

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.

A) Report on the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated financial statements of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. (“the Bank”) which comprise the unconsolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 and the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unconsolidated statement of changes in shareholders’ equity, unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş. as at 31 December 2025, and its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the “Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) Accounting and Reporting Legislation” which includes 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 Audit 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 Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Auditors (including Independence Standards) issued by POA (“POA’s Code of Ethics”) as applicable to audits of the unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities, and the ethical requirements in other regulations that are relevant to our audits of the unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities. We have also 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As detailed in footnote number one of section six, a criminal case was filed against the Bank 15 October 2019 by the United States of America (“the U.S.”) Attorney for the Southern District of New

York for alleged violations of the U.S. sanctions on Iran. By the date of the report the case has not been concluded yet, and the Bank management stated that no penalties, judgements, sanctions or measures arising from said lawsuit and proceedings have been imposed, nor any liabilities have arisen which would require the Bank to make provisions in its financial statements. Even though the uncertainty as to the lawsuit's process continues, this fact does not affect the conclusion provided by us.

Key Audit Matter

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

Impairment of loans measured at amortised cost

The details of accounting policies and significant estimates and assumptions for impairment of loans measured at amortised cost are presented in Section III, No: VIII of the unconsolidated financial statements.

<u>Key audit matter</u>	<u>How the matter is addressed in our audit</u>
<p>As of 31 December 2025, loans measured at amortised cost comprise 46% of the Bank's total assets. The total provision for expected credit loss amounting to TRY 65.012.459 Thousand as of 31 December 2025.</p> <p>The Bank recognizes expected credit loss allowances for its loans measured at amortized cost in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("the Standard").</p> <p>The Bank applies the "expected credit loss model" in determining the impairment of financial assets in accordance with the Standard. The model which contains significant assumptions and estimates is reviewed by the Bank management annually.</p> <p>The significant assumptions and estimates of the Bank's management are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Significant increase in credit risk; •Incorporating the forward-looking macroeconomic information in calculation of credit risk; 	<p>Our procedures for testing the impairment of loans included below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls on lending, collateralization, collection, follow-up, classification and impairment procedures are tested with the involvement of information risk management specialists. •We evaluated the adequacy of the subjective and objective criteria that are defined in the Bank's impairment accounting policy compared with the Standard. •We evaluated the Banks's business model and methodology and the evaluation of the calculations were carried out with the control testing and detailed analysis by the involvement of specialist. •We performed loan reviews for selected loan samples which include a detailed examination of loan files and related information and testing their classification. •We evaluated the accuracy of the expected credit loss calculations by selecting sample for the loans which are assessed on individual basis.

•Design and implementation of expected credit loss model.

The determination of the impairment of loans measured at amortised cost depends on the default status of loan, the model based on the change in the credit risk since initial recognition and whether these loans are placed at the appropriate stage within that model. Establishing stage allocation is a significant process as the calculation of expected credit loss varies to the staging of the financial assets.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses on both an individual and a collective basis. Individual provisions consider the estimated future performance of the business and the fair value of the collateral provided for credit transactions.

The collective basis expected credit loss calculation is based on complex processes which are modelled by using current and past data sets and expectations including collaterals. The completeness and accuracy of data sets in the model are also considered. In addition, the future expectations are reflected through macroeconomic models.

As explained above, impairment on loans measured at amortised cost has been identified as key audit matter, due its complex nature and the involvement of management judgments and significant estimates and assumptions.

•We tested the accuracy and completeness of the data in the calculation models for the loans which are assessed on collective basis. The expected credit loss calculation was tested through recalculation. The models used for the calculation of the risk parameters were examined and the risk parameters for the selected sample portfolios were recalculated.

•We assessed the macroeconomic models, that are used to reflect forward looking expectations and tested the effect of the risk parameters by recalculation method.

•We evaluated the qualitative and quantitative assessments which are used in determining the significant increase in credit risk.

•We also evaluated the adequacy of the unconsolidated financial statements disclosures related to impairment provisions.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated 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 auditors' 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 judgement 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 the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements,

including the disclosures, and whether the unconsolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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") No. 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025 are not in compliance with TCC and provisions of the Bank'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 A.Ş.

Orhan Akova, SMMM
Partner
20 February 2026
Istanbul, Türkiye