

## Structured Finance Rating Asset-Backed Securities (Preliminary Report)

New Update

**Publishing Date:** June 24, 2026

**Team Leader**

Ezgi Çiçek YILMAZ

+90 212 352 56 73

[ezgi.yilmaz@jcrer.com.tr](mailto:ezgi.yilmaz@jcrer.com.tr)

**Senior Analyst**

Hayrettin ÇELİK

+90 212 352 56 73

[hayrettin.celik@jcrer.com.tr](mailto:hayrettin.celik@jcrer.com.tr)

TMKŞ Fibabanka Altıncı Varlık Finansmanı Fonu	
Type of Asset-Backed Securities	PTCs-Pay Through Certificates
Founder	Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi
Originator (Parent)	Fibabanka A.Ş.
Servicer	Fibabanka A.Ş.
Special Purpose Vehicle	TMKŞ Fibabanka Altıncı Varlık Finansmanı Fonu
Transaction Administrator	Fibabanka A.Ş.
Issuer	TMKŞ Fibabanka Altıncı Varlık Finansmanı Fonu
Registration	Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu A.Ş.
Transferor	Fibabanka A.Ş.
Purchasing Programme	Fibabanka A.Ş.; (5% of the Issue Amount from Class B)
Overcollateralization	None
Specific Applicable Law	The CMB Communiqué Serial: III, No: 58.1 named "Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities"
Insurance Agencies for Investors and Obligors	None
Issue Nom. Size/Aggregate Issuance	Up to Class A TRY 4.96bn (Aggregated) (in 3 Separate Tranches) & Up to Class B TRY 402mn (in a single tranche)
Interest Rate %	Senior Tranche: between 42.00% - 43.00% Junior Tranche: TBD
Coupon %	A: No coupon B: TBD at A's maturity
Coupon Type	A: No coupon B: TBD at A's maturity
Estimated Issue Date	24.06.2026
Weighted Average Life (Class A & B)	104 Days

## RATINGS

		A (Senior Tranche)		B (Junior Tranche)	
		Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term
ABSs to be issued by "TMKŞ Fibabanka Altıncı Varlık Finansmanı Fonu"					
International Local Currency		BB	-	BB	-
<b>National Note</b>		<b>AAA (tr)</b>	<b>J1+ (tr)</b>	<b>AA+ (tr)</b>	<b>J1+ (tr)</b>
Sovereign*	FC	BB	-	BB	-
	LC	BB	-	BB	-
	FC Outlook	Stable	-	Stable	-
	LC Outlook	Stable	-	Stable	-

\* Affirmed by JCR on September 1, 2025

### Overview

"TMKŞ Fibabanka Altıncı Varlık Finansmanı Fonu" (hereinafter referred to as 'Asset Finance Fund', 'the Fund' or 'SPV') was established for an infinite term by Türkiye Menkul Kıymetleştirme Şirketi (TMKŞ) to issue asset-backed securities.

Approved asset amount of the Fund is up to TRY 50bn and its originator is "Fibabanka A.Ş." (hereinafter referred to as "Fibabanka" or "the Bank"), realizing asset-backed securities based on a receivable pool consisting of receivables in instalments of general consumer loans which Fibabanka extended to its individual customers and cheque collateralised discounted loans and instalment commercial loans that Fibabanka has extended to its commercial customers. Having entered as a player to Turkish finance industry as a subsidiary of Fiba Group on December 27, 2010; "Fibabanka A.Ş." offers products, services and applications in the domains of its core operations, including corporate, commercial, SME, agricultural, retail and private banking. The Bank had total asset sizes of TRY 236.09bn and TRY 191.22bn as of 1Q2026 and FYE2025, respectively.

Planned to be issued in 4 separate maturity tranches by a pay-through mechanism, ABSs (asset-backed securities) will be sold to qualified investors and/or private placement in Türkiye without public offering. The essential elements to inspire investor confidence are the similar financial profile of obligors of assets in the receivable pool, low portfolio risk and expected losses of these assets, expected-to-increase liquidity facility to be attained through high ending cash balances of loan repayments by obligors to cover disbursements to ABS investors, and hence increased capacity to repay obligations arising from this ABS issue.

JCR Eurasia Rating maintains its opinion that space created for "TMKŞ Fibabanka Altıncı Varlık Finansmanı Fonu" and its technical equipment, as well as risk management and internal control system procedures, the constitution of a system for the safeguarding of accounting, records, and documentation and the possession of a statistical data base will function efficiently.

In the mapping tables established for the purpose of using the credit ratings assigned by JCR-ER in banks' capital adequacy calculations, as unveiled in the BRSA's Decision dated June 17, 2021 and numbered 9616, only long-term ratings are included. Accordingly, although both tranches are short-term in nature, long-term national scale ratings have also been provided for informational purposes only, on an indicative basis.

### Strengths

- Asset eligibility criteria in the issuance certificate mandating credit portfolio without delay and special loan provisions,
- Well track record and redemption performance of the loans in the receivable pool,
- Appropriateness level of assets in the receivable pool in terms of their low level of default probability,
- Hedging the possible collection risk arising from the decease of the borrowers covered by life insurance policies at the rate of 98% of the consumer part of the receivable pool,
- Regulatory requirement of 5% risk retention mechanism as an additional support component for the ABS investors,
- Current local regulations in Türkiye affording asset isolation and remoteness of bankruptcy,
- A liquid portfolio structure guaranteed by matching terms and few conditionalities for receivables,
- Multitudinous profile of obligors in the receivable pool lowering concentration risk to a minimum.

### Constraints

- Absence of established insurance mechanism,
- Receivable pool remaining below the nominal amount of ABS and absence of cheque collateral for 17% of the commercial part of the receivable pool,
- Similar risk profiles across the tranches despite the presence of a waterfall structure for the senior tranche,
- Possible exposure to interest rate mismatch due to the structure of ABS issues,
- Detailed risk assessments of the submitted documentation outside the scope of the rating process,
- Possible difficulties in legally following up the non-performing loan instalments compared to the receivables with promissory notes,
- Detailed risk assessments of the originator outside the scope of the rating process,
- As actions for a global soft-landing gain prominence, geopolitical risks and decisions with the potential to adversely affect global trade are engendering considerable uncertainty.