Alternatif Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
İş Kuleleri Kule 3 Kat:2-9
Levent 34330 İstanbul
Tel +90 212 316 6000
Fax +90 212 316 6060
www.kpmg.com.tr

Convenience Translation of the Independent Auditor's Report Originally Prepared and Issued in Turkish to English

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder's of Alternatif Finansal Kiralama Anonim Şirketi

A. Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the the "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 Board and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and requirements of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the "Regulation on Independent Audit of the Banks" ("BRSA Auditing Regulation") published in the Official Gazette No.29314 dated 2 April 2015 by BRSA and Standards on Auditing which is a component of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") ("Standards on Auditing issued by POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We declare that we are independent of the firm in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Auditors issued by POA (including Independence Standards) ("POA's Code of Ethics") and the ethical requirements in the regulations issued by POA that are relevant to audit of unconsolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the POA's Code of Ethics and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.,
a Turkish corporation and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent
member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative, a Swiss entity.

Key Audit Matters

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

Accounting for TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and impairment of financial assets

Refer to Note 2 for details of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates and assumptions used in the application of TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and impairment of financial assets.

Key audit matter	***How the matter is addressed in our audit***
The Company's on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets subject to the calculation of expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard ("Standard") constitute a significant balance in the financial statements. In accordance with the complexity and comprehensiveness of recognition and impairment under TFRS 9, the classification of financial instruments under the Standard is based on the business model used by the Company and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. The determination of this business model and the determination of the cash flow characteristics of complex contracts are based on significant estimates and judgments of management. Management uses complex estimates and assumptions in the calculation of expected credit losses because the policies established by management for the calculation of expected credit losses carry risks related to regulatory requirements. In addition, TFRS 9 includes extensive and complex disclosure requirements related to impairment. As explained above, the accounting for TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and the impairment calculation for financial assets have been identified as a key audit matter because they involve management judgments, estimates and assumptions.	Our audit procedures in addition to our current for testing included the following: • The design, implementation and operational effectiveness of the controls established for loan allocation, utilization, collateralization, collection, follow-up, classification and impairment processes were tested together with information systems experts. • The subjective and objective criteria defined in the Company's impairment model are checked for compliance with the Standard and Regulation on Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans and Provisions to be set aside. • The prepared model and methodology were evaluated, and experts were included in our work to evaluate the calculations made with control tests and detailed analysis. The review of finance lease contracts included a detailed examination of contract files and information for a sample of finance lease receivables and a check of the classification of finance lease receivables. In this context, the current situation of the leasing customer was assessed by including macroeconomic expectations. • For the expected credit loss calculations for individually assessed finance lease receivables, the accuracy of the loss allowances has been assessed by including forward-looking cash flow information, collateral values and macroeconomic expectations. • For finance lease receivables assessed on a collective basis, the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the calculation models were tested, and the expected credit loss calculations were checked through reperformance. The models established for the risk parameters used in the calculations were evaluated, and

	the risk parameters were recalculated for selected sample portfolios. • The macroeconomic models used to reflect forward-looking expectations were evaluated, and the impact of these models on the relevant risk parameters was tested through reperformance. • The quantitative and qualitative criteria used to determine a significant increase in credit risk were reviewed and assessed for appropriateness. • The adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements regarding the provision for impairment of finance lease receivables is evaluated.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the firm.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Responsibilities of auditors in an audit are as follows:

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

As part of an audit in accordance with BRSA Auditing Regulation and Standards on Auditing issued by POA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control of the firm.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the firm's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the unconsolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the firm to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the unconsolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") numbered 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the bookkeeping activities of the firm for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the firm's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

2) Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the TCC; the Board of Directors provided us the necessary explanations and required documents in connection with the audit.

KPMG Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi



Ebru Koçak, SMMM
Partner
10 February 2026
İstanbul, Turkey

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ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	ASSETS	Notes	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I.	**CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND CENTRAL BANK**	**3**	**26,307**	**197,973**	**224,280**	**59,004**	**181,978**	**240,982**
II.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS**	**9**	**15,145**	-	**15,145**	**8,041**	-	**8,041**
IV.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (NET)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
V.	**FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (Net)**		**1,807,165**	**5,443,376**	**7,250,541**	**1,562,999**	**2,686,993**	**4,249,992**
5.1	**Factoring Receivables**		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.1	Discounted Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.2	Other Factoring Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	**Savings Finance Receivables**		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.1	From Savings Fund Pool		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.2	From Shareholders' Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	**Finance Loans**		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.1	Consumer Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.2	Credit Cards		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.3	Installment Commercial Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4	**Lease Receivables (Net)**	**4**	**1,755,458**	**5,457,603**	**7,213,061**	**1,535,884**	**2,670,955**	**4,206,839**
5.4.1	Financial Lease Receivables		2,578,611	6,080,653	8,659,264	2,198,977	2,970,423	5,169,400
5.4.2	Operating Lease Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4.3	Unearned Income (-)		823,153	623,050	1,446,203	663,093	299,468	962,561
5.5	**Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Costs**		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.6	**Non-performing receivables**	**4**	**87,355**	**98,628**	**185,983**	**55,558**	**88,643**	**144,201**
5.7	**Expected Credit Losses/Specific Provisions (-)**	**4**	**35,648**	**112,855**	**148,503**	**28,443**	**72,605**	**101,048**
VI.	**INVESTMENTS**		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1	Investments in Associates (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2	Subsidiaries (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.3	Joint Ventures (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)**	**5**	**49,936**	-	**49,936**	**189,947**	-	**189,947**
VIII.	**INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)**	**6**	**3,589**	-	**3,589**	**2,212**	-	**2,212**
IX	**INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
X.	**CURRENT TAX ASSETS (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
XI.	**DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)**	**7**	**23,071**	-	**23,071**	-	-	-
XII.	**OTHER ASSETS**	**8**	**468,922**	**1,148,803**	**1,617,725**	**82,723**	**331,236**	**413,959**
	SUBTOTAL		**2,394,135**	**6,790,152**	**9,184,287**	**1,904,926**	**3,200,207**	**5,105,133**
XIII.	**ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS		**2,394,135**	**6,790,152**	**9,184,287**	**1,904,926**	**3,200,207**	**5,105,133**

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	LIABILITIES	Notes	Audited Current Period 31 December 2025			Audited Prior Period 31 December 2024		
			TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I.	**FUNDS BORROWED**	**11**	**667,433**	**5,791,935**	**6,459,368**	**955,628**	**3,057,237**	**4,012,865**
II.	**FACTORING PAYABLES**		-	-	-	-	-	-
III.	**SAVINGS FUND POOL BORROWINGS**		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV.	**LEASING TRANSACTIONS PAYABLES**	**10**	-	**37,462**	**37,462**	-	-	-
V.	**DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)**	**12**	**1,042,866**	-	**1,042,866**	**303,809**	-	**303,809**
VI.	**FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT LOSS**		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**	**9**	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**PROVISIONS**	**14-15**	**16,228**	-	**16,228**	**8,236**	-	**8,236**
8.1	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.2	Reserves for Employee Benefits	13	14,253	-	14,253	6,978	-	6,978
8.3	General Provision		-	-	-	-	-	-
8.4	Other Provisions	14	1,975	-	1,975	1,258	-	1,258
IX.	**CURRENT TAX LIABILITY**	**7**	**129,377**	-	**129,377**	**2,033**	-	**2,033**
X.	**DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY**	**7**	-	-	-	**30,841**	-	**30,841**
XI.	**SUBORDINATED LOANS**		-	-	-	-	-	-
XII.	**OTHER LIABLITIES**	**15**	**145,644**	**471,396**	**617,040**	**61,735**	**103,604**	**165,339**
	SUBTOTAL		**2,001,548**	**6,300,793**	**8,302,341**	**1,362,282**	**3,160,841**	**4,523,123**
XIII.	**LIABILITIES FOR PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE PURPOSE AND HELD FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (Net)**		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for sale purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	**SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**		**881,946**	-	**881,946**	**582,010**	-	**582,010**
14.1	Paid-in Capital	16	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
14.2	Capital Reserves	16	(14,080)	-	(14,080)	(14,080)	-	(14,080)
14.2.1	Share Premiums		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		(14,080)	-	(14,080)	(14,080)	-	(14,080)
14.3	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		-	-	-	111,876	-	111,876
14.4	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss Reclassified Through Profit or Loss		326	-	326	-	-	-
14.5	Profit Reserves		270,999	-	270,999	155,598	-	155,598
14.5.1	Legal Reserves		18,535	-	18,535	14,069	-	14,069
14.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		252,464	-	252,464	141,529	-	141,529
14.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.6	Profit or Loss		424,701	-	424,701	128,616	-	128,616
14.6.1	Previous Years Profit or Loss		168,336	-	168,336	39,295	-	39,295
14.6.2	Period Net Profit or Loss		256,365	-	256,365	89,321	-	89,321
	TOTAL LIABILITY		**2,883,494**	**6,300,793**	**9,184,287**	**1,944,292**	**3,160,841**	**5,105,133**

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

			Audited Current Period			Audited Prior Period		
	OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS		31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
		Notes	TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
I.	**RECOURSE FACTORING TRANSACTIONS**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
II.	**NON-RECOURSE FACTORING TRANSACTIONS**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
III.	**SAVINGS FINANCING CONTRACTS TRANSACTIONS**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
IV.	**GUARANTEES RECEIVED**	**4**	**15,820,895**	**41,458,131**	**57,279,026**	**12,358,139**	**22,579,291**	**34,937,430**
V.	**CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**	**17**	**341,484**	**-**	**341,484**	**276,258**	**-**	**276,258**
VI.	**COMMITMENTS**		**322,448**	**1,730,644**	**2,053,092**	**169,324**	**532,946**	**702,270**
6.1	Irrevocable Commitments	17	-	166,877	166,877	-	19,239	19,239
6.2	Revocable Commitments		322,448	1,563,767	1,886,215	169,324	513,707	683,031
6.2.1	Lease Commitments		322,448	1,563,767	1,886,215	169,324	513,707	683,031
6.2.1.1	Financial Lease Commitments		322,448	1,563,767	1,886,215	169,324	513,707	683,031
6.2.1.2	Operating Lease Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2.2	Other Revocable Commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	**DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**		**434,669**	**358,869**	**793,538**	**-**	**484,243**	**484,243**
7.1	Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments	9	434,669	358,869	793,538	-	455,480	455,480
7.1.1	Transactions for Fair Value Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.2	Transactions for Cash Flow Hedge		434,669	358,869	793,538	-	455,480	455,480
7.1.3	Transactions for Foreign Net Investment Hedge		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Trading Transactions	9	-	-	-	-	28,763	28,763
7.2.1	Forward Foreign Currency Purchases/Sales		-	-	-	-	28,763	28,763
7.2.2	Swap Purchases/Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.3	Put/Call options		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.4	Futures purchases/sales		-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2.5	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII.	**ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY**		**6,563,363**	**17,584,514**	**24,147,877**	**6,094,381**	**12,070,295**	**18,164,676**
	TOTAL OFF BALANCE SHEET		**23,482,859**	**61,132,158**	**84,615,017**	**18,898,102**	**35,666,775**	**54,564,877**

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	PROFIT OR LOSS ITEMS	Notes	Audited Current Period 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited Prior Period 1 January - 31 December 2024
I.	**OPERATING INCOME**		**1,213,316**	**914,155**
	FACTORING INCOME		-	-
1.1	Interests Received from Factoring Receivables		-	-
1.1.1	Discounted		-	-
1.1.2	Other		-	-
1.2	Factoring Commission Income		-	-
1.2.1	Discounted		-	-
1.2.2	Other		-	-
	FINANCE LOAN INCOME		-	-
1.3	Interests Received from Financing Loans		-	-
1.4	Fees and Commissions from Financing Loans		-	-
	OPERATING INCOME	**18**	**1,213,316**	**914,155**
1.5	Financial Leasing Income		1,161,955	897,356
1.6	Operating Lease Revenues		-	-
1.7	Fees and Commissions from Leasing Transactions		51,361	16,799
	SAVINGS FINANCING REVENUES		-	-
1.8	Dividends Received from Savings Finance Receivables		-	-
1.9	Fees and Commissions Received from Savings Financing Activities		-	-
II.	**FINANCIAL EXPENSES (-)**	**20**	**857,312**	**789,650**
2.1	Interest Paid for Borrowings		580,185	689,380
2.2	Interest Paid for Factoring Transactions		-	-
2.3	Financial Leasing Expenses		-	-
2.4	Interests Paid on Securities		247,226	68,456
2.5	Other Interest Expenses		-	-
2.6	Fees and Commissions		29,901	31,814
III.	**GROSS PROFIT/LOSS (I+II)**		**356,004**	**124,505**
IV.	**OPERATING EXPENSES (-)**	**19**	**166,523**	**94,485**
4.1	Personnel Expenses		92,918	51,525
4.2	Provision Expense for Employment Termination Benefits		572	(256)
4.3	Research and Development Expenses		-	-
4.4	General Administration Expenses		41,874	24,604
4.5	Other		31,159	18,612
V.	**GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (II+IV)**		**189,481**	**30,020**
VI.	**OTHER OPERATING INCOME**	**21**	**1,816,334**	**765,108**
6.1	Interest Received from Banks		21,890	21,320
6.2	Interest Received from Reverse Repo Transactions		-	-
6.3	Interest Received from Securities		-	-
6.3.1	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss		-	-
6.3.2	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
6.3.4	Measured by Amortized Cost		-	-
6.4	Dividend Income		-	-
6.5	Capital Market Transactions Profit		-	-
6.6	Derivative Financial Transactions Profit		15,145	48,506
6.7	Foreign Exchange Gain/Losses		1,699,980	674,793
6.8	Other		79,319	20,489
VII.	**PROVISIONS**		**47,455**	**(20,990)**
7.1	Specific Provisions		-	-
7.2	Expected Loss Provisions		47,455	(20,990)
7.3	General Provisions		-	-
7.4	Other		-	-
VIII.	**OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)**	**22**	**1,587,239**	**698,273**
8.1	Securities Impairment Expense		-	-
8.1.1	Fair Value Through Profit/Loss		-	-
8.1.2	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
8.2	Fixed Assets Impairment Expenses		-	-
8.2.1	Tangible Assets Impairment Expenses		-	-
8.2.2	Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations Impairment Expenses		-	-
8.2.3	Intangible Assets Impairment Expenses		-	-
8.2.4	Impairment Losses on Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures		-	-
8.3	Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions		26,300	41,985
8.4	Foreign Exchange Transaction Loss		1,560,939	656,288
8.5	Other		-	-
IX.	**NET OPERATING INCOME/EXPENSE**		**371,121**	**117,845**
X.	**MERGER PROFIT**			
XI.	**SHARE OF PROFIT/LOSS OF INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD**			
XII.	**NET MONETARY POSITION GAIN/LOSS**			
XIII.	**PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (IX+…+XII)**		**371,121**	**117,845**
XIV.	**PROVISION FOR TAXES ON INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (±)**	**7**	**(114,756)**	**(28,524)**
14.1	Current Tax Provision		(125,563)	(180)
14.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		-	-
14.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		10,807	(28,344)
XV.	**NET PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS**		**256,365**	**89,321**
XVI.	**INCOME FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS**		-	-
16.1	Income from Fixed Assets Held for Sale		-	-
16.2	Profits from the Sales of Subsidiaries, Affiliates		-	-
16.3	Other Discontinued Operation Income		-	-
XVII.	**EXPENSES FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (-)**		-	-
17.1	Expenses on Fixed Assets Held Resale		-	-
17.2	Loss on Investment and Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures		-	-
17.3	Other Discontinued Operation Expenses		-	-
XVIII.	**PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM TERMINATED OPERATIONS (XVI-XVII)**		-	-
XIX.	**TAX PROVISION FOR TERMINATED OPERATIONS**		-	-
19.1	Current Tax Provision		-	-
19.2	Deferred Tax Expense Effect (+)		-	-
19.3	Deferred Tax Income Effect (-)		-	-
XX.	**DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS PERIOD NET P/L (XVIII±XIX)**		-	-
XXI.	**NET P/L FOR THE PERIOD (XV+XX)**		**256,365**	**89,321**
	EARNINGS PER SHARE		**0.01282**	**0.00447**

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

	PROFIT/LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Notes	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2024
I.	**PERIOD INCOME/LOSS**		**256,365**	**89,321**
II.	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**		**(111,550)**	**66,398**
2.1	**ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS**		**(111,876)**	**-**
2.1.1	Gains/(losses) on revaluation of tangible assets		(155,121)	94,854
2.1.2	Gains/(losses) on revaluation of intangible assets		-	-
2.1.3	Gains/(losses) on remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans		-	-
2.1.4	Other items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
2.1.5	Taxation on comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		43,245	(28,456)
2.2	**ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS**		**326**	**-**
2.2.1	Translation differences for transactions in foreign currencies		-	-
2.2.2	Revaluation and/or Reclassification Income/Expense of Financial Assets Available for Sale		-	-
2.2.3	Gains/(losses) from cash flow hedges		465	-
2.2.4	Gains/(losses) from net hedge of investment in foreign operations		-	-
2.2.5	Other items of other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
2.2.6	Taxation on comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(139)	-
III.	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)**		**144,815**	**155,719**

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY						Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income that will be not reclassified to Profit/Loss			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit/Loss						
	Notes	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Stock Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	1	2	3	4	5	6	Profit Reserves	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Net Current Period Profit/Loss	Total Equity
PRIOR PERIOD (31 December 2024)															
I. Balance at the Beginning of the Period		**200,000**	-	-	**(14,080)**	**45,478**	-	-	-	-	-	**153,436**	**(1,777)**	**43,234**	**426,291**
II. Corrections Made According to TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effect of Correction Errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. New Balance (I+II)		**200,000**	-	-	**(14,080)**	**45,478**	-	-	-	-	-	**153,436**	**(1,777)**	**43,234**	**426,291**
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	**66,398**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**89,321**	**155,719**
V. Cash Capital Increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Paid-in Capital Inflation Adjustment Difference		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Increase/Decrease Due to Other Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,162**	**41,072**	**(43,234)**	-
11.1 Dividend Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Transfer to Reserves	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,162	41,072	(43,234)	-
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period End Balance (III+IV+.....+X+XI)	**16**	**200,000**	-	-	**(14,080)**	**111,876**	-	-	-	-	-	**155,598**	**39,295**	**89,321**	**582,010**
CURRENT PERIOD (31 December 2025)															
I. Balance at the Beginning of the Period		**200,000**	-	-	**(14,080)**	**111,876**	-	-	-	-	-	**155,598**	**39,295**	**89,321**	**582,010**
II. Corrections Made According to TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Effect of Correction Errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. New Balance (I+II)		**200,000**	-	-	**(14,080)**	**111,876**	-	-	-	-	-	**155,598**	**39,295**	**89,321**	**582,010**
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	**(111,876)**	-	-	-	-	**326**	-	-	**256,365**	**144,815**
V. Cash Capital Increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Paid-in Capital Inflation Adjustment Difference		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Increase/Decrease Due to Other Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**115,401**	**129,041**	**(89,321)**	**155,121**
11.1 Dividend Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Transfer to Reserves	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**115,401**	**129,041**	**(89,321)**	**155,121**
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period End Balance (III+IV+.....+X+XI)	**16**	**200,000**	-	-	**(14,080)**	-	-	-	-	-	**326**	**270,999**	**168,336**	**256,365**	**881,946**

(1) Accumulated revaluation surplus / impairment of fixed assets,
(2) Accumulated repeat measurement gains / losses of defined benefit plans,
(3) Other (Accumulated amounts of investments accounted for by the equity method that are not reclassified from income to profit or loss to others, and other items that are not reclassified to impair others or others),
(4) Foreign currency translation differences,
(5) Accumulated revaluation and / or classification gains / losses on available for sale financial assets,
(6) Other (Cash flow hedging gains / investments accounted for by the equity method cumulative gains / (losses) to be classified as profit / loss to others and accumulated amounts of other comprehensive income to be reclassified to others or others).

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

		Notes	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January – 31 December 2024
A.	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
1.1	Operating Profit Before Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		110,767	185,549
1.1.1	Interests received/Lease income		1,148,923	899,190
1.1.2	Interest Paid/Lease Expense		(986,163)	(630,331)
1.1.3	Lease Expenses		-	-
1.1.4	Dividends Received		-	-
1.1.5	Fees and Commissions Received		51,361	16,799
1.1.6	Other Income		-	-
1.1.7	Collections from Non-Performing Receivables Recognized as Loss	4	17,717	55,476
1.1.8	Payments to Personnel and Service Suppliers		(128,089)	(76,760)
1.1.9	Taxed Paid		(125,563)	(180)
1.1.10	Other		132,581	(78,645)
1.2	Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities		(2,407,190)	(410,321)
1.2.1	Net (Increase) Decrease in Lease Receivables		(1,655,749)	(21,508)
1.2.2	Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Assets		(1,179,382)	(677,898)
1.2.3	Net Increase (Decrease) in Factoring Payables		-	-
1.2.3	Net (Increase) Decrease in Lease Payables		-	-
1.2.4	Net Increase (Decrease) in Funds Borrowed		(48,932)	186,006
1.2.6	Net Increase (Decrease) in Matured Payables			
1.2.7	Net Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities		476,873	103,079
I.	**Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		**(2,296,423)**	**(224,772)**
B.	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
2.1	Cash Paid for Purchase of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		-	-
2.2	Cash Obtained From Sale of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		-	-
2.3	Purchases of Tangible and Intangible Assets	5, 6	(43,233)	(5,480)
2.4	Sales of Tangible and Intangible Assets	5	186,946	2,328
2.5	Cash Paid for Purchase of Financial Assets Available-for-Sale		-	-
2.6	Cash Obtained From Sale of Financial Assets Available-for-Sale		-	-
2.7	Cash Paid for Purchase of Held-to-Maturity Investment Securities		-	-
2.8	Cash obtained from Sale of Held-to-Maturity Investment Securities		-	-
2.9	Other		(2,350)	(538)
II.	**Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities**		**141,363**	**(4,050)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
3.1	Cash Obtained from Funds Borrowed and Debt Securities Issued		30,288,812	14,495,762
3.2	Cash Used for Repayment of Funds Borrowed and Debt Securities Issued		(28,216,351)	(14,151,766)
3.3	Equity Instruments Issued		-	-
3.4	Dividends Paid		-	-
3.5	Payments for Finance Leases		-	-
3.6	Other		37,463	-
III.	**Net Cash Generated from in Financing Activities**		**2,109,924**	**343,996**
IV.	**Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates on Cash and Cash Equivalents**		**28,430**	**5,594**
V.	**Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents**		**(16,706)**	**120,768**
VI.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year**	**3**	**240,955**	**120,187**
VII.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year**	**3**	**224,249**	**240,955**

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

ALTERNATİF FİNANSAL KİRALAMA A.Ş.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

PROFIT DISTRUBUTION TABLE			
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (**)
I.	**DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR PROFIT**		
1.1	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	371,121	117,845
1.2	TAX PAYABLE AND DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	(114,756)	(28,524)
1.2.1	Corporate Tax (Income Tax)	(125,563)	(180)
1.2.2	Withholding Tax	-	-
1.2.3	Other Tax and Duties (***)	10,807	(28,344)
A.	**NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (1.1 - 1.2)**	**256,365**	**89,321**
1.3	ACCUMULATED LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4	FİRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	4,466
1.5	OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	-
B	**DISTRUBUTABLE NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR [(A-1.3+1.4+1.5)] (*)**	**256,365**	**84,855**
1.6	FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
1.6.1	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.6.2	To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.6.3	To Owners of Redeemed Shares	-	-
1.6.4	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.6.5	To Holders of Profit and Loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.7	DIVIDEND TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8	DIVIDEND TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9	SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS	-	-
1.9.1	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
1.9.2	To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
1.9.3	To Owners of Redeemed Shares	-	-
1.9.4	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
1.9.5	To Holders of Profit and Loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
1.10	SECOND SERIES LEGAL REVERSE MONEY (-)	-	-
1.11	STATUS RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.12	EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	-
1.13	OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.14	SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
II.	**DISTRUBUTION FROM RESERVES**	-	-
2.1	DISTRIBUTED RESERVES	-	-
2.2	SECOND SERIES LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
2.3	DIVIDENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.3.1	To Owners of Ordinary Shares	-	-
2.3.2	To Owners of Privileged Shares	-	-
2.3.3	To Owners of Redeemed Shares	-	-
2.3.4	To Profit Sharing Bonds	-	-
2.3.5	To Holders of Profit and Loss Sharing Certificates	-	-
2.4	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.5	DIVIDENS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
III.	**PROFIT PER SHARE**		
3.1	TO SHAREHOLDERS	0.01285	0.00424
3.2	TO SHAREHOLDERS (%)	12.82%	4.24%
3.3	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
3.4	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
IV.	**EARNINGS PER SHARE**		
4.1	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
4.4	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

(*) The authorized body regarding the distribution of profits for the current period is the General Assembly. As at the report date, the General Assembly Meeting has not been held. The profit distribution for the year 2025 will be decided at the General Assembly.

(**) Statement of profit distribution related to prior period has been approved in accordance with General Assembly Decision as of March 27, 2025 after the release of the audited financial statements on December 31, 2024.

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

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

Alternatif Finansal Kiralama Anonim Şirketi ("the Company" or "Alternatif Finansal Kiralama") was established in 1997 to operate in Turkey within the framework of the provisions of the Financial Leasing Law No. 3226 in force following the permission obtained from the Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade. With the permission of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency dated October 24, 2013 and numbered 5558, Alternatifbank A.Ş. acquired 2,727,259,500 shares corresponding to 95.8% of the shares held by Anadolu Endüstri Holding A.Ş., the main shareholder of the Company at that date, and 118,990,100 shares held by other shareholders on November 8, 2013, November 19, 2013 and December 18, 2013 and increased its shareholding to 100%.

The registered address of the company is Vadistanbul Bulvar, Azerbaycan Caddesi, 2D Blok, No: 3M/1, Kat: 3, Sarıyer-İstanbul / Türkiye.

The main shareholder of the Company is Alternatifbank A.Ş. and the ultimate shareholder is The Commercial Bank (P.S.Q.C.). Anadolu Endüstri Holding A.Ş. has decided to exercise its right to sell shares within the framework of the "Shareholders Agreement" signed with The Commercial Bank (P.S.Q.C.) on July 18, 2013 and sold its 25% share in Alternatifbank A.Ş. to The Commercial Bank (P.S.Q.C.), the other shareholder of Alternatifbank A.Ş., on December 19, 2016. As a result of the sale, Anadolu Endüstri Holding A.Ş.'s indirect shareholding in the company has ended and The Commercial Bank (P.S.Q.C.) has become 100% indirect shareholder of Alternatif Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.

All of the activities of the Company are mainly carried out in a single geographical region (Turkey) and in a single commercial area (financial leasing). The Company is engaged in all kinds of financial leasing activities.

The number of personnel employed by the Company, according to their categories, is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Senior Staff	3	2
Mid-level Staff	29	26
Officer Staff	7	13
Total	**39**	**41**

2. BASIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1.1 Accounting Standards Applied

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with the "Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated June 29, 2021 and numbered 31526 by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and the "Communiqué on Uniform Chart of Accounts and Prospectus to be implemented by Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated and numbered the same date, The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") promulgated by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") and the related appendices and interpretations and the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and circulars published by the BRSA on accounting and reporting principles (collectively "BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation").

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

Approval of financial statements:

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on February 10, 2026. The General Assembly is authorized to amend the financial statements.

2.1.2. Functional and Reporting Currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in the currency (functional currency) valid in the main economic environment in which it operates. The financial position and operating results of the business are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), which is the functional currency of the company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

2.1.3. Adjustment of Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods

The financial statements were subject to inflation adjustment in accordance with the "Turkish Accounting Standard on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" ("TMS 29") until 31 December 2004. With the circular dated 28 April 2005 published by the BRSA, it was announced that the inflation accounting practice in the banking system was terminated and the inflation accounting practice was terminated in the preparation of financial statements as of 1 January 2005. According to TMS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" Standard, enterprises whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy report their financial statements according to the purchasing power of the money at the end of the reporting period. Based on the statement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) on November 23, 2023, the financial statements of the enterprises applying the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) for the annual reporting period ending on or after December 31, 2023 must be presented by adjusting them according to the inflation effect in accordance with the accounting principles in "TMS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". In the same statement, it was stated that institutions or organizations authorized to regulate and supervise in their own fields may determine different transition dates for the application of inflation accounting, and in this context, with the decision numbered 11021 made by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) on December 5, 2024, it was announced that banks and financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies will not apply inflation accounting in 2025, and no inflation adjustment will be made according to TMS 29 in the preparation of the financial statements for 2025.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

2.1.4. Clarification/Offset

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

2.1.5. Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption.

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.2.1 Comparative Information and Correction of Prior Period's Financial Statements

In accordance with the "Regulation on Accounting Practices and Financial Statements of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies" published in the Official Gazette dated February 1, 2019 and numbered 30673, the related financial statements are disclosed comparatively. However, in order to maintain consistency with the presentation of the current period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified and significant differences are explained if necessary. The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the prior period in order to enable the determination of the financial position and performance trends. The Company has prepared the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 comparatively with the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and the statement of profit or loss, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the period January 1 - December 31, 2025 comparatively with the period January 1 - December 31, 2024. The accounting policies and valuation principles applied are presented separately in the accompanying notes.

2.2.2. Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors

If the changes in accounting estimates relate to a specific period, they are applied in the period they relate to whereas if the changes are related to future periods, they are applied both in the period the change is made and prospectively in the future periods. There has not been any significant change in the accounting estimates of the Company in the current period. Material accounting errors are adjusted retrospectively and prior periods' financial statements are restated.

2.2.3 Significant Accounting Evaluations, Estimates and Assumptions

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Company management's best knowledge of current events and transactions, actual results may differ from the assumptions. Estimates are reviewed periodically, adjusted if necessary, and are reflected in the income statement in the period in which they are realized. The main notes where estimates are used are as follows:

Note 4 - Leases and non-performing receivables
Note 5 - Property, plant and equipment
Note 7 - Tax assets and liabilities
Note 9 - Derivative financial assets and liabilities
Note 12 - Employee benefit obligations

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2.4 Changes in Standards and Interpretations

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective as of December 31, 2025:

Certain new or amended accounting standards have been issued for reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2025, for which early application is permitted. However, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended accounting standards listed below in the preparation of these financial statements.

a) TFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements, issued by the IASB on 9 April 2024, will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) published the relevant standard on 8 May 2025 under the title "TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements" and announced that, upon its effective date, the currently applied "TMS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements" will be repealed. The new standard introduces, in particular, the following new requirements:

• It has become mandatory for entities to classify all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into five categories: operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations, and income tax, and to present the newly defined operating profit subtotal. The entity's net profit for the period will not change.

• Management-defined performance measures must be disclosed in a single note to the financial statements.

• Guidance on how information should be aggregated in the financial statements has been strengthened.

In addition, if cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method, it will be mandatory for all entities to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point in the cash flow statement.
TFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively, and early application is permitted. The Company continues its assessment of the potential effects of the new standard on the financial statements, particularly regarding the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss and cash flow statement, and the additional disclosures on management-defined performance measures.
Furthermore, the effects on how information is aggregated in the financial statements, including items currently classified as "other," are also being evaluated.

b) Other Accounting Standards

The new and amended accounting standards listed below are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

• *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures);*

• *Contracts for the Sale of Electricity Produced from Natural Resources (Amendments to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures);*

• *TFRS 19 Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability: Disclosures;*

• *TFRS Annual Improvements – Volume 11;*

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2.4 Changes in Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Classification of financial assets with conditional features

The amendments introduce an additional SPPI (solely payments of principal and interest) test to clarify the classification of financial assets with conditional features that are not directly linked to changes in the underlying credit risk or costs – for example, in cases where cash flows vary depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG (environmental, social, and governance) target specified in the loan agreement, the classification of such conditional financial assets will be determined through the SPPI test. The SPPI test determines whether the asset is accounted for at amortized cost or at fair value. Under the amendments, certain financial assets, including those with ESG-linked features, may now meet the SPPI criteria provided their cash flows are not substantially different from an otherwise identical financial asset without such features. However, companies will need to perform additional judgment to substantiate this.

The amendments also include additional disclosures for all financial assets and financial liabilities with the following conditional features:

- Not directly linked to changes in underlying credit risk or costs; and

- Not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Reconciliation via Electronic Payments

A company that settles its trade payables using an electronic payment system typically removes the trade payable from its records on the payment date. The amendments introduce an exception for derecognition of such financial liabilities. This exception allows a company to derecognize a trade payable before the payment date if it uses an electronic payment system that meets all of the following criteria:

- It is not possible to withdraw, stop, or cancel the payment instruction;

- The company does not have access to the cash used for the payment as a result of the payment instruction; and

- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2.4 Changes in Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Other Amendments

Contractual Linked Instruments (CLIs) and Non-recourse Features

The amendments clarify the fundamental characteristics of contractual linked instruments and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. The amendments also specify factors that a company should consider when evaluating the cash flows of financial assets with non-recourse features (the 'review' test).

Disclosures for Investments in Equity Instruments

The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Companies may choose to early adopt these amendments (including the related disclosure requirements) separately from other changes related to the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The application of these amendments to TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

TFRS 19 Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Subsidiaries of companies applying TFRS may significantly reduce disclosures and focus more on users' needs following the issuance of TFRS 19.

A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, individual, or separate financial statements if it meets the following criteria:

-It does not have public accountability;

-Its parent prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS.

A subsidiary applying the reduced disclosure requirements under TFRS 19 will fully comply with the recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements of TFRS but will reduce disclosures, and must clearly state in its TFRS compliance declaration that it has applied TFRS 19.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted.

The Company does not expect the application of TFRS 19 to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but not yet published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA")

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2.4 Changes in Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

IAS 21 – Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency Translation

In order to provide a consistent and straightforward translation in accordance with IFRS, particularly IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, and to address issues related to the continuously increasing balances in foreign currency translation differences in some companies, the following amendments clarify the treatment of translating the financial statements of a company from the functional currency of a non-highly-inflationary economy to the presentation currency of a highly-inflationary economy:

- for an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a non-highly-inflationary economy, when translating its financial statement items into the presentation currency, all financial statement items (including comparative amounts) shall be translated using the closing rate at the end of the latest reporting period; and
- when translating all amounts (excluding comparative information) of a foreign entity whose functional currency is the currency of a non-highly-inflationary economy, the closing rate at the end of the latest reporting period shall be used; comparative information shall be restated using a general price index.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company is assessing the potential impact of applying the amendment on its financial statements.

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenues

Financial leasing income: The value of the assets subject to leasing within the scope of the Financial Leasing Law at the beginning of the lease transaction is shown in the balance sheet as financial leasing receivables. The interest income generated by the difference between the total financial leasing receivable and the investment value of the leased asset is recorded in the income statement of the period during the leasing period by distributing the receivables for each accounting period with a fixed interest rate. Unearned interest income in the relevant period is followed in the unearned interest income account.

Other interest income is accrued in the relevant period in proportion to the effective interest rate that reduces the remaining principal balance and the estimated cash inflows to be obtained during its expected life to the book value of the asset in question.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Property, plant and equipment, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost amounts of property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Vehicles subject to operating leases are depreciated over the term of the lease agreement, reducing to their residual values.

Expenses incurred to replace any part of tangible assets are capitalized. Subsequent expenditures can be capitalized if they increase the future economic benefit of the asset. All other expense items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis. Depreciation periods reflecting the average useful lives of property, plant and equipment are given below:

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Tangible Fixed Assets (Continued)

Definition	***Year***
Buildings	50 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Gains and losses resulting from the disposal of a property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the amount obtained on disposal of the property, plant and equipment with its book value and are recognized in other operating income/expenses in the profit or loss statement.

Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software and licenses. Computer software and licenses are reflected at their acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and permanent impairment. Amortization of intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, provided that they do not exceed the economic life years from the date of purchase. The Company's computer software and licenses have a useful life of 5 years.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recorded in the profit or loss statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

The Company classifies its financial assets under TFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, taking into account the business model in which they are managed and the contractual cash flow characteristics, as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income", or "financial assets measured at amortized cost". Classification is determined at initial recognition, depending on the purpose and characteristics of the financial asset.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is the method of valuing the financial asset at amortized cost and allocating the related interest income to the related period. Effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated total cash to be collected during the expected life of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period of time, to the net present value of the relevant financial asset.

Income related to financial assets classified other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are calculated using the effective interest method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss are financial assets other than the ones that are managed with business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows or business model that aims to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets; and if the contractual terms of the financial asset do not lead to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest at certain date; that are either acquired for generating a profit from short term fluctuations in prices or are financial assets included in a portfolio aiming to short-term profit making. Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and measured at their fair value after recognition. All gains and losses arising from these valuations are reflected in the income statement.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at acquisition cost including the transaction costs which reflect the fair value of those instruments and subsequently recognized at amortized cost by using effective interest rate method. Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortized cost is accounted in income statement.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

In addition to Financial assets within a business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows and aims to hold to sell, financial asset with contractual terms that lead to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest at certain dates, they are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost reflecting the fair value of the financial asset. After the recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Interest income calculated with effective interest rate method arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividend income from equity securities are recorded to income statement. "Unrealized gains and losses" arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reflected in the income statement of the period until the acquisition of the asset, sale of the asset, the disposal of the asset, and impairment of the asset and they are accounted under the "Other comprehensive income/expense items to recycled to profit loss" under shareholders' equity. Equity securities, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, that have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values can be reliably measured are carried at fair value.

Equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost, less provision for impairment.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Finance lease receivables, operating lease receivables and other receivables

Financial lease receivables, operating lease receivables and other receivables are accounted for with their fair values on the first recording date, and in the reporting periods after the first recording date, they are shown at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The company allocates a provision for expected loss for its financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit loss estimates contain unbiased, probability-weighted information supported by historical events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Company calculates and recognizes provisions for expected losses for all loans measured at amortized cost, financial assets, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as off-balance sheet credits. The Company, in accordance with TFRS 9, evaluates all financial instruments for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, taking into account all supportable information, including reasonable and forward-looking information. The Company measures the provision for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss if there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition at the reporting date; however, if a significant increase in credit risk is observed after initial recognition, the provision for the financial instrument is recognized at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss. The Company calculates and recognizes expected credit loss provisions collectively or individually for those with similar credit risk characteristics. The Company has established a policy to evaluate whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for a financial asset since initial recognition, considering the probability of default over the remaining life of the financial asset.

Expected Credit Loss Calculation

Credit loss is the present value, calculated using the initial effective interest rate, of the difference between all contractual cash flows of the Company expected to be received as they become due and all cash flows the Company expects to collect. The Company estimates the cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument, considering all contractual terms, and considers the probability-weighted average of credit losses according to the likelihood of the relevant default risks as the expected credit loss. The TFRS 9 – Financial Instruments standard allows expected credit loss provisions to be calculated collectively or individually by grouping financial assets with common credit risk characteristics. When the Company calculates the expected credit loss for financial instruments individually, it determines the risk of the credit loss by assessing possible outcomes of the credit loss together with the likelihood of their occurrence. In this context, the estimated expected credit losses are calculated to reflect an unbiased, probability-weighted amount considering the range of possible outcomes, and the expected cash flows are discounted to the reporting date using the effective interest rate.

In the calculation of expected credit loss under collective assessment, financial assets are grouped according to common credit risk characteristics, and the expected credit loss is calculated based on the relevant risk parameters. The expected credit loss is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to have incurred a credit loss. The expected credit loss is calculated using the components of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Expected Credit Loss Calculation (Continued)

In the calculation of expected credit loss, macroeconomic indicators are considered in determining the Probability of Default component. Forward-looking macroeconomic forecasts are reflected in the expected credit loss using multiple scenarios.

Forward-looking macroeconomic information is included in the risk parameters used in TFRS 9 calculations. When including macroeconomic information, econometric models and forecasts reflecting the relationships between model risk parameters and macroeconomic variables are considered. The main macroeconomic indicators forming these forecast models are as follows: for the Probability of Default parameter, Turkey's Real Economic Growth Rate, Seasonally and Calendar-Adjusted Unemployment Rate, and 5-Year Credit Default Swap Spread of the Republic of Turkey; for the Loss Given Default parameter, the Consumer Price Index excluding seasonal products, Turkey's Real Economic Growth Rate, and Seasonally and Calendar-Adjusted Unemployment Rate. The macroeconomic forecast models include three scenarios, and the relevant scenarios are considered in the expected credit loss calculations. A 10-year forecast horizon is used for forward-looking forecasts. The Company updates the macroeconomic variables used in its expected credit loss calculations once a year and applies them to its models. The Company has no management adjustments to its TFRS 9 model.

The expected credit loss calculation is performed considering three different scenarios: pessimistic, optimistic, and base. The final provisions are calculated by weighing the scenarios according to their probabilities.

During the reporting period, the PD model used for Corporate/Commercial and Retail segment customers was calibrated with recent data as part of the annual review activities of TFRS 9 models. Loans with similar characteristics were segmented for the purpose of collectively recognizing the expected credit loss in the financial statements using models developed under TFRS 9. When creating the segmentation structure within the Probability of Default model, customer type (retail or corporate/commercial) and rating information are considered. The Loss Given Default (Recovery Rate) ratios modeled by collateral type and the PD modeled by product type were calibrated during the year.

The key parameters used in the calculation of provisions are defined below:

Probability of Default (PD):

It is defined as the likelihood that a borrower will fail to meet its obligations to the Company, or in other words, the probability of not repaying its debts to the Company. This ratio is produced as forward-looking Probability of Default estimates by calibrating the historical default rates at the segment level by rating grade and modeling the transitions between credit ratings using the Markov Chain approach. In accordance with TFRS 9 requirements, two types of probability of default are considered in the calculations:

- 12-Month Probability of Default: Represents the likelihood that the loan will default within 12 months from the reporting date.
- Lifetime Probability of Default: Represents the likelihood that the loan will default over its entire lifetime.

The Company generates rating scores for corporate and commercial customers through its internal rating system, and the 12-month or lifetime probabilities of default are estimated based on these ratings. Macroeconomic expectations are considered in these estimates, and the weighted average of the probabilities of default calculated under three different scenarios is taken as the final probability of default.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Loss Given Default (LGD):

Loss Given Default Ratio:

It represents the potential economic loss in the event of a loan default, considering the collection period and the time value of money. The Company determines the loss given default ratios using a statistically developed model. Macroeconomic expectations are integrated into the LGD rates calculated within the model. In this context, base forecasts of gross domestic product, unemployment rate, and consumer price index are used in the LGD macroeconomic model.

It is a parameter that expresses, as a ratio, the economic loss the Company would be exposed to in the event of a loan default. LGD is determined based on historical cash flows relating to post-default collections, collateral recoveries, and costs incurred during the collection process. LGD ratios are established at the segment level by considering past realizations that best reflect current conditions, collateral information, and default amounts considered as risk drivers of the portfolios, and are regularly reviewed. LGD calculations incorporate the "time value of money" effect by discounting collection and collateral cash flows using the effective interest rate, taking into account the timing of collections.

Exposure at Default (EAD):

It is a parameter that indicates the balance at which a loan will default. For a spot or installment loan, the exposure at default is the amount listed in the payment schedule on the default date.

The Company includes forward-looking macroeconomic information in the probability of default calculations for the determination of expected credit losses. In this context, the default rate for future periods is estimated based on Turkey's annual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate. Forecasts for the macroeconomic variable are determined for use in the expected credit loss calculation under three scenarios: adverse, base, and favorable. The final values are obtained from the weighted average of the expected credit losses produced under the relevant scenarios.

The Company includes forward-looking macroeconomic information in the probability of default calculations for the determination of expected credit losses. In this context, the default rate for future periods is estimated based on Turkey's annual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate. Forecasts for the macroeconomic variable are determined for use in the expected credit loss calculation under three scenarios: adverse, base, and favorable. The final values are obtained from the weighted average of the expected credit losses produced under the relevant scenarios.

Financial assets within the scope of TFRS 9 are classified into three stages after initial recognition based on changes in credit quality, and the expected credit loss is calculated according to the stage they belong to:

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Exposure at Default (EAD) (Continued):

- Stage 1: Financial assets that, at initial recognition or after initial recognition, have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk. For these financial assets, the impairment provision is recognized at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss.
- Stage 2: Financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition are transferred to Stage 2. For these financial assets, the lifetime expected credit loss is recognized.
- Stage 3: Stage 3 includes financial assets for which there is sufficient and unbiased evidence of impairment as of the reporting date. For these financial assets, the lifetime expected credit loss is recognized.

Lifetime Expected Credit Loss:

Expected credit losses arising from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The TFRS 9 standard states that "…if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, at each reporting date, the entity measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses."

If a customer is classified under Stage 2, Group Close Monitoring Loans (Stage 2) or Non-Performing Loans (Stage 3), the lifetime expected credit loss provision is calculated for the used loans based on the probabilities of default over all possible default events throughout the life of the loans. Accordingly, the lifetime expected credit loss is determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD) for the relevant period by the Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) components. In this calculation, probabilities of default (PD) generated under positive, adverse, and base scenarios reflecting forward-looking macroeconomic expectations are weighed according to the scenario probabilities to obtain a single weighted PD; the lifetime expected credit loss calculation is performed using this weighted PD.

Although the methods for calculating the expected credit loss provision for Stage 2 and Stage 3 loans are similar, the probability of default is assumed to be 100% for Stage 3 loans. In addition, in the expected credit loss calculations for Stage 3 loans, increasing LGD rates reflecting the post-default collection cycle are used, considering the time in default and historical collection performance. If the time in default exceeds a certain level and the additional period does not lead to a significant change in the expected loss, the LGD rate for the relevant loans is assumed to be 100% and it is considered that there are no remaining collection expectations.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Definition of Default

Although the TFRS 9 Standard does not provide a direct definition of default, it requires the use of a definition consistent with that used in credit risk management. The Company, in accordance with TFRS 9, states: "When defining default for the purpose of determining the entity's credit risk, the entity uses a definition consistent with that used for internal credit risk management purposes for the relevant financial instrument and, where appropriate, considers qualitative indicators (for example, financial covenants). However, unless the entity has reasonable and supportable information indicating that default will occur only after a longer period of delinquency, there is a rebuttable presumption that default occurs no later than 90 days past due. The definition of default used for these purposes is applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information is obtained that demonstrates that a different definition of default is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument.

In line with this provision, the Company considers a 90-day delinquency period. Under the definition of default in the Communiqué on the Calculation of the Exposure at Default Using Internal Rating-Based Approaches, a debt is considered to be in default if at least one of the following two conditions occurs: a) It is concluded that the borrower will not be able to fully repay its obligations to the Company without recourse to collateral, b) The borrower is more than 90 days past due on a material obligation to the Company. For loans classified as non-performing (Stage 3), the expected credit loss provision is calculated using an estimate of the Loss Given Default (LGD). This estimation is carried out based on historical data at the segment level and determined according to the principle of writing off the remaining balance after the amount collected during the period elapsed since the segment entered monitoring.

Low Credit Risk Portfolios

The TFRS 9 Standard states that, for certain portfolios where historical default data is not available and reliable results cannot be produced, the expected credit loss provision can be calculated using a low probability of default. This provision is explained in the standard as follows: "If, at the reporting date, a financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk, the entity may assume that the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition."

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

A Significant Increase in Credit Risk requires the Company to recognize the expected credit loss provision based on the Lifetime Expected Credit Loss instead of the 12-Month Expected Credit Loss. In this context, if there is a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition in the financial statements, the relevant financial asset is transferred to Stage 2.

Situations considered as criteria for a significant increase in credit risk:

- Receivables overdue by more than 30 days
- Receivables monitored under the close monitoring portfolio
- Receivables restructured due to financial difficulties
- Receivables for which the difference between the probability of default measured at initial recognition and the probability of default observed at the reporting date exceeds the determined threshold values

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (Continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Continued)

Receivables for which the difference between the probability of default measured at initial recognition and the probability of default observed at the reporting date exceeds the determined threshold values.

-Derecognition:

Financial assets are derecognized when the Company loses control over the contractual rights related to the relevant assets. This occurs when the rights are realized, mature, or are transferred to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged, or are settled.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The carrying amount of these assets is close to their fair value.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to contractual arrangements and the basis on which a financial liability and an equity instrument are identified. A contract that represents the Company's right in the assets of the Company after deducting all liabilities is an equity instrument. The accounting policies applied for certain financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement. The net gain or loss recognized in the income statement includes interest paid on the financial liability.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including financial liabilities, are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

From time to time, the Company uses derivative financial instruments (mainly foreign currency forward and currency swap contracts) to manage its financial risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates arising from future foreign currency and credit transactions. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the contract date and remeasured at fair value at subsequent reporting dates. If all required conditions for designating derivatives as qualifying for hedge accounting are not met, they are accounted for as derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, and any gains or losses arising from these instruments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial liabilities (Continued)

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting (Continued)

The company applies cash flow hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 through currency swap transactions in its derivative portfolio in order to hedge its foreign currency finance lease receivables from cash flow risk arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The company applies effectiveness test for cash flow hedge accounting at each balance sheet date, the effective parts are accounted for in the "Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses" account item to be reclassified in profit or loss in the financial statements, as defined in TAS 39, while the amount related to the ineffective part is accounted for associated with the income statement.

For derivative financial instruments for which the Company applies cash flow hedge accounting, it prepares the required written documentation in accordance with TMS 39 and assesses the effectiveness of the hedge relationship at each reporting date.The company evaluates whether the hedging method is effective on the changes n the expected fair values of the related instruments during the period in which method is applied, or whether the effectiveness of each hedge in the actual results is in the range of 80% - 125%, at the beginning of mentioned association and during the ongoing process.

The fair value changes of derivative transactions determined as cash flow hedges are classified under other comprehensive income until the cash flows related to the hedged item are realized.

The difference in the fair value of derivative transactions for cash flow hedging is followed under other comprehensive income under "losses/gains on cash flow hedges". In cases where the hedge no longer fulfils the hedge accounting requirements, the "cash flow hedge losses/gains" classified under other comprehensive income are reflected in the "Profit/(loss) from derivate financial transactions" account in the income statement with the straight-line depreciation method over the period to maturity. In cases where it is certain that the hedged items will not materialize, all of the "losses/gains on cash flow hedges" classified under other comprehensive income are reflected in the profit/(loss) from derivative financial transactions" account in the income statement.

Derivative products of the company are classified as "Far Value of Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss" or "Fair Value of Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income" in accordance with "TFRS 9 Financial Instruments" (TFRS 9).

Effect of Currency Change

The individual financial statements of each business of the company are presented in the currency of the main economic environment in which they operate. The financial position and operating results of each business are expressed in TL, which is the company's functional currency and the reporting unit for the financial statements.

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

	31 December 2025	**31 December 2024**
USD	42.8623	35.2233
EUR	50.4532	36.7429
QAR	11.6928	9.6080

During the preparation of the financial statements of each enterprise, transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than TL) are recorded based on the exchange rates on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency and foreign currency indexed monetary assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated into TL using the exchange rates prevailing at the end the reporting period. Among the non-monetary items that are accounted for at fair value, those recorded in foreign currency are translated into TL based on the exchange rates on the date their fair value was determined. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured on a historical cost basis are not reconverted.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share stated in the profit or loss statement is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Companies in Turkey can increase their capital through "bonus shares" that they distribute to their shareholders from retained earnings. Such "bonus share" distributions are treated as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations has been calculated by considering the retrospective effects of the aforementioned share distributions.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net Profit/(Loss) Distributable to Ordinary Shareholders	256,365	89,321
Weighted Average Number of Issued Ordinary Shares (Thousands)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Earnings Per Share (Shown with full TL amount)	**0.01282**	**0.00447**

Events After Reporting Period

It represents events that occur in favor of or against the entity between the end of the reporting period and the date of authorization for the issue of the financial statements. In accordance with the provisions of TAS 10 "Events After the Reporting Period", if there is new evidence that the said events exist as of the end of the reporting period or if the related events occur after the reporting and these events after the reporting period and these events require the financial statements to be adjusted, the company adjusts its financial statements in accordance with the new situation. If the aforementioned events do not require the correction of the financial statements, the company explains the said issues in the related notes.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

As stated in TAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets", for any provision amount to be included in the financial statements; the company must have a present legal or contractual obligation arising from past events, it must be probable that an outflow of resources containing economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the said criteria are not met, the company explains the said issues in the explanatory notes to the related financial statements. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision; It is determined as the present value of the cash outflows expected to be necessary to settle the obligation. In determining discount rate to be used in reducing the provisions to their present values, the interest rate in the relevant markets and the risk related to the said liability are taken into account.

Contingent assets are not recognized unless realized and are only disclosed in the notes.

Taxes Calculated on Corporate Income

Corporate Tax

The Company is subject to the tax legislation and practices effective in Turkey. Corporate tax is declared by the end of the fourth month following the end of the relevant accounting period and is paid in a single installment by the end of that month. Companies are required to calculate provisional tax on their financial profits realized on a quarterly basis at the applicable tax rate, declare it by the 17th day of the second month following the relevant period, and pay it by the evening of the same day. Provisional taxes paid during the year are credited against the corporate tax calculated based on that year's annual corporate tax return. If any provisional tax remains after the credit, this amount can either be refunded in cash or offset against other financial liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxes Calculated on Corporate Income (Continued)

Corporate Tax (Continued)

In Turkey, the commercial profit of companies is subject to corporate tax based on the statutory tax base, which is calculated by adding non-deductible expenses under the tax legislation and deducting the exemptions and deductions provided in the tax law. The general corporate tax rate applied to this base is 30% for banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange offices, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies for profits earned in 2023 and subsequent taxation periods. Accordingly, the Company has applied a 30% tax rate in the current period corporate tax and deferred tax calculation for 2025 (31 December 2024: 30%).

Pursuant to the Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué No. 555, published in the Official Gazette No. 32415, 2nd repetition, dated 30 December 2023, and Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 (repeated), it has been made mandatory for companies operating in Turkey to apply inflation adjustment to the financial statements prepared under the tax legislation for the 2023 accounting period. These inflation-adjusted financial statements have been used as the opening balance sheet of the financial statements prepared under the tax legislation in tax returns as of 1 January 2024. Accordingly, the Company's tax financial statements have been subject to inflation adjustment starting from the 2023 accounting period.

However, according to Article 17 of Law No. 7491 on "Amendments to Certain Laws and Decrees," published in the Official Gazette No. 32413 dated 28 December 2023, banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361 on Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies dated 21 November 2012, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange offices, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies shall not consider the profit/loss differences arising from the inflation adjustment, including provisional tax periods, in determining the taxable profit for the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods. Therefore, no current tax expense has arisen from the application of inflation accounting in the relevant periods.

Furthermore, pursuant to Provisional Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law and published in the Official Gazette No. 33118 dated 25 December 2025, for the 2025 accounting period and provisional tax periods, as well as the 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, financial statements prepared under the tax legislation will not be subject to inflation adjustment, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. In these periods, in accordance with subparagraph (ç) of repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, tangible fixed assets are subject to depreciation in the financial statements prepared under the tax legislation and the related accumulated depreciation recorded in the liabilities of such financial statements may be revalued for tax purposes. Any increase in value resulting from such revaluation, if transferred to any account other than addition to capital or withdrawn from the entity, will be subject to current period income or corporate tax without being associated with the profit of the period in which the transaction is made. The Company has not utilized this revaluation option in its financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

The tax effects arising from the non-application of inflation adjustment to the financial statements as of 31 December 2025, in accordance with Provisional Article 37 of the Tax Procedure Law, have been taken into account in the deferred tax calculation as of 31 December 2025.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxes Calculated on Corporate Income

Corporate Tax (Continued)

According to the Corporate Tax Law, financial losses shown on the tax return can be deducted from the corporate tax base of the period for up to five years. There is no practice in Turkey to reconcile payable taxes with the tax authority. The authorities authorized to conduct tax audits can examine tax returns and the underlying accounting records for a period of five years following the accounting period and may reassess taxes based on their findings.

Dividend payments made to joint stock companies' resident in Turkey, except those not subject to corporate or income tax and those exempt, as well as to individuals' resident or non-resident in Turkey and to non-resident legal entities, are subject to 15% withholding tax. The withholding obligation on dividend distributions is declared in the period in which the dividend is paid in cash or by account.

Dividend payments made by joint stock companies' resident in Turkey to other joint stock companies' resident in Turkey are not subject to income tax. In addition, no income tax is calculated if the profit is not distributed or is added to capital.

In the application of withholding tax rates on profit distributions made to non-resident corporations and individuals, the withholding tax rates specified in the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are also taken into account.

Dividend income earned by corporations from participation in the capital of another corporation subject to full taxation is exempt from corporate tax. In addition, 50% of the gains arising from the sale of subsidiary shares held by corporations in their assets for at least two full years, as well as founder shares, usufruct shares, preemptive rights, and participation shares of investment funds exempt under the Corporate Tax Law, are exempt from corporate tax. Similarly, 50% of the gains arising from the sale of real estate (immovables) held by corporations for the same period, together with the founder shares, usufruct shares, and preemptive rights on these properties, were exempt from corporate tax. However, with the amendment as of 15 July 2023, the 50% tax exemption for real estate sales gains provided under the Corporate Tax Law has been removed. This exemption will be applied at 25% for the sale of real estates included in the assets of enterprises prior to 15 July 2023.

To benefit from the exemption, the relevant gain must be kept in a fund account in the liabilities section of the financial statements prepared under the tax legislation and must not be withdrawn from the enterprise for five years. The gain may be added to the capital during this period. The sales proceeds must be collected by the end of the second year following the year of sales.

Transfer Pricing Regulations

In Turkey, transfer pricing regulations are set out in Article 13 of the Corporate Tax Law titled "Hidden Profit Distribution through Transfer Pricing." The Communiqué dated 18 November 2007 on hidden profit distribution through transfer pricing regulates the details regarding its implementation.

If a taxpayer engages in the purchase or sale of goods or services with related parties at a price or consideration that does not comply with the arm's length principle, the profit is fully or partially distributed as hidden profit through transfer pricing. Such hidden profit distribution through transfer pricing cannot be deducted in determining the corporate income for corporate tax purposes and is considered as distributed profit.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Employee Benefits

Reserve for employee severance payments represents the present value of the estimated total provision of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labor Law. It is calculated on an accrual basis as it is earned by employees and is accounted for in the financial statements. The liability amount is calculated based on the severance pay ceiling announced by the government.

TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires companies to calculate the present value of their probable liabilities using actuarial valuation methods. Therefore, the present value of the company's probable liability has been calculated using the assumptions in the table below.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net discount rate	2.80%	2.80%
Estimated rate of entitlement to severance pay	87.57%	90.57%

The basic assumption is that the ceiling provision for each year of service will increase in proportion to inflation.

Statement of Cash Flows

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows are reported as classified according to operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities reflect cash flows mainly generated from leasing operations of the Company.

Cash flows from investing activities express cash used in investing activities (direct investments and financial investments) and cash flows generated from investing activities of the Company.

Cash flows relating to financing activities express sources of financial activities and payment schedules of the Company.

Share Capital and Dividends

Common shares are classified as equity. Dividends on common shares are recognized as a deduction from retained earnings in the period in which the dividend is declared.

Related Parties

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

For the accompanying financial statements, shareholders of the Company, the companies controlled by/associated with them, key management and the Board members of the Company are referred to as "related parties" (Note 22).

Reporting of financial information by segments

Since the financial performance of the company is followed separately by the authorized decision-making authority regarding its activities, reporting according to operating segments has not been made.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Time Deposit	25,217	186,195	14,493	161,677
Demand Deposit	1,090	11,778	44,511	20,301
Total	**26,307**	**197,973**	**59,004**	**181,978**

As of December 31, 2025, there is no expected loss provision calculated on cash and cash equivalents (December 31, 2024: none).

As of December 31, 2025, the amount of cash and cash equivalents used in the preparation of the cash flow statement, excluding interest income accruals of time deposits, is TL 224,249 (December 31, 2024: TL 240,955).

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's time deposits have a maturity of less than three months, and the effective interest rates for time deposits in Turkish Lira, USD and EUR are 37.51%, 1.50% and 0.75% respectively (December 31, 2024: Turkish Lira and Euro 47.92% and 2.55%).

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, there is no blockage on cash and cash equivalents.

4. LEASE RECEIVABLES AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial leasing receivables	8,621,168	5,147,991
Invoiced leasing receivables	38,096	21,409
Gross leasing receivables	**8,659,264**	**5,169,400**
Unearned interest income	(1,446,203)	(962,561)
Finance lease receivables	**7,213,061**	**4,206,839**
Expected credit losses - Stage 1	(25,788)	(11,135)
Expected credit losses- Stage 2	(24,032)	(1,687)
Total leasing receivables	**7,163,241**	**4,194,017**
Non-performing financial lease receivables	185,983	144,201
Expected credit losses- Stage 3	(98,683)	(88,226)
Finance lease receivables, (net)	**7,250,541**	**4,249,992**

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the interest profile of financial lease receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Fixed Rate	6,999,412	4,199,937
Floating Rate	213,649	6,902
Receivables from lease transactions	**7,213,061**	**4,206,839**

4. LEASE RECEIVABLES AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS (Continued)

The distribution of financial lease receivables according to their maturity is as follows:

	Gross 31 December 2025	Net 31 December 2025
2026	4,423,240	3,518,561
2027	2,534,693	2,145,194
2028	1,037,088	926,956
2029	458,363	425,483
2030 and after	205,880	196,867
	8,659,264	**7,213,061**

	Gross 31 December 2024	Net 31 December 2024
2025	3,035,308	2,396,127
2026	1,402,170	1,165,714
2027	550,803	475,283
2028	139,812	129,846
2029 and after	41,307	39,869
	5,169,400	**4,206,839**

Net finance lease receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Not overdue and not impaired	7,174,965	4,185,430
Past due but not impaired	38,096	21,409
Impaired	185,983	144,201
	7,399,044	**4,351,040**
Expected credit losses	(148,503)	(101,048)
Net finance lease receivables	**7,250,541**	**4,249,992**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Finance lease receivables - Stage 1	6,894,483	4,007,976
Finance lease receivables - Stage 2	318,578	198,863
Finance lease receivables - Stage 3	185,983	144,201
	7,399,044	**4,351,040**
Expected credit losses – Stage 1	(25,788)	(11,135)
Expected credit losses – Stage 2	(24,032)	(1,687)
Expected credit losses – Stage 3	(98,683)	(88,226)
Net finance lease receivables	**7,250,541**	**4,249,992**

4. LEASE RECEIVABLES AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS (Continued)

The aging table of the impaired financial lease receivables including the invoiced amount and principal is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
90-180 days	21,760	31,926
181-365 days	48,219	21,921
Over 365 days	116,004	90,354
Total	**185,983**	**144,201**

The aging table of overdue but not impaired finance lease receivables based on the invoiced amount and remaining principal is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Invoiced	**Remaining**	**Invoiced**	**Remaining**
0 – 30 days	11,305	66,347	11,279	95,176
31 - 60 days	8,037	52,805	7,348	46,404
61 - 90 days	18,754	63,311	2,782	17,347
	38,096	**182,463**	**21,409**	**158,927**

The movement table of the company's financial lease expected loss provision is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Expected credit losses at the beginning of the period	**101,048**	**122,038**
Current period provision loss	65,172	34,486
Collections from receivables accounted for a loss	(17,717)	(55,476)
Provision of Write-Offs (*)	-	-
Provision at the end of the period	**148,503**	**101,048**

(*) As of December 31, 2025, the Company does not have any non-performing receivables deducted from its assets (December 31, 2024: none).

As of December 31, 2025, the company's mortgages, repurchase agreements, pledged assets amounting to TL 71,163 (December 31, 2024: TL 41,731) in addition to the fair values of the goods subject to financial lease related to overdue financial lease receivables. The details of these guarantees are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Pledged assets	43,743	14,329
Mortgage (*)	23,920	22,584
Life insurance	3,500	-
Cash collateral	-	4,818
	71,163	**41,731**

(*) The appraisal costs of the mortgages have been considered.

4. LEASE RECEIVABLES AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS (Continued)

Guarantees received from customers for financial lease receivables, except for the tangible fixed assets subject to financial lease, are as follows (including guarantees received for NPL):

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Guarantees	54,271,184	33,301,268
Life insurance	921,493	117,342
Mortgages	751,890	601,876
Capital share transfer	559,301	448,445
Pledged assets	463,421	315,553
Receivable assignments	103,169	26,092
Letter of guarantees	78,631	15,076
Repurchase agreements	66,989	60,424
Checks issued as collateral	56,578	46,495
Cash collateral	6,333	4,822
Security bonds	37	37
	57,279,026	**34,937,430**

As of December 31, 2025, financial leasing receivables amounting to TL 13,062 which are not overdue and not impaired yet (December 31, 2024: TL 19,413) and TL 37,264 (December 31, 2024: TL 52,219) which are past due and impaired have been rescheduled, revised seen or reconstructed.

The sectoral distribution of net financial leasing receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025 (*)	%	31 December 2024 (*)	%
Other Production Industry	1,778,420	25	865,455	21
Metal	1,148,160	16	949,550	23
Construction	1,050,865	15	626,877	15
Other Community Services	858,187	12	514,082	12
Textile	687,053	9	424,226	10
Transportation	353,781	5	177,296	4
Wholesaling and Retailing	347,259	5	278,355	7
Real Estate Brokerage	250,570	3	85,532	2
Tourism	232,696	3	-	-
Mining	228,185	3	180,827	4
Agriculture	127,977	2	19,698	-
Food	89,630	1	38,636	1
Energy	33,177	1	30,997	1
Health	27,101	-	15,308	-
Total	**7,213,061**	**100**	**4,206,839**	**100**

(*) Non-performing lease receivables are not included.

Financial leasing receivables consist of rents to be collected during the leasing period. Pursuant to the lease agreements made with the lessees, the ownership of the leased items is handed over to the lessees at the end of the lease term.

4. LEASE RECEIVABLES AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025, the distribution of financial lease receivables by foreign currency is as follows:

31 December 2025	Outstanding (Currency amount)	Outstanding (TL amount)	Unearned Income (Currency amount)	Unearned Income (TL amount)
Currency				
EURO	93,525	4,718,628	10,304	519,851
USD	17,241	738,980	2,408	103,199
TL	1,755,453	1,755,453	823,153	823,153
Total		**7,213,061**		**1,446,203**

As of December 31, 2024, the distribution of financial lease receivables by foreign currency is as follows:

31 December 2024	Outstanding (Currency amount)	Outstanding (TL amount)	Unearned Income (Currency amount)	Unearned Income (TL amount)
Currency				
EURO	68,180	2,505,138	7,694	282,695
USD	4,707	165,823	476	16,772
TL	1,535,878	1,535,878	663,094	663,094
Total		**4,206,839**		**962,561**

5. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposal	31 December 2025
Cost				
Land and Buildings	170,861	-	(170,861)	-
Vehicles	21,280	-	(15,902)	5,378
Furniture and Fixtures	6,705	415	(183)	6,937
Right of Use of Office	-	46,041	-	46,041
	198,846	**46,456**	**(186,946)**	**58,356**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Land and Buildings	(2,492)	-	2,492	-
Vehicles	(3,297)	(708)	3,109	(896)
Furniture and Fixtures	(3,110)	(1,221)	30	(4,301)
Right of Use of Office	-	(3,223)	-	(3,223)
	(8,899)	**(5,152)**	**5,631**	**(8,420)**
Net book value	**189,947**	**41,304**	**(181,315)**	**49,936**

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposal	31 December 2024
Cost				
Land and Buildings	76,007	94,854	-	170,861
Vehicles	19,179	4,143	(2,042)	21,280
Furniture and Fixtures	5,294	1,697	(286)	6,705
	100,480	**100,694**	**(2,328)**	**198,846**
Accumulated Depreciation				
Land and Buildings	(2,177)	(315)	-	(2,492)
Vehicles	(1,646)	(1,992)	341	(3,297)
Furniture and Fixtures	(2,140)	(1,056)	86	(3,110)
	(5,963)	**(3,363)**	**427**	**(8,899)**
Net book value	**94,517**	**97,331**	**(1,901)**	**189,947**

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Cost				
Rights	8,389	2,351	-	10,740
	8,389	**2,351**	**-**	**10,740**
Accumulated amortization (-)				
Rights	(6,177)	(974)	-	(7,151)
	(6,177)	**(974)**	**-**	**(7,151)**
Net book value	**2,212**	**1,377**	**-**	**3,589**

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Cost				
Rights	7,851	538	-	8,389
	7,851	**538**	**-**	**8,389**
Accumulated amortization				
Rights	(5,316)	(861)	-	(6,177)
	(5,316)	**(861)**	**-**	**(6,177)**
Net book value	**2,535**	**(323)**	**-**	**2,212**

7. TAXATION

For the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024; the current tax liability and tax provision are as follows:

Tax Assets / Liabilities	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Corporate tax provision	125,563	180
Other tax liabilities (*)	3,814	1,853
Total	**129,377**	**2,033**

(*) The balance mainly consists of withholding tax payable and social security premium (SSI) liabilities.

For the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024; The tax expenses included in the statements of profit or loss are summarized below:

Tax Income / Expense	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax income/(expense)	10,807	(28,344)
Current period tax expense	(125,563)	(180)
Total	**(114,756)**	**(28,524)**

Corporate Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax bases, excluding non-deductible goodwill and the initial recognition differences of assets and liabilities that are not subject to accounting or taxation. The details of the deferred tax calculations as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

7. TAXATION (Continued)

	Total temporary differences		Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provisions	55,399	18,677	16,620	5,603
Provision for employee benefits	14,253	6,979	4,276	2,094
Derivative transaction expense rediscount	-	-	-	-
Fixed asset inflation value increase	3,241	12,395	972	3,718
Other	36,267	22,006	10,880	6,602
Deferred tax assets	**109,160**	**60,057**	**32,748**	**18,017**
Real estate valuation	-	(155,121)	-	(43,244)
Prepaid commissions	(11,875)	(10,674)	(3,561)	(3,202)
Derivative transaction income rediscount	(15,145)	(8,041)	(4,544)	(2,412)
Insurance commission income rediscount	(5,238)	-	(1,572)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	**(32,258)**	**(173,836)**	**(9,677)**	**(48,858)**
Deferred tax assets, net	**76,902**	**(113,779)**	**23,071**	**(30,841)**

The movement table of net deferred tax assets is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening balance, 1 January	**(30,841)**	**25,959**
Current period deferred tax income	10,807	(28,344)
Deferred tax recognized in other comprehensive income	43,105	(28,456)
Closing balance, 31 December	**23,071**	**(30,841)**

Reconciliation of tax provision:	1 January-31 December 2025	1 January-31 December 2024
Profit/(loss) before tax	371,121	117,845
Applicable tax rate	30%	30%
Calculated tax	111,336	35,354
Effect of non-deductible expenses	122,023	23,655
Other	(118,603)	(30,485)
Total tax provision	**114,756**	**28,524**

8. OTHER ASSETS

The details of the company's other assets as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Investments held under leasing	250,454	772,318	35,123	92,876
Prepaid taxes	94,014	-	2,113	-
Accrued interest and income rediscount	59,419	-	-	-
Carried forward VAT	42,160	-	34,303	-
Secondary receivables from customers	6,831	29,800	5,142	13,010
Prepaid expenses	5,950	64,739	1,776	24,752
Insurance income rediscount	5,238	-	-	-
Advances given for rental transactions	4,856	281,946	4,266	200,598
Total	**468,922**	**1,148,803**	**82,723**	**331,236**

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31 December 2025

	Contract	Fair value	
	Amount TL	Assets	Liabilities
Derivative financial instruments			
Transactions aimed at hedging cash flow risk (*)	793,538	15,145	-
Total derivative financial assets / (liabilities)	**793,538**	**15,145**	**-**

31 December 2024

	Contract	Fair value	
	Amount TL	Assets	Liabilities
Derivative financial instruments			
Transactions aimed at hedging cash flow risk(*)	455,480	7,563	-
Futures trading	28,763	478	-
Total derivative financial assets / (liabilities)	**484,243**	**8,041**	**-**

*Further details are provided under 'Derivative Financial Instruments' in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Section Two.

10. LEASE LIABILITIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Up to 1 year	10,720	-
From 1 to 5 years	26,742	-
Total	**37,462**	**-**

11. FUNDS BORROWED

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term loans	604,510	649,975
Current period installments of long-term loans	4,890,069	3,057,235
Total short-term loans	**5,494,579**	**3,707,210**
Long-term installments of long-term loans	964,789	305,655
Total long-term loans	**964,789**	**305,655**
Total loans	**6,459,368**	**4,012,865**

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Effective Interest Rate (%)	Currency Amount	TL	Effective Interest Rate (%)	Currency Amount	TL
Short-term loans						
Fixed rate loans:						
EURO	4.94	81,321	4,102,894	6.25	71,047	2,610,490
USD	6.31	15,748	675,005	7.33	12,683	446,745
TL	40.69	604,510	604,510	46.26	649,975	649,975
Floating rate loans:						
EURO	4.93	2,223	112,170	-	-	-
			5,494,579			**3,707,210**
Long-term loans						
Fixed rate loans:						
TL	41.00	62,922	62,922	43.05	305,655	305,655
EURO	5.50	10,000	504,532	-	-	-
Floating rate loans:						
EURO	4.93	7,875	397,335	-	-	-
			964,789			**305,655**
Total loans			**6,459,368**			**4,012,865**

The repayments of medium/long term loans are as follows:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024	
	Fixed rate	Floating rate		Fixed rate	Floating rate
2027	567,455	113,524	2026	242,932	-
2028	-	113,524	2027	62,723	-
2029	-	113,524	2028	-	-
2030	-	56,762	2029	-	-
	567,455	**397,334**		**305,655**	**-**

12. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Lease certificates issued	1,042,866	-	303,809	-
Bonds issued	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,042,866**	**-**	**303,809**	**-**

As of December 31, 2025, the lease certificates issued by the Company and their characteristics are as follows:

Type	ISIN Code	Nominal Amount	Redemption Date	TL	Interest Rate	Interest Payment
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK32659	100,000	18.03.2026	109,328	39.00	In the maturity
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK42617	100,000	10.04.2026	107,865	39.00	In the maturity
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK42658	100,000	21.04.2026	104,277	38.25	In the maturity
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK42633	50,000	30.04.2026	52,863	38.25	In the maturity
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK52624	50,000	22.05.2026	51,468	38.00	In the maturity
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK72614	100,000	13.07.2026	108,700	41.50	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK82613	100,000	11.08.2026	105,576	43.00	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK92620	100,000	04.09.2026	102,686	37.25	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK92638	100,000	21.09.2026	99,946	37.25	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK92646	100,000	25.09.2026	99,550	38.00	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVKA2614	100,000	18.12.2026	100,607	39.00	Interest every 3 months
		1,000,000		**1,042,866**		

As of December 31, 2024, the lease certificates issued by the Company and their characteristics are as follows:

Type	ISIN Code	Nominal Amount	Redemption Date	TL	Interest Rate	Interest Payment
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK82613	100,000	11.08.2026	104,762	43.00	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVKA2523	100,000	30.12.2025	99,326	41.00	Interest every 3 months
Lease certificate	TRDEMVK62540	100,000	13.06.2025	99,721	42.50	In the maturity
		300,000		**303,809**		

13. RESERVE FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the provision for employee rights liability is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Personnel premiums	10,700	-	3,771	-
Provisions for unused leave	1,513	-	1,740	-
Provision for severance pay	2,040	-	1,467	-
Total	**14,253**	**-**	**6,978**	**-**

The movements of the provision for severance pay for the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Beginning of the period	1,467	1,723
Service cost	3,497	737
In-term payments	(2,924)	(993)
End of the period	**2,040**	**1,467**

The movements of the provision for employee bonuses for the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Beginning of the period	3,771	4,592
In-term payments (-)	(3,604)	(3,327)
Reversals (-)	-	(1,000)
Provisions set aside	10,533	3,506
End of the period	**10,700**	**3,771**

The movements of the provision for unused vacation for the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Beginning of the period	1,740	1,550
In-term payments (-)	(699)	(1,014)
Reversals (-)	-	-
Provisions set aside	472	1,204
End of the period	**1,513**	**1,740**

14. OTHER PROVISIONS

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Litigation provisions	1,298	-	1,258	-
Other	677	-	-	-
Total	**1,975**	**-**	**1,258**	**-**

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Received advances	129,482	215,295	57,292	59,726
Insurance premium debts	7,304	94,348	3,048	35,044
Payables to vendors of leasing transactions	6,228	111,342	710	8,137
Other obligations	2,630	50,411	685	697
Total	**145,644**	**471,396**	**61,735**	**103,604**

16. EQUITY

The company's shareholders and their shares in the capital are as follows, with historical values:

	31 December 2025 Partnership Share		31 December 2024 Partnership Share	
	Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	200,000	100	200,000	100
Paid-in Capital	**200,000**	**100**	**200,000**	**100**
Capital adjustment differences	(14,080)		(14,080)	
	185,920		**185,920**	

Each partner has the right to vote in proportion to their share. The registered capital of the company consists of 20,000,000,000 shares, each with a nominal value of 1 Cent. There are no preferred stocks.

At the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on May 25, 2022, it was decided to increase the capital of the Company by TL 100,000 in cash and TL 200,000, and the capital increase was registered on May 31, 2022.

Capital adjustment differences represent the difference between the inflation-adjusted amounts of cash and cash-like additions to paid in capital and the amounts before inflation adjustment.

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

17. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2025, the company has letters of guarantee amounting to TL 341,484 (December 31, 2024: TL 276,258) received from banks and given to various institutions. As of December 31, 2025, the company has a forward letter of credit amount to TL 166,877 opened at banks (December 31, 2024: TL 19,239). As of December 31, 2025, there is no mortgage on the goods subject to financial leasing registered with the company (December 31, 2024: None). The total future lease payments for vehicles leased by the company amount to TRY 7,555.

18. OPERATING INCOME

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the operating income of the company is as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
Financial leasing income	1,213,316	914,155
Total	**1,213,316**	**914,155**

19. OPERATING EXPENSES

The details of the company's general operating and other main operating expenses for the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses (**)	93,490	51,269
Contract expenses (*)	19,625	7,061
Consulting expenses	15,605	9,707
Tax, duties and fees expenses	8,724	3,157
Depreciation expenses	7,019	4,224
IT expenses	5,317	4,192
Vehicle and travel expenses	4,993	3,159
Legal follow-up expenses	4,232	3,803
Other	7,518	7,913
Total	166,523	94,485

(*) Contract expenses consist of litigation, legal proceedings, notary, appraisal and translation expenses charged to customers.
(**) Severance pay provision expense has been added.

20. FINANCE EXPENSES

The details of the company's financial expenses for the accounting interim periods ending on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
Interest given on funds borrowed	580,185	689,380
Interest paid on securities issued	247,226	68,456
Fees and commission given	29,901	31,814
Total	**857,312**	**789,650**

21. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

The details of the company's other operating income for the accounting interim periods ending on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
Foreign Exchange transactions profit	1,699,980	674,793
Interests received from banks	21,890	21,320
Interests received from derivative financial assets	15,145	48,506
Other	79,319	20,489
Total	**1,816,334**	**765,108**

(*) Consists of gains from fixed asset sales and various contract revenues.

22. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The details of the company's other operating expenses for the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
Foreign Exchange transactions loss	1,560,939	656,288
Loss from derivative financial transactions	26,300	41,985
Total	**1,587,239**	**698,273**

23. RELATED PARTIES

	1 January – 31 December 2025	1 January – 31 December 2024
Banks		
Demand deposit		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	3,270	15,558
Time deposit		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	195,189	72,817
	198,459	**88,375**
Borrowings		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	139,473	189,034
	139,473	**189,034**
Letters of guarantee given through the related company		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	75	118
	75	**118**
Income from derivative financial transactions		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	-	32,129
	-	**32,129**
Expenses from derivative financial transactions		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	-	41,985
	-	**41,985**
Interest income from banks		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	5,100	4,107
	5,100	**4,107**
Borrowings interest expenses		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	81,402	133,883
The Commercial Bank (P.S.Q.C)	-	31,508
	81,402	**165,391**
Service Received		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	7,632	5,672
	7,632	**5,672**
Commision expenses		
Alternatifbank A.Ş.	842	2,932
Alternatif Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	259	743
	1,101	**3,675**
Rental income		
Alternatif Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	1,053	1,234
	1,053	**1,234**

The total benefits and bonuses provided to senior managers and members of the Board of Directors for the period ending on December 31, 2025 are TL 15,548 (December 31, 2024: TL 12,000).

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Managements

Capital Risk Management

The company's capital management objective is to optimize its profits while keeping the debt and equity ratio in balance during the execution of its activities. As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the ratio of equity to debt is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total debts	8,302,341	4,523,123
Cash and cash equivalents (-)	224,280	240,982
Net debt	8,078,061	4,282,141
Total equity	881,946	582,010
Equity / Debt ratio (%)	0.11	0.14

Credit risk management

The risk of financial loss to the company due to the failure of one of the parties to the financial instruments to fulfill its contractual obligations is defined as credit risk. The company tries to reduce its credit risk by performing transactions only with creditworthy parties and obtaining adequate collateral where possible. The credit risks that the company is exposed to and the credit ratings of customers are constantly monitored. Credit risk is controlled through limits set for customers and determined by the Board of Directors.

Lease receivables cover many customers, scattered across various industries. Continuous credit evaluations are made over the trade receivable balances of the customers.

The geographical distribution of the company's assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is as follows:

31 December 2025	**Assets**	**%**	**Liabilities**	**%**
Turkey	9,047,628	98.51	4,940,682	59.51
European countries	5,321	0.06	3,361,659	40.49
Other	131,338	1.43	-	-
	9,184,287	**100**	**8,302,341**	**100**

31 December 2024	**Assets**	**%**	**Liabilities**	**%**
Turkey	5,080,452	99.52	4,005,019	88.55
European countries	20,877	0.41	517,583	11.44
Other	3,804	0.07	521	0.01
	5,105,133	**100**	**4,523,123**	**100**

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

Table of maximum exposure to credit risk

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Financial Leasing Receivables	Other Receivables	Deposit at Banks	Financial Leasing Receivables	Other Receivables	Deposit at Banks
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at reporting date	7,250,541	36,631	224,280	4,249,992	18,152	240,982
- The portion of maximum risk covered by guarantee (*)	57,279,026	-	-	34,937,430	-	-
A.Net carrying value of financial assets which are neither impaired nor overdue	7,161,903	36,631	224,280	4,166,017	18,152	240,982
- Not overdue or impaired (gross book value)	7,161,903	36,631	224,280	4,166,017	18,152	240,982
- General loan provision (-)	-	-	-			
- The portion covered by guarantee	57,207,863	-	-	34,895,699	-	-
B. Net carrying value of financial assets that are restricted, otherwise which will be regarded as overdue or impaired (**)	13,062	-	-	19,413	-	-
- The terms have been renegotiated (gross book value)	13,062	-	-	19,413	-	-
- Impairment (-)						
C. Net carrying value of financial assets which are overdue but not impaired	38,096	-	-	21,409	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	38,096	-	-	21,409	-	-
- Impairment (-)						
- The portion covered by guarantee						
D.Net carrying value of impaired assets	37,480	-	-	43,153	-	-
- Overdue (gross carrying value)	185,983	-	-	144,201	-	-
- Impairment (-) (***)	(148,503)	-	-	(101,048)	-	-
- The portion covered by guarantee	71,163	-	-	41,731	-	-
E. Off balance sheet items with credit risks	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) In determining the amount, factors that increase credit reliability, such as guarantees received, are not considered.
(**) Net book value of renegotiated financial assets includes rescheduled, revised or restructured finance lease receivables which are not overdue and not impaired yet.
(***) Impairment is also reserved for the forward-looking lease receivables of the overdue lease receivables in the related group.

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that the company's capital and earnings, as well as the company's ability to achieve its goals, will be adversely affected by fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency rates, inflation rates and prices in the market. The company monitors market risk under the headings of liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

As a financial leasing company, the company is exposed to currency risk, interest rate and liquidity risk while meeting the needs of its customers. The company management focuses on the asset and liability structure of the company while managing these risks. The company management aims to keep the fluctuations that may occur in the operating results at a minimum level, in addition to the duties of providing funds to the company, managing the excess liquidity, balancing the open position and interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk management

The main responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has established appropriate risk liquidity management for the short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity requirements of the company's management. The company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring the estimated and actual cash flows and ensuring the continuation of sufficient funds and borrowing reserves by matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below shows the maturity distribution of the company's non-derivative financial assets and liabilities. The tables are prepared according to the earliest dates on which the company should collect and pay the liabilities. The interest to be collected and paid on the company's assets and liabilities are also included in the table below.

31 December 2025	Book value	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	Demand	Cash in/out in accordance with the contract
Funds Borrowed	6,459,368	2,226,367	3,460,322	1,092,014	-	6,778,703
Securities issued	1,042,866	117,737	1,139,570	-	-	1,257,307
Total liabilities	**7,502,234**	**2,344,104**	**4,599,892**	**1,092,014**	**-**	**8,036,010**

31 December 2024	Book value	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	Demand	Cash in/out in accordance with the contract
Funds Borrowed	4,012,865	1,939,309	1,886,501	472,754	-	4,298,564
Securities issued	303,809	-	261,236	175,044	-	436,280
Total liabilities	**4,316,674**	**1,939,309**	**2,147,737**	**647,798**	**-**	**4,734,844**

Currency risk management

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency create foreign exchange risk. The Company carries a certain amount of foreign currency arising from the transactions it has carried out, as a requirement of its activities. The foreign currency position is monitored daily and reported monthly with tables created on the basis of maturity and currency types. The Company carries forward foreign exchange transactions to balance its foreign currency assets and liabilities.

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Currency risk management (continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the distribution of assets and liabilities by currency is shown in the table below:

31 December 2025	USD	EURO	CHF	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	65,914	132,059	-	197,973
Finance lease receivables (*)	940,893	5,556,746	-	6,497,639
Prepaid expenses	10,902	53,837	-	64,739
Other assets	5,245	24,554	-	29,799
Total assets	**1,022,954**	**5,767,196**	**-**	**6,790,150**
Funds Borrowed	675,005	5,116,930	-	5,791,935
Miscellaneous debts	68,233	137,822	-	206,055
Other liabilities	111,970	153,391	-	265,361
Total liabilities	**855,208**	**5,408,143**	**-**	**6,263,351**
Net foreign currency position	**167,746**	**359,053**	**-**	**526,799**
Net Off-balance Sheet position	**-**	**(358,869)**	**-**	**(358,869)**
Receivables from Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Payables from Derivative Financial Instruments	-	(358,869)	-	(358,869)

(*) Advances given for investments in progress and lease transactions are included.

31 December 2024	USD	EURO	CHF	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	10,488	171,406	84	181,978
Finance lease receivables (*)	200,841	2,779,626	-	2,980,467
Prepaid Expenses	1,395	23,357	-	24,752
Other assets	1,789	11,221	-	13,010
Total assets	**214,513**	**2,985,610**	**84**	**3,200,207**
Funds Borrowed	446,747	2,610,490	-	3,057,237
Miscellaneous payables	8,951	34,751	-	43,702
Other liabilities	18,350	41,552	-	59,902
Total liabilities	**474,048**	**2,686,793**	**-**	**3,160,841**
Net foreign currency position	**(259,535)**	**298,817**	**84**	**39,366**
Net Off-balance Sheet position	**247,182**	**(237,061)**	**-**	**10,121**
Receivables from Derivative Financial Instruments	247,182	-	-	247,182
Payables from Derivative Financial Instruments	-	(237,061)	-	(237,061)

(*) Advances given for investments in progress and lease transactions are included.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the company to 10% change in USD, Euro. The following amounts represent the effect of 10% increase in value of USD and Euro against TL on the income statement. During this analysis, it is assumed that all variables, especially interest rates, will remain constant.

	Profit/(Loss) 31 December 2025	Profit/(Loss) 31 December 2024	Equity 31 December 2025	Equity 31 December 2024
EURO	18	6,176	18	6,176
USD	16,775	(1,235)	16,775	(1,235)
Others	-	8	-	8

In case of a 10% depreciation of TL against other currencies, the above-mentioned amounts will have an equal and opposite effect on the income statement.

The conversion rates of foreign currency assets and liabilities into TL are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
USD	42,8623	35,2233
EURO	50,4532	36,7429

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates affect the value of financial instruments. The company may be exposed to interest rate risk as a result of the mismatch and deficits that may arise between assets and liabilities that will mature or be repriced in a certain period. The company controls the risk by applying risk management strategies and matching repricing of assets and liabilities.

The sensitivity analysis below has been made according to the interest rate risk arising from derivative and non-derivative financial instruments existing at the balance sheet date. The analysis was performed for floating rate financial liabilities that existed at the balance sheet date. 1% increase or decrease in interest rates is the rate used when reporting in the interest rate risk to the senior management within the company and represents the possible change in the interest rates that the management expects.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's interest rate sensitive financial instruments are as follows:

	Book Value	
Fixed Rate	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Time deposits	211,412	176,170
Leases, net	6,999,412	4,199,937
Loans received	5,949,862	4,012,865
Securities issued	990,003	303,809
Payables from leasing transactions	117,570	8,847
Variable Interest Rate		
Loans received	509,505	-
Leases, net	213,649	6,902
Securities issued	52,863	-

Had the interest rate as at 31 December 2025 been 100 basis points (1%) higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, net profit for the period would have been TRY 3,325 lower/higher as a result of the change in interest expense (31 December 2024: there are no variable rate loans).

The following tables analyze the Company's assets and liabilities by maturity groupings based on the period remaining to contractual interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period.

31 December 2025	**Up to 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 year to 5 years**	**5 years and above**	**Interest free**	**Total**
Banks	211,412	-	-	-	12,868	224,280
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	15,145	15,145
Finance lease receivables (*)	1,057,243	2,461,325	3,662,645	31,855	1,347,047	8,560,115
Tangible assets, (net)	-	-	-	-	49,936	49,936
Intangible assets, (net)	-	-	-	-	3,589	3,589
Prepaid expenses					70,689	70,689
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	23,071	23,071
Other assets	-	-	-	-	237,462	237,462
Total assets	**1,268,655**	**2,461,325**	**3,662,645**	**31,855**	**1,759,807**	**9,184,287**
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds Borrowed	2,497,935	3,393,977	567,455	-	-	6,459,367
Securities Issued	109,327	933,539	-	-	-	1,042,866
Miscellaneous debts	-	-	-	-	222,135	222,135
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	394,905	394,905
Taxes and liabilities payable	-	-	-	-	129,377	129,377
Debt and expense provisions	-	-	-	-	16,228	16,228
Total liabilities	**2,607,262**	**4,327,516**	**567,455**	**-**	**762,645**	**8,264,878**
Net repricing position	**(1,338,607)**	**(1,866,191)**	**3,095,190**	**31,855**	**997,162**	**919,409**

(*) Advances given for investments in progress and lease transactions are included.

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Interest rate risk management (continued)

31 December 2024	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Interest free	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	176,170	-	-	-	64,812	240,982
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	8,041	8,041
Finance lease receivables (*)	739,946	1,656,181	1,810,712	-	376,016	4,582,855
Tangible assets, (net)	-	-	-	-	189,947	189,947
Intangible assets, (net)	-	-	-	-	2,212	2,212
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	34,303	34,303
Other assets	-	-	-	-	54,568	54,568
Total assets	**916,116**	**1,656,181**	**1,810,712**	**-**	**729,899**	**5,112,908**
Funds Borrowed	1,911,987	1,795,223	305,655	-	-	4,012,865
Securities Issued	-	303,809	-	-	-	303,809
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt and expense provisions	-	-	-	-	8,236	8,236
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	30,841	30,841
Miscellaneous debts	-	-	-	-	48,084	48,084
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	117,255	117,255
Taxes and liabilities payable	-	-	-	-	2,033	2,033
Total liabilities	**1,911,987**	**2,099,032**	**305,655**	**-**	**206,449**	**4,523,123**
Net repricing position	**(995,871)**	**(442,851)**	**1,505,057**	**-**	**523,450**	**589,785**

(*) Advances given for investments in progress and lease transactions are included.

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value in a transaction with the consent of the parties, other than a forced sale or liquidation. The amount at which a financial instrument can be traded. The quoted market price, if available, best reflects fair value.

The company has determined the estimated fair values of financial instruments using currently available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, evaluating market information and estimating actual values requires interpretation and judgement. As a result, the estimates presented in these financial statements may not always be an indication of values that the company can obtain in a current market transaction.

The fair values of short-term assets and liabilities excluding financial lease receivables and borrowings are considered to be close to their book values due to the insignificance of the discount effect.

The table below shows the comparison of the book value and fair value of the financial instruments carried with their values other than their fair values in the financial statements.

	Book value		Fair value	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Finance lease receivables, (net)	7,250,541	4,249,992	7,463,977	4,313,103
Funds Borrowed	6,459,368	4,012,865	6,512,572	3,942,467
Securities issued	1,042,866	303,809	1,036,269	302,236

24. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Classification of fair value measurement:

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

- First level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued at the stock prices traded in the active market for the same assets and liabilities.
- Second level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued from the inputs used to find the directly or indirectly observable market price of the related asset or liability other than the stock market price specified in the first level.
- Third level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued from inputs that are not based on the market observable data, which are used to find the fair value of the asset or liability.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the financial liability and assets of the company reflect in the financial statements at fair value is as follows:

31 December 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial assets	-	15,145	-

31 December 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial assets	-	8,041	-

25. OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Information on the fees for the services provided by the Company's Independent Auditor:

	1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	3,680,000	2,400,000
Fees for other assurance services	1,381,000	645,000
Total	**5,061,000**	**3,045,000**

26. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.