expense to be Recycled to Profit or Loss, are continued to be kept in this account. When the cash flows of hedged item incur, the gain/losses accounted for under Shareholders' Equity, are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss considering the original maturity.

### **3.5 Interest income and expenses**

Interest is recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equalizing future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities to net present value) defined in the TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" standard by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. In applying the effective interest method, the Bank identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. In those cases, such fees are accounted as revenue or expense when the financial instrument is initially recognised in the financial statements.

When applying the effective interest method, The Bank amortises any fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the financial instrument.

In case an interest was accrued on a security before its acquisition, the collected interest is divided into two parts as interest before and after the acquisition and only the interest of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements.

If the expectation for the cash flows from financial asset is revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the change is reflected in the carrying amount of asset and in the related Statement of Profit or Loss line and is amortized over the estimated life of financial asset.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the Bank applies effective interest rate on the amortized cost of the asset for subsequent reporting periods. Such interest income calculation is made on an individual contract basis for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. It is used effective interest rate during calculation of loss given default rate in expected credit loss models and accordingly, the calculation of expected credit losses includes an interest amount. Therefore, a reclassification is made between the accounts of "expected credit losses" expense and "interest income from loans" for interest amounts calculated in this way. If the credit risk of the financial instrument improves to the extent that the financial asset is no longer considered as impaired and the improvement can be attributed to an incident that eventually takes place (such as an increase in the loan's credit rating), the system calculates interest income at subsequent reporting periods by applying the effective interest rate to the gross amount.

### **3.6 Fees and commissions**

Fees and commissions except for which are integral part of the effective interest rates of financial instruments measured at amortized costs, are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Except for certain fees related with certain banking transactions and recognized when the related service is given, fees and commissions received or paid, and other fees and commissions paid to financial institutions are accounted under accrual basis of accounting throughout the service period. The income derived from agreements or asset purchases from real-person or corporate third parties are recognized as income when realized.

### **3.7 Financial instruments**

#### **3.7.1 Initial recognition of financial instruments**

The Bank shall recognise a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted at the settlement date.

#### **3.7.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments**

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual conditions and the relevant business model. Except for the assets in the scope of TFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, at initial recognition, the Bank measures financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value. At initial recognition, financial asset or liability excluding the ones at fair value through profit or loss are accounted at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

#### **3.7.3 Classification of financial instruments**

On which category a financial instrument shall be classified at initial recognition depends on both the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### **3.7.3.1 Assessment of business model**

As per TFRS 9, the Bank’s business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The entity’s business model does not depend on management’s intentions for an individual instrument. Accordingly, this condition is not an instrument-by-instrument approach to classification and should be determined on a higher level of aggregation.

During assessment of the business model for management of financial assets, it must be considered all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment. Such relevant evidence includes below:

- how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Bank’s key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

Assessment of the business model is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the entity does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called ‘worst case’ or ‘stress case’ scenarios.

If cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the Bank’s expectations at the date that the Bank assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the Bank’s financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model as long as the Bank considered all relevant information that was available at the time that it made the business model assessment. However, when the Bank assesses the business model for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets, it must consider information about how cash flows were realised in the past, along with all other relevant information.

The Bank’s business models are divided into three categories. These categories are defined below:

- A business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows: a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at amortised cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets: the Bank may hold financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Fair value change of the financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are accounted under other comprehensive income when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Other business models: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

### **3.7.3.2 *Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding***

As per TFRS 9, the Bank classifies a financial asset on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest. In order to assess whether the element provides consideration for only the passage of time, an entity applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set. When the contractual conditions are exposed to the risks which are not consistent with the basic lending arrangement or variability of cash flows, the relevant financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### **3.7.4 *Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities***

The Bank classified all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the financial assets. Accordingly, financial assets are classified in three main categories as listed below:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost,
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income,
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss.

#### ***Financial investments and loans measured at amortised cost***

The Bank may measure its financial investments and loans at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- Financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

*Financial investments measured at amortised cost:* Subsequent to the initial recognition, financial investments measured at amortised cost are accounted at amortised cost calculated by using the effective interest rate method. The expected loss calculated for the relevant financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 is presented in Note 5.1.7.5.



*Loans:* Financial assets other than those held for trading in short term or generated through providing money, commodity and services to debtors.

Loans are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and not quoted in an active market.

Loans are recognized at cost and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Duties paid, transaction costs and other similar expenses on assets received against such risks are considered as a part of transaction cost and charged to customers. The expected loss calculated for the relevant financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 is presented in Note 5.1.5.11.

***Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

As per TFRS 9, the financial investments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- Financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. If the financial asset is reclassified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, the related cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Equity to Profit or Loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at their fair values subsequently. However, assets for which fair values could not be determined reliably are valued at amortized costs by using the discounting method with effective interest rate that approximates to fair value, of return for floating-rate securities; and by using valuation models or discounted cash flow techniques for fixed-rate securities. Unrecognised gain/losses derived from the difference between their fair value and the discounted values are recorded in accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expense to be reclassified to Profit or Loss under the Shareholders' Equity. In case of sales, the gain/losses arising from fair value measurement accumulated under shareholders' equity are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Interests calculated and/or earned by using the effective interest method during holding of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded primarily in interest income. In case of the sale of such debt securities before maturity date, the difference between the sales income calculated as difference between the cost in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts and the sales price and the recognized interest income is transferred to "Trading Income/Losses".

The Bank also owns consumer price indexed government bonds ("CPI") in its securities portfolio, reclassified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at amortised cost. CPI's are valued and accounted for according to the effective interest rate method which is calculated based on the real coupon rate and the reference inflation index on the issue date. As it is mentioned in the Undersecretariat of Treasury's Investor Guide of CPI, the reference index used during the calculation of the actual coupon payment amount is the previous two months CPI's. The Bank determines its expected inflation rates in compliance with this guide. The estimated inflation rate according to the Central Bank of Türkiye's and the Bank's expectations, is updated during the year when it is considered necessary.

***Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

At initial recognition, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of TFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which TFRS 3 applies. The Bank makes the election on an instrument by instrument basis.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit/loss. However, the cumulative gain or loss shall be transferred to prior periods' profit/loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit/loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. TFRS 9 impairment requirements are not applicable for equity instruments.

***Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss are valued at their fair values and gain/loss arising on those assets is recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Interest income earned on trading securities and the difference between their acquisition costs and amortized costs are recorded as interest income in the statement of profit or loss. The differences between the amortized costs and the fair values of such securities are recorded under trading account income/losses in the statement of profit or loss. In cases where such securities are sold before their maturities, the gains/losses on such sales are recorded under trading account income/losses.

The Bank classifies certain loans and securities issued at their origination dates, as financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit/ loss, irrevocably in order to eliminate any accounting mismatch in compliance with TFRS 9.

The interest income/expense earned and the difference between the acquisition costs and the amortized costs of financial liabilities are recorded under interest income/expense in statement of profit or loss, the difference between the amortized costs and the fair values of financial liabilities are recorded under trading account income/losses in statement of profit or loss. The amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability shall be presented in other comprehensive income unless it creates accounting mismatch or increase the accounting mismatch. Excluding the change in credit risk of the liability, the change in the fair value of the liability shall be recognized in profit or loss.

### **3.8 Disclosures on impairment of financial instruments**

The Bank recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and loans measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income , loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts not measured at fair value through profit/loss based on TFRS 9 and the regulation published in the Official Gazette No. 29750 dated 22 June 2016 in connection with “Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans” effective from 1 January 2018. TFRS 9 impairment requirements are not applicable for equity instruments.

At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Bank shall use the change in the risk of a default occurring for the financial instrument.

As of the reporting date, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank shall measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. However, if there is a significant increase in credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition, the Bank measures loss allowance regarding such instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The Bank calculates the expected credit loss on a collective basis by means of grouping the financial assets having common credit risk features or on an individual basis.

The Bank constituted a policy in order to make an assessment whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by taking into consideration change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. The Bank's aforementioned policy is presented in Note 3.8.3.

The Bank's impairment model having 3 stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition based on TFRS 9 is explained below.

### **3.8.1 Calculation of expected credit losses**

The Bank calculates expected credit losses based on a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due based on the contract and the cash flows that are expected to be received.

Probability of Default (PD): PD refers to the likelihood that a loan will default within a specified time horizon, which is usually set at 12 months, given certain characteristics. Based on TFRS 9, the Bank uses two different PDs in order to calculate expected credit losses:

- 12-month PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months following the balance sheet date.
- Lifetime PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

The Bank uses internal rating systems for both retail and commercial portfolios. The internal rating models used for the commercial portfolio include customer financial information and qualitative survey responses. Whereas behavioral and application scorecards used in the retail portfolio include; (i) the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the Bank, (ii) the demographic information of the customer, and (iii) the behavioral data of the customer in the sector. Probability of default calculation has been carried out based on past information, current conditions and forward looking macroeconomic parameters.

Loss Given Default (LGD): If a loan default occurs, it represents the economic loss incurred on the loan. It is expressed as a percentage.

LGD calculations are performed using historical data which best reflect current conditions, by formation of segments based on certain risk factors that are deemed important for each portfolio and inclusion of forward-looking information and macroeconomic expectations. LGD summarizes all cash flows from customers subsequent to default. It covers all costs and collections that occur during the collection cycle, including collections from collaterals. It also includes the "time value of money" calculated by means of deducting costs and additional losses from the present value of collections.

Exposure at Default (EAD): For cash loans, it corresponds to the amount of loan granted as of the reporting date. For non-cash loans and commitments, it is the value calculated through using credit conversion factors. Credit conversion factor corresponds to the factor which adjusts the potential increase of the exposure between the current date and the default date.

When expected credit losses are estimated, the Bank considers three scenarios (base scenario, bad scenario, good scenario). Each of these three scenarios is associated with different probability of default and loss given default. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Bank has the legal right to call it earlier.

**Stage 1:** 12-month expected credit loss represents the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date and calculated as the portion of lifetime expected credit losses. The Bank calculates 12-month expected credit loss based on a probability of default realized within 12 months after the reporting date. Such expected 12-month probability of default is applied on an expected exposure at default, multiplied with loss given default rate and discounted with the original effective interest rate. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained above.

**Stage 2:** When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank calculates an allowance for the lifetime expected credit losses. Including multiple scenario usage, it is similar to descriptions above, but probability of default and loss given default rates are estimated through the life of the instrument. Estimated cash shortfalls are discounted by using the original effective interest rate.

**Stage 3:** For the loans considered as impaired, the Bank accounts lifetime expected credit losses. The methodology is similar to stage 2 and the probability of default is taken into account as 100%.

The Bank considers a debt as default on these two below conditions;

1. **Objective Default Definition:** It means debt having past due more than 90 days. Current definition of default in the Bank is based on a more than 90 days past due definition. If a loan is exactly 90 days past due, it will not be considered as default. Default status starts on the 91st day.
2. **Subjective Default Definition:** It means the Bank considers that a debt is unlikely to be paid. Whenever the Bank considers that an obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations, it should be considered as defaulted regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or of the number of days past due.

For the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognising a loss allowance on a collective basis, the Bank Group's financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics. In this context, the methodology developed for the estimation of expected credit losses should include the risk features which meet the criteria for carrying the same credit risk characteristics. Examples of the Bank's common credit risk characteristics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Customer type (retail or commercial / corporate)
- Product type
- Credit risk rating notes /scores
- Sector / market segmentation
- Collateral type
- Loan to value ratio
- Duration since origination of a loan
- Remaining time to maturity
- Exposure at default

In addition, the Bank assesses a certain portion of commercial and corporate loans individually in accordance with the internal policies in the calculation of the expected credit losses based on TFRS 9. The Bank makes such calculation by discounting the expected cash deficits from the individual financial instrument to its present value using the effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Bank shall consider the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs by reflecting the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low. The Bank makes such assessment by reflecting the estimate of expected credit loss which is unbiased and probability-weighted determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

In accordance with the Bank's internal policies, TFRS 9 models are updated once a year. The related model update was made in the last quarter of 2023 and the Bank has calculated expected credit losses based on the updated model during 2023.

### **3.8.1.1 *Loan commitments and non-cash loans***

The expected credit losses on a loan commitment shall be discounted using the effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof, that will be applied when recognising the financial asset resulting from the loan commitment. This is because for the purpose of applying the impairment requirements, a financial asset that is recognised following a draw down on a loan commitment shall be treated as a continuation of that commitment instead of as a new financial instrument. The expected credit losses on the financial asset shall therefore be measured considering the initial credit risk of the loan commitment from the date that the Bank became a party to the irrevocable commitment.

Expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts or on loan commitments for which the effective interest rate cannot be determined shall be discounted by applying a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows but only if, and to the extent that, the risks are taken into account by adjusting the discount rate instead of adjusting the cash shortfalls being discounted.

### **3.8.1.2 *Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

The Bank shall apply the impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance for financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with TFRS 9. However, the loss allowance shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position. The expected credit loss is reflected in other comprehensive income and the accumulated amount is recycled to statement of profit/loss following the derecognition of related financial asset.

### **3.8.1.3 *Credit cards and other revolving loans***

The Bank offers credit card and overdraft products which give ability to corporate and commercial customers demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment. Such products do not limit the period that the Bank is exposed to credit losses with the contractual notice. For this reason, the Bank calculates the expected credit losses for these products over a period of time reflecting the anticipation of customer behavior, the likelihood of default, and future risk mitigation procedures such as the Bank's reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

When determining the period over which the Bank is expected to be exposed to credit risk, but for which expected credit losses would not be mitigated by the Bank's normal credit risk management actions, the Bank considers factors such as historical information and experience about the below items:

- the period over which the entity was exposed to credit risk on similar financial instruments;
- the length of time for related defaults to occur on similar financial instruments following a significant increase in credit risk; and
- the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take once the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased, such as the reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses on the revolving products of retail and corporate customers by considering 3-5 years.

The Bank makes assessment of significant increase in credit risk of revolving loans by considering qualitative and quantitative criteria considered for other credit products as explained in Note 3.8.3.

## **3.8.2 *Forward-looking macroeconomic information***

The Bank incorporates forward-looking macroeconomic information into credit risk parameters during assessment of significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss calculation. The incorporation of forward-looking information into the Bank's credit risk parameters consists of the following steps:

Step 1: The Bank makes specifications and estimates of econometric models that reveal past relationships between credit risk parameters and macroeconomic variables in order to be able to generate estimates based on macroeconomic information. Macroeconomic variable prevailing during these estimates is mainly the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Step 2: Where macroeconomic scenarios do not include longer maturity, a process called "convergence to the mean" is applied.

Step 3: In order to estimate the ultimate parameters to be used in the calculation of the expected credit losses, the Bank applies the methods of credit risk parameters reflection and forward-looking impact inclusion into the parameters.

The Bank updates its macroeconomic parameters incorporated into significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss assessments quarterly.

The Bank takes into account different scenarios in the calculation of expected credit loss by evaluating the current economic conditions and expert opinions. Accordingly, the updated macroeconomic value estimates taken into account in the expected loss provision calculation are presented below as of 30 September 2024.

Date	GDP
31.12.2024	3.18%
31.12.2025	2.74%
31.12.2026	5.23%
31.12.2027	4.26%
31.12.2028	4.16%

### 3.8.3 Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank makes qualitative and quantitative assessments regarding assessment of significant increase in credit risk.

#### *Qualitative assessment:*

The Bank classifies the financial asset as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where any of the following conditions are satisfied as a result of a qualitative assessment.

- Loans overdue more than 30 days as of the reporting date,
- Loans classified as watchlist,
- When there is a change in the payment plan due to refinancing, restructuring or concession, the loan is not considered as default or written off and the change is not due to any commercial reason.

#### *Quantitative assessment:*

The quantitative reason explaining the significant increase in the credit risk is based on a comparison of the probability of default calculated at the origination of the loan and the probability of default assigned for the same loan as of the reporting date.

The absolute and relative thresholds used for the probability of default are differentiated on the basis of segment/ loan group.

The Bank classifies the related financial asset as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where both of the following criteria are satisfied as a result of quantitative assessment.

- Relative change in the Probability of Default (PD): If the "relative difference" between the probability of defaults as of the reporting date and the date when the loan is initially recognized in the financial statements is above the specified threshold.
- Absolute change in the PD: If the "absolute difference" between the probability of defaults as of the reporting date and the date when the loan is initially recognized in the financial statements is above the specified threshold (different from the threshold for the relative change).

#### **3.8.4 Low credit risk**

As per TFRS 9, the credit risk on a financial instrument is considered as low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Bank is not considering financial instruments to have low credit risk when they are regarded as having a low risk of loss simply because of the value of collateral and the financial instrument without that collateral would not be considered low credit risk. Financial instruments are also not considered to have low credit risk simply because they have a lower risk of default than the Bank's other financial instruments or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction within which the Bank operates.

If the Bank determines that a financial instrument has a low credit risk as of the reporting date, it assumes that the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly following its first recognition in the financial statements.

The Bank makes the definition of low credit risk based on the definition of "High Quality Liquid Asset" given in the Regulation on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation and the principles of the risk weight calculation based on the external rating note of the receivables from the Central Banks and the Central Governments in accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy.

The financial instruments that the Bank defines as having low credit risk based on TFRS 9 are as follows:

- Receivables from the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (required reserves, free reserves, placements etc.)
- Loans with the counterparty of the Treasury of the Republic of Türkiye
- Receivables (reserves, free reserves, placements etc.) from the central banks of the branches of the Bank or its subsidiaries, securities issued or guaranteed by these central banks and securities issued / guaranteed by the treasury of these countries
- Loans granted to the treasury of countries having rating note of AA- and above and the securities issued or guaranteed by the treasury of these countries
- Local currency loans granted to the treasury of countries having rating below AA-, and securities in local currency issued or guaranteed by the treasury of these countries
- Securities exported or guaranteed by multilateral development banks or international organizations having rating of AA- and above.

#### **3.8.5 Disclosures on write down policy**

The amendment with respect to the regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding the Classification of Loans and Reserves Set Aside for These Loans entered into force with its publication in the Official Gazette No.30961 on November 27, 2019. Pursuant to the regulation, the banks are enabled to write down and move off the balance sheet the portion of a loan which is classified as "Group V Loan" (Loans Classified as Loss) if it cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered. The Bank performs objective and subjective assessments whether there is reasonable expectation.

In accordance with TFRS9, a provision is provided for the portions of the loans that are not expected to be recovered as explained in the accounting policies 3.8 Disclosures on impairment of financial instruments and 3.8.1 Calculation of expected credit losses. Accordingly, the loans which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered regarding the opinions of the related department responsible from the collection and the portion up to the provision amount of the loans, that are classified as "Group V Loan" (Loans Classified as Loss), can be subject to write-down operation.

In addition, all of the loans that meet the conditions in the below are assessed by the Bank as having completely lost their ability to collect and can be written down based on the positive opinion of the related departments.

- i. Being monitored as a non-performing loan at least for 18 months,
- ii. Not having any collection in the last 6 months,
- iii. The absence of a qualified guarantee.

The write-down of these loans, which are not possible to be collected, is an accounting policy and this policy does not result in waiving the right of receivables.

### **3.9 Netting and derecognition of financial instruments**

#### **3.9.1 Netting of financial instruments**

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

#### **3.9.2 Derecognition of financial instruments**

##### **3.9.2.1 *Derecognition of financial assets due to change in contractual terms***

Based on TFRS 9, the renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset can lead to the derecognition of the existing financial asset. When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a ‘new’ financial asset.

The Bank shall assess the characteristics of the new contractual terms of the financial asset based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, it is recalculated the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and in case a significant change is determined, it is recognized as a modification gain or loss in Profit or Loss.

Where all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have not been transferred to another party and the Bank retains control of the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset.

When the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the transferred asset continues to be recognised in its entirety and the consideration received is recognised as a liability.

##### **3.9.2.2 *Derecognition of financial assets without any change in contractual terms***

The Bank derecognises the asset if the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset are expired or the related financial asset and all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

Except for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the total amount consisting of the gain or loss arising from the difference between the book value and the amount obtained and any accumulated gain directly accounted in equity shall be recognized in Profit or Loss.

##### **3.9.2.3 *Derecognition of financial liabilities***

A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) is removed from the statement of financial position only when the obligation is extinguished, so when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, canceled or expired.



### **3.9.3 Reclassification of financial instruments**

Based on TFRS 9, the Bank shall reclassify all affected financial assets at amortised cost to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss in the subsequent accounting when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing financial assets.

### **3.9.4 Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments**

The Bank may change the original contractual terms of a loan (maturity, repayment structure, guarantees and sureties) which were previously signed, in case the loan cannot be repaid or if a potential payment difficulty is encountered based on the new financing power and structure of the borrower.

Restructuring is to change the financial terms of existing loans in order to facilitate the payment of debt. Refinancing is granting a new loan by the Bank which will cover either the principal or the interest payment in whole or in part of one or a few existing loans due to the anticipated financial difficulty which the customer or group encounter currently or will encounter in the future.

Changes in the original terms of a credit risk can be made in the current contract or through a new contract.

Corporate and commercial companies which have been restructured and refinanced can be removed from the watchlist when the following conditions are met:

- Subsequent to the thorough review of company's financial data and its owners' equity position, at circumstances when it is not anticipated that the owner of the company will face financial difficulties; and it is assessed that the restructured debt will be paid on time (starting from the date when the debt is restructured all due principal and interest payments are made on time)
- At least 2 years should pass over the date of restructuring (or if it is later), the date of removal from non-performing loan category, at least 10% (or the ratio specified in the legislation) of the total principal amount at the time restructuring /refinancing shall be paid and no overdue amount (principal and interest) shall remain at the date of restructuring / refinancing

In order for the restructured non-performing corporate and commercial loans to be classified to the watchlist category, the following conditions must be met:

- Recovery in debt service,
- At least one year should pass over the date of restructuring,
- Payment of all accrued and overdue amounts by debtor (interest and principal) since the date of restructuring /refinancing or the date when the debtor is classified as non-performing (earlier date to be considered) and fulfillment of the payment condition of all overdue amounts as of the date of restructuring /refinancing,
- Collection of all overdue amounts, disappearance of the reasons for classification as non-performing receivable (based on the conditions mentioned above) and having no overdue more than 30 days as of the date of reclassification.

During the follow-up period of at least two years following the date of restructuring / refinancing, if there is a new restructuring / refinancing or a delay of more than 30 days, the transactions which were non-performing at the beginning of the follow-up period are classified as non-performing loans again. The performing or non-performing retail loans being subject to restructuring shall be removed from the watchlist only if the debt is paid in full.

### **3.10 Repurchase and resale agreements and securities lending**

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are recorded on the balance sheet in compliance with the uniform chart of accounts. Accordingly, government bonds and treasury bills sold to customers under repurchase agreements are classified as “Investments Subject to Repurchase Agreements” and valued based on the Bank management’s future intentions, either at market prices or using discounting method with internal rate of return. The funds received through repurchase agreements are classified separately under liability accounts and the related interest expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Securities purchased under resale agreements are classified under “Money Market Placements” separately. An income accrual is accounted for the positive difference between the purchase and resale prices earned during the period on such securities.

Securities lending transactions are classified under “Money Market Funds” and the related expense accruals are accounted.

### **3.11 Assets held for sale, discontinued operations and related liabilities**

According to the Turkish Financial Reporting Standard 5 (TFRS 5) “Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”, a tangible asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) classified as “asset held for sale” is measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. An asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is regarded as “asset held for sale” only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset should be actively in the market at a price consistent with its fair value. Assets held for sale consist of tangible assets and investments in associates to be disposed that were acquired against non-performing receivables.

A discontinued operation is a part of the Bank’s business classified as sold or held-for-sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in statement of profit or loss. The Bank has no discontinued operations.

### **3.12 Goodwill and other intangible assets**

The Bank’s intangible assets consist of software, intangible rights and other intangible assets.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are recorded at cost in compliance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 38 (TAS 38) “Intangible Assets”.

The costs of other intangible assets purchased before 31 December 2004 are restated from the purchasing dates to 31 December 2004, the date the hyperinflationary period is considered to be ended. The intangible assets purchased after this date are recorded at their initial purchase costs.

As per TAS 38, internally-generated software should be recognised as intangible assets if they meet the below listed criteria:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use,
- Availability of the Bank’s intention to complete and use the intangible asset,
- The ability to use the intangible asset,
- Clarity in probable future economic benefits to be generated from the intangible asset,
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development phase and to start using the intangible asset,
- The availability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during the development phase.

The directly attributable development costs of intangible asset are included in the cost of such assets, however the research costs are recognised as expense as incurred.

The intangible assets are amortised by the Bank over their estimated useful lives based on their inflation adjusted costs on a straight-line basis. Estimated useful lives of the Bank's intangible assets are 3-15 years and amortisation rates are 6.67-33.3%.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 36 (TAS 36) "Impairment of Assets" and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is provided.

### **3.13 Tangible assets**

The cost of the tangible assets purchased before 31 December 2004 are restated from the purchasing dates to 31 December 2004, the date the hyperinflationary period is considered to be ended. The tangible assets purchased after this date are recorded at their historical costs.

As of 1 November 2015, changing the existing accounting policy, it has been decided to apply revaluation model for properties recorded under tangible assets instead of cost model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 16 (TAS 16) "Property, Plant and Equipment". Within this framework, the revaluation difference arising from the valuations performed by independent expertise firms for all real estates registered in the ledger is accounted under revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets under equity.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 36 (TAS 36) "Impairment of Assets" and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is provided.

Gains/losses arising from the disposal of the tangible assets are calculated as the difference between the net book value and the net sale price.

Maintenance and repair costs incurred for tangible assets, are recorded as expense.

There are no restrictions such as pledges, mortgages or any other restriction on tangible assets. The depreciation rates and the estimated useful lives of tangible assets are presented below. Depreciation method in use was not changed in the current period.

<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>Estimated Useful Lives (Years)</b>	<b>Depreciation Rates %</b>
Buildings	50	2
Vaults	50	2
Motor Vehicles	5-7	15-20
Other Tangible Assets	4-20	5-25

The depreciation of an asset held for a period less than a full financial year is calculated as a proportion of the full year depreciation charge from the date of acquisition to the financial year end.

Useful lives of buildings are reviewed at least once a year and if current estimates are different than previous estimates, then the revised estimates are considered as accounting policy change in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 8 (TAS 8) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

### *Investment properties*

Land and buildings that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both rather than for use in production, supply of goods or services, administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business are classified as investment property. As of 1 November 2015, changing the existing accounting policy, it has been decided to apply fair value model for investment properties instead of cost model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 40 (TAS 40) “Investment Property”. Accordingly, for all the investment properties registered in the ledger, a valuation study was performed by independent expertise firms and arising changes in their fair values resulting from these studies are recognized in statement of profit or loss at the date they incur.

Investment properties accounted at fair value are not depreciated.

### *Right-of-use assets*

Based on the Bank’s assessment, lease branches and buildings are recognized in compliance with TFRS 16 whereas ATM places, lease cars and other leases are considered out of TFRS 16 scope as a result of materiality assessment. Therefore, these leases are recognized under Other Operating Income.

At the commencement date, the Bank shall measure the right-of-use properties at cost in compliance with TFRS 16. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

After the commencement date, the Bank measures the right-of-use asset applying a cost model. To apply the cost model, the Bank measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Bank applies the depreciation requirements in TAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” in depreciating real assets considered as right-of-use asset.

The Bank applies TAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the real estates considered as right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

## **3.14 Leasing activities**

Leases, in which the majority of risks and returns of the related asset belong to the lessor, are classified as operational lease. The rent payments for leases that meet the conditions of exemptions stated in TFRS 16, are recognized as expense in related periods’ statement of profit or loss over the lease term in accordance with periodicity principle.

Based on TFRS 16, at the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

After the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term shall be the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability.

After the commencement date, the Bank remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes to the lease payments. The Bank recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, if either there is a change in the lease term or there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. However, if there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments or if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, the Bank uses an unchanged discount rate.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Bank remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate. The revised discount rate is determined as the incremental borrowing interest rate at the effective date of the modification. The Bank decreases the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. The Bank recognises any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease in profit or loss. A corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset is made for all other lease modifications.

### **3.15 Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions and contingent liabilities resulted from past events, if it is probable that the commitment will be settled and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation, are accounted for in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 37 (TAS 37) “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”.

### **3.16 Contingent assets**

The contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the Bank. If an inflow of economic benefits to the Bank has become probable, then the contingent asset is disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the related period.

### **3.17 Liabilities for employee benefits**

#### *Severance indemnities and short-term employee benefits*

As per the existing labour law in Türkiye, the Bank is required to pay certain amounts to the employees retired or fired except for resignations or misbehaviours specified in the Turkish Labour Law.

Accordingly, the Bank reserved for employee severance indemnities in the accompanying financial statements using actuarial method in compliance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 19 (TAS 19) “Employee Benefits” for all its employees who retired or whose employment is terminated, called up for military service or died.

The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the total liability are as follows:

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Net Effective Discount Rate	3.00%	3.00%
Discount Rate	25.60%	25.60%
Estimated Real Salary/Limit Increase Rate	1.50%	1.50%
Inflation Rate	21.94%	21.94%

The above rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees’ years-in-service.

The Bank provided for undiscounted short-term employee benefits earned during the financial periods as per services rendered in compliance with TAS 19.

The actuarial gains/losses are recognised under shareholders’ equity as per the revised TAS 19.

### *Retirement benefit obligations*

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee (and his/her dependents) will receive on retirement.

The Bank's defined benefit plan ("the Plan") is managed by "Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. Memur ve Müstahdemleri Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı" ("the Fund") established as per the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security Law No.506 and the Bank's employees are the members of this Fund.

The Plan is funded through contributions of both by the employees and the employer as required by Social Security Law numbered 506. These contributions are as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee
Pension contributions	15.5%	10.0%	15.5%	10.0%
Medical benefit contributions	6.0%	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%

The Plan is composed of a) the contractual benefits of the employees, which are subject to transfer to Social Security Foundation ("SSF") as per the Social Security Law No.5754 ("the Law"), and b) other social rights and medical benefits provided by the Bank but not transferable to SSF.

#### *a) Benefits transferable to SSF*

The first paragraph of the provisional Article 23 of Banking Law No.5411, published in the Official Gazette on 1 November 2005, No.25983, which requires the transfer of the members of the funds subject to the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security Law No.506, and the persons who are paid under insurance coverage for disablement, old-age and mortality and their right-holders to the SSF within three years following the effective date of the related article was cancelled with the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 22 March 2007, No.2007/33. The reasoned ruling regarding the cancellation of the Constitutional Court was published in the Official Gazette No.26731, dated 15 December 2007. The Constitutional Court stated that the reason behind this cancellation was the possible loss of antecedent rights of the fund members.

Following the publication of the verdict, the Turkish Grand National Assembly ("Turkish Parliament") started to work on the new legal arrangements by taking the cancellation reasoning into account and the articles of the Law No.5754 regulating the principles related with such transfers were accepted and approved by Turkish Parliament on 17 April 2008, and enacted on 8 May 2008 after being published in the Official Gazette No.26870.

As per the Law, the present value of post-employment benefits as at the transfer date for the fund members to be transferred, are to be calculated by a commission composing from the representatives of the SSF, the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organisation, the BRSA, the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDIF"), the banks and the funds, by using a technical discount rate of 9.80% taking into account the Funds' income and expenses as per insurance classes and the transferable contributions and payments of the funds including any salary and income differences paid by the funds above the limits of SSF for such payments. The transfers are to take place within the three-year period starting from 1 January 2008. Subsequently, the transfer of the contributors and the persons receiving monthly or regular income and their right-holders from such funds established for employees of the banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, trade chambers, stock markets and unions that are part of these organizations subject to the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security Law No.506 to the SSF, has been postponed for two years. The decision was made by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 and published in the Official Gazette No. 27900 dated 9 April 2011 as per the decision of the Council of Ministers, No.2011/1559, and as per the Letter No. 150 of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security dated 24 February 2011 and according to the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security and Public

Health Insurance Law No.5510.

On 19 June 2008, Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (“CHP”) applied to the Constitutional Court for the cancellation of various articles of the Law including the first paragraph of the provisional Article 20. At the meeting of the Constitutional Court on 30 March 2011, it was decided that the Article 73 and the first paragraph of the provisional Article 20 added to the Law No. 5510 are not contradictory to the Constitutional Law, and accordingly the dismissal of the cancellation request has been denied with the majority of votes.

Before the completion of two-years period set by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 as explained above, as per the Article No. 51 of the Law No. 6645, published in the Official Gazette No. 29335 dated 23 April 2015, the Article No. 20 of the Law No. 5510 was amended giving the Council of Ministers the authority to determine the date of transfer without defining any timeline.

*b) Other benefits not transferable to SSF*

Other social rights and payments provided in the existing trust indenture but not covered through the transfer of the funds’ members and their right-holders to the SSF, are to be covered by the funds and the institutions that employ the funds’ members.

The actuarial gains/losses are recognised under shareholders’ equity.

## **3.18 Taxation**

### **3.18.1 Corporate tax**

While corporate tax which is applied to corporate earnings at the rate of 20% in Türkiye, in accordance with the regulation introduced by the Law No.7456 "On the Formation of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes That Occurred on 6 February 2023, Amending Certain Laws and the Decree Law No. 375, the corporate earnings of 2023 and later taxation periods this rate has been determined to be applied as 25% and for the banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies this rate has been determined to be applied as 30%.

This rate is applied to tax base which is calculated by adding certain non-deductible expenses for tax purposes and deducting certain exemptions (like dividend income) and other deductions on accounting income. If there is no dividend distribution, no further tax charges are made.

Dividends paid to the resident institutions and the institutions working through local offices or representatives are not subject to withholding tax. As per the decisions No.2009/14593 and No.2009/14594 of the Council of Ministers published in the Official Gazette No.27130 dated 3 February 2009, certain duty rates included in the articles No.15 and 30 of the new Corporate Tax Law No.5520 are revised. Accordingly, the withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the nonresident institutions generating income in Türkiye through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions has been changed to 10% from 15% by the Presidential decision published in the Official Gazette No. 31697 dated 22 December 2021. In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to the nonresident institutions and the individuals, the withholding tax rates covered in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are taken into account. Appropriation of the retained earnings to capital is not considered as profit distribution and therefore is not subject to withholding tax.

The prepaid taxes are calculated and paid at the rates valid for the earnings of the related years. The prepayments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax calculated for the whole year earnings.

In accordance with the tax legislation, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

75% of earnings generated through sale of equity shares, founders' shares, redeemed shares and preemption rights are exempt from the corporate tax with the conditions that such earnings shall be held in a special reserve account under equity until the end of five years following the year of sale and shall be collected as cash until the end of the following two fiscal years. While 50% of earnings generated through sale of real estate held at least for two years by the institutions were exempt from the corporate tax with the conditions that such earnings shall be held in a special reserve account under equity until the end of five years following the year of sale and shall be collected as cash until the end of the following two fiscal years, in accordance with the regulation introduced by Law No. 7456 "On the Formation of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes That Occurred on 6 February 2023, Amending Certain Laws and the Decree Law No. 375, this article has been abolished and has been removed from entry into force of the law dated 15 July 2023. The exemption rate for real estates previously included in the assets of institutions has been determined as 25%.

All earnings generated through transfer of equity shares, founders' shares, redeemed shares and preemption rights by the companies being under legal proceedings or guarantor and mortgage provider of such companies, to banks, financial leasing companies and finance companies or the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund in connection with liquidation of their liabilities and earnings of banks, financial leasing companies and finance companies through sale of immovable part of such assets or other items are exempt from corporate tax at the rate of 50% and 75%, respectively.

As of 31 December 2021, the conditions sought for inflation adjustment in the calculation of corporate tax have been fulfilled, within the framework of the repeated provision of Article 298/Ç of the Tax Procedure Law. These conditions are both the exceed in the increase of Producer Price Index in the last 3 accounting period including current period by 100% and the exceed in the increase in the current period by 10%. However, temporary article 33 has been added on the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 with the regulation made with the Tax Procedure Law and the Law on Change in Corporate Tax Law No. 7352 published in the Official Gazette No.31734 dated 29 January 2022, the application of inflation adjustment in the calculation of corporate tax was postponed to 2023. According to this, the financial statements for the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods, including the provisional tax periods, are not subject to inflation adjustment, and for the 2023 accounting period; are not subject to inflation adjustment as of the provisional tax periods, and the financial statements dated 31 December 2023 are subject to inflation adjustment regardless of whether the inflation adjustment conditions are met or not. Profit/loss difference arising from inflation adjustment in the financial statements are to be shown in previous years' profit/loss accounts and does not affect the corporate tax base. According to Article 17 of the Law No. 7491 on Amendments to Certain Laws and Decree Laws published in the Official Gazette No. 32413 dated 28 December 2023, it has become law that profit/loss differences arising from the inflation adjustment to be made in the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods, including the provisional tax periods, do not be taken into account in determining the income of banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated 21 November 2012, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies.

With the Communiqué Amending the General Communiqué on Tax Procedure Law (order no. 537) published in the Official Gazette numbered 32073 on 14 January 2023, the procedures and principles of the articles allowing the revaluation of real estates and depreciation units have been redrawn. By taking into consideration aforementioned Communiqué, the Bank, has been revaluated real estate and depreciation units within its balance sheet by providing conditions in the provisions of Tax Procedure Law's provisional Article 32 and duplicated Article 298/ç until 30 September 2023. Since the financial statements are subject to inflation adjustment as of 31 December 2023, real estates and depreciation units are not subject to revaluation as of 31 December 2023. Corporate tax is calculated by taking into account of real estates and depreciation units' amortized values until 30 September 2023.



The tax applications for foreign branches;

*NORTHERN CYPRUS*

According to the Corporate Tax Law of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus No.41/1976 as amended, the corporate earnings (including foreign corporations) are subject to a 10% corporate tax and 15% income tax. This tax is calculated based on the income that the taxpayers earn in an accounting period. Tax base is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The corporations cannot benefit from the rights of offsetting losses, investment incentives and amortization unless their balance sheets, income statements and accounting records used for tax calculations examined and prepared by an accountant and an auditor authorized by the Ministry of Finance. In cases where it is revealed that the earnings of a corporation were not subject to taxation in prior years or the tax paid on such earnings are understated, additional taxes can be charged in the next seven years following that the related taxation period. The corporate tax returns are filed in the tax administration office in April after following the end of the accounting year to which they relate. The corporate taxes are paid in two equal installments in May and October. According to the Decision of the TRNC Council of Ministers dated 25 March 2020, the prepaid taxes are calculated and paid at the rate of 15% tax on quarterly commercial earnings of the related year. The prepayments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax calculated for the whole year earnings.

*MALTA*

The corporate earnings are subject to a 35% corporate tax. This rate is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The earnings of the foreign corporations' branches in Malta are also subject to the same tax rate that the resident corporations in Malta are subject to. The earnings of such branches that are transferred to their head offices are not subject to an additional tax. The taxes payable is calculated by the obligating firm and the calculation is presented in the tax declaration form that is due till the following year's month of November.

**3.18.2 Deferred taxes**

According to the Turkish Accounting Standard 12 (TAS 12) "Income Taxes"; deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized, using the balance sheet method, on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding balances considered in the calculation of the tax base, except for the differences not deductible for tax purposes and initial recognition of assets and liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

As stated in Note 3.18.1, in accordance with the regulation introduced by the Law No.7456 "On the Formation of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes That Occurred on 6 February 2023, corporate income tax has been determined to be applied as 30% for the banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies. Therefore, as of 30 September 2024, the Bank has calculated deferred tax at the rate of 30% for assets and liabilities.

According to the temporary article 33 of the Tax Procedure Law, the tax effects arising from the inflation adjustment of the financial statements dated 30 September 2024 are included in the deferred tax calculation as of 30 September 2024 regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met.

If transactions and events are recorded in the statement of profit or loss, then the related tax effects are also recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, if transactions and events are recorded directly in the shareholders' equity, the related tax effects are also recognized directly in the shareholders' equity.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported as net in the financial statements.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Furthermore, the deferred tax assets are not subject to profit distribution or capital increase as per the BRSA's related circular in cases where there are net asset balances after netting deferred tax assets with deferred tax liabilities.

### **3.18.3 Transfer pricing**

The article No.13 of the Corporate Tax Law describes the issue of transfer pricing under the title of "Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing". "The General Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing" published at 18 November 2007, explains the application related issues on this topic.

According to this Communiqué, if the taxpayers conduct transactions like purchase and sale of goods or services with the related parties where the prices are not determined according to the arm's length principle, then it will be concluded that there is a disguised profit distribution by way of transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions will not be deducted from the corporate tax base for tax purposes.

As stated in the General Communiqué No. 4 on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing, the taxpayers are required to fill out the "Transfer Pricing, Controlled Foreign Entities and Thin Capitalization" form for the purchase and sale of goods or services conducted with their related parties in a taxation period, attach these forms to their corporate tax returns and submit to the tax offices.

### **3.19 Funds borrowed**

The Bank, whenever required, generates funds from domestic and foreign sources in the form of borrowings, syndications, securitizations, and bill and bond issuances in the local and international markets. The funds borrowed are recorded at their purchase costs and valued at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

In cases where such funds are valued at their amortised costs but this application results in measurement or accounting mismatch due to having the related financial instruments valued using different methods or the related gains or losses are recognized differently, such fundings are reclassified as financial liabilities at their fair values through profit or loss at initial recognition in order to prevent such mismatch. The interest expenses paid during holding the related financial liabilities and the difference between the amortized cost and the acquisition cost are recorded as interest expense in statement of profit or loss and the difference between the fair values and the amortized costs of the financial liabilities are recorded under trading account income/losses.

### **3.20 Share issuances**

If the Bank issues a share at a price above its nominal value, the difference between the issue price and the nominal value is accounted for "Share Premium" under Shareholders' Equity.

### **3.21 Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances**

Payments of the confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are made simultaneously with the payments of the customers. Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are recorded in "off-balance sheet accounts" as possible debts and commitments, if any.

### **3.22 Government incentives**

As of 30 September 2024, the Bank does not have any government incentives or grants (31 December 2023: None).

### 3.23 Segment reporting

The Bank operates in corporate, commercial, retail and investment banking. Accordingly, the banking products served to customers are; custody services, time and demand deposits, accumulating deposit accounts, repos, overdraft facilities, spot loans, foreign currency indexed loans, consumer loans, automobile and housing loans, working capital loans, discounted bills, gold loans, foreign currency loans, Eximbank loans, pre-export loans, ECA covered financing, letters of guarantee, letters of credit, export factoring, acceptance credits, draft facilities, forfaiting, leasing, insurance, forward, futures, salary payments, investment account (ELMA), cheques, safety boxes, bill payments, tax collections, payment orders. GarantiCard, BonusCard, Miles&Smiles Card, FlexiCard, MoneyCard, BusinessCard, Shop & Fly, virtual cards under the brand names of Visa and Mastercard and also American Express credit cards and “Paracard” debit cards with Maestro, Electron, Visa and Mastercard brand names, are available.

The Bank provides service packages to its corporate, commercial and retail customers including deposit, loans, foreign trade transactions, investment products, cash management, leasing, factoring, insurance, credit cards, and other banking products. A customer-oriented branch network has been built in order to serve customers’ needs effectively and efficiently. The Bank also utilizes alternative delivery channels intensively.

The Bank provides corporate banking products to international and national holdings in Türkiye by coordinating regional offices, suppliers and intermediaries, utilizing cross-selling techniques. Mainly, it provides services through its commercial and mixed type of branches to export-revenue earning sectors like tourism and textile and exporters of Türkiye’s traditional agricultural products.

Additionally, the Bank provides banking services to enterprises and their employees working in retail and service sectors through product packages including overdraft accounts, POS machines, credit cards, cheque books, Turkish Lira and foreign currency deposits, investment accounts, internet banking and call-center, debit cards and bill payment modules.

Retail banking customers form a wide-spread and sustainable deposit base for the Bank. Individual customers’ needs are met by diversified consumer banking products through branches and digital banking.

Information on the business segments is as follows:

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Retail Banking</b>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Banking</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Operations</b>
Net Interest Income	50,102,318	75,829,599	(119,048,962)	63,854,633	70,737,588
Net Fees And Commissions Income	55,049,724	10,805,880	20,316	(248,003)	65,627,917
Dividend Income	-	-	-	118,874	118,874
Net Trading Income/Losses (Net)	2,844,391	4,718,702	(1,202,889)	(1,108,138)	5,252,066
Other Operating Income (*)	2,816,243	402,146	67,799	1,403,504	4,689,692
Expected Credit Losses (-) (*)	(19,860,857)	1,282,426	1,337,108	2,992,707	(14,248,616)
Other Provisions (-)	-	-	-	(132,565)	(132,565)
Personnel and Other Operating Expenses (-)	(40,273,283)	(12,605,375)	(2,054,170)	(8,376,038)	(63,308,866)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	14,520,395	14,520,395
<b>Net Operating Profit</b>	<b>50,678,536</b>	<b>80,433,378</b>	<b>(120,880,798)</b>	<b>73,025,369</b>	<b>83,256,485</b>
Provision for Taxes	-	-	-	(16,322,715)	(16,322,715)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>50,678,536</b>	<b>80,433,378</b>	<b>(120,880,798)</b>	<b>56,702,654</b>	<b>66,933,770</b>
Segment Assets	533,595,008	847,135,637	857,690,324	180,623,610	2,419,044,579
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	-	-	-	77,199,628	77,199,628
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>533,595,008</b>	<b>847,135,637</b>	<b>857,690,324</b>	<b>257,823,238</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>
Segment Liabilities	1,231,639,530	563,198,901	318,226,510	80,531,656	2,193,596,597
Shareholders’ Equity	-	-	-	302,647,610	302,647,610
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders’</b>	<b>1,231,639,530</b>	<b>563,198,901</b>	<b>318,226,510</b>	<b>383,179,266</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>

(\*) Prior year reversals from Expected Credit Losses presented under Other Operating Income in the Profit or Loss Statement are netted off with the Expected Credit Losses.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Retail Banking</b>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Banking</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Operations</b>
Net Interest Income	20,115,203	35,251,724	(11,001,258)	6,582,635	50,948,304
Net Fees And Commissions Income	18,084,826	6,742,095	(61,297)	(267,769)	24,497,855
Dividend Income	-	-	-	35,890	35,890
Net Trading Income/Losses (Net)	1,818,694	9,185,873	11,627,485	1,663,558	24,295,610
Other Operating Income (*)	727,539	212,233	41,531	6,784,877	7,766,180
Expected Credit Losses (-) (*)	(7,518,099)	(7,071,055)	195,491	918,085	(13,475,578)
Other Provisions (-)	-	-	-	(171,568)	(171,568)
Personnel and Other Operating Expenses (-)	(19,293,248)	(5,963,721)	(775,380)	(6,984,569)	(33,016,918)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	9,154,471	9,154,471
<b>Net Operating Profit</b>	<b>13,934,915</b>	<b>38,357,149</b>	<b>26,572</b>	<b>17,715,610</b>	<b>70,034,246</b>
Provision for Taxes	-	-	-	(12,456,977)	(12,456,977)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>13,934,915</b>	<b>38,357,149</b>	<b>26,572</b>	<b>5,258,633</b>	<b>57,577,269</b>
Segment Assets	384,029,917	637,673,190	697,619,193	153,796,119	1,873,118,419
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	-	-	-	56,936,917	56,936,917
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>384,029,917</b>	<b>637,673,190</b>	<b>697,619,193</b>	<b>210,733,036</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>
Segment Liabilities	991,254,212	456,923,014	183,075,144	54,005,925	1,685,258,295
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	244,797,041	244,797,041
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders'</b>	<b>991,254,212</b>	<b>456,923,014</b>	<b>183,075,144</b>	<b>298,802,966</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>

(\*) Prior year reversals from Expected Credit Losses presented under Other Operating Income in the Profit or Loss Statement are netted off with the Expected Credit Losses.

### 3.24 Profit reserves and profit appropriation

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements other than legal reserves, are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement explained to below.

Under the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves consist of first legal reserve and second legal reserve. First legal reserve, appropriated at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve is equal to 20% of issued and fully paid-in share capital. Second legal reserve, appropriated at the rate of at least 10% of distributions in excess of 5% of issued and fully paid-in share capital, but holding companies are not subject to such transaction. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can only be used to compensate accumulated losses and cannot be used for other purposes unless they exceed 50% of paid-in capital.

In the ordinary General Assembly Meeting dated 27 March 2024, a decision has been made regarding appropriation of the unconsolidated net profit of the Bank deriving from operations in 2023 amounting to TL 87,331,720 and aforementioned distribution has been disclosed in Note 5.10.2.

### **3.25 Earnings per share**

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of profit or loss, are calculated by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year concerned.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Distributable net profit	66,933,770	57,577,269
Average number of issued common shares (thousand)	420,000,000	420,000,000
Earnings per share (amounts presented full TL)	0.15937	0.13709

In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares (“bonus shares”) to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources by giving them a retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier period. In case bonus shares are distributed after the balance sheet date but before the preparation of the financial statements, earnings per share is calculated considering the new number of shares.

There are no bonus shares issued in 2024 (2023: None).

### **3.26 Related parties**

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders having control shares of the Bank, key management personnel and board members together with their families and companies controlled by/subsidiary with them, associated companies and joint ventures and the Fund providing post employment benefits are considered and referred to as related parties in accordance with TAS 24 “Related Parties”. The transactions with related parties are disclosed in detail in Note 5.7.

### **3.27 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash effectives, cash in transit, purchased cheques and demand deposits including balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye; and cash equivalents include interbank money market placements, time deposits at banks with original maturity periods of less than three months and investments on marketable securities other than common stocks.

### **3.28 Other disclosures**

None.

## 4 Financial Position and Results of Operations and Risk Management

### 4.1 Total capital

The capital items calculated as per the “Regulation on Equities of Banks” published on 5 September 2013, are presented below:

#### 4.1.1 Components of total capital

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER I CAPITAL</b>		
Paid-in Capital to be Entitled for Compensation after All Creditors	4,972,554	4,972,554
Share Premium	11,880	11,880
Reserves	188,327,757	114,095,795
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	58,219,957	49,880,332
Profit	66,933,770	87,331,720
Current Period's Profit	66,933,770	87,331,720
Prior Periods' Profit	-	-
Bonus Shares from Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures not Accounted in Current Period's Profit	48,471	10,734
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>318,514,389</b>	<b>256,303,015</b>
<b>Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>		
Valuation adjustments calculated as per the article 9. (i) of the Regulation on Bank Capital	-	-
Current and Prior Periods' Losses not Covered by Reserves, and Losses Accounted under Equity according to TAS (-)	14,834,794	12,394,495
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	312,618	289,261
Goodwill Netted with Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Intangible Assets Netted with Deferred Tax Liabilities Except Mortgage Servicing Rights	2,316,299	1,795,702
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability (-)	-	-
Differences arise when assets and liabilities not held at fair value, are subjected to cash flow hedge accounting	-	-
Total credit losses that exceed total expected loss calculated according to the Regulation on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
Securitization gains	-	-
Unrealized gains and losses from changes in bank's liabilities' fair values due to changes in creditworthiness	-	-
Net amount of defined benefit plans	-	-
Direct and Indirect Investments of the Bank on its own Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Shares Obtained against Article 56, Paragraph 4 of the Banking Law (-)	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Mortgage Servicing Rights Exceeding the 10% Threshold of Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets arising from Temporary Differences Exceeding the 10% Threshold of Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Amount Exceeding the 15% Threshold of Tier I Capital as per the Article 2, Clause 2 of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (-)	-	-
The Portion of Net Long Position of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital not deducted from Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Excess Amount arising from Mortgage Servicing Rights (-)	-	-
Excess Amount arising from Deferred Tax Assets from Temporary Differences (-)	-	-
Other items to be Defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Deductions from Tier I Capital in cases where there are no adequate Additional Tier I or Tier II Capitals (-)	-	-

<b>Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>17,463,711</b>	<b>14,479,458</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>301,050,678</b>	<b>241,823,557</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL</b>		
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity Tier I Capital and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA	-	-
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA (Covered by Temporary Article 4)	-	-
<b>Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Direct and Indirect Investments of the Bank on its own Additional Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Investments in Equity Instruments Issued by Banks or Financial Institutions Invested in Bank's Additional Tier I Capital and Having Conditions Stated in the Article 7 of the Regulation	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
The Total of Net Long Position of the Direct or Indirect Investments in Additional Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital (-)	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
<b>Items to be Deducted from Tier I Capital during the Transition Period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (-)	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (-)	-	-
Deduction from Additional Tier I Capital when there is not enough Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital= Common Equity Tier I Capital + Additional Tier I Capital)</b>	<b>301,050,678</b>	<b>241,823,557</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA	27,738,880	14,072,230
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA (Covered by Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Provisions (Amounts explained in the first paragraph of the article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital)	20,073,130	14,590,313
<b>Total Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	<b>47,812,010</b>	<b>28,662,543</b>
<b>Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Direct and Indirect Investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments in Equity Instruments Issued by Banks and Financial Institutions Invested in Bank's Tier II Capital and Having Conditions Stated in the Article 8 of the Regulation	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier II Capital</b>	<b>47,812,010</b>	<b>28,662,543</b>
<b>Total Equity (Total Tier I and Tier II Capital)</b>	<b>348,862,688</b>	<b>270,486,100</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital ( Total Equity)</b>		
Loans Granted against the Articles 50 and 51 of the Banking Law	3,219	1,168
Other items to be Defined by the BRSA	1,327	1,188

<b>Items to be Deducted from the Sum of Tier I and Tier II Capital (Capital) During the Transition Period</b>		
The Portion of Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Tier I Capital, Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
The Portion of Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
The Portion of Net Long Position of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital, of the Net Deferred Tax Assets arising from Temporary Differences and of the Mortgage Servicing Rights not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 2, Paragraph (1) and (2) and Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation	-	-
<b>CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Total Capital ( Total of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital )</b>	<b>348,858,142</b>	<b>270,483,744</b>
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>1,835,054,540</b>	<b>1,314,732,290</b>
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS</b>		
<b>CET1 Capital Ratio (%)</b>	16.41	18.39
<b>Tier I Capital Ratio (%)</b>	16.41	18.39
<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)</b>	19.01	20.57
<b>BUFFERS</b>		
Total Additional CET1 Capital Requirement Ratio (a+b)	2.52	2.52
a) Capital Conservation Buffer Ratio (%)	2.50	2.50
b) Bank-specific Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer Ratio (%)	0.02	0.02
Additional CET1 Capital Over Total Risk Weighted Assets Ratio Calculated According to the Article 4 of Capital Conservation and Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffers Regulation (%)	10.41	12.39
<b>Amounts Lower Than Excesses as per Deduction Rules</b>		
Remaining Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital	-	-
Remaining Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital	-	-
Remaining Mortgage Servicing Rights	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets arising from Temporary Differences	21,800,154	19,834,272
<b>Limits for Provisions Used in Tier II Capital Calculation</b>		
General Loan Provisions for Exposures in Standard Approach (before limit of one hundred and twenty five per ten thousand)	43,944,418	41,377,808
General Loan Provisions for Exposures in Standard Approach Limited by 1.25% of Risk Weighted Assets	20,073,130	14,590,313
Total Loan Provision that Exceeds Total Expected Loss Calculated According to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
Total Loan Provision that Exceeds Total Expected Loss Calculated According to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach, Limited by 0.6% Risk Weighted Assets	-	-
<b>Debt Instruments Covered by Temporary Article 4 (effective between 1.1.2018-1.1.2022)</b>		
Upper Limit for Additional Tier I Capital Items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier I Capital Items Subject to Temporary Article 4 that Exceeds Upper Limit	-	-
Upper Limit for Additional Tier II Capital Items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier II Capital Items Subject to Temporary Article 4 that Exceeds Upper Limit	-	-



Within the scope of the regulation dated 12 December 2023 by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, the amount subject to credit risk is calculated with the Central Bank foreign exchange buying rates as of 26 June 2023 and the net valuation differences of the securities in the securities portfolio whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income are negative. In this case, these differences are not taken into account in the equity amount to be used for the capital adequacy ratio.

As of 30 September 2024, the amount subject to credit risk in calculating the regulatory capital adequacy ratio was calculated by taking into account the regulation changes. If the regulation changes is not taken into account, the capital adequacy ratio is at 17.65% as of 30 September 2024.

The Bank plans its Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital by considering 10% as the minimum target.

#### 4.1.2 Items included in capital calculation

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Information about instruments included in total capital calculation</i>			
Issuer	T. Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	T. Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	T. Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	T. Garanti Bankası A.Ş.
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN vb.)	Reg S: ISIN: XS1617531063 Common Code: 161753106 144A: CUSIP: 900148 AE7 ISIN: US900148AE73 Common Code: 161752479	ISIN: TRSGRANE2915	ISIN: TRSGRAN23013	Regulation S ISIN/Common Code: Rule 144A ISIN/CUSIP: XS2773062471/277306247 US900148AF49/900148AF4
Governing law (s) of the instrument	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.	It is subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is also issued within the scope of the “Regulation on Equities of Banks” and “the Communiqué Regarding the Capital Instruments that will be included in own funds of banks” within the legislation of Capital Markets Board of Türkiye.	It is subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is also issued within the scope of the “Regulation on Equities of Banks” and “the Communiqué Regarding the Capital Instruments that will be included in own funds of banks” within the legislation of Capital Markets Board of Türkiye.	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>				
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No	No	No	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Eligible on unconsolidated and consolidated	Eligible on unconsolidated and consolidated	Eligible on unconsolidated and consolidated	Eligible on unconsolidated and consolidated
Instrument type	Subordinated debt instruments (Notes)	Subordinated debt instruments (Notes)	Subordinated debt instruments (Notes)	Subordinated debt instruments (Notes)
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	10,026 (31 December 2023: 13,069)	253 (31 December 2023: 253)	750 (31 December 2023: 750)	16,710
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	25,065 (31 December 2023: 21,782)	253 (31 December 2023: 253)	750 (31 December 2023: 750)	16,710
Accounting classification of the instrument	34701 – Secondary Subordinated Loans	34601– Secondary Subordinated Loans	34601– Secondary Subordinated Loans	34701 – Secondary Subordinated Loans
Issuance date of instrument	23.05.2017	09.10.2019	14.02.2020	28.02.2024
Maturity structure of the instrument (demand/time)	Time	Time	Time	Time
Original maturity of the instrument	24.05.2027	07.10.2029	14.02.2030	28.02.2034
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	-	07.10.2024 – TL 252,880,000	14.02.2025 – TL 750,000,000	28.02.2029-USD 500,000,000
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-	-	-
<b>Interest/dividend payment</b>				
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Fixed	Floating	Floating	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	7.1770%	TLREF + 130 bps	TLREF + 250 bps	8.375%
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	None	None	None	None
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-	-	-	-

Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	None	None	None	None
Noncumulative or cumulative	None	None	None	None
Convertible into equity shares	None	None	None	None
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-	-	-	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-	-	-	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-	-	-	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-	-	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-	-	-	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-	-	-	-
Write-down feature	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked or(ii) to be determined the probability of transfer to the SDIF Türkiye, the bonds can be written off.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked or(ii) to be determined the probability of transfer to the SDIF Türkiye, the bonds can be written off.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	Partially or fully	Partially or fully	Partially or fully	Partially or fully
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Continuously	Continuously	Continuously	Continuously
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.
Details of incompliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.

#### 4.1.3 Reconciliation of capital items to balance sheet

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Amount of correction</i>	<i>Value of the capital report</i>	<i>Explanation of differences</i>
Paid-in Capital	4,200,000	772,554	4,972,554	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Capital Reserves	784,434	(772,554)	11,880	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Other Capital Reserves	772,554	(772,554)	-	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Bonus Shares of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-	-	
Share Premium	11,880	-	11,880	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses in Shareholders' Equity as per TMS	42,401,649	1,031,985	43,433,634	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	18,234,915	-	18,234,915	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	24,166,734	1,031,985	25,198,719	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Profit Reserves	188,327,757	-	188,327,757	
Profit or Loss	66,933,770	-	66,933,770	
Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	-	-	-	
Current Period Net Profit/Loss	66,933,770	-	66,933,770	
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	-	2,628,917	Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>302,647,610</b>		<b>301,050,678</b>	
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	
Deductions from Tier I Capital (-)	-	-	-	Deductions from Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier I Capital</b>			<b>301,050,678</b>	
Subordinated Debts			27,738,880	
12 Month ECL (Stage 1) and Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)			20,073,130	Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses added to Tier II Capital as per the Regulation's Article 8
Deductions from Tier II Capital (-)			-	Deductions from Tier II Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier II Capital</b>			<b>47,812,010</b>	
Deductions from Total Capital (-)			4,546	Deductions from Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Total</b>			<b>348,858,142</b>	

Within the scope of the measures announced by the BRSA on 21 December 2021, in the case of net valuation differences of the securities classified under "Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income" are negative, these differences are not taken into consideration in capital calculation for capital adequacy ratio.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Amount of correction</i>	<i>Value of the capital report</i>	<i>Explanation of differences</i>
Paid-in Capital	4,200,000	772,554	4,972,554	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Capital Reserves	784,434	(772,554)	11,880	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Other Capital Reserves	772,554	(772,554)	-	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Bonus Shares of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-	-	
Share Premium	11,880	-	11,880	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses in Shareholders' Equity as per TMS	38,385,092	(888,521)	37,496,571	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	14,093,733	-	14,093,733	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	24,291,359	(888,521)	23,402,838	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Profit Reserves	114,095,795	-	114,095,795	
Profit or Loss	87,331,720	-	87,331,720	
Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	-	-	-	
Current Period Net Profit/Loss	87,331,720	-	87,331,720	
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	-	2,084,963	Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>244,797,041</b>	-	<b>241,823,557</b>	
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	
Deductions from Tier I Capital (-)	-	-	-	Deductions from Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier I Capital</b>	-	-	<b>241,823,557</b>	
Subordinated Debts	-	-	14,072,230	
12 Month ECL (Stage 1) and Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	-	-	14,590,313	Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses added to Tier II Capital as per the Regulation's Article 8
Deductions from Tier II Capital (-)	-	-	-	Deductions from Tier II Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier II Capital</b>	-	-	<b>28,662,543</b>	
Deductions from Total Capital (-)	-	-	2,356	Deductions from Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>270,483,744</b>	

## 4.2 Credit risk

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

## 4.3 Currency risk

Foreign currency position limit is set in compliance with the legal standard ratio of net foreign currency position. As of 30 September 2024, the Bank’s net ‘on balance sheet’ foreign currency short position amounts to TL 3,430,878 (31 December 2023: TL 35,731,456 balance sheet short position), net ‘off-balance sheet’ foreign currency long position amounts to TL 33,722,812 (31 December 2023: TL 60,861,462), while net foreign currency long position amounts to TL 30,291,932 (31 December 2023: TL 25,130,006).

The foreign currency position risk of the Bank is measured by “standard method” and “value-at-risk (VaR) model”. Measurements by standard method are carried out monthly, whereas measurements by VaR are done daily. The foreign currency exchange risk is managed through transaction, dealer, desk and stop-loss limits approved by the Board of Directors for the trading portfolio beside the foreign currency net position standard ratio and the VaR limit.

The Bank’s effective exchange rates at the date of balance sheet and for the last five working days of the period announced by the Bank in TL are as follows:

	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Foreign currency purchase rates at balance sheet date</b>	37.2950	33.4200
<u>Exchange rates for the days before balance sheet date:</u>		
Day 1	37.2470	33.3070
Day 2	37.2680	33.3790
Day 3	37.2640	33.3540
Day 4	37.1970	33.3590
Day 5	37.0600	33.2630

	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Last 30-days arithmetical average rates</b>	36.9418	33.2445

**The Bank's currency risk:**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Other FCs</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	49,796,751	73,628,902	42,282,311	165,707,964
Banks	66,336,692	20,758,970	8,958,059	96,053,721
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	427,527	2,768,114	-	3,195,641
Money Market Placements	-	62,858,059	-	62,858,059
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2,975,971	22,667,594	-	25,643,565
Loans (*)	195,345,866	187,226,573	8,313,218	390,885,657
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	47,246,473	-	-	47,246,473
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	1,455,683	62,504,007	225,681	64,185,371
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	-	872,876	-	872,876
Tangible Assets	-	813	-	813
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets (**)	(10,587,078)	(1,484,352)	180,627	(11,890,803)
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>352,997,885</b>	<b>431,801,556</b>	<b>59,959,896</b>	<b>844,759,337</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank Deposits	1,983,227	1,625,040	92,579	3,700,846
Foreign Currency Deposits	183,712,586	246,205,656	23,554,813	453,473,055
Money Market Funds	32,776,269	67,393,325	-	100,169,594
Other Fundings (***)	14,872,991	85,500,890	-	100,373,881
Securities Issued (****)	3,861,949	50,728,173	2,779,856	57,369,978
Miscellaneous Payables	2,383,772	3,943,785	310,392	6,637,949
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities (*****)	4,077,022	11,761,226	110,626,664	126,464,912
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>243,667,816</b>	<b>467,158,095</b>	<b>137,364,304</b>	<b>848,190,215</b>
<b>Net 'On Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>109,330,069</b>	<b>(35,356,539)</b>	<b>(77,404,408)</b>	<b>(3,430,878)</b>
<b>Net 'Off-Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>(81,450,702)</b>	<b>38,490,543</b>	<b>76,682,971</b>	<b>33,722,812</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	13,495,767	138,619,954	80,471,105	232,586,826
Derivative Financial Liabilities	94,946,469	100,129,411	3,788,134	198,864,014
Non-Cash Loans	-	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period</b>				
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>239,302,150</b>	<b>375,622,410</b>	<b>37,579,768</b>	<b>652,504,328</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>185,863,206</b>	<b>409,110,114</b>	<b>93,262,465</b>	<b>688,235,785</b>
<b>Net 'On Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>53,438,944</b>	<b>(33,487,704)</b>	<b>(55,682,697)</b>	<b>(35,731,457)</b>
<b>Net 'Off-Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>(31,294,104)</b>	<b>37,961,335</b>	<b>54,194,231</b>	<b>60,861,462</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	31,199,424	148,598,552	58,404,082	238,202,058
Derivative Financial Liabilities	62,493,528	110,637,217	4,209,851	177,340,596
Non-Cash Loans	-	-	-	-

(\*) The foreign currency-indexed loans amounting TL 254,030 (31 December 2023: TL 190,431) included under TL loans in the accompanying balance sheet are presented above under the related foreign currency codes.

(\*\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*\*) Includes funds presented under financial liabilities amounting TL 55,232,992 (31 December 2023: TL 48,622,754) measured at fair value through profit or loss in balance sheet.

(\*\*\*\*) Includes securities issued as subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

(\*\*\*\*\*) Other liabilities include gold deposits of TL 109,336,081 (31 December 2023: TL 71,331,701).

#### 4.4 Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk resulting from balance sheet maturity mismatch presents the possible losses that may arise due to the changes in interest rates of interest sensitive assets and liabilities in the on- and off-balance sheet. Interest sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items is evaluated during the Weekly Assessment Committee and Assets-Liabilities Committee meetings taking into consideration the developments in market conditions.

The Bank's interest rate risk is measured by using economic value, economic capital, net interest income, income at risk, market price sensitivity of marketable securities portfolio, duration-gap and sensitivity analysis.

The results are supported by the sensitivity and scenario analysis performed periodically against the possible instabilities in the markets. Furthermore, the interest rate risk is monitored according to the limits approved by the Board of Directors.

##### 4.4.1 Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items (based on repricing dates)

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>	<b>Non-Interest Bearing (*)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	130,555,222	-	-	-	-	231,232,080	361,787,302
Banks	61,603,117	-	-	-	-	37,703,588	99,306,705
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	339,417	52,325	494,473	2,064,288	493,435	736,761	4,180,699
Money Market Placements	55,381,771	7,320,046	-	-	-	156,242	62,858,059
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	16,863,401	4,232,185	4,097,603	20,284,993	16,765,374	36,083,632	98,327,188
Loans	561,179,745	169,903,398	349,908,323	177,089,743	98,126,836	80,867,353	1,437,075,398
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	31,647,089	5,606,356	29,320,787	103,785,438	36,994,407	48,037,077	255,391,154
Other Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	177,317,702	177,317,702
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>857,569,762</b>	<b>187,114,310</b>	<b>383,821,186</b>	<b>303,224,462</b>	<b>152,380,052</b>	<b>612,134,435</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank Deposits	35,059,951	-	-	-	-	5,064,965	40,124,916
Other Deposits	588,235,255	246,056,048	91,754,810	3,373,932	-	766,289,257	1,695,709,302
Money Market Funds	99,575,145	1,003,313	501	-	-	76,636	100,655,595
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	109,703,161	109,703,161
Securities Issued (***)	1,012,451	1,720,737	11,381,299	26,224,110	16,709,997	1,469,168	58,517,762
Other Fundings	95,469,246	3,741,762	1,000,756	1,230,226	-	57,356	101,499,346
Other Liabilities	73,273	166,190	488,040	1,304,262	182,320	387,820,040	390,034,125
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>819,425,321</b>	<b>252,688,050</b>	<b>104,625,406</b>	<b>32,132,530</b>	<b>16,892,317</b>	<b>1,270,480,583</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>38,144,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>279,195,780</b>	<b>271,091,932</b>	<b>135,487,735</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>723,919,888</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(65,573,740)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(658,346,148)</b>	<b>(723,919,888)</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>50,924,348</b>	<b>111,365,812</b>	<b>47,348,135</b>	<b>58,757,464</b>	<b>39,260,186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>307,655,945</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(36,997,117)</b>	<b>(95,643,671)</b>	<b>(69,579,179)</b>	<b>(66,390,205)</b>	<b>(41,539,579)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(310,149,751)</b>
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>52,071,672</b>	<b>(49,851,599)</b>	<b>256,964,736</b>	<b>263,459,191</b>	<b>133,208,342</b>	<b>(658,346,148)</b>	<b>(2,493,806)</b>

(\*) Interest accruals are also included in non-interest bearing column.

(\*\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.



<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>	<b>Non-Interest Bearing (*)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	27,651,076	-	-	-	-	300,794,015	328,445,091
Banks	5,719,501	-	-	482,295	-	59,223,224	65,425,020
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	858,152	19,071	1,320,133	1,888,890	237,082	924,829	5,248,157
Money Market Placements	32,116,927	-	6,296,925	-	-	125,222	38,539,074
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	17,220,551	2,217,568	3,734,515	20,862,240	4,613,957	31,625,247	80,274,078
Loans	404,640,760	110,197,774	343,360,830	86,496,511	65,695,116	55,739,865	1,066,130,856
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	26,782,826	8,590,096	9,826,642	111,624,850	10,393,610	40,035,298	207,253,322
Other Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	138,739,738	138,739,738
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>514,989,793</b>	<b>121,024,509</b>	<b>364,539,045</b>	<b>221,354,786</b>	<b>80,939,765</b>	<b>627,207,438</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank Deposits	410,204	805	-	-	-	1,042,574	1,453,583
Other Deposits	405,031,572	145,741,074	189,713,203	77,067	-	641,687,936	1,382,250,852
Money Market Funds	42,566,108	-	871,290	-	-	16,758	43,454,156
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	76,645,037	76,645,037
Securities Issued (***)	1,935,680	-	3,630,375	22,423,620	-	260,923	28,250,598
Other Fundings	65,607,144	7,449,374	4,804,672	267,318	14,508,429	43,972	92,680,909
Other Liabilities	53,455	123,726	319,189	1,051,781	182,787	303,589,263	305,320,201
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>515,604,163</b>	<b>153,314,979</b>	<b>199,338,729</b>	<b>23,819,786</b>	<b>14,691,216</b>	<b>1,023,286,463</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165,200,316</b>	<b>197,535,000</b>	<b>66,248,549</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>428,983,865</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(614,370)</b>	<b>(32,290,470)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(396,079,025)</b>	<b>(428,983,865)</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>41,844,700</b>	<b>53,594,350</b>	<b>53,656,262</b>	<b>41,158,812</b>	<b>33,404,663</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223,658,787</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(31,266,471)</b>	<b>(35,866,946)</b>	<b>(49,773,738)</b>	<b>(73,240,325)</b>	<b>(35,425,950)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(225,573,430)</b>
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>9,963,859</b>	<b>(14,563,066)</b>	<b>169,082,840</b>	<b>165,453,487</b>	<b>64,227,262</b>	<b>(396,079,025)</b>	<b>(1,914,643)</b>

(\*) Interest accruals are also included in non-interest bearing column

(\*\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

**4.4.2 Average interest rates on monetary financial instruments (%)**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>JPY</b>	<b>TL</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	2.22	1.72	-	26.40
Banks	3.48	2.28	-	59.15
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	4.15	6.16	-	47.75
Money Market Placements	-	4.85	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	5.41	6.32	-	35.65
Loans	7.26	9.14	-	65.37
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	3.86	6.14	-	23.96
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank Deposits	3.35	-	-	64.84
Other Deposits	0.10	0.14	-	44.82
Money Market Funds	2.00	3.14	-	56.28
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-
Securities Issued	2.76	7.20	-	66.64
Other Fundings	3.80	7.64	-	50.09

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>JPY</b>	<b>TL</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	2.51	2.53	-	44.00
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	4.82	6.15	-	39.57
Money Market Placements	-	5.03	-	54.46
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	4.58	6.33	-	44.04
Loans	4.31	10.14	-	47.36
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	4.31	6.10	-	24.21
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank Deposits	3.98	-	-	48.17
Other Deposits	0.09	0.15	-	33.00
Money Market Funds	-	3.71	-	19.27
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-
Securities Issued	5.27	7.19	-	50.15
Other Fundings	7.36	8.22	-	46.70

#### 4.5 Position risk of equity securities

##### 4.5.1 Equity shares in associates and subsidiaries

Accounting policies for equity shares in associates and subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 3.3.

##### 4.5.2 Comparison of carrying, fair and market values of equity shares

<i>Current Period</i>		<b>Comparison</b>		
<b>Equity Securities (shares)</b>		<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Fair Value<sup>(*)</sup></b>	<b>Market Value</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade A</b>	<b>76,387,689</b>	<b>76,387,689</b>	<b>3,809,706</b>
	Quoted Securities	1,355,613	1,355,613	3,809,706
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade B</b>	<b>1,123,803</b>	<b>1,123,803</b>	<b>3,335,679</b>
	Quoted Securities	1,098,362	1,098,362	3,335,679
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade C</b>	<b>2,731,566</b>	<b>2,731,566</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade D</b>	<b>107,152</b>	<b>107,152</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade E</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade F</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

<i>Prior Period</i>		<b>Comparison</b>		
<b>Equity Securities (shares)</b>		<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Fair Value<sup>(*)</sup></b>	<b>Market Value</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade A</b>	<b>56,447,077</b>	<b>56,447,077</b>	<b>2,711,252</b>
	Quoted Securities	837,976	837,976	2,711,252
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade B</b>	<b>702,258</b>	<b>702,258</b>	<b>2,384,623</b>
	Quoted Securities	676,817	676,817	2,384,623
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade C</b>	<b>2,237,116</b>	<b>2,237,116</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade D</b>	<b>77,754</b>	<b>77,754</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade E</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade F</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

#### 4.5.3 Realised gains/losses, revaluation surpluses and unrealised gains/losses on equity securities and results included in core and supplementary capitals

<i>Current Period</i>		Gains/Losses in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealised Gains and Losses	
Portfolio			Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>	Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	2,376,562	2,376,562	-	-
3	Other Shares	-	54,020,773	54,020,773	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>56,397,335</b>	<b>56,397,335</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

<i>Prior Period</i>		Gains/Losses in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealised Gains and Losses	
Portfolio			Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>	Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	1,624,992	1,624,992	-	-
3	Other Shares	-	37,958,264	37,958,264	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>39,583,256</b>	<b>39,583,256</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

#### 4.5.4 Capital requirement as per equity shares

<i>Current Period</i>		Carrying Value	RWA Total	Minimum Capital Requirement
Portfolio				
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	2,730,015	2,730,015	218,401
3	Other Shares	77,621,257	65,421,499	5,233,720
<b>Total</b>		<b>80,351,272</b>	<b>68,151,514</b>	<b>5,452,121</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>		Carrying Value	RWA Total	Minimum Capital Requirement
Portfolio				
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	1,718,183	1,718,183	137,455
3	Other Shares	57,747,084	42,843,659	3,427,493
<b>Total</b>		<b>59,465,267</b>	<b>44,561,842</b>	<b>3,564,948</b>

#### 4.6 Liquidity risk management, liquidity coverage ratio and net stabled funding ratio

Liquidity risk is managed by Asset and Liability Management Department (ALMD), Weekly Review Committee and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) in line with liquidity and funding policies and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors in order to take the necessary measures in a timely and correct manner against possible liquidity shortages that may result from market conditions and balance sheet structure. Under stressed conditions, liquidity risk is managed within the contingency funding plan framework.

The Board of Directors reviews the liquidity risk management policy and approves the liquidity and funding risk management policy, ensures the effective of practice of policies and integrations with the Bank's risk management system. The Board of Directors determines the basic metrics in liquidity risk measurement and monitoring. The Board of Directors establishes risk appetite of the Bank in liquidity risk management and identifies the risk limits in accordance with the risk appetite and reviews it regularly.

ALCO takes necessary decisions which will be executed by related departments by assessing the liquidity risk that the Bank is exposed to and considering the Bank's strategy and conditions of competition and pursues the implementations.

ALMD, performs daily liquidity management by ensuring compliance with regulatory and internal liquidity limits and monitoring related early warning indicators in case of probable liquidity squeezes. The medium and long term liquidity and funding management is performed by ALMD in accordance with ALCO decisions.

Head of Risk management defines the Bank's liquidity risk, measures and monitors the risks with liquidity risk measurement methods that are in compliance with international standards, presents measurement results periodically to related departments, committees and senior management. Head of Risk management coordinates related parties in order to ensure compliance of risk management process in accordance with the Bank's risk profile, operation environment and strategic plan with regulations. Head of Risk management analyses, develops and revises relevant liquidity risk measurement in accordance with changing market conditions and the Bank's structure. Head of Risk Management department reviews assumptions and parameters used in liquidity risk analysis.

The liquidity risk analysis and the important liquidity indicators are reported regularly to related senior management. Additionally, analysis and monitored internal ratios related to liquidity risk are presented in ALCO report. Internal liquidity metrics are monitored with limit and alert levels approved by the Board of Directors/ the Board of Directors Risk Committee and reported regularly to related parties.

Decentralized management approach is adopted in the Bank's liquidity management. Each subsidiary controlled by the Bank performs daily, medium and long term liquidity management independently from the Bank by the authorities in each subsidiary responsible for managing liquidity risk. In addition, within the scope of consolidated risk management, liquidity and funding risk of each subsidiary in control are monitored via the liquidity risk management methods identified by the Bank by considering the operations, risk profile and regulations of the related subsidiary.

The Bank's funding management is carried out in compliance with the ALCO decisions. Funding and placement strategies are developed by assessing liquidity of the Bank.

In liquidity risk management actions that will be taken and procedures are determined by considering normal economic conditions and stress conditions.

Diversification of assets and liabilities is assured so as to be able to continuously meet the obligations, also taking into account the relevant currencies. Funding sources are monitored actively during identification of concentration risk related to funding. The Bank's funding base of customer deposits, interbank and other borrowing transactions are diversified in order to prevent the concentration of a particular funding source. Factors that could trigger the sudden and significant run off in funds or impair the accessibility of the funding sources are analyzed. Additionally, in order to have a healthy liquidity buffer, most of the securities which are eligible as collateral at CBRT issued by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance have active secondary market are comprised in the Bank's assets.

In the context of TL and foreign currencies liquidity management, the Bank monitors the cash flows regarding assets and liabilities and forecasts the required liquidity in future periods. In cash flow analysis, stress is applied to items that affect the liquidity by volume and rate of change from a liquidity management point of view.

Liquidity risk exposed by the Bank is managed by establishing risk appetite, risk mitigation according to the liquidity and funding policies (diversification of funding sources, holding high quality liquid assets reserve) and effective control environment and closely monitoring by limits. For those risks that cannot be reduced, the adoption of the current level of risk, reduction or termination of the activities that cause the risk is considered.

In liquidity risk stress testing framework, the level of the Bank's ability to cover cash outflows in liquidity crisis scenario based on the Bank's current cash flow structure, by high quality liquid assets is calculated. Scenario analysis are performed by assessing changing balance sheet structure, liquidity requirements and market conditions.

The results of liquidity risk stress testing are taken into consideration in the assessment of liquidity adequacy and identification of policy regarding liquidity risk and contingency funding plan is prepared within this framework.

There exists “Liquidity Contingency Plan” in the Bank approved by the Board of Directors, including mechanisms to prevent increase in liquidity risk scenarios for different conditions and levels. Available liquidity sources are determined by considering the liquidity squeezes. Within the framework of this plan, the Bank monitors liquidity risk in terms of early warning indicators and probable scenarios where liquidity risk crisis and possible actions that can be taken. Moreover, Liquidity Contingency Plan for each subsidiaries has been documented and approved by their Board of Directors.

In the scope of contingency plan within the framework of intraday liquidity risk management in liquidity and funding risk procedure, situations requiring the activation of contingency plan and indicating an intraday liquidity stress, and intraday liquidity metrics are monitored and intraday liquidity risk stress testing is performed. Furthermore, “Liquidity Contingency Plan” which is approved by the Board of Directors, is prepared independently in each subsidiary controlled by the Bank.

The Bank’s liabilities consist of TL and foreign currency funding, of which a large portion is USD/EUR and Gold. Deposits and capital constitute most of TL funding. Retail customers cannot use foreign currency loans but are able to purchase FX for foreign currency deposits, leading to imbalances in deposit and loan volumes in the TL and FC balance sheet.. Long term funding obtained from foreign banks and creditors are mainly in foreign currency. For these reasons overall foreign currency liabilities are usually more than foreign currency assets and unused portion of USD, EURO and gold are used in TL funding via currency swap transactions. Swap transactions which is made for TL funding are made with CBRT, however swap transactions with foreign banks are being made in legal swap limits. Repo lines by open market operations and Borsa Istanbul (“OMO / BİST”) are not utilized , unused limits and high quality liquid asset stock is held is kept to use in the case of a liquidity scarcity in market. Also Eurobonds of Republic of Türkiye aren’t used to secure funding and kept as reserve to use in the case of a foreign currency liquidity scarcity in market. In TL and foreign currency liquidity management, regulatory ratios, internally set warnings, limits and other liquidity and funding metrics are monitored.

The Bank turns to permanent consumer deposits to increase of weights Consumer/SME deposits in TL deposits which significantly contributes to liquidity metrics such as the internal stress test in the third quarter of 2024.

The Bank keeps a strong liquidity buffer due to possible liquidity risks. Excess liquidity is utilized as overnight reverse repurchase transactions in BİST, in which, the collateral received by the bank is HQLA securities issued by CBRT and Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

#### **4.6.1 Liquidity coverage ratio**

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), aims for the banks having the ability to cover 30 days of liquidity needs with their own cash and high quality liquid assets that are easy to convert to cash during liquidity shortages in the markets. With that perspective and according to “Regulation for Banks’ Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculations” (the Regulation) terms LCR ratio is calculated by having high quality liquid assets divided by net cash outflows. In both bank-only and consolidated basis, LCR ratio should be at least 80% for foreign currency and 100% for total.

Items in balance sheet and off balance sheet items are taken into account after being multiplied by the coefficients advised in the Regulation. In LCR calculation cash inflows are limited by 75% of cash outflows and cash inflows from high quality liquid assets aren’t included.

High quality liquid assets consist of cash, deposits in central banks and securities considered as high quality liquid assets. Reserve deposits are included in high quality liquid assets, limited by the amount that is allowed by central bank to use in liquidity shortages. The Bank’s high quality liquid assets are composed of 4.50% cash, 73.94% deposits in central banks and 21.56% securities considered as high quality liquid assets.

The Bank’s main funding sources are deposits, funds borrowed, money market borrowings and securities issued. Funding source composition as of report date is 82.42% deposits, 9.60% funds borrowed and money market borrowings, 2.78% securities issued and 5.20% other liabilities.

In LCR calculation, cash outflows are mainly consisting of deposits, secured and unsecured borrowings, securities issued and off balance sheet items.

The cash flows from derivative financial instruments are included in LCR calculations according to the Regulation’s terms. The Bank also considers changes in fair value of the liabilities that result in margin calls when calculating cash outflows.

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Total Unweighted Value (Average) (*)</b>		<b>Total Weighted Value (Average) (*)</b>	
	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>539,722,201</b>	<b>237,744,818</b>
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	539,316,958	238,518,448	539,722,201	237,744,818
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,156,925,289	399,552,098	102,821,832	39,514,291
3 Stable deposits	256,775,444	8,093,476	12,853,036	405,174
4 Less stable deposits	900,149,845	391,458,622	89,968,796	39,109,117
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	437,060,069	213,803,713	224,902,469	130,762,170
6 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits	328,275,583	141,737,934	154,514,988	59,762,227
8 Unsecured funding	108,784,486	72,065,779	70,387,481	70,999,943
9 Secured wholesale funding			-	-
10 Other cash outflows of which:	1,701,510,312	180,009,490	135,564,173	44,816,685
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	10,882,323	21,574,900	10,915,140	21,780,193
12 Outflows related to restructured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13 Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	1,690,627,989	158,434,590	124,649,033	23,036,492
14 Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	9,180	9,180	458	458
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	64,551,400	61,584,463	3,230,910	3,082,516
16 <b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>466,519,842</b>	<b>218,176,120</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
17 Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured receivables	248,440,329	68,862,671	163,137,618	54,964,586
19 Other cash inflows	11,363,142	34,887,049	11,650,387	35,186,330
20 <b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	259,803,471	103,749,720	174,788,005	90,150,916
21 <b>Total HQLA</b>			<b>539,722,201</b>	<b>237,744,818</b>
22 <b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>291,731,837</b>	<b>128,025,204</b>
23 <b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>185.94</b>	<b>188.57</b>

(\*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratio calculated by weekly simple averages.

The table below presents highest, lowest and average liquidity coverage ratios of the third quarter of 2024:

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lowest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>TL+FC</b>	205.84	16.07.2024	147.38	28.08.2024	185.94
<b>FC</b>	222.86	17.07.2024	124.43	01.07.2024	188.57



<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Total Unweighted Value (Average) (*)</b>		<b>Total Weighted Value (Average) (*)</b>	
	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>489,456,690</b>	<b>201,522,515</b>
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	489,456,690	201,522,515	489,456,690	201,522,515
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	875,136,121	356,394,699	80,085,469	35,639,470
3 Stable deposits	148,562,872	-	7,428,144	-
4 Less stable deposits	726,573,249	356,394,699	72,657,325	35,639,470
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	316,838,389	134,563,546	163,670,838	63,921,189
6 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits	248,856,686	121,927,658	117,266,115	51,515,227
8 Unsecured funding	67,981,703	12,635,888	46,404,723	12,405,962
9 Secured wholesale funding			-	-
10 Other cash outflows of which:	934,941,472	147,120,731	90,121,132	39,526,518
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	15,149,595	20,600,313	15,149,595	20,600,313
12 Outflows related to restructured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13 Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	919,791,877	126,520,418	74,971,537	18,926,205
14 Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	7,814	7,814	390	390
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	52,758,748	49,859,819	2,637,937	2,492,991
16 <b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>336,515,766</b>	<b>141,580,558</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
17 Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured receivables	158,341,767	44,975,967	106,618,552	36,405,312
19 Other cash inflows	2,381,738	31,710,507	2,381,738	31,710,507
20 <b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>160,723,505</b>	<b>76,686,474</b>	<b>109,000,290</b>	<b>68,115,819</b>
21 <b>Total HQLA</b>			<b>489,456,690</b>	<b>201,522,515</b>
22 <b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>227,515,476</b>	<b>73,464,739</b>
23 <b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>215.71</b>	<b>285.52</b>

(\*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratio calculated by weekly simple averages.

The table below presents highest, lowest and average liquidity coverage ratios of the last quarter of 2023:

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lowest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>TL+FC</b>	237.22	23.10.2023	186.64	10.11.2023	215.71
<b>FC</b>	435.94	29.11.2023	202.60	09.10.2023	285.52

#### 4.6.2 Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities according to remaining maturities

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### 4.6.3 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities according to remaining maturities:

	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Undistributed	Total
<b>Current Period</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	37,066,965	319,675,097	4,370,778	674,462	-	-	-	361,787,302
Banks	37,694,948	61,611,757	-	-	-	-	-	99,306,705
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	618,595	44,621	241,795	557,607	2,210,401	507,680	-	4,180,699
Money Market Placements	-	55,418,681	7,439,378	-	-	-	-	62,858,059
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2,648,913	-	2,084,368	12,857,330	48,146,145	32,590,432	-	98,327,188
Loans	8,682,043	364,968,218	234,344,078	431,173,576	271,702,491	51,751,090	74,453,902	1,437,075,398
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	-	920,501	4,575,278	39,366,265	138,977,515	71,551,595	-	255,391,154
Other Assets (*)	40,995,752	7,780,450	1,400,638	1,831,570	3,810,202	3,830,928	117,668,162	177,317,702
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>127,707,216</b>	<b>810,419,325</b>	<b>254,456,313</b>	<b>486,460,810</b>	<b>464,846,754</b>	<b>160,231,725</b>	<b>192,122,064</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Bank Deposits	4,940,095	35,184,820	-	-	-	-	-	40,124,915
Other Deposits	704,397,386	615,238,887	262,970,166	106,142,417	6,956,837	3,610	-	1,695,709,303
Other Fundings	-	5,940,847	15,189,206	18,696,730	6,529,563	55,143,000	-	101,499,346
Money Market Funds	-	99,617,692	1,037,399	504	-	-	-	100,655,595
Securities Issued (**)	-	9,571	1,746,829	11,452,525	26,887,559	18,421,278	-	58,517,762
Miscellaneous Payables	109,703,154	7	-	-	-	-	-	109,703,161
Other Liabilities (***)	38,446,690	8,719,726	5,806,707	2,646,149	6,245,640	2,100,579	326,068,634	390,034,125
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>857,487,325</b>	<b>764,711,550</b>	<b>286,750,307</b>	<b>138,938,325</b>	<b>46,619,599</b>	<b>75,668,467</b>	<b>326,068,634</b>	<b>2,496,244,207</b>
<b>Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(729,780,109)</b>	<b>45,707,775</b>	<b>(32,293,994)</b>	<b>347,522,485</b>	<b>418,227,155</b>	<b>84,563,258</b>	<b>(133,946,570)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,625</b>	<b>681,078</b>	<b>605,459</b>	<b>(1,099,792)</b>	<b>183,915</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>385,285</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	198,046,737	80,582,860	45,727,970	25,614,111	3,996,676	-	353,968,354
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	198,032,112	79,901,782	45,122,511	26,713,903	3,812,761	-	353,583,069
Non-Cash Loans	-	46,253,360	11,505,428	8,640,779	3,383,221	-	1,842,470,793	1,912,253,581
<b>Prior Period</b>								
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>279,283,986</b>	<b>417,895,970</b>	<b>168,821,791</b>	<b>432,914,321</b>	<b>374,013,152</b>	<b>103,664,526</b>	<b>153,461,590</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>677,074,152</b>	<b>469,832,798</b>	<b>156,828,404</b>	<b>250,981,111</b>	<b>51,403,431</b>	<b>51,598,379</b>	<b>272,337,061</b>	<b>1,930,055,336</b>
<b>Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(397,790,166)</b>	<b>(51,936,828)</b>	<b>11,993,387</b>	<b>181,933,210</b>	<b>322,609,721</b>	<b>52,066,147</b>	<b>(118,875,471)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,068,856)</b>	<b>2,384,028</b>	<b>3,163,880</b>	<b>(1,130,181)</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,419,571</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	210,778,855	28,428,006	59,425,022	20,836,970	3,141,877	-	322,610,730
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	211,847,711	26,043,978	56,261,142	21,967,151	3,071,177	-	319,191,159
Non-Cash Loans	-	32,805,590	11,864,641	14,237,923	3,651,882	-	1,056,470,366	1,119,030,402

(\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*) Includes securities issued having qualification of subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

(\*\*\*) Shareholders' equity is included in "other liabilities" line under "undistributed" column.

#### **4.6.4 Net Stable Funding Ratio**

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is calculated by dividing the available stable funding amount by the required stable funding amount. Available stable funding includes the portion of banks' liabilities and capital that are expected to be permanent; and required stable funding refers to the portion of banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that are expected to be refunded.

Available stable funding amount is calculated by summing the amounts to be found after applying the relevant consideration rates determined within the scope of the legislation to the amounts of banks' liabilities and capital items valued in accordance with IFRS. Required stable funding amount will be found after applying the relevant consideration rates determined within the scope of the legislation to the value calculated by deducting the special provisions set aside in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles on the Classification of Loans and the Provisions from the amounts of the banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities valued in accordance with IFRS.

The three-month simple arithmetic average of the consolidated and unconsolidated NSFR calculated monthly as of capital calculation periods as of March, June, September and December cannot be less than one hundred percent.

Current Period	a	b	c	ç	d
	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of six months and longer but less than one year	Residual maturity of one year or more	
<b>Available stable funding</b>					
1 Capital Instruments	352,623,639	-	-	27,738,880	380,362,519
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	352,623,639	-	-	27,738,880	380,362,519
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	504,051,230	696,563,599	21,644,582	2,332,952	1,114,668,300
5 Stable Deposits	112,578,187	137,398,466	710,290	16,520	238,168,289
6 Less Stable Deposits	391,473,044	559,165,133	20,934,292	2,316,432	876,500,011
7 Other Obligations	205,291,267	292,382,162	17,832,048	62,442,059	307,507,994
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Obligations	205,291,267	292,382,162	17,832,048	62,442,059	307,507,994
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11 Other Liabilities					12,434
12 Derivative liabilities				-	
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	279,992,906	-	-	-	-
<b>14 Available stable funding</b>					<b>1,802,551,247</b>
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					46,805,048
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	25,346,189	912,481,101	235,382,266	328,161,631	841,458,912
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	62,701,817	-	-	25,053,665
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	25,346,189	8,956,427	7,543,770	9,844,265	24,383,457
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	834,486,648	222,782,514	280,425,500	760,619,944
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	6,083,503	2,535,539	2,420,978	5,883,157
22 Residential mortgages	-	3,440,704	2,861,193	32,447,692	24,241,948
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	3,440,704	2,861,193	32,447,692	24,241,948
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	2,895,506	2,194,788	5,444,174	7,159,898
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	-	-	-	-	261,275,922
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	12,712,592				12,712,592
28 Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty			-		-
29 Derivative Assets			9,259,705		9,259,705
30 Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin			1,033,159		1,033,159
31 Other Assets not included above	238,270,466	-	-	-	238,270,466
32 Off-balance sheet commitments		188,969,586	133,178,849	1,544,736,466	93,344,245
<b>33 Total Required stable funding</b>					<b>1,242,884,127</b>
<b>34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>145.03</b>

As of 30 September 2024, NSFR is calculated as 145.03% (31 December 2023 : 161.90%). Considering the amounts to which the consideration rate is applied, Capital items corresponds to 21.1% of Available Stable Funding amount (31 December 2023 : 20.2%) and Real Person and Retail Customer Deposits corresponds to 61.8% of Available Stable Funding amount. (31 December 2023 : 63.0%), where those two refers to items to which the highest consideration rates are applied within the scope of the legislation.

Performing Receivables, which have the largest share in Required Stable Funding, constitute 67.7% (31 December 2023 : 69.5%) of Required Stable Fund amount.

Factors such as the development of major balance sheet items such as Loans and Deposits, the change in balance sheet maturity structure and asset encumbrance are effective in the development of the ratio between the periods.

NSFR ratio development in the third 3 months of 2024 is shown in the table below.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
30 July 2024	146.78%
31 August 2024	147.97%
30 September 2024	145.03%
3 Month Average	146.59%

Previous Period	a	b	c	ç	d
	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of six months and longer but less than one year	Residual maturity of one year or more	
<b>Available stable funding</b>					
1 Capital Instruments	279,606,228	-	-	14,072,230	293,678,458
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	279,606,228	-	-	14,072,230	293,678,458
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	427,070,573	545,091,489	34,886,475	117,207	914,568,837
5 Stable Deposits	84,136,880	77,741,753	507,808	6,900	154,273,674
6 Less Stable Deposits	342,933,693	467,349,736	34,378,667	110,307	760,295,162
7 Other Obligations	160,015,670	237,919,138	39,608,354	58,090,870	242,917,146
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Obligations	160,015,670	237,919,138	39,608,354	58,090,870	242,917,146
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11 Other Liabilities					
12 Derivative liabilities			332,564		
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	118,615,734	-	-	-	-
<b>14 Available stable funding</b>					<b>1,451,164,441</b>
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					44,882,399
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	47,081,142	670,614,274	214,603,284	225,787,370	622,816,084
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	38,539,074	-	-	14,401,421
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	47,081,142	29,691,355	4,900,035	6,075,988	20,041,880
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	599,438,313	207,592,107	189,524,609	563,932,400
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	10,059,539	4,413,732	3,509,430	9,517,765
22 Residential mortgages	-	2,271,928	2,027,346	21,520,136	16,137,726
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	2,271,928	2,027,346	21,520,136	16,137,726
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	673,604	83,796	8,666,637	8,302,656
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	-	-	-	-	174,629,587
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	5,416,802				5,416,802
28 Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty			-		-
29 Derivative Assets			10,507,343		10,507,343
30 Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin			1,137,637		1,137,637
31 Other Assets not included above	157,567,806	-	-	-	157,567,806
32 Off-balance sheet commitments		126,908,515	110,787,965	842,308,962	54,000,272
<b>33 Total Required stable funding</b>					<b>896,328,342</b>
<b>34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>161.90</b>

NSFR ratio development in the last 3 months of 2023 is shown in the table below.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
31 October 2023	160.35%
30 November 2023	159.69%
31 December 2023	161.90%
3 Month Average	160.65%

#### 4.7 Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio table prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Leverage Ratios of Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 28812 dated 5 November 2013 is presented below:

The Bank’s leverage ratio calculated by taking average of end of month leverage ratios for the last three-month periods is 6.68% (31 December 2023: 7.68%). While the capital increased by 27.81% mainly as a result of increase in net profits, total risk amount increased by 46.86%. Therefore, the current period leverage ratio decreased by 100 basis points compared to prior period.

		<i>Current Period</i> (*)	<i>Prior Period</i> (*)
<b>On-balance sheet assets</b>			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives but including collateral)	2,424,135,943	1,811,527,026
2	(Assets deducted in determining Tier I capital)	(2,557,050)	(1,406,999)
3	Total on-balance sheet risks (sum of lines 1 and 2)	2,421,578,893	1,810,120,027
<b>Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives</b>			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative instruments and credit derivatives	12,162,111	11,074,670
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative instruments and credit derivatives	63,682,146	58,713,309
6	Total risks of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives (sum of lines 4 to 5)	75,844,257	69,787,979
<b>Securities or commodity financing transactions (SCFT)</b>			
7	Risks from SCFT assets (excluding on-balance sheet)	15,492,602	16,885,134
8	Risks from brokerage activities related exposures	-	-
9	Total risks related with securities or commodity financing transactions (sum of lines 7 to 8)	15,492,602	16,885,134
<b>Other off-balance sheet transactions</b>			
10	Gross notional amounts of off-balance sheet transactions	1,854,480,209	1,077,215,338
11	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(3,044,399)	(2,227,561)
12	Total risks of off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 10 and 11)	1,851,435,810	1,074,987,777
<b>Capital and total risks</b>			
13	Tier I capital	291,519,754	228,090,668
14	Total risks (sum of lines 3, 6, 9 and 12)	4,364,351,562	2,971,780,917
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
15	Leverage ratio	6.68	7.68

(\*) Amounts in the table are three-month average amounts.

#### **4.8 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### **4.9 Transactions carried out on behalf of customers and items held in trust**

None.

#### **4.10 Risk management objectives and policies**

The notes under this caption are prepared as per the “Regulation on Risk Management Disclosures” published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated 23 October 2015.

##### **4.10.1 Risk management strategy and weighted amounts**

###### **4.10.1.1 Risk management strategy**

Risk management activities are structured under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Besides oversight of corporate risk management policies and practices, capital adequacy and planning with liquidity adequacy subjects, management of various risks that the Bank may be exposed to is the responsibility of the Risk Committee, which consists of members of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Risk Management, which performs risk management functions, reports to the Board of Directors via the Risk Committee, whereas the Internal Audit Department, performing internal audit functions, the Internal Control Unit, performing internal control functions, and the Compliance Department, which implements compliance controls and performs activities to prevent laundering proceeds of crime, and financing of terrorism, report directly to the Board of Directors. Senior managements responsibility is to report to Board of Directors about the significant risk the Bank encounters, ensure the compliance with the risk management about own duties, eliminate the risks, deficiencies and errors occurring in the units responsible or take the necessary measures, participate in design and implementation of internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP); participate in process of assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of the underlying assumptions, data sources and principles used to measure the assumptions and risks associated with the models. The Bank’s main approach for the implementation of risk management model is establishing risk culture throughout the Bank, and aims that the importance of risk management for maintaining business operations is understood and risk awareness and sensitivity is ensured for decision making and implementation mechanisms process by all employees.

Risk Management ensures that; risk management policies and principles are applied and adopted throughout the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries and that risk management system is maintained and improved which pursues risk-return relationship, and measures all risks together and which is in compliance with applicable regulation, bank strategies and policies and where limits determined in connection with the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors are not breached. Risk Management defines, measures, reports, monitors the risks and ensure the activities executed in order to control these risks thoroughly and timely; also monitors the results.

Policies and procedures regarding risk management are established for consolidated subsidiaries. Policies and procedures are prepared in compliance with applicable legislations that the subsidiaries subject to and the parent Bank’s risk management strategy, reviewed regularly and revised if necessary. The parent Bank ensures that risk management system is applied in subsidiaries where risks are defined, measured, monitored and controlled.

Compliant with legislation, the Bank measures and monitors risks that exposed to, considering methods suitable with international standards. Risk measuring and reporting are performed via advanced methods and risk management software. Risk based detailed reports are prepared for management of significant risks, in order to determine strategies and take decisions, in this scope, reports are prepared for Board of Directors, relevant committees and senior management.

The Bank manages all exposed crisis situations within the framework of business continuity policy and business continuity program formed by strategic goals which designate The Bank’s business continuity vision and principles; takes necessary actions.



The Bank's risk appetite framework determines the risk level that the Board of Directors is prepared to accept in order to accomplish the goals and strategies with the consideration of the capacity of the institution to safely absorb those risks and the Bank monitors regularly risk appetite metrics regarding capital, liquidity, income recurrence and risk based limits.

Risks that the Bank is exposed to is managed by providing an effective control environment and monitoring limits. Unmitigated risks are either accepted with current risk levels or decreasing/ terminating the activity that causes the risk.

The Risk Management function conducts the ICAAP report, to be sent to the BRSA by coordinating relevant parties. Stress test report is also reported to the BRSA, which evaluates how adverse effects on macroeconomic parameters, in the scope of determined scenarios, affect the Bank's three year budget plan and results, and certain ratios, including capital adequacy.

Training programs for employees, risk reports to the Board of Directors, senior management and committees, risk appetite framework established by the Bank and ICAAP generate significant inputs to ensure that risk management culture is widely embraced.

On the other hand, within the scope of the "Regulation on the Precautionary Plans to be Prepared by Systemically Important Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 16 March 2021 and numbered 31425, the Bank prepares a Recovery Plan and reports the Plan to BRSA.

The Recovery Plan describes; the "precautionary measures" to be taken, in case the Recovery Plan indicators such as solvency (capital), liquidity, profitability indicators etc., fall below certain threshold levels. In this plan, besides the options that can be applied under stress scenarios, information about the bank's structure is also given. The main purposes of the Recovery Plan are the following:

- An overview, with a detailed analysis of core business lines, critical economic functions as well as its interconnectedness.
- A detailed explanation of the specific governance arrangements relating to the recovery plan, comprising its development, approval and integration in the overall corporate governance of the Bank.
- A description of the decision-making process regarding the potential adoption of recovery measures, underscoring the escalation process and the role of indicators in this process.
- An identification of feasible recovery measures to be potentially adopted in order to restore the Recovery Plan indicators such as liquidity, solvency (capital), profitability etc., following a substantial deterioration that has potentially led to the implementation of recovery measures. This identification should be accompanied by a financial assessment of each measure, their legal and operational requirements, their potential obstacles, and their time for implementation and, in a second step, their feasibility in different scenarios of financial stress.
- A reference to the communication plan to address both internal and external communication.

The main purpose of including scenarios in the recovery plan is to test the impact and feasibility of the different recovery measures. They also allow for proper identification of the potential impediments or delays in the implementation of the recovery measures in a range of situations. Therefore, it is worth noting that the role of scenarios is noticeably different from the role of scenarios in other supervisory tools, such as capital plans or stress-tests exercises, whereas there should be consistency among all these tools.

**4.10.1.2 Risk weighted amounts**

		Risk Weighted Amounts		Minimum Capital Requirements
		Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR) (*)	1,573,480,052	1,148,512,191	125,878,404
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	1,573,480,052	1,148,512,191	125,878,404
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	32,370,337	18,713,155	2,589,627
5	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	32,370,337	18,713,155	2,589,627
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
7	Equity position in banking book under basic risk weighting or internal rating-based	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
10	Equity investments in funds – 1250% risk weighting approach	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-
12	Securitisation exposures in banking book	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-	-
15	Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
16	Market risk	41,432,960	31,268,911	3,314,637
17	Of which standardised approach (SA)	41,432,960	31,268,911	3,314,637
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19	Operational risk	187,771,191	116,238,033	15,021,695
20	Of which basic indicator approach	187,771,191	116,238,033	15,021,695
21	Of which standardised approach	-	-	-
22	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction from capital (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustment	-	-	-
<b>25</b>	<b>Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)</b>	<b>1,835,054,540</b>	<b>1,314,732,290</b>	<b>146,804,363</b>

(\*) Excluding equity investments in funds and amounts below the thresholds for deductions from capital

**4.10.2 Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

**4.10.3 Credit risk**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

**4.10.4 Counterparty credit risk**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

**4.10.5 Securitisations**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

**4.10.6 Market risk**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

**4.10.7 Operational risk**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

**4.10.8 Banking book interest rate risk**

Not prepared in compliance with the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures”.

## 5 Disclosures and Footnotes on Unconsolidated Financial Statements

### 5.1 Assets

#### 5.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents

##### 5.1.1.1 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	6,863,374	17,327,337	4,233,937	27,096,656
Central Bank of Türkiye	189,215,964	135,748,097	162,896,000	128,798,019
Others	-	12,632,530	1,500	5,418,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,079,338</b>	<b>165,707,964</b>	<b>167,131,437</b>	<b>161,313,654</b>

##### *Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye*

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	109,721,985	243,724	118,744,114	18,836,780
Unrestricted Time Deposits	-	-	27,434,800	-
Restricted Time Deposits	79,493,979	135,504,373	16,717,086	109,961,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,215,964</b>	<b>135,748,097</b>	<b>162,896,000</b>	<b>128,798,019</b>

The reserve requirements in TL, FC and gold that maintained in accordance with the “Communiqué Regarding the Reserve Requirements” numbered 2013/15 are included in the table.

As of 30 September 2024, reserve requirement rates for TL denominated liabilities are in between 3% and 33% depending on their original maturity (31 December 2023: between 0% and 30%) and, reserve requirement rates for foreign currency denominated liabilities are in between 5% and 30% depending on their original maturity (31 December 2023: between 5% and 30%).

Also, an additional reserve requirement of 5% is maintained in Turkish Lira for foreign currency denominated deposits (excluding foreign bank deposits and precious metal accounts).

Starting from 20 January 2024, the banks that overshoot the targets namely “Ratio For Renewal and Transition To Turkish Lira” and “Ratio For Transition To Turkish Lira” have been receiving interest gain over reserve requirements maintained for KKM accounts and Turkish Lira deposits accounts.

Within the scope of Regulation on Commission Applied To Reserve Requirement Balances, the banks that undershoot the minimum levels required by CBRT for two separate targets namely “Ratio For Renewal and Transition To Turkish Lira” and “Ratio For Share of TL Deposit” should pay commission to CBRT over their foreign currency denominated reserve requirement balances linked to foreign currency deposits.

### 5.1.1.2 Banks

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Banks				
Domestic banks	477,126	298,441	324,234	103,185
Foreign banks	2,775,858	95,755,280	1,095,035	63,902,566
Foreign head offices and branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,252,984</b>	<b>96,053,721</b>	<b>1,419,269</b>	<b>64,005,751</b>

The placements at foreign banks include blocked accounts amounting TL 63,642,765 (31 December 2023: TL 10,345,342) of which TL 52,410,837 (31 December 2023: TL 182,656) kept at the central banks of Malta, TL 1,215,564 (31 December 2023: TL 1,095,895) kept at Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and TL 10,016,364 (31 December 2023: TL 9,066,791) kept at various banks as collateral.

### 5.1.1.3 Receivables from reserve repo transactions

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Domestic Transactions</b>	-	-	<b>26,444,388</b>	-
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	26,444,388	-
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Transactions</b>	-	<b>62,858,059</b>	-	<b>12,094,686</b>
Central banks	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	62,858,059	-	12,094,686
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>62,858,059</b>	<b>26,444,388</b>	<b>12,094,686</b>

### 5.1.1.4 Expected credit losses for cash and cash equivalents

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>1,934,639</b>	-	-	<b>1,934,639</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	2,215,995	1	-	2,215,996
Disposals (-)	(3,517,215)	-	-	(3,517,215)
Transfer to 12 month ECL (Stage1)	2	(2)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	(1)	1	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	108,142	-	-	108,142
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>741,562</b>	-	-	<b>741,562</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>897,282</b>	<b>4,039</b>	-	<b>901,321</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	4,512,253	-	-	4,512,253
Disposals (-)	(3,751,119)	(4,047)	-	(3,755,166)
Transfer to 12 month ECL (Stage1)	6	(6)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	(6)	6	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	276,223	8	-	276,231
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>1,934,639</b>	-	-	<b>1,934,639</b>

## 5.1.2 Information on financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss

### 5.1.2.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

None.

### 5.1.2.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Government Securities	636,432	2,258,321	1,559,847	2,476,591
Equity Securities	154,566	115,868	96,942	109,913
Other Financial Assets (*)	194,060	821,452	65,047	939,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>985,058</b>	<b>3,195,641</b>	<b>1,721,836</b>	<b>3,526,321</b>

(\*) Loans whose contractual conditions are inconsistent with a basic lending agreement (consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. As of 30 September 2024, loans with a fair value of TL 54,411 (31 December 2023: TL 54,850) have been classified under other financial assets.

## 5.1.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

### 5.1.3.1 Financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Collateralised/Blocked Assets	9,397,027	4,502,748	9,563,340	3,603,425
Assets subject to Repurchase Agreements	23,787,103	553,853	15,891,877	460,420
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,184,130</b>	<b>5,056,601</b>	<b>25,455,217</b>	<b>4,063,845</b>

### 5.1.3.2 Details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>62,781,601</b>	<b>49,176,461</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	62,781,601	49,176,461
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	-	-
<b>Common Shares/Investment Fund</b>	<b>28,984</b>	<b>19,619</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	4,491	4,491
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	24,493	15,128
<b>Value Increase/Impairment Losses (-)</b>	<b>35,516,603</b>	<b>31,077,998</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,327,188</b>	<b>80,274,078</b>

Expected losses of TL 190,543 (31 December 2023: TL 363,833) are accounted under shareholders' equity for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### 5.1.4 Derivative financial assets

##### 5.1.4.1 Positive differences on derivative financial assets measured at FVTPL

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	1,688,846	66,742	809,247	49,155
Swap Transactions	3,488,626	5,822,630	3,536,008	5,158,778
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	480,729	17,238	61,613	30,252
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,658,201</b>	<b>5,906,610</b>	<b>4,406,868</b>	<b>5,238,185</b>

##### 5.1.4.2 Derivative financial assets held for hedging purpose

Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedges	-	632,629	-	294,826
Cash Flow Hedges	-	240,247	7,658	918,610
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>872,876</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>1,213,436</b>

As of 30 September 2024, the face values and the net fair values, recognised in the balance sheet, of the derivative financial instruments held for hedging purpose, are summarized below:

	Current Period			Prior Period		
	Face Value	Asset	Liability	Face Value	Asset	Liability
Interest Rate Swaps	52,268,880	872,876	-	43,544,244	1,221,094	-
-TL	-	-	-	120,000	7,658	-
-FC	52,268,880	872,876	-	43,424,244	1,213,436	-
Currency Swaps	11,124,886	-	335,127	-	-	-
-TL	5,890,536	-	335,127	-	-	-
-FC	5,234,350	-	-	-	-	-
Cross Currency Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
-TL	-	-	-	-	-	-
-FC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
-TL	-	-	-	-	-	-
x-FC	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,393,766</b>	<b>872,876</b>	<b>335,127</b>	<b>43,544,244</b>	<b>1,221,094</b>	<b>-</b>

**5.1.4.3 Fair value hedge accounting**

<i>Current Period</i>	Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item	Net Fair Value Change of Hedging Item		Statement of profit or loss Effect (gains/losses from derivative financial instruments)
					Asset	Liability	
	Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	(87,170)	139,195	-	(23,934)
	Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities issued	Interest rate risk	(550,876)	493,434	-	(57,442)

<i>Prior Period</i>	Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item	Net Fair Value Change of Hedging Item		Statement of profit or loss Effect (gains/losses from derivative financial instruments)
					Asset	Liability	
	Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate commercial loans	Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-
	Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	(218,867)	294,826	-	85,667

**5.1.4.4 Cash flow hedge accounting**

<b>Current Period</b>							
Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item		Gains/Losses Accounted under Shareholders' Equity in the Period	Gains/Losses Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss in the Period	Ineffective Portion (net) Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss
			Asset	Liability			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	240,247	-	42,414	49,645	25,504
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	(312,340)	(635,119)	-	-
Currency Swaps	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	(22,787)	(71,930)	-	-
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	(401,149)	-	-
Spot Position	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-

In the current period, the amount reclassified from the Shareholders' Equity to the Statement of Profit or Loss due to the ceased hedging transactions is TL 808,080 and the amount recognized in Equity is TL (4,948).



Prior Period							
Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item		Gains/Losses Accounted under Shareholders' Equity in the Period	Gains/Losses Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss in the Period	Ineffective Portion (net) Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss
			Asset	Liability			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	926,268	-	460,021	486,012	154,520
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	293,253	-	-
Currency Swaps	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Spot Position	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	104,510	-	-

In the current period, the amount reclassified from the Shareholders' Equity to the Statement of Profit or Loss due to the ceased hedging transactions is TL (678,975) and the amount recognized in Equity is TL (613,194).

## 5.1.5 Loans

### 5.1.5.1 Loans and advances to shareholders and employees of the Bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash Loans	Non-Cash Loans	Cash Loans	Non-Cash Loans
<b>Direct Lendings to Shareholders</b>	-	4,599,213	-	3,876,578
Corporates	-	4,599,213	-	3,876,578
Individuals	-	-	-	-
<b>Indirect Lendings to Shareholders</b>	7,796	48	116,371	48
<b>Loans to Employees</b>	2,062,776	1,523	1,301,580	21
<b>Total</b>	2,070,572	4,600,784	1,417,951	3,876,647

### 5.1.5.2 Performing loans and loans under follow-up including restructured loans, and provisions allocated for such loans

Current Period Cash Loans (*)	Performing Loans	Loans under Follow-up		
		Non-restructured	Restructured	
			Revised Contract Terms	Refinanced
<b>Loans</b>	1,240,052,282	106,334,317	52,167,806	7,075,766
Working Capital Loans	116,562,174	3,770,777	1,913,722	820,464
Export Loans	135,267,598	4,037,338	37,984	32,290
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Loans to Financial Sector	36,330,666	23,055	-	-
Consumer Loans	223,813,082	28,785,353	1,796,029	11,401
Credit Cards	298,903,971	43,557,800	16,611,151	-
Others	429,174,791	26,159,994	31,808,920	6,211,611
<b>Specialization Loans</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,240,052,282	106,334,317	52,167,806	7,075,766

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

Prior Period Cash Loans (*)	Performing Loans	Loans under Follow-up		
		Non-restructured	Restructured	
			Revised Contract Terms	Refinanced
<b>Loans</b>	922,800,316	79,617,605	26,630,569	15,428,713
Working Capital Loans	92,485,487	3,296,041	2,082,874	2,772,095
Export Loans	115,045,151	5,082,766	45,305	106,199
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Loans to Financial Sector	30,457,432	419	-	-
Consumer Loans	164,769,011	16,555,937	850,052	4,313
Credit Cards	207,256,870	30,695,523	3,322,427	-
Others	312,786,365	23,986,919	20,329,911	12,546,106
<b>Specialization Loans</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	922,800,316	79,617,605	26,630,569	15,428,713

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

<i>Current Period</i>	Corporate/ Commercial Loans		Consumer Loans		Total	
	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC
Performing Loans (Stage 1)	437,077,945	332,885,491	468,400,047	1,688,799	905,477,992	334,574,290
Loans under Follow-up (Stage 2)	29,479,698	54,748,830	81,311,700	37,661	110,791,398	54,786,491
<b>Total Stage 1 and 2 Loans</b>	<b>466,557,643</b>	<b>387,634,321</b>	<b>549,711,747</b>	<b>1,726,460</b>	<b>1,016,269,390</b>	<b>389,360,781</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 1-2 (-)	5,358,349	22,035,345	8,656,306	1,221	14,014,655	22,036,566
<b>Total Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)</b>	<b>21,096,620</b>	<b>1,207,412</b>	<b>9,077,761</b>	<b>63,434</b>	<b>30,174,381</b>	<b>1,270,846</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 3 (-)	13,471,995	931,670	5,326,776	40,205	18,798,771	971,875

<i>Prior Period</i>	Corporate/ Commercial Loans		Consumer Loans		Total	
	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC
Performing Loans (Stage 1)	340,427,094	244,149,962	337,205,493	1,017,767	677,632,587	245,167,729
Loans under Follow-up (Stage 2)	25,731,614	50,083,548	45,836,022	25,703	71,567,636	50,109,251
<b>Total Stage 1 and 2 Loans</b>	<b>366,158,708</b>	<b>294,233,510</b>	<b>383,041,515</b>	<b>1,043,470</b>	<b>749,200,223</b>	<b>295,276,980</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 1-2 (-)	4,989,431	22,182,927	4,226,748	188	9,216,179	22,183,115
<b>Total Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)</b>	<b>12,618,597</b>	<b>2,999,035</b>	<b>6,013,069</b>	<b>22,952</b>	<b>18,631,666</b>	<b>3,021,987</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 3 (-)	8,855,850	2,083,859	3,690,857	15,130	12,546,707	2,098,989

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	Performing Loans	Loans Under Follow-Up	Performing Loans	Loans Under Follow-Up
12-Month ECL (Stage 1)	6,747,918	-	4,776,616	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	-	29,303,303	-	26,622,678

As of 30 September 2024, loans amounting to TL 8,516,882 are benefited as collateral under funding transactions (31 December 2023: TL 8,965,137).

Collaterals received for loans under follow-up;

<i>Current Period</i>	Corporate/ Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Credit Cards	Total
	Loans Collateralized by Cash	3,860,597	18,060	-
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages/Shares/Credit Guarantee Fund Sureties	28,000,075	3,730,929	-	31,731,004
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	5,446,198	968,135	-	6,414,333
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	546,360	5,123	-	551,483
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	31,078,282	16,058,288	-	47,136,570
Unsecured Loans	5,884,643	9,812,248	60,168,951	75,865,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,816,155</b>	<b>30,592,783</b>	<b>60,168,951</b>	<b>165,577,889</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	Corporate/ Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Credit Cards	Total
	Loans Collateralized by Cash	5,799,024	61,349	-
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages/Shares/Credit Guarantee Fund Sureties	21,752,350	2,674,776	-	24,427,126
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	5,258,187	656,305	-	5,914,492
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	164,567	6,642	-	171,209
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	35,403,547	9,926,953	-	45,330,500
Unsecured Loans	1,870,960	4,084,277	34,017,950	39,973,187
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,248,635</b>	<b>17,410,302</b>	<b>34,017,950</b>	<b>121,676,887</b>

Delinquency periods of loans under follow-up;

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
31-60 days	807,211	4,138,222	5,217,337	10,162,770
61-90 days	433,936	1,335,246	2,077,856	3,847,038
Others	73,575,008	25,119,315	52,873,758	151,568,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,816,155</b>	<b>30,592,783</b>	<b>60,168,951</b>	<b>165,577,889</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
31-60 days	173,179	2,135,211	1,989,160	4,297,550
61-90 days	107,651	726,276	821,297	1,655,224
Others	69,967,805	14,548,815	31,207,493	115,724,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,248,635</b>	<b>17,410,302</b>	<b>34,017,950</b>	<b>121,676,887</b>

**5.1.5.3 Maturity analysis of cash loans**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

5.1.5.4 Consumer loans, retail credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards

Current Period	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term	Total
<b>Consumer Loans – TL</b>	<b>84,043,312</b>	<b>106,486,736</b>	<b>190,530,048</b>
Housing Loans	138,450	49,158,347	49,296,797
Automobile Loans	6,360,300	5,689,915	12,050,215
General Purpose Loans	77,544,562	51,638,474	129,183,036
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103,720</b>	<b>103,720</b>
Housing Loans	-	103,720	103,720
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>128,563</b>	<b>129,153</b>
Housing Loans	-	63,125	63,125
Automobile Loans	-	46,186	46,186
General Purpose Loans	590	19,252	19,842
Other	-	-	-
<b>Retail Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>288,335,189</b>	<b>6,037,444</b>	<b>294,372,633</b>
With Installment	115,825,399	6,037,444	121,862,843
Without Installment	172,509,790	-	172,509,790
<b>Retail Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>1,576,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,576,692</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	1,576,692	-	1,576,692
<b>Personnel Loans – TL</b>	<b>627,150</b>	<b>264,151</b>	<b>891,301</b>
Housing Loan	-	3,669	3,669
Automobile Loans	168	447	615
General Purpose Loans	626,982	260,035	887,017
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans – FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>1,057,949</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>1,062,402</b>
With Installment	365,283	4,453	369,736
Without Installment	692,666	-	692,666
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>20,615</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,615</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	20,615	-	20,615
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Real persons)</b>	<b>62,663,185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62,663,185</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Personnel)</b>	<b>88,458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,458</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Real persons)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>438,413,140</b>	<b>113,025,067</b>	<b>551,438,207</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Consumer Loans – TL</b>	<b>57,388,311</b>	<b>96,368,124</b>	<b>153,756,435</b>
Housing Loans	67,341	34,590,153	34,657,494
Automobile Loans	5,789,742	7,683,692	13,473,434
General Purpose Loans	51,531,228	54,094,279	105,625,507
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144,156</b>	<b>144,156</b>
Housing Loans	-	144,156	144,156
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>95,639</b>	<b>96,300</b>
Housing Loans	438	64,080	64,518
Automobile Loans	-	21,650	21,650
General Purpose Loans	223	9,909	10,132
Other	-	-	-
<b>Retail Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>198,816,741</b>	<b>1,392,418</b>	<b>200,209,159</b>
With Installment	93,821,503	1,392,418	95,213,921
Without Installment	104,995,238	-	104,995,238
<b>Retail Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>933,902</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>933,902</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	933,902	-	933,902
<b>Personnel Loans – TL</b>	<b>323,878</b>	<b>215,077</b>	<b>538,955</b>
Housing Loan	-	477	477
Automobile Loans	40	590	630
General Purpose Loans	323,838	214,010	537,848
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans – FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>747,843</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>749,343</b>
With Installment	283,369	1,500	284,869
Without Installment	464,474	-	464,474
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>13,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,268</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	13,268	-	13,268
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Real persons)</b>	<b>27,643,453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,643,453</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Personnel)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Real persons)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>285,868,071</b>	<b>98,216,914</b>	<b>384,084,985</b>

5.1.5.5 *Installment based commercial loans and corporate credit cards*

<i>Current Period</i>	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term	Total
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – TL</b>	<b>23,323,880</b>	<b>69,077,944</b>	<b>92,401,824</b>
Real Estate Loans	27,977	1,009,130	1,037,107
Automobile Loans	3,925,690	31,725,403	35,651,093
General Purpose Loans	19,370,213	36,343,411	55,713,624
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,501</b>	<b>28,501</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	27,696	27,696
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	805	805
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – FC</b>	<b>50,199</b>	<b>3,049,610</b>	<b>3,099,809</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	42,586	2,995,815	3,038,401
General Purpose Loans	7,613	53,795	61,408
Other	-	-	-
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>60,950,563</b>	<b>845,718</b>	<b>61,796,281</b>
With Installment	17,637,892	845,718	18,483,610
Without Installment	43,312,671	-	43,312,671
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>244,299</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244,299</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	244,299	-	244,299
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Corporates)</b>	<b>15,128,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,128,550</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Corporates)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,697,491</b>	<b>73,001,773</b>	<b>172,699,264</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term	Total
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – TL</b>	<b>19,887,705</b>	<b>26,766,866</b>	<b>46,654,571</b>
Real Estate Loans	4,998	672,917	677,915
Automobile Loans	5,295,144	16,695,316	21,990,460
General Purpose Loans	14,587,563	9,398,633	23,986,196
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>40,177</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	34,845	34,845
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	5,332	5,332
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – FC</b>	<b>29,660</b>	<b>1,974,990</b>	<b>2,004,650</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	29,660	1,936,993	1,966,653
General Purpose Loans	-	37,997	37,997
Other	-	-	-
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>38,845,506</b>	<b>344,223</b>	<b>39,189,729</b>
With Installment	9,447,695	344,223	9,791,918
Without Installment	29,397,811	-	29,397,811
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>179,419</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179,419</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	179,419	-	179,419
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Corporates)</b>	<b>5,939,213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,939,213</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Corporates)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,881,503</b>	<b>29,126,256</b>	<b>94,007,759</b>

**5.1.5.6 Allocation of loans by customers**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

**5.1.5.7 Allocation of domestic and foreign loans (\*)**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Domestic Loans	1,394,726,603	1,036,959,376
Foreign Loans	10,903,568	7,517,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,405,630,171</b>	<b>1,044,477,203</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

**5.1.5.8 Loans to associates and subsidiaries**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Direct Lending	17,470,735	14,220,203
Indirect Lending	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,470,735</b>	<b>14,220,203</b>

**5.1.5.9 Provision allocated for non-performing loans (Stage 3)**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Substandard Loans - Limited Collectibility	4,895,108	3,006,699
Doubtful Loans	4,672,994	2,384,643
Uncollectible Loans	10,202,544	9,254,354
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,770,646</b>	<b>14,645,696</b>

**5.1.5.10 Non-performing loans (NPLs) (Net)**

*Non-performing loans and loans restructured from this category*

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible</b>
	<b>Loans</b>		<b>Loans</b>
<b>Current Period</b>			
(Gross Amounts before Provisions)	1,634,922	873,843	5,329,431
Restructured Loans and Receivables	1,634,922	873,843	5,329,431
<b>Prior Period</b>			
(Gross Amounts before Provisions)	281,913	387,394	6,418,485
Restructured Loans and Receivables	281,913	387,394	6,418,485



**Movements in non-performing loans groups**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>5,634,614</b>	<b>3,968,074</b>	<b>12,050,965</b>
Additions (+)	23,070,346	118,384	1,272,724
Transfer from Other NPL Categories (+)	-	13,983,052	7,205,642
Transfer to Other NPL Categories (-)	15,585,429	5,603,265	-
Collections during the Period (-)	3,072,036	2,203,021	2,312,845
Write down / Write-offs (-) (*) (**)	-	-	1,339,342
Debt Sale (-) (***)	509,741	2,210,831	3,221,570
Corporate and Commercial Loans	11,981	104,453	212,829
Retail Loans	240,459	994,332	1,764,873
Credit Cards	257,301	1,112,046	1,243,868
Other (****)	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	173	16,204	183,129
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>9,537,927</b>	<b>8,068,597</b>	<b>13,838,703</b>
Provisions (-)	4,895,108	4,672,994	10,202,544
<b>Net Balance on Balance Sheet</b>	<b>4,642,819</b>	<b>3,395,603</b>	<b>3,636,159</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>1,459,088</b>	<b>1,835,487</b>	<b>14,317,937</b>
Additions (+)	12,945,317	119,396	722,406
Transfer from Other NPL Categories (+)	-	7,332,391	4,254,992
Transfer to Other NPL Categories (-)	7,332,391	4,254,992	-
Collections during the Period (-)	1,459,030	1,117,942	5,553,056
Write down / Write-offs (-) (*) (**)	-	-	1,265,556
Debt Sale (-) (***)	-	-	946,610
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	382,356
Retail Loans	-	-	313,671
Credit Cards	-	-	250,583
Other (****)	-	-	(18,382)
Foreign Currency Differences	21,630	53,734	539,234
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>5,634,614</b>	<b>3,968,074</b>	<b>12,050,965</b>
Provisions (-)	3,006,699	2,384,643	9,254,354
<b>Net Balance on Balance Sheet</b>	<b>2,627,915</b>	<b>1,583,431</b>	<b>2,796,611</b>

(\*) Includes loans for which 100% provision is provided during the corresponding period.

(\*\*) As the details are explained in the section 3.8.5 Disclosures on write down policy, the Bank has written off its Fifth Group-Loss Loans amounting to TL 13,762,566 as of 30 September 2024 (31 December 2023: TL 12,390,541). As of 30 September 2024, the Bank's NPL ratio is measured as 3.16% (31 December 2023: 3.16%) instead of 2.19% (31 December 2023: 2.03%) when the calculation is made by taking into account the loans written off.

(\*\*\*) Consists of sale of non-performing loans.

(\*\*\*\*) Includes receivables which are not default again at 31 December 2023.

***Non-performing loans in foreign currencies***

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans and Receivables</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans and Receivables</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans and Receivables</b>
<b><i>Current Period</i></b>			
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>324,976</b>	<b>70,659</b>	<b>6,598,678</b>
Provisions (-)	271,359	43,024	4,982,137
<b>Net Balance at Balance Sheet</b>	<b>53,617</b>	<b>27,635</b>	<b>1,616,541</b>
<b><i>Prior Period</i></b>			
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>1,586,526</b>	<b>102,396</b>	<b>6,357,376</b>
Provisions (-)	949,992	98,763	5,033,742
<b>Net Balance at Balance Sheet</b>	<b>636,534</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>1,323,634</b>

***Gross and net non-performing loans as per customer categories***

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b>Current Period (Net)</b>	<b>4,642,819</b>	<b>3,395,603</b>	<b>3,636,159</b>
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Gross)	9,537,927	8,068,597	13,838,703
Provision (-)	4,895,108	4,672,994	10,202,544
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Net)	4,642,819	3,395,603	3,636,159
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period (Net)</b>	<b>2,627,915</b>	<b>1,583,431</b>	<b>2,796,611</b>
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Gross)	5,634,614	3,968,074	12,050,965
Provision (-)	3,006,699	2,384,643	9,254,354
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Net)	2,627,915	1,583,431	2,796,611
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-

**Interest accruals, valuation differences and related provisions calculated for non-performing loans**

	Group III Substandard Loans	Group IV Doubtful Loans	Group V Uncollectible Loans
<b>Current Period (Net)</b>	<b>702,368</b>	<b>500,050</b>	<b>315,565</b>
<b>Interest accruals and valuation differences</b>	1,425,275	1,196,136	947,506
Provision (-)	722,907	696,086	631,941
<b>Prior Period (Net)</b>	<b>239,896</b>	<b>128,583</b>	<b>176,480</b>
<b>Interest accruals and valuation differences</b>	483,512	317,794	673,139
Provision (-)	243,616	189,211	496,659

**Collaterals received for non-performing loans**

<b>Current Period</b>	Corporate/ Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Credit Cards	Total
Loans Collateralized by Cash	64,633	100	-	64,733
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages	5,596,204	263,087	-	5,859,291
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	809,402	45,080	-	854,482
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	108,136	1,625	-	109,761
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	4,802,694	5,835,074	-	10,637,768
Unsecured Loans	794,753	2,461,489	10,662,950	13,919,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,175,822</b>	<b>8,606,455</b>	<b>10,662,950</b>	<b>31,445,227</b>

<b>Prior Period</b>	Corporate/ Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Credit Cards	Total
Loans Collateralized by Cash	44,879	184	-	45,063
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages	5,241,064	139,096	-	5,380,160
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	772,761	25,940	-	798,701
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	134,874	1,343	-	136,217
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	4,763,459	4,511,920	-	9,275,379
Unsecured Loans	680,787	1,187,022	4,150,324	6,018,133
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,637,824</b>	<b>5,865,505</b>	<b>4,150,324</b>	<b>21,653,653</b>

**5.1.5.11 Expected credit loss for loans**

<b>Current Period</b>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	4,776,616	26,622,678	14,645,696	46,044,990
Additions during the Period (+)	8,824,130	18,292,003	8,367,044	35,483,177
Disposals (-)	(9,415,806)	(10,705,050)	(3,120,731)	(23,241,587)
Debt Sales (-)	-	-	(4,516,620)	(4,516,620)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(1,339,342)	(1,339,342)
Transfer to Stage1	5,028,030	(5,011,178)	(16,852)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,578,939)	2,591,997	(13,058)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(45,434)	(5,564,454)	5,609,888	-
Foreign Currency Differences	159,321	3,077,307	154,621	3,391,249
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>6,747,918</b>	<b>29,303,303</b>	<b>19,770,646</b>	<b>55,821,867</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>3,681,287</b>	<b>20,163,273</b>	<b>12,722,252</b>	<b>36,566,812</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	7,841,590	16,705,112	4,349,704	28,896,406
Disposals (-)	(12,991,049)	(9,355,031)	(4,389,005)	(26,735,085)
Debt Sales (-)	-	-	(927,716)	(927,716)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(1,265,556)	(1,265,556)
Transfer to Stage 1	7,946,757	(7,935,551)	(11,206)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,037,909)	2,046,388	(8,479)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(40,465)	(3,636,221)	3,676,686	-
Foreign Currency Differences	376,405	8,634,708	499,016	9,510,129
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>4,776,616</b>	<b>26,622,678</b>	<b>14,645,696</b>	<b>46,044,990</b>

#### 5.1.5.12 *Liquidation policy for uncollectible loans and receivables*

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks”.

#### 5.1.5.13 *Write-off policy*

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks”.

#### 5.1.6 **Lease receivable**

None.

#### 5.1.7 **Financial assets measured at amortised cost**

##### 5.1.7.1 *Financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked*

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Collateralised/Blocked Investments	30,793,959	16,644,854	68,545,597	23,010,874
Investments subject to Repurchase	97,314,752	4,200,176	35,973,781	963,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,108,711</b>	<b>20,845,030</b>	<b>104,519,378</b>	<b>23,974,229</b>

##### 5.1.7.2 *Government securities measured at amortised cost*

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Government Bonds	234,778,810	188,885,709
Treasury Bills	919,568	365,097
Other Government Securities	9,457,495	9,756,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,155,873</b>	<b>199,007,329</b>

##### 5.1.7.3 *Financial assets measured at amortised cost*

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>211,490,549</b>	<b>170,133,225</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	205,297,856	165,163,112
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	6,192,693	4,970,113
<b>Valuation Increase/(Decrease)</b>	<b>43,900,605</b>	<b>37,120,097</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,391,154</b>	<b>207,253,322</b>

#### 5.1.7.4 Movement of financial assets measured at amortised cost

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>207,253,322</b>	<b>108,227,855</b>
Foreign Currency Differences On Monetary Assets	9,790,394	26,179,723
Purchases during the Period	48,519,387	70,889,060
Disposals through Sales/Redemptions	(16,952,457)	(15,725,009)
Valuation Effect	6,780,508	17,681,693
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>255,391,154</b>	<b>207,253,322</b>

#### 5.1.7.5 Expected credit loss for financial assets measured at amortised cost

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>1,055,093</b>	-	-	<b>1,055,093</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	249,184	1,629	-	250,813
Disposal (-)	(818,210)	(310)	-	(818,520)
Transfer to Stage 1	1,380	(1,380)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(61)	61	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	35,498	-	-	35,498
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>522,884</b>	-	-	<b>522,884</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>472,532</b>	-	-	<b>472,532</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	691,943	-	-	691,943
Disposal (-)	(222,141)	-	-	(222,141)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	112,759	-	-	112,759
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>1,055,093</b>	-	-	<b>1,055,093</b>

### 5.1.8 Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

#### 5.1.8.1 Movement of assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>End of Prior Period</b>		
<b>Cost</b>	<b>2,124,413</b>	<b>769,757</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation (-)</b>	<b>(2,106)</b>	<b>(2,175)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>2,122,307</b>	<b>767,582</b>
<b>End of Current Period</b>		
Additions	1,059,338	1,444,904
Disposals (Cost)	(166,369)	(90,248)
Disposals (Accumulated Depreciation)	-	69
Impairment Losses	(893)	-
Depreciation Expense for Current Period (-)	-	-
<b>Cost</b>	<b>3,016,490</b>	<b>2,124,413</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation (-)</b>	<b>(2,107)</b>	<b>(2,106)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>3,014,383</b>	<b>2,122,307</b>

(\*) It includes the reclassification of investment properties with a net book value of TL 63,833 and properties in use with a net book value of TL 304,026.

### 5.1.8.2 Investments in subsidiaries and associates to be disposed

None.

## 5.1.9 Investments in associates

### 5.1.9.1 Investments in associates

	Associate	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1	Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş. (1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	4.98	4.98
2	Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	0.77	0.77
3	İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.(1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	4.95	4.97
4	Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. (2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	0.30	0.34
5	KKB Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş.(1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	9.09	9.09
6	TCMB (2)	Ankara / Türkiye	2.48	2.48
7	Kredi Garanti Fonu A.Ş (1)	Ankara / Türkiye	1.49	1.49
8	JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.(1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	2.86	2.86
9	Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı A.Ş. (1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	8.33	8.33
10	İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	0.95	0.95

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets(*)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1	4,545,493	4,246,842	1,072,426	582,332	-	917,082	3,224,321	-
2	5,868,938	865,887	174,001	101,465	4,415	19,228	73,638	-
3	177,253,308	9,321,868	431,969	4,277,483	317,428	3,866,276	1,035,347	-
4	133,521,145	15,942,618	4,958,094	652,475	663,074	6,319,881	3,583,577	-
5	2,124,966	655,264	838,606	58,703	789	349,229	102,762	-
6	6,923,835,943	(799,836,149)	1,501,756	243,921,120	42,282,548	(818,182,864)	72,021,888	-
7	5,826,841	2,570,643	48,046	358,963	-	400,134	300,457	-
8	448,714	336,050	21,192	61,410	3,572	93,014	42,625	-
9	184,048	139,457	8,392	5,355	56,479	7,587	(1,136)	-
10	9,084,779	8,977,609	22,263	1,865,827	-	1,807,431	733,151	-

(1) Financial information is as of 30 June 2024.

(2) Financial information is as of 31 December 2023.

(\*) Total fixed assets include tangible and intangible assets.

### 5.1.9.2 Movement of investments in associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>127,014</b>	<b>110,939</b>
<b>Movements during the Period</b>	<b>30,827</b>	<b>16,075</b>
Acquisitions(*)	-	-
Bonus Shares Received	22,620	15,547
Dividends from Current Year Profit	-	-
Sales	-	-
Increase in Market Values	-	-
Impairment Reversals/(Losses)	8,207	528
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>157,841</b>	<b>127,014</b>
<b>Capital Commitments</b>	-	-
<b>Share Percentage at the End of Period (%)</b>	-	-

**5.1.9.3 Sectoral distribution of investments and associates**

<b>Investments in Associates</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Banks	25,557	25,557
Insurance Companies	-	-
Factoring Companies	-	-
Leasing Companies	-	-
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Associates	132,284	101,457

**5.1.9.4 Quoted associates**

None.

**5.1.9.5 Valuation methods of investments in associates**

<b>Investments in Associates</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Valued at Cost	-	-
Valued at Fair Value	157,841	127,014

**5.1.9.6 Investments in associates sold during the current period**

None.

**5.1.9.7 Investments in associates acquired during the current period**

None.

## 5.1.10 Investments in subsidiaries

### 5.1.10.1 Information on capital adequacy of major subsidiaries

The Bank does not have any capital needs for its subsidiaries included in the calculation of its consolidated capital adequacy standard ratio. Information on capital adequacy of major subsidiaries is presented below.

Current Period	Garanti Bank International NV	Garanti Holding BV	Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER I CAPITAL</b>					
Paid-in Capital to be Entitled for Compensation after All Creditors	5,108,056	16,368,366	357,848	517,159	205,423
Share Premium	-	483,864	-	-	-
Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Reserves	4,617,214	2,366,196	7,333,215	1,432,864	5,245,543
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	18,871,711	49,059	-	52,569	-
Current and Prior Periods' Profits	2,732,959	940,517	2,976,899	3,117,844	3,416,106
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	79,803
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>31,329,940</b>	<b>20,208,002</b>	<b>10,667,962</b>	<b>5,120,436</b>	<b>8,946,875</b>
<b>Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Current and Prior Periods' Losses not Covered by Reserves, and Losses Accounted under Equity according to TAS (-)	88,552	2,356,097	9,964	28,720	12,288
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	-	1,814	-	15	767
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes (-)	312,383	2,267,663	-	151,660	83,856
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability (-)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>400,935</b>	<b>4,625,574</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>180,395</b>	<b>96,911</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>30,929,005</b>	<b>15,582,428</b>	<b>10,657,998</b>	<b>4,940,041</b>	<b>8,849,964</b>
<b>Total Deductions From Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b>30,929,005</b>	<b>15,582,428</b>	<b>10,657,998</b>	<b>4,940,041</b>	<b>8,849,964</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,030,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>30,929,005</b>	<b>16,612,933</b>	<b>10,657,998</b>	<b>4,940,041</b>	<b>8,849,964</b>

Prior Period	Garanti Bank International NV	Garanti Holding BV	Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER I CAPITAL</b>					
Paid-in Capital to be Entitled for Compensation after All Creditors	4,404,445	14,111,599	357,848	517,159	205,423
Share Premium	-	417,152	-	-	-
Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Reserves	2,047,721	1,628,468	3,252,083	875,903	2,026,697
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	15,386,589	28,055	-	40,830	-
Current and Prior Periods' Profits	2,557,920	662,355	4,316,031	2,156,961	3,218,844
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	67,579
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>24,396,675</b>	<b>16,847,629</b>	<b>7,925,962</b>	<b>3,590,853</b>	<b>5,518,543</b>
<b>Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Current and Prior Periods' Losses not Covered by Reserves, and Losses Accounted under Equity according to TAS (-)	136,690	2,387,369	9,964	25,361	12,288
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	-	1,008	-	51	1,088
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes (-)	241,842	1,935,810	28,710	79,889	21,986
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability (-)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>378,532</b>	<b>4,324,187</b>	<b>38,674</b>	<b>105,301</b>	<b>35,362</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>24,018,143</b>	<b>12,523,442</b>	<b>7,887,288</b>	<b>3,485,552</b>	<b>5,483,181</b>
<b>Total Deductions From Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b>24,018,143</b>	<b>12,523,442</b>	<b>7,887,288</b>	<b>3,485,552</b>	<b>5,483,181</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>642,937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>24,018,143</b>	<b>13,166,379</b>	<b>7,887,288</b>	<b>3,485,552</b>	<b>5,483,181</b>



**5.1.10.2 Investments in subsidiaries**

	Subsidiary	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1	Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	99.96	100.00
2	Garanti Kültür A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
3	Garanti Konut Finansmanı Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.(*).	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
4	Garanti Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
5	Garanti Faktoring A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	81.84	81.84
6	Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
7	Garanti Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
8	Garanti Emeklilik A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	84.91	84.91
9	Garanti Bank International Nv	Amsterdam / Hollanda	100.00	100.00
10	Garanti Holding Bv	Amsterdam / Hollanda	100.00	100.00
11	Garanti Ödeme Ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	80.53	100.00
12	Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknoloji A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00

Financial data presented in the table below is as of 30 September 2024.

	Total Assets	Shareholder s' Equity	Total Fixed Assets (*)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1	867,245	644,492	21,231	143,772	-	310,283	80,752	-
2	16,470	1,187	1,987	-	-	848	73	-
3	2,967	1,548	-	410	-	-	(525)	-
4	35,108,226	10,903,089	69,232	4,257,960	-	2,976,897	2,035,603	-
5	11,047,774	2,814,112	67,941	4,190,722	-	1,080,030	795,010	-
6	10,007,966	8,872,061	163,804	3,463,631	4,725	3,425,266	2,342,340	-
7	1,445,425	1,243,007	34,942	308,512	-	710,022	274,879	-
8	16,310,554	5,095,075	157,588	1,888,567	506,350	3,117,844	1,380,248	-
9	279,713,497	31,265,592	1,271,760	12,228,961	408,788	2,732,947	1,884,558	-
10	14,671,592	14,669,280	-	-	-	(2,4619)	(2,108)	-
11	625,926	594,314	200,855	75,044	818	(21,137)	(346)	-
12	1,313,552	1,313,552	-	18,954	-	18,194	(822)	-

(\*) Financial information is as of 31 December 2023.

(\*) Total fixed assets include tangible and intangible assets.

### 5.1.10.3 Movement of investments in subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>56,809,903</b>	<b>28,984,541</b>
<b>Movements during the Period</b>	<b>20,231,884</b>	<b>27,825,362</b>
Acquisitions (*)	1,248,000	593,000
Bonus Shares Received	260,263	508,558
Earnings from Current Year Profit	14,520,395	13,958,392
Sales/Liquidations	-	-
Reclassification of Shares	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Market Values	(2,088,188)	(865,455)
Currency Differences on Foreign Subsidiaries	6,291,414	13,630,867
Impairment Reversals/(Losses)	-	-
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>77,041,787</b>	<b>56,809,903</b>
<b>Capital Commitments</b>	-	-
<b>Share Percentage at the End of Period (%)</b>	-	-

(\*)Capital of Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. amounting to TL 448,000 has been increased to TL 1,296,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 4 dated 3 June 2024.

Capital of Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 255,000 has been increased to TL 655,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 2024/4 dated 16 May 2024. the Bank has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 400,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 400,000 corresponding to its share in the capital. As a result of paid-in capital increase, the Bank's share capital in Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. has increased to 80.53% As of 31 December 2023, the Bank has participated to a new company establishment named Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. as a founding shareholder in exchange for 100,00 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 100 and the company capital amounting to TL 100 has been increased to TL 448,000 and the Bank has participated with a share of TL 447,900 corresponding to its share in the capital.

As of 31 December 2023, capital of Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 56,000 has been increased to TL 98,500 through paid-in capital increase and the Bank has participated in exchange for 42,500,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 42,500 corresponding to its share in the capital. As of 31 December 2023, capital of Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 110,000 has been increased to TL 195,000 through paid-in capital increase and the Bank has participated in exchange for 42,500,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 42,500 corresponding to its share in the capital. As of 31 December 2023, capital of Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 98,500 has been increased to TL 128,500 through paid-in capital increase and the Bank has participated in exchange for 30,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 30,000 corresponding to its share in the capital. As of 31 December 2023, capital of Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 195,000 has been increased to TL 255,000 through paid-in capital increase and the Bank has participated in exchange for 30,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 30,000 corresponding to its share in the capital.

### 5.1.10.4 Sectoral distribution of investments in subsidiaries

<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Banks	31,265,599	24,281,298
Insurance Companies	4,326,379	3,027,560
Factoring Companies	2,303,146	1,419,212
Leasing Companies	10,811,976	8,267,623
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Subsidiaries	28,334,687	19,814,210

### 5.1.10.5 Quoted consolidated investments in subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Quoted at Domestic Stock Exchange	2,303,146	1,419,212
Quoted at Foreign Stock Exchange	-	-

**5.1.10.6 Valuation methods of investments in subsidiaries**

<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Valued at Cost	-	-
Valued at Fair Value (*)	77,041,787	56,809,903

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

**5.1.10.7 Investments in subsidiaries disposed during the current period**

None.

**5.1.10.8 Investments in subsidiaries acquired during the current period**

None.

**5.1.11 Investments in Joint-Ventures**

None.

**5.1.12 Tangible assets**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

**5.1.13 Intangible assets**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

**5.1.14 Investment property**

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
<b>Net Book Value at Beginning Period</b>	<b>3,071,140</b>	<b>1,815,310</b>
Additions	11,584	13,659
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	(379,857)	-
Fair Value Change	1,445,256	1,242,171
<b>Net Book Value at End of Period</b>	<b>4,148,123</b>	<b>3,071,140</b>

The investment property is held for operational leasing purposes. The Bank account its investment property based on the fair value model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 40 (TAS 40) “Investment Property”. Accordingly, for all investment properties registered in the ledger, valuation studies are performed by independent expertise firms every year.

### 5.1.15 Deferred tax asset

As of 30 September 2024, the Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 21,800,154 (31 December 2023: TL 19,834,272) calculated as the net amount remaining after netting of tax deductible timing differences and taxable timing differences.

As of 30 September 2024, the Bank has no deferred tax assets calculated on financial losses or tax deductions and exemptions; however, the Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 28,038,933 (31 December 2023: TL 24,390,710) calculated on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts of assets and liabilities on the financial statements that will be considered in the calculation of taxable earnings in the future periods and on tax losses, which is presented as netted-off with a deferred tax liability of TL 6,238,779 (31 December 2023: TL 4,556,438).

For the cases where such differences are related with certain items on the shareholders' equity accounts, the deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to these accounts.

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Amount</b>	<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Amount</b>
Provisions (*)	7,488,986	2,246,096	5,946,643	1,783,393
Stages 1&2 Credit Losses	43,644,324	13,067,545	40,964,485	12,246,423
Differences between the Carrying Values and Taxable Values of Financial Assets (**)(****)	144,873	248,938	1,244,102	720,822
Revaluation Differences on Real Estates(***)(****)	10,088,964	3,200,443	8,947,586	2,761,066
Differences Between Book Value and Tax Value of Fixed Assets (***)(****)	7,219,653	2,165,896	5,597,977	1,679,393
Other	2,885,877	871,236	2,090,427	643,175
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<b>71,472,677</b>	<b>21,800,154</b>	<b>64,791,220</b>	<b>19,834,272</b>

(\*) Consists of reserve for employee benefits, provision for promotion expenses of credit cards and other provisions.

(\*\*) Calculations are performed at the relevant tax rates applicable in the country of the foreign branches' financial assets.

(\*\*\*) Includes deferred tax assets resulting from inflation adjustments within the scope of the provisions of Provisional Article 33. of the Tax Procedure Law.

(\*\*\*\*) Deferred tax effect arising from differences between inflation-adjusted tax value and book value is included.

### 5.1.16 Other Assets

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Derivative Financial Assets (Derivative Guarantees)	861,220	1,743,699	548,843	2,593,973
Receivables From Clearing Transactions	37,666,185	386,652	20,098,805	42,326
Prepaid Expenses(*)	39,108,421	1,655	22,657,205	1,437
Cash Guarantees Given	36,719	2,368,571	31,892	2,295,585
Receivables From Forward Sale of Assets	-	-	1,137	-
Other(**)	4,740,554	1,832,532	24,169,719	1,779,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,413,099</b>	<b>6,333,109</b>	<b>67,507,601</b>	<b>6,712,344</b>

(\*)The related item mainly includes salary promotion payments.

(\*\*)As of 30 September 2024, the foreign exchange valuation differences amounting to TL 1,291,893 (31 December 2023: TL 22,616,675) calculated as of the balance sheet date related to the foreign exchange protected deposit accounts opened within the scope of the "Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts" published by the CBRT in the Official Gazette dated 21 December 2021 numbered 31696 and by the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance dated 24 December 2021 are included in other assets.

## 5.2 Liabilities

### 5.2.1 Maturity profile of deposits

<i>Current Period</i>	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulating Deposit Accounts	Total
<b>Saving Deposits</b>	<b>106,797,619</b>	-	<b>14,298,057</b>	<b>289,163,658</b>	<b>219,273,012</b>	<b>66,596,674</b>	<b>68,496,684</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>764,626,631</b>
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	<b>404,068,803</b>	-	<b>11,318,469</b>	<b>32,163,868</b>	<b>1,897,867</b>	<b>2,425,549</b>	<b>1,555,848</b>	<b>42,651</b>	<b>453,473,055</b>
Residents in Türkiye	378,863,938	-	11,058,475	29,196,579	1,694,525	2,250,020	732,543	37,824	423,833,904
Residents in Abroad	25,204,865	-	259,994	2,967,289	203,342	175,529	823,305	4,827	29,639,151
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	<b>17,401,928</b>	-	<b>60,154</b>	<b>152,979</b>	-	<b>11</b>	<b>186,908</b>	-	<b>17,801,980</b>
<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	<b>66,255,603</b>	-	<b>84,229,792</b>	<b>71,701,532</b>	<b>47,029,527</b>	<b>32,794,824</b>	<b>19,401,099</b>	-	<b>321,412,377</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,833,052</b>	-	<b>1,757,745</b>	<b>5,703,792</b>	<b>3,793,622</b>	<b>1,845,939</b>	<b>14,125,744</b>	-	<b>29,059,894</b>
<b>Precious Metal Deposits</b>	<b>108,040,381</b>	-	-	<b>288,711</b>	<b>272,062</b>	<b>36,885</b>	<b>697,326</b>	-	<b>109,335,365</b>
<b>Bank Deposits(*)</b>	<b>4,940,095</b>	-	<b>35,184,821</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>40,124,916</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	2,809,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,809,479
Domestic Banks	19,781	-	34,561,312	-	-	-	-	-	34,581,093
Foreign Banks	2,087,705	-	623,509	-	-	-	-	-	2,711,214
Special Financial Institutions	23,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,130
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total(**)</b>	<b>709,337,481</b>	-	<b>146,849,038</b>	<b>399,174,540</b>	<b>272,266,090</b>	<b>103,699,882</b>	<b>104,463,609</b>	<b>43,578</b>	<b>1,735,834,218</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulating Deposit Accounts	Total
<b>Saving Deposits</b>	<b>78,386,994</b>	-	<b>9,121,384</b>	<b>154,088,675</b>	<b>184,964,889</b>	<b>91,388,659</b>	<b>83,958,627</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>601,909,960</b>
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	<b>365,966,273</b>	-	<b>15,570,212</b>	<b>37,980,410</b>	<b>3,734,278</b>	<b>3,975,010</b>	<b>2,134,973</b>	<b>46,615</b>	<b>429,407,771</b>
Residents in Türkiye	345,181,276	-	15,198,003	34,729,513	3,492,865	2,612,827	1,183,468	42,635	402,440,587
Residents in Abroad	20,784,997	-	372,209	3,250,897	241,413	1,362,183	951,505	3,980	26,967,184
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	<b>5,733,715</b>	-	<b>21,768</b>	<b>16,522</b>	<b>431,264</b>	<b>10</b>	-	-	<b>6,203,279</b>
<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	<b>64,472,176</b>	-	<b>76,388,770</b>	<b>21,547,708</b>	<b>31,767,987</b>	<b>33,500,962</b>	<b>33,450,311</b>	-	<b>261,127,914</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,461,220</b>	-	<b>897,636</b>	<b>3,708,224</b>	<b>337,886</b>	<b>122,889</b>	<b>5,757,727</b>	-	<b>12,285,582</b>
<b>Precious Metal Deposits</b>	<b>70,023,287</b>	-	-	<b>287,245</b>	<b>316,133</b>	<b>82,885</b>	<b>606,796</b>	-	<b>71,316,346</b>
<b>Bank Deposits(*)</b>	<b>1,042,123</b>	-	<b>407,980</b>	<b>25</b>	-	-	<b>3,455</b>	-	<b>1,453,583</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	15,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,356
Domestic Banks	15,558	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	15,583
Foreign Banks	996,146	-	407,980	-	-	-	3,455	-	1,407,581
Special Financial Institutions	15,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,063
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total(**)</b>	<b>587,085,788</b>	-	<b>102,407,750</b>	<b>217,628,809</b>	<b>221,552,437</b>	<b>129,070,415</b>	<b>125,911,889</b>	<b>47,347</b>	<b>1,383,704,435</b>

(\*) Includes Interbank precious metal accounts.

(\*\*) As of 30 September 2024, the Bank has a total of TL 216,527,994 (31 December 2023: TL 366,592,635) foreign exchange-protected deposit instrument of which TL 215,888,106 (31 December 2023: TL 321,050,116) within the scope of the "Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts" published by the CBRT in the Official Gazette dated 21 December 2021 and numbered 31696, TL 639,888 (31 December 2023: TL 45,542,519) opened within the scope of the announcement of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance ("Treasury") dated 24 December 2021. Foreign exchange revaluation differences amounting to TL 1,291,893 (31 December 2023: TL : 22,616,675) regarding the foreign exchange-protected deposit instrument calculated as of the balance sheet date are included in deposits.

### 5.2.1.1 Saving deposits insured by Saving Deposit Insurance Fund

#### Information on deposits covered by deposit insurance and exceeding insurance coverage limit:

Saving Deposits	Covered by Deposit Insurance Over Deposit Insurance Limit(*)		Over Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits (TL)	242,259,962	154,958,120	519,220,172	435,826,886
Foreign Currency Saving Deposits	110,532,940	91,378,516	151,008,169	163,747,502
Other Saving Deposits	59,604,344	37,991,025	45,175,419	30,724,467
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	3,202,582	2,497,951	3,573,568	2,794,926
Off-Shore Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-

Commercial Deposits(**)	Covered by Deposit Insurance Over Deposit Insurance Limit(*)		Over Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Commercial Deposits (TL)	38,019,710	30,582,173	294,772,586	227,878,368
Foreign Currency Commercial Deposits	11,101,941	7,532,111	174,513,466	159,760,820
Other Commercial Deposits	269,546	148,418	4,328,630	2,383,691
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-

(\*) The amount of deposits subject to insurance is TL 650 for the current period (Prior period is TL 400).

(\*\*) With the regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 27 August 2022 and numbered 31936, commercial deposits were included in the scope of insurance.

### 5.2.1.2 Saving deposits at domestic branches of foreign banks in Türkiye under the coverage of foreign insurance

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué "Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

### 5.2.1.3 Deposits not covered by insurance limits

Saving Deposits	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits and Other Accounts held at Foreign Branches	25,577	57,737
Deposits and Other Accounts held by Shareholders and their Relatives	-	-
Deposits and Other Accounts of the Chairman and Members of Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Senior Executive Officers and their Relatives	359,625	207,667
Deposits and Other Accounts held as Assets subject to the Crime defined in the Article 282 of the Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237 dated 26 September 2004	-	-
Deposits at Depository Banks established for Off-Shore Banking Activities in Türkiye	-	-

Commercial Deposits	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits and Other Accounts held at Foreign Branches	13,426,282	10,295,697
Deposits and Other Accounts held by Main Shareholder with Qualified Shareholders and Corporates Under Their Control	8,989,501	6,547,426
Official Institutions Deposits and Other Accounts	33,612,602	6,746,816
Credit and Financial Institutions Deposits	7,163,350	2,668,626

## 5.2.2 Funds borrowed

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks and Institutions	1,125,465	1,586,294	995,541	820,884
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	-	43,554,595	-	42,241,730
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,125,465</b>	<b>45,140,889</b>	<b>995,541</b>	<b>43,062,614</b>

### 5.2.2.1 Maturities of funds borrowed

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Short-Term	754,968	3,063,370	995,541	2,508,835
Medium and Long-Term	370,497	42,077,519	-	40,553,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,125,465</b>	<b>45,140,889</b>	<b>995,541</b>	<b>43,062,614</b>

### 5.2.2.2 Disclosures for concentration areas of bank's liabilities

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué "Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

## 5.2.3 Money market funds

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Domestic Transactions</b>	<b>484,849</b>	<b>97,639,711</b>	<b>109,834</b>	<b>43,343,975</b>
Financial Institutions and Organizations	396,588	96,603,027	1,193	42,469,072
Other Institutions and Organizations	24,922	1,036,684	36,534	874,903
Individuals	63,339	-	72,107	-
<b>Foreign Transactions</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>2,529,883</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial Institutions and Organizations	-	2,529,883	-	-
Other Institutions and Organizations	-	-	-	-
Individuals	1,152	-	347	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,001</b>	<b>100,169,594</b>	<b>110,181</b>	<b>43,343,975</b>

#### 5.2.4 Securities issued

Current Period	TL		FC	
	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term
Nominal	51,535	-	10,846,579	3,366,262
Cost	59,306	-	10,846,579	3,359,273
Carrying Value	60,928	-	10,902,665	3,434,923

Prior Period	TL		FC	
	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term	Short-Term	Medium and Long-Term
Nominal	-	-	932,800	4,273,435
Cost	-	-	932,800	4,267,410
Carrying Value	-	-	950,964	4,289,563

#### 5.2.5 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Funds Borrowed	-	55,232,992	-	48,622,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55,232,992</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,622,754</b>

In accordance with TFRS 9, the Bank classified a part of borrowings obtained through DPR amounting to USD 1,592,187,500 (31 December 2023: USD 1,647,500,000) as financial liability at fair value through profit/loss at the initial recognition in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch.

As of 30 September 2024, the accumulated fair value change of the related financial liabilities amounted to TL (1,027,518) (31 December 2023: TL 409,726) and the corresponding gains/losses recognised in the statement of profit/loss mounted to TL (1,437,244) (31 December 2023: TL (1,509,783)). The carrying value of the related financial liability amounted to TL 55,232,992 (31 December 2023: TL 48,622,755).

#### 5.2.6 Derivative financial liabilities

##### 5.2.6.1 Negative differences on derivative financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	567,249	21,785	220,865	88,552
Swap Transactions	8,569,227	3,349,814	6,611,254	4,236,373
Futures	-	1,486	-	808
Options	529,937	23,757	189,439	63,537
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,666,413</b>	<b>3,396,842</b>	<b>7,021,558</b>	<b>4,389,270</b>

##### 5.2.6.2 Derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purpose

Derivative Financial Liabilities held for Hedging Purpose	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedges	-	-	-	-
Cash Flow Hedges	335,127	-	-	-
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



## 5.2.7 Lease liabilities (Net)

### 5.2.7.1 Operational lease liabilities

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Net</b>
Up to 1 Year	1,127,542	719,582	726,953	493,255
1-4 Years	1,833,912	1,170,379	1,383,619	938,819
More than 4 Years	507,885	324,126	440,463	298,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,469,339</b>	<b>2,214,087</b>	<b>2,551,035</b>	<b>1,730,939</b>

As of 30 September 2024, the weighted average of the incremental borrowing interest rates applied to TL, EUR and USD lease liabilities presented in the statement of financial position of the Bank are 31.9%, 0.2% and 3.3% (31 December 2023: 24.1%, 0.3% and 3.2%) respectively.

## 5.2.8 Provisions

### 5.2.8.1 Reserve for employee severance indemnity

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,222,135</b>	<b>1,944,077</b>
Expenses During the Period	594,230	624,013
Actuarial Gain/Loss	-	984,663
Payments During the Period	(134,920)	(1,330,618)
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>2,681,445</b>	<b>2,222,135</b>

### 5.2.8.2 Provisions for foreign exchange differences on foreign currency indexed loans and financial lease receivables

None.

### 5.2.8.3 Expected credit losses (Stage 3) for non-cash loans that are not indemnified or converted into cash

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué "Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

### 5.2.8.4 Other provisions

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Reserve for Employee Benefits	5,428,344	4,324,280
Provision for Promotion Expenses of Credit Cards	1,411,845	885,218
Provision for Lawsuits	622,888	682,214
Provision for Non-Cash Loans	9,152,825	10,168,407
Other Provisions	329,648	383,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,945,550</b>	<b>16,443,744</b>

### *Recognized liability for defined benefit plan obligations*

The Bank obtained an actuarial report dated 31 December 2023 from an independent actuary reflecting the principles and procedures on determining the application of transfer transactions in accordance with the Law and it is determined that the assets of the Plan are above the amount that will be required to be paid to transfer the obligation and the asset surplus amounts to TL 16,844,450 at 31 December 2023 as details are given in the table below.

Furthermore, an actuarial report was prepared as of 31 December 2023 as per the requirements of the Law explained in Note 3.17, the accounting policies related with “employee benefits” for the benefits transferable to the SSF and for other benefits not transferable to the SSF and arising from other social rights and payments covered by the existing trust indenture of the Fund and medical benefits provided for employees. Based on the actuary’s report, the asset surplus over the fair value of the plan assets to be used for the payment of the obligations also fully covers the benefits not transferable and still a surplus of TL 4,990,468 remains as of 31 December 2023 as details are given in the table below.

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
<b>Transferable Pension and Medical Benefits:</b>		
Net present value of pension benefits transferable to SSF	(10,106,552)	(5,662,430)
Net present value of medical benefits and health premiums transferable to SSF	4,156,378	2,107,010
General administrative expenses	(361,006)	(173,942)
<b>Present Value of Pension and Medical Benefits Transferable to SSF (1)</b>	<b>(6,311,180)</b>	<b>(3,729,362)</b>
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets (2)</b>	<b>23,155,630</b>	<b>15,883,530</b>
<b>Asset Surplus over Transferable Benefits ((2)-(1)=(3))</b>	<b>16,844,450</b>	<b>12,154,168</b>
<b>Non-Transferable Benefits:</b>		
Other pension benefits	(5,440,430)	(3,428,501)
Other medical benefits	(6,413,552)	(2,860,977)
<b>Total Non-Transferable Benefits (4)</b>	<b>(11,853,982)</b>	<b>(6,289,478)</b>
<b>Asset Surplus over Total Benefits ((3)-(4)=(5))</b>	<b>4,990,468</b>	<b>5,864,690</b>

Movement of recognized liability for asset shortage over the Bank’s defined benefit plan:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	-	-
Actual contributions paid during the period	(1,202,928)	(766,105)
Total expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss	191,836	768,544
Amount recognized in the shareholders’ equity	1,011,092	(2,439)
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	-	-

The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of other benefits not transferable to SSF are as follows:

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
	%	%
Discount Rate (*)	25.60	17.79
Inflation Rate (*)	21.94	14.36
Estimated Real Salary/Limit Increase Rate	1.50	1.50
Medical Cost Trend Rate	26.14	18.56
Future Pension Increase Rate (*)	21.94	14.36

(\*) The above rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees’ years-in-service.

The sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation of excess liabilities and retirement indemnities are as follow:

Defined Benefit Obligation	Pension Benefits Effect	Medical Benefits Effect	Overall Effect
Assumption change	%	%	%
Discount rate +0.5%	(6.20)	(9.40)	(7.90)
Discount rate -0.5%	6.90	10.90	9.10
Medical inflation rate +0.5%	-	9.20	5.00
Medical inflation rate -0.5%	-	(8.20)	(4.40)

<b>Retirement Indemnities</b>	<b>Sensitivity of Past Service Liability</b>	<b>Sensitivity of Normal Cost</b>
<b>Assumption change</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Discount rate +0.5%	(6.70)	(7.80)
Discount rate -0.5%	7.30	8.60
Inflation rate +0.5%	7.00	(4.00)
Inflation rate -0.5%	(6.50)	4.20

## **5.2.9 Tax liability**

### **5.2.9.1 Current tax liability**

#### **5.2.9.1.1 Tax liability**

As of 30 September 2024, the corporate tax liability amounts to TL 247,424 (31 December 2023: TL 6,583,138) after offsetting with prepaid taxes. If the differences arising between the book value and the tax base value of the assets subject to the current tax liability are related to the shareholders' equity account group, the current tax asset or liability is netted off by the relevant accounts in this group.

As of 30 September 2024, TL 14,994,505 (31 December 2023: TL 23,335,328) of total current period tax expense amounting to TL 17,504,431 (31 December 2023: TL 25,613,766) has been classified in the statement of profit or loss and TL (2,509,926) (31 December 2023: TL (2,278,438)) has been classified in equity.

#### **5.2.9.1.2 Taxes payable**

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Corporate Taxes Payable	247,424	6,583,138
Taxation on Securities Income	2,299,364	517,070
Taxation on Real Estates Income	17,028	11,295
Banking Insurance Transaction Tax	3,530,265	1,960,786
Foreign Exchange Transaction Tax	59,240	44,982
Value Added Tax Payable	239,587	245,479
Others	648,193	312,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,041,101</b>	<b>9,675,569</b>

### 5.2.9.1.3 Premiums

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Social Security Premiums-Employees	1,009	720
Social Security Premiums-Employer	1,239	884
Bank Pension Fund Premium-Employees	500	256
Bank Pension Fund Premium-Employer	647	285
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions-Employees	-	-
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions-Employer	-	-
Unemployment Insurance-Employees	14,762	7,467
Unemployment Insurance-Employer	29,769	15,133
Others	482	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,408</b>	<b>24,938</b>

### 5.2.9.2 Deferred tax liability

As of balance sheet date, the Bank has no deferred tax liability (31 December 2023: None).

### 5.2.10 Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks..

### 5.2.11 Subordinated debts

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

### 5.2.12 Other liabilities

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Payables from credit card transactions	96,798,007	1,168,159	64,698,502	487,267
Payables from clearing transactions	37,990,873	172,730	13,021,047	213,123
Other	10,581,007	10,731,372	7,083,240	12,379,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,369,887</b>	<b>12,072,261</b>	<b>84,802,789</b>	<b>13,079,390</b>

### 5.2.13 Shareholders' equity

#### 5.2.13.1 Paid-in capital

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Common Shares	4,200,000	4,200,000
Preference Shares	-	-

#### 5.2.13.2 Registered share capital system

<b>Capital</b>	<b>Paid-in Capital</b>	<b>Ceiling per Registered Share Capital</b>
Registered Shares	4,200,000	25,000,000

#### 5.2.13.3 Capital increases in current period

None.

#### 5.2.13.4 Capital increases from capital reserves in current period

None.

#### 5.2.13.5 Capital commitments for current and future financial periods

None.

**5.2.13.6 Possible effect of estimations made for the parent bank's revenues, profitability and liquidity on equity considering prior period indicators and uncertainties**

None.

**5.2.13.7 Information on privileges given to stocks representing the capital**

None.

**5.2.13.8 Securities value increase fund**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures</b>	<b>35,878,049</b>	<b>(166,664)</b>	<b>29,773,633</b>	<b>(319,249)</b>
Valuation difference	163,167	(166,664)	350,165	(319,249)
Exchange rate difference	35,714,882	-	29,423,468	-
<b>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>1,658,089</b>	<b>819,499</b>	<b>4,800,522</b>	<b>313,326</b>
Valuation difference	654,626	819,499	3,984,143	313,326
Exchange rate difference	1,003,463	-	816,379	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,536,138</b>	<b>652,835</b>	<b>34,574,155</b>	<b>(5,923)</b>

**5.2.13.9 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Movables	1,323,483	540,689	1,011,095	360,766
Real Estates	18,859,277	221,070	14,533,730	190,583
Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	(2,626,781)	-	(1,919,018)	-
Other	(82,823)	-	(83,423)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,473,156</b>	<b>761,759</b>	<b>13,542,384</b>	<b>551,349</b>

**5.2.13.10 Bonus shares of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures**

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş.	5,782	5,782
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Değerler AŞ	942	942
Yeni Gimat Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	860	860
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.	2,827	1,399
İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş.	36,704	536
Kredi Kayıt Bürosu AŞ	481	481
Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ	401	401
Kömür İşletmeleri A.Ş.	295	295
Doğuş Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ	22	22
Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler AŞ	9	9
Dati Yatırım Holding A.Ş.	148	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,471</b>	<b>10,734</b>

### 5.2.13.11 Legal reserves

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
I. Legal Reserve	961,534	961,534
II. Legal Reserve	2,800,566	1,511,590
Special Reserves	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,762,100</b>	<b>2,473,124</b>

### 5.2.13.12 Extraordinary and other profit reserves

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Legal reserves that was allocated to be in compliance with the decisions made on the Annual General Assembly	184,565,657	111,622,671

## 5.3 Off-Balance Sheet Items

### 5.3.1 Off-balance sheet contingencies

#### 5.3.1.1 Irrevocable credit commitments

The Bank has term asset purchase and sale commitments of TL 37,642,916 (31 December 2023: TL 29,804,548), commitments for cheque payments of TL 13,837,378 (31 December 2023: TL 9,642,506) and commitments for credit card limits of TL 1,064,151,311 (31 December 2023: TL 527,976,217).

#### 5.3.1.2 Possible losses, commitments and contingencies resulted from off-balance sheet items

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Letters of Guarantee in Foreign Currency	161,318,316	127,708,895
Letters of Guarantee in TL	300,681,981	207,649,439
Letters of Credit	50,370,124	45,832,841
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	9,558,704	7,962,125
Endorsements	17,496,850	12,043,653
Other Guarantees	470,231	269,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,896,206</b>	<b>401,466,908</b>

### *Expected losses for non-cash loans and irrevocable commitments*

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>1,943,216</b>	<b>4,780,967</b>	<b>3,444,224</b>	<b>10,168,407</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	2,928,605	3,060,631	275,614	6,264,850
Disposals (-)	(3,376,343)	(3,324,922)	(1,339,456)	(8,040,721)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	1,567,841	(1,562,740)	(5,101)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(349,755)	443,990	(94,235)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(682)	(48,925)	49,607	-
Foreign Currency Differences	57,749	361,666	340,874	760,289
<b>Provisions at End of Period</b>	<b>2,770,631</b>	<b>3,710,667</b>	<b>2,671,527</b>	<b>9,152,825</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>1,043,125</b>	<b>2,910,569</b>	<b>1,771,347</b>	<b>5,725,041</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	2,572,883	5,549,305	271,117	8,393,305
Disposals (-)	(2,832,397)	(2,616,718)	(474,799)	(5,923,914)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	1,430,698	(1,430,308)	(390)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(348,945)	438,045	(89,100)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(456)	(1,106,096)	1,106,552	-
Foreign Currency Differences	78,308	1,036,170	859,497	1,973,975
<b>Provisions at End of Period</b>	<b>1,943,216</b>	<b>4,780,967</b>	<b>3,444,224</b>	<b>10,168,407</b>

Lifetime expected credit loss (Stage 3) of TL 4,454,801 (31 December 2023: TL 5,075,660) is made for unliquidated non-cash loans of TL 2,671,526 (31 December 2023: TL 3,444,223) recorded under the off-balance sheet items.

The detailed information for commitments, guarantees and sureties are provided under the statement of “off-balance sheet items”.

#### **5.3.1.3 Non-cash loans**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Non-Cash Loans against Cash Risks	118,975,336	88,460,211
With Original Maturity of 1 Year or Less	14,021,199	10,550,318
With Original Maturity of More Than 1 Year	104,954,137	77,909,893
Other Non-Cash Loans	420,920,870	313,006,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,896,206</b>	<b>401,466,908</b>

#### **5.3.1.4 Sectoral risk concentration of non-cash loans**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### **5.3.1.5 Non-cash loans classified under Stage I and II**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### **5.3.2 Financial derivative instruments**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### **5.3.3 Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### **5.3.4 Contingent liabilities and assets**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### **5.3.5 Services rendered on behalf of third parties**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

## 5.4 Statement of Profit or Loss

### 5.4.1 Interest income

#### 5.4.1.1 Interest income from loans (\*)

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Interest income received from loans</b>				
Short-term loans	163,918,650	8,362,835	45,580,980	5,107,930
Medium and long-term loans	70,536,415	14,712,228	30,721,782	11,089,455
Loans under follow-up	2,157,153	27,971	876,817	35,112
Premiums Received from Resource Utilization Support Fund	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,612,218</b>	<b>23,103,034</b>	<b>77,179,579</b>	<b>16,232,497</b>

(\*) Includes also the fee and commission income on cash loans

#### 5.4.1.2 Interest income from banks

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	1,711,149	39,980	385,181	45,751
Domestic Banks	101,945	3	97,579	-
Foreign Banks	27,039	1,445,111	5,819	1,079,887
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,840,133</b>	<b>1,485,094</b>	<b>488,579</b>	<b>1,125,638</b>

#### 5.4.1.3 Interest income from securities portfolio

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	606,065	140,508	262,713	66,769
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	17,738,039	1,119,230	12,003,655	828,780
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	34,539,083	3,150,273	16,509,806	2,584,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,883,187</b>	<b>4,410,011</b>	<b>28,776,174</b>	<b>3,479,745</b>

As disclosed in the accounting policies, the Bank values CPI-indexed government bonds in its securities portfolio according to the reference index on the issue date and the index that is calculated according to the expected inflation rate. The inflation rate used during the valuation is being updated during the year when it is considered necessary. As of 30 September 2024, the valuation of such securities has been calculated according to the annual inflation forecast of 45%. In case the CPI forecast increases or decreases by 1%, profit before taxes as of 30 September 2024 will increase or decrease by approximately TL 566,636.

#### 5.4.1.4 Interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Interest Received from Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	4,628,528	2,649,700



## 5.4.2 Interest Expenses

### 5.4.2.1 Interest expenses on funds borrowed (\*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Banks</b>	<b>372,469</b>	<b>2,002,113</b>	<b>94,139</b>	<b>1,460,479</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	372,469	72,309	94,139	45,140
Foreign Banks	-	1,929,804	-	1,415,339
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,832,753</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,808,717</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>372,469</b>	<b>5,834,866</b>	<b>94,139</b>	<b>4,269,196</b>

(\*) Also includes the fee and commission expenses on borrowings.

### 5.4.2.2 Interest expenses paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Paid to Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	2,260,179	1,152,114

### 5.4.2.3 Interest expenses on securities issued

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

### 5.4.2.4 Maturity structure of interest expense on deposits

Account Description	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits					Accumulating Deposit Accounts	Total
		Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over		
<b>Turkish Lira</b>								
Bank Deposits	2,205	2,311,778	-	-	-	-	-	2,313,983
Saving Deposits	-	2,338,775	68,377,043	51,145,781	43,069,707	17,161,278	-	182,092,584
Public Sector Deposits	-	5,281	20,486	15,805	1	51,908	-	93,481
Commercial Deposits	-	23,403,229	15,905,734	10,032,446	11,247,505	5,838,089	-	66,427,003
Other	-	329,661	1,298,696	496,970	550,208	2,846,493	-	5,522,028
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total TL</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>28,388,724</b>	<b>85,601,959</b>	<b>61,691,002</b>	<b>54,867,421</b>	<b>25,897,768</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>256,449,079</b>
<b>Foreign Currency</b>								
Foreign Currency Deposits	-	11,978	5,798	121	104,087	3,020	136	125,140
Bank Deposits	-	13,051	-	-	-	-	-	13,051
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	87
<b>Total FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,029</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>104,087</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>138,278</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>28,413,753</b>	<b>85,607,757</b>	<b>61,691,123</b>	<b>54,971,508</b>	<b>25,900,875</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>256,587,357</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Demand Deposits</b>	<b>Time Deposits</b>					<b>Accumulating Deposit Accounts</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>1 Year and Over</b>		
<b>Turkish Lira</b>								
Bank Deposits	1,493	110,474	-	-	-	-	-	111,967
Saving Deposits	-	533,681	32,022,976	11,419,329	691,678	4,125,838	-	48,793,502
Public Sector Deposits	-	1,418	7,306	11,396	-	-	-	20,120
Commercial Deposits	-	6,377,500	10,802,176	2,862,928	501,968	937,683	-	21,482,255
Other	-	71,050	1,180,859	359,575	82,755	63,833	-	1,758,072
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total TL</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>7,094,123</b>	<b>44,013,317</b>	<b>14,653,228</b>	<b>1,276,401</b>	<b>5,127,354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,165,916</b>
<b>Foreign Currency</b>								
Foreign Currency Deposits	-	39,532	141,537	79,381	38,582	24,601	138	323,771
Bank Deposits	-	4,504	-	-	-	-	-	4,504
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	8,028	-	8,028
<b>Total FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,036</b>	<b>141,537</b>	<b>79,381</b>	<b>38,582</b>	<b>32,629</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>336,303</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>7,138,159</b>	<b>44,154,854</b>	<b>14,732,609</b>	<b>1,314,983</b>	<b>5,159,983</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>72,502,219</b>

#### 5.4.2.5 *Interest expense on money market transactions*

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### 5.4.2.6 *Interest expense on lease liabilities*

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### 5.4.2.7 *Interest expenses on factoring payables*

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### 5.4.3 **Dividend income**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### 5.4.4 Trading income/losses

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Income</b>	<b>423,831,838</b>	<b>305,847,702</b>
Trading Account Income	1,255,429	2,359,548
Gains from Derivative Financial Instruments	28,197,159	20,817,669
Foreign Exchange Gains	394,379,250	282,670,485
<b>Losses (-)</b>	<b>418,579,772</b>	<b>281,552,092</b>
Trading Account Losses	2,046,256	550,763
Losses from Derivative Financial Instruments	46,384,478	35,712,763
Foreign Exchange Losses	370,149,038	245,288,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,252,066</b>	<b>24,295,610</b>

TL 4,111,676 (30 September 2023: TL 4,813,937) of foreign exchange gains and TL 3,216,698 (30 September 2023: TL 5,697,745) of foreign exchange losses are resulted from the exchange rate changes of derivative financial transactions.

#### 5.4.5 Other operating income

The items under “other operating income” generally consists of collection or reversals of prior years’ expected credit losses, banking services related costs recharged to customers and income on custody services.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Reversal of Prior Years’ Provisions</b>	<b>23,517,128</b>	<b>19,082,802</b>
Stage 1 Provisions	7,952,763	7,147,868
Stage 2 Provisions	8,959,189	3,479,635
Stage 3 Provisions	5,989,428	3,026,718
Others (*)	615,748	5,428,581
<b>Revenues from Sale of Assets</b>	<b>1,082,775</b>	<b>527,984</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>2,991,169</b>	<b>1,809,615</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,591,072</b>	<b>21,420,401</b>

(\*) Includes income arising from reversal of free provision amounting to TL 5,000,000 in the prior period

#### 5.4.6 Expected credit losses and other provisions

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Expected Credit Losses</b>	<b>37,149,996</b>	<b>27,129,799</b>
12-Month ECL (Stage 1)	7,990,127	5,931,988
Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	13,065,036	16,304,630
Lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	16,094,833	4,893,181
<b>Other Provisions</b>	<b>132,565</b>	<b>171,568</b>
Impairment Losses on Securities	-	-
<i>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss</i>	-	-
<i>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income</i>	-	-
Impairment Losses on Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-ventures	<b>10,367</b>	-
<i>Associates</i>	10,367	-
<i>Subsidiaries</i>	-	-
<i>Joint-ventures</i>	-	-
Others	122,198	171,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,282,561</b>	<b>27,301,367</b>

#### 5.4.7 Other operating expenses

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits	594,230	504,383
Defined Benefit Obligation	-	-
Impairment Losses on Tangible Assets	-	-
Depreciation Expenses of Tangible Assets	1,251,375	717,448
Impairment Losses on Intangible Assets	-	-
Impairment Losses on Goodwill	-	-
Amortisation Expenses of Intangible Assets	308,698	194,989
Impairment Losses on Investments Accounted under Equity Method	-	-
Impairment Losses on Assets to be Disposed	1,161	-
Depreciation Expenses of Right-of-use Assets	606,793	373,544
Impairment Losses on Assets Held for Sale	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	28,727,552	16,016,099
<i>Operational Lease related Expenses (*)</i>	371,749	242,185
<i>Repair and Maintenance Expenses</i>	374,288	172,971
<i>Advertisement Expenses</i>	1,927,790	663,442
<i>Other Expenses (**)</i>	26,053,725	14,937,501
Loss on Sale of Assets	184,894	237
Others (***)	7,270,845	3,004,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,945,548</b>	<b>20,811,551</b>

(\*) Includes lease related expenses out of the scope of TFRS 16.

(\*\*) Prior period Includes the cash donation payment amounting to TL 650,000 made to the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency due to the earthquake disaster.

(\*\*\*) Includes Saving Deposits Insurance Fund related expenses of TL 2,544,123 (30 September 2023: TL 1,661,493) in the current period.

#### 5.4.8 Information on profit/loss before taxes from continued and discontinued operations

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

#### 5.4.9 Information on provision for taxes from continued and discontinued operations

As of 30 September 2024, the Bank recorded a tax expense of TL 17,504,431 (30 September 2023: tax income of TL 15,138,697) and a deferred tax income of TL 1,181,716 (30 September 2023: deferred tax income of TL 2,681,720).

##### *Deferred tax benefit/charge on timing differences:*

<b>Deferred tax benefit/(charge) on timing differences</b>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Increase in tax deductible timing differences (+)	(3,453,568)	(8,130,358)
Decrease in tax deductible timing differences (-)	405,318	1,594,930
Increase in taxable timing differences (-)	1,967,109	3,932,139
Decrease in taxable timing differences (+)	(100,575)	(78,431)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,181,716)</b>	<b>(2,681,720)</b>

***Deferred tax benefit/charge in the statement of profit/loss arising on timing differences, tax losses and tax deductions and exemptions:***

<b>Deferred tax (benefit)/charge arising on timing differences, tax losses and tax deductions and exemptions</b>	<b><i>Current Period</i></b>	<b><i>Prior Period</i></b>
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Deductible Timing Differences (net)	(3,048,250)	(6,535,428)
(Increase)/Decrease in Taxable Timing Differences (net)	1,866,534	3,853,708
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Losses (net)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Deductions and Exemptions (net)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,181,716)</b>	<b>(2,681,720)</b>

**5.4.10 Information on net profit/loss from continued and discontinued operations**

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

**5.4.11 Net profit/loss**

***5.4.11.1 Any further explanation on operating results needed for better understanding of the Bank’s performance***

None.

***5.4.11.2 Any changes in estimations that might have a material effect on current and subsequent period results***

None.

**5.4.12 Components of other items in statement of profit/loss**

The items in others under “Fees and commissions received” and “Fees and commissions paid” in the income statement include mainly fees and commissions related with credit card transactions and other banking services.

## 5.5 Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué "Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

## 5.6 Statement of Cash Flows

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué "Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

## 5.7 Related Party Risks

### 5.7.1 Transactions with the Bank's risk group

#### 5.7.1.1 Loans and other receivables

##### Current Period

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at beginning of period	18,831,820	5,818,234	486,087	3,876,578	26,577	17,480
Balance at end of period	23,268,835	6,551,699	38,970	4,599,213	73,967	18,647
<b>Interest and Commission Income</b>	<b>4,831,479</b>	<b>20,919</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>-</b>

##### Prior Period

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at beginning of period	24,526,131	3,843,369	387,611	2,467,095	14,198	16,647
Balance at end of period	18,831,820	5,818,234	486,087	3,876,578	26,577	17,480
<b>Interest and Commission Income</b>	<b>2,832,481</b>	<b>23,004</b>	<b>9,822</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 5.7.1.2 Deposits

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits						
Balance at beginning of period	6,218,932	3,073,602	183,626	33,165	10,062,389	6,304,682
Balance at end of period	7,833,189	6,218,932	135,413	183,626	16,108,718	10,062,389
<b>Interest Expense</b>	<b>2,025,462</b>	<b>865,132</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3,741,652</b>	<b>1,245,260</b>

#### 5.7.1.3 Derivative transactions

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Transactions at Fair Value Through Profit/(Loss):						
Balance at beginning of period	30,112,236	10,342,968	58,710,468	46,634,311	-	-
Balance at end of period	42,826,494	30,112,236	79,729,563	58,710,468	-	-
<b>Total Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>(738,662)</b>	<b>(264,193)</b>	<b>236,438</b>	<b>745,830</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Transactions for Hedging:						
Balance at beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>(511)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## **5.7.2 The Bank's risk group**

### **5.7.2.1 Relations with companies in risk group of/or controlled by the Bank regardless of nature of current transactions**

Transactions with the risk group, are held under arm's-length conditions; terms are set according to the market conditions and in compliance with the Banking Law. The Bank's policy is to keep the balances and transaction volumes with the risk group at reasonable levels preventing any high concentration risk on balance sheet.

### **5.7.2.2 Concentration of transaction volumes and balances with risk group and pricing policy**

The cash loans of the risk group amounting TL 17,478,531 (31 December 2023: TL 14,229,275) compose 1.22% (31 December 2023: 1.33%) of the Bank's total cash loans and 0.70% (31 December 2023: 0.74%) of the Bank's total assets. The total loans and similar receivables amounting TL 23,381,772 (31 December 2023: TL 19,831,412) compose 0.94 % (31 December 2023: 1.03%) of the Bank's total assets. The non-cash loans of the risk group amounting TL 11,169,561 (31 December 2023: TL 9,712,294) compose 2.07 % (31 December 2023: 2.42%) of the Bank's total non-cash loans.

The deposits of the risk group amounting TL 24,077,320 (31 December 2023: TL 16,464,945) compose 1.39% (31 December 2023: 1.19%) of the Bank's total deposits.

The funds borrowed by the Bank from its risk group amounting TL 64,003,839 (31 December 2023: TL 57,310,453) compose 63.06% (31 December 2023: 61.84%) of the Bank's total funds borrowed. The pricing in transactions with the risk group companies is set on an arm's-length basis.

The credit card ("POS") payables to the related parties, amounted to TL 1,400,270 (31 December 2023: TL 784,183).

A total rent income of TL 58,979 (30 September 2023: TL 38,376) was recognized for the real estates rented to the related parties.

Operating expenses for TL 894,871 (30 September 2023: TL 420,490) were incurred for the IT services rendered by the related parties. Banking services fees of TL 185,394 (30 September 2023: TL 208,923) were recognized from the related parties.

Insurance brokerage fee of TL 2,028,656 (30 September 2023: TL 987,474), shares brokerage fee of TL 897,755 (30 September 2023: TL 823,218), and fixed-rate securities brokerage fee of TL 41,879 (30 September 2023: TL 29,576) were received from the subsidiaries.

Operating expenses of TL 66,890 (30 September 2023: TL 59,980) for operational leasing services rendered by the related parties were recognized as expenses.

Including the payments related to resigners, the net payment provided or to be provided to the key management of the Bank amounts to TL 355,491 as of 30 September 2024 (30 September 2023: TL 183,392).

### **5.7.2.3 Other matters not required to be disclosed**

None.

### **5.7.2.4 Transactions accounted for under equity method**

Please refer to Note 5.1.10 investments in subsidiaries.

### **5.7.2.5 All kind of agreements signed like asset purchases/sales, service rendering, agencies, leasing, research and development, licenses, funding, guarantees, management services**

The Bank has agency contracts with Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ and Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ. Accordingly, all the branches of the Bank serve as agencies to sell the insurance products to customers. Agency services for trading of securities on behalf of the Bank's customers are rendered by specialized branches (Investment Centers).

Purchase of equipment for the Bank's internal use are partly arranged through leasing.

## 5.8 Domestic, foreign and off-shore branches or equity investments, and foreign representative offices

Not prepared in compliance with the Article 25 of the Communiqué “Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks.

## 5.9 Matters Arising Subsequent to Balance Sheet Date

None.

## 5.10 Other Disclosures on Activities of the Bank

### 5.10.1 Bank’s latest international risk ratings

#### MOODY’S (July 2024)

Outlook	Positive
Long-Term FC Deposit	Ba3(Positive)
Long-Term TL Deposit	Ba3(Positive)
Short-Term FC Deposit	Not Prime
Short-Term TL Deposit	Not Prime
Baseline Credit Assessment - BCA	b1
Adjusted BCA	ba3
Senior Unsecured Rating (Regular Bond)	B2 (hyb)
Senior Unsecured Rating (Medium-Term Note Program)	(P) Ba3
National Scale Rating (NSR) Long Term Deposit	Aaa.tr
National Scale Rating (NSR) Short Term	TR-1

#### FITCH RATINGS (September 2024)

Long-Term FC	BB- / Stable Outlook
Short-Term FC	B
Long-Term TL	BB- / Stable Outlook
Short-Term TL	B
Viability Rating	bb-
Shareholder Support	bb-
Long term senior unsecured notes	BB-
Short term senior unsecured notes	B
Subordinated notes	B+

#### JCR EURASIA RATINGS (September 2024)

Long-Term National	AAA (tr) Stable Outlook
Short-Term National	J1+ (tr) / Stable Outlook
Long-Term International FC	BBB- / Stable Outlook
Short-Term NSR	BBB / Stable Outlook



### 5.10.2 Dividends

As per the decision made at the annual general assembly of shareholders of the parent Bank on 27 March 2024, the distribution of the net profit of the year 2023, was as follows;

<b>2023 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE</b>	
<b>2023 Net Profit</b>	<b>87,331,720</b>
A- I. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/1) at 5%	-
Undistributable funds	(17,700)
B- First dividend at 5% of the paid-in capital	(210,000)
C- Extraordinary reserves at 5% after above deductions	(4,356,086)
D- Second dividend to the shareholders	(12,889,758)
E- Extraordinary reserves	(68,569,200)
F- II. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/2)	(1,288,976)

### 5.10.3 Other disclosures

None.

## 6 Disclosures on Limited Review Report

### 6.1 Disclosure on limited review report

The unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank as of 30 September 2024, have been reviewed by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a member firm of Ernst&Young Global Limited) and a limited review report dated 30 October 2024, is presented before the accompanying financial statements.

### 6.2 Disclosures and footnotes prepared by independent auditors

None.

## 7 **Interim Activity Report**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (TL))

### 7.1 **Summary financial information regarding the operating results for the current period, the comments of the chairman of the board of directors and the CEO**

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.**, announced its financial statements dated 30 September 2024. Based on the unconsolidated financials, the Bank's **net income** in the first 9 months of the year recorded as TL 66 billion 933 million 770 thousand. **Asset size** reached to TL 2 trillion 496 billion 244 million 207 thousand and the Bank's contribution to the economy through cash and non-cash **loans** increased to TL 1 trillion 945 billion 526 million 377 thousand. Actively managing the funding base, customer deposits continued to be the main funding source with 68% share in the total funding base. Customer deposit base reached to TL 1 trillion 695 billion 710 million 18 thousand with 22.7% growth in the first 9 months of the year. Preserving the strong capital stance, Bank's capital adequacy ratio was realized at 17.6%\*. The Bank delivered an **ROAE** (Return on Average Equity) of 32.9% and an **ROAA** (Return on Average Assets) of 4.0%.

*\*Calculated without the forbearance introduced by BRSA*

Commenting on the topic, **Garanti BBVA, Chairman Süleyman Sözen** stated that "In the third quarter of 2024, the global economic environment continued to pose challenges, marked by persistent inflation, heightened geopolitical risks, and volatile energy prices. Looking forward, critical events on the global agenda, including the U.S. election and ECB policy decisions, will likely shape economic policy, affecting global trade and capital flows to emerging markets. In Türkiye, our macroeconomic focus remains on curbing inflation, and over a year into Türkiye's rebalancing process, we believe that the effectiveness of current adjustments are broadly on track: balance of payments have improved considerably, the Central Bank has built significant reserves, and inflation has started to come down to some extent. However, as the level remains elevated, this indicates that Central Bank's tight stance will likely to continue.

Current macroprudential measures have impacted banks' margins and profitability. Despite these pressures, our third-quarter results highlight our commitment to outperforming the sector and maintaining our best-in-class performance. This success reflects our proactive balance sheet management, strong emphasis on customer-driven assets, ongoing technology investments, and competent workforce. Our strength is evident in our position as the most valuable company on the BIST, as well as Türkiye's largest TL lender and TL deposit holder among private banks.

As we enter the second century of our Republic, the Garanti BBVA family will continue to lead the sector, guided by our vision of responsible banking. I would like to extend my gratitude to our dedicated colleagues and to all stakeholders, especially our customers, for their partnership and support on this journey."

**Garanti BBVA's CEO, Mahmut Akten**, highlighted that the third quarter of 2024 was marked by a continued focus on combating inflation through a tight monetary policy stance. While this policy, reinforced by macroprudential measures, has put upward pressure on funding costs and compressed Turkish Lira loan-deposit margins, the bank's customer-centric approach has set it apart. "Our long-standing customer relationships and our position of being customers' preferred main bank have enabled us to maintain our leadership in Turkish Lira loans and Turkish Lira deposits among private banks. With a strong market share in mortgage, general purpose, and auto loans, as well as credit cards, we have exceeded 1 trillion TL in total Turkish Lira loans."

**Akten emphasized the importance of digital transformation, stating:** "At this point, our increased agility and efficiency have positively transformed not only our bank but also our customers' lives. By focusing entirely on digitalizing our loan processes, we can quickly provide solutions to the needs of individuals and businesses. This quarter, we extended the digital auto loan service, which we offered to companies and individual businesses last year, to our individual customers as well. Thanks to our \$5 billion investment in technology over the past 25 years, we now have 16.3 million digital customers. These numbers are not just figures; each customer achieves tangible results, making their lives easier with the

technological solutions our bank offers. The innovative solutions we have developed in the field of payment systems also play an important role in this transformation. BonusFlaş, one of Turkey's leading mobile wallet applications, has reached over 5.5 million users and now offers QR code payments with different bank cards, taking the user experience to a new level.”

**Underscoring Garanti BBVA's commitment to a sustainable future beyond financial services, Akten emphasized the bank’s efforts in combating climate change and fostering inclusive growth:** “For over 18 years, we have been working on issues such as the environment, energy efficiency, social inequality, gender equality, access to quality education, the circular economy, and supporting women entrepreneurs. We encourage our customers to be part of this transformation through our advantageous financing mechanisms and advisory services. In particular, we are focused on providing financing and advisory solutions for critical transition areas such as energy efficiency investments, the shift to renewable energy sources, sustainable production models, fuel conversion, and the circular economy.”

**Concluding his remarks, Akten attributed the bank’s success to the trust of its customers and stakeholders:** “The strong financial results we have announced and our position as Turkey's most valuable company are clear evidence of the trust our customers and stakeholders have in us. We will continue to create value for our customers and stakeholders with the same discipline and determination, taking Garanti BBVA to even greater heights. I would like to thank all my colleagues and all our stakeholders who have contributed to this success.”

*You may access Garanti BBVA earnings presentations regarding the BRSA unconsolidated financial results from Garanti BBVA Investor Relations website at [www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com](http://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com)*

### 7.1.1 Selected Figures of Unconsolidated Financial Statements

<b>Selected Balance Sheet Items (Thousands TL)</b>	<b>Current Period 30.09.2024</b>	<b>Prior Period 31.12.2023</b>	<b>Change %</b>
Total Assets	2,496,244,207	1,930,055,336	29.3%
Loans	1,437,075,398	1,066,130,856	34.8%
- Performing Loans	1,405,630,171	1,044,477,203	34.6%
- Non-Performing Loans	31,445,227	21,653,653	45.2%
Customer Deposits	1,695,710,018	1,382,248,655	22.7%
Shareholders' Equity	302,647,610	244,797,041	23.6%

<b>Selected P&amp;L Items (Thousands TL)</b>	<b>Current Period 30.09.2024</b>	<b>Prior Period 30.09.2023</b>	<b>Change %</b>
Net Interest Income	70,737,588	50,948,304	38.8%
Operating Expenses	63,308,866	33,016,918	91.7%
- HR Cost	24,363,318	12,205,367	99.6%
- Other Operating Expenses	38,945,548	20,811,551	87.1%
Net Fees&Commissions	65,627,917	24,497,855	167.9%
Net Income	66,933,770	57,577,269	16.3%

<b>Selected Financial Ratios</b>	<b>Current Period 30.09.2024</b>	<b>Prior Period 31.12.2023</b>	<b>Change (bps)</b>
Performing Loans/Assets	56.3%	54.1%	219
Deposits/Assets	67.9%	71.6%	(369)
Return on Average Equity	32.9%	44.9%	(1,196)
Return on Average Assets	4.0%	5.6%	(160)
Non-Performing Loans Ratio	2.2%	2.0%	16
Capital Adequacy Ratio	17.6%	18.3%	(66)

<b>Market Shares</b>	<b>Current Period 30.09.2024</b>	<b>Prior Period 31.12.2023</b>	<b>Change (bps)</b>
Performing Loans	10.9%	10.4%	52
TL Performing Loans	12.1%	10.7%	139
FC Performing Loans	8.8%	9.8%	(98)
Customer Deposits	10.4%	10.4%	5
TL Customer Deposits	10.9%	10.9%	(1)
FC Customer Deposits	9.7%	9.7%	6

<b>Garanti with Numbers</b>	<b>Current Period 30.09.2024</b>	<b>Prior Period 31.12.2023</b>	<b>Change %</b>
Branch Network	806	805	0,1%
Number of Employees	19,521	18,965	2,9%
ATM	5,710	5,511	3,6%
POS*	864,711	808,478	7,0%
Number of Customers	27,133,767	25,351,113	7,0%
Number of Digital Customers**	16,310,838	15,046,929	8,4%
Number of Credit Card Customers	11,484,802	10,486,454	9,5%

\*Includes shared and virtual POS.

\*\* Active customers only -- min. 1 login or call per quarter

**7.2 The amendments in the Articles of Association during period of 01.01.2024 - 30.09.2024**

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank for the 2023 accounting period was held on 27 March 2024, on Wednesday, at 10:00a.m., at the address of Levent, Nispetiye Mahallesi, Aytar Caddesi No:2 34340 Besiktas-ISTANBUL and it is resolved that Article 7 of the Articles of Association of the Bank be amended in order to increase the Registered Capital Ceiling amount from 10,000,000,000 Turkish Liras to 25,000,000,000 Turkish Liras and extend the date of the Registered Capital Ceiling permission until the end of the year 2028.

The old and the amended new article in the Articles of Association are listed below.

<b>CURRENT TEXT:</b>	<b>NEW TEXT:</b>
<p><b>CAPITAL AND SHARES:</b>  <b>Article 7 –</b></p> <p>A) The Bank has accepted the registered capital system pursuant to the former Capital Market Law No. 2499 and adopted registered capital system under the permission of the Capital Markets Board no. 83/1049 dated August 25th, 1999. The Bank's registered capital amounts to 10,000,000,000 TL and its issued capital amounts to 4,200,000,000 TL.</p> <p>B) The Bank's issued capital has been divided into 420,000,000,000 shares each having a nominal value of 1.-Kr; and 182 shares of them are bearer shares and the remaining 419,999,999,818 shares are registered shares.</p> <p>The issued capital amount of 4,200,000,000 TL has been fully paid-up.</p> <p>The permission of the registered capital ceiling that was granted by the Capital Markets Board is valid between the years 2020 and 2024 (5 Years). At the end of 2024, even though the permitted registered capital ceiling has not been reached, in order for the Board of Directors to adopt a resolution regarding the capital increase, it is mandatory to obtain a permission from the Capital Markets Board for the ceiling that was previously permitted or for a new ceiling amount and to receive an authorization from the General Assembly for a new time period not exceeding 5 years. If such authorization could not be obtained, the capital increase shall not be made by the board of directors' resolution. The Board of Directors shall be authorized, without being bound by the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code regarding the increase in the capital stock, to increase the paid-in capital stock up to the registered capital stock ceiling mentioned hereinabove by issuing new shares between the years 2020 and 2024, in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law.</p>	<p><b>CAPITAL AND SHARES:</b>  <b>Article 7-</b></p> <p>A) The Bank has accepted the registered capital system pursuant to the former Capital Market Law No. 2499 and adopted registered capital system under the permission of the Capital Markets Board no. 83/1049 dated August 25th, 1999. The Bank's registered capital amounts to 25,000,000,000 TL and its issued capital amounts to 4,200,000,000 TL.</p> <p>B) The Bank's issued capital has been divided into 420.000.000.000 shares each having a nominal value of 1.-Kr; and 182 shares of them are bearer shares and the remaining 419,999,999,818 shares are registered shares.</p> <p>The issued capital amount of 4,200,000,000 TL has been fully paid-up.</p> <p>The permission of the registered capital ceiling that was granted by the Capital Markets Board is valid between the years 2024 and 2028 (5 Years). At the end of 2028, even though the permitted registered capital ceiling has not been reached, in order for the Board of Directors to adopt a resolution regarding the capital increase, it is mandatory to obtain a permission from the Capital Markets Board for the ceiling that was previously permitted or for a new ceiling amount and to receive an authorization from the General Assembly for a new time period not exceeding 5 years. If such authorization could not be obtained, the capital increase shall not be made by the board of directors' resolution. The Board of Directors shall be authorized, without being bound by the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code regarding the increase in the capital stock, to increase the paid-in capital stock up to the registered capital stock ceiling mentioned hereinabove by issuing new shares between the years 2024 and 2028, in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law.</p>

<p>The Board of Directors shall also be authorized to resolve to issue shares above the nominal value and to restrict the rights of shareholders for obtaining new shares. The right to restrict obtaining new shares shall not be used by any means that may result in inequality between shareholders.</p> <p>Shares representing the capital of the Bank shall be monitored within the frame of the dematerialization principles.</p> <p>Holders of 182 bearer shares not converted into registered shares shall not use any shareholding right excluding the right to dividends, according to the Banking Law. The shareholding rights of these shares except the right to dividends shall be utilized by the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund until these shares shall be converted to registered shares.</p>	<p>The Board of Directors shall also be authorized to resolve to issue shares above the nominal value and to restrict the rights of shareholders for obtaining new shares. The right to restrict obtaining new shares shall not be used by any means that may result in inequality between shareholders.</p> <p>Shares representing the capital of the Bank shall be monitored within the frame of the dematerialization principles.</p> <p>Holders of 182 bearer shares not converted into registered shares shall not use any shareholding right excluding the right to dividends, according to the Banking Law. The shareholding rights of these shares except the right to dividends shall be utilized by the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund until these shares shall be converted to registered shares.</p>
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### **7.3 Announcements regarding important developments in the period of 01.01.2024 - 30.09.2024**

Garanti BBVA's Annual Report, documents regarding ordinary general meeting of shareholders, information on board of directors and senior management, ratings and disclosures regarding important developments and other disclosures were announced and the disclosures were uploaded to the Public Disclosure Platform. Disclosures and all of the announcements are available at [www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com](http://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com).

### **7.4 Assessment of financial information and risk management**

You may find information regarding the assessment of financial position, profitability and debt payment capability, risk management explanations and ratings in the financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2024. Additionally, you may find detailed information in the earnings presentation regarding financial results of the related period published on Garanti BBVA Investor Relations website at [www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com](http://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com).

You may find financial information on Garanti BBVA for the most recent five year period in the 2023 Integrated Annual Report that was published on the Public Disclosure Platform, the Bank's website, Garanti BBVA Investor Relations website and at [https://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/GBFR23\\_entegre\\_ENG.PDF](https://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com/en/images/pdf/GBFR23_entegre_ENG.PDF).

### **7.5 Information regarding management and corporate governance practices**

You may access information about the activities of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Credit Committee and the committees that are established pursuant to the Regulation on the Internal Systems of Banks under the framework of the risk management systems and are organized under the Board of Directors or to support the Board of Directors, chairman and members of the committees' names and surnames, fundamental duties and their attendance to the meetings from Garanti BBVA Investor Relations website at [www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com](http://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com) under the [Committees](#) section.

You may access the Corporate Governance Principles Compliance Report from Garanti BBVA Investor Relations website at [www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com](http://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com) under the [Corporate Governance](#) section.

## **7.6 Forward looking statements regarding the expectations**

As per the Article 10 of the "Communiqué on Material Events Disclosure" (II-15.1) of Capital Markets Board, T. Garanti Bankası A.Ş. has announced it's forward looking statements regarding the expectations for the year 2024. You may access the related presentation that was published on the Public Disclosure Platform, the Bank's website and Garanti BBVA Investor Relations' website at [www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com](http://www.garantibbvainvestorrelations.com) in [Operating Plan Guidance Presentations](#) section.