

2025 ANNUAL REPORT



JCR Eurasia Rating

"JCR-ER, Group of Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd." 

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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PRESENTATIONS

Dear Stakeholders,

The sustainability of financial systems is built upon trust, transparency, and robust analytical evaluation mechanisms. As JCR Eurasia Rating, while conducting our activities in line with these fundamental principles, we resolutely continue to uphold our responsibility of establishing a reliable, independent, and disciplined evaluation mechanism in financial markets.

The year 2025 has been a significant period for our Organization, during which we strengthened our analytical capacity, enhanced our methodological infrastructure, and further advanced our rating activities in alignment with international standards. Through the efforts we carry out in line with our corporate values, we have further reinforced our objective of becoming a reliable reference point within the financial ecosystem.

The reliability of financial systems is ensured not only by economic scale, but also by strong institutional structures, disciplined analytical processes, and a solid data infrastructure. With this understanding, the rating activities we conduct provide an important evaluation framework that supports sound and predictable decision-making processes for investors and financial institutions.

In today's environment, where the global economy is undergoing a rapid transformation, the acceleration of technological developments, the increasing integration of financial markets, and the growing flow of data further enhance the importance of risk assessment mechanisms.

In this process, rating agencies have evolved into not only institutions that measure risks, but also key institutional pillars that support the stability of the financial system.

As JCR Eurasia Rating, we closely monitor this transformation; we continue to strengthen our analytical infrastructure, enhance our data-driven rating models, and continuously update our methodological approach in alignment with international standards. Thanks to the analysis processes we conduct without compromising the principle of independence, we continue to serve as a reliable reference point for investors and financial institutions.

We believe that sustainable growth should be evaluated not only through economic performance but also together with environmental and social responsibility. In this context, we aim to contribute to the long-term resilience of the financial system by incorporating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria as a key component of our rating methodologies.

We believe that the reform and transformation policies implemented in line with Türkiye's economic development goals strengthen the institutional infrastructure of the financial system.

Within the framework of the Türkiye Century vision, we are of the opinion that the steps taken towards sustainable and inclusive growth will carry our country's financial architecture onto stronger foundations.

In the upcoming period, as JCR Eurasia Rating, we will continue to carry out our activities in line with three main strategic priorities:

- **Strengthening analytical capacity:** Enhancing our rating methodologies through data-driven analysis methods and advanced modelling techniques.
- **Alignment with international standards:** Continuous development of our methodological infrastructure in line with global rating standards.

Sustainable finance approach:
More effective integration of ESG criteria into rating processes.

In the coming period, we believe that the role of rating agencies will become even more critical in ensuring that financial systems become more transparent, more resilient, and more sustainable. As JCR Eurasia Rating, we will resolutely continue to contribute to strengthening trust and transparency in financial markets with our strong analytical infrastructure, independent evaluation approach, and sense of corporate responsibility. Thank you for your trust in our organization.

Yours sincerely,

Metin Recep ZAFER
Chairman of the Board



PRESENTATIONS

Dear Stakeholders,

The year 2025 has been a significant period for JCR Eurasia Rating, during which we strengthened our institutional capacity, enhanced our analytical infrastructure, and further advanced our contribution to the financial ecosystem. With our rating methodologies aligned with international standards, our strong data analytics infrastructure, and our experienced team, we have continued to contribute to the development of a transparent and efficiently functioning financial system. Throughout 2025, we not only improved our existing areas of activity, but also implemented infrastructure enhancements that further strengthened our analytical approach in financial analysis and risk assessment processes. We believe that our institutional discipline, methodological approach, and strong human capital have played a decisive role behind this progress.

The rating activities we conducted throughout the year have further reinforced our Institution's position within financial markets. Through our work—primarily in corporate credit ratings, as well as in structured finance and corporate governance ratings—we have continued to serve as a reliable reference point for investors and financial institutions.

These efforts are extremely important not only in terms of evaluating financial risks but also in strengthening transparency in markets and enhancing investor confidence.

Our Institution continues its activities with full awareness of this responsibility.

The healthy development of financial systems is directly linked not only to economic performance but also to sustainability principles. For this reason, the sustainable finance approach is among our Institution's strategic priorities.

At a time when environmental and social responsibility is gaining increasing importance on a global scale, it is evident that financial analysis processes must also be addressed from this perspective. Accordingly, we continue to develop methodological approaches centered on a sustainability mindset. Throughout 2025, we expanded our efforts aimed at evaluating sustainable financing instruments by focusing on analysis and assessment processes based on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria.

Through these initiatives, we have continued to produce analytical solutions that contribute to the transformation of financial markets. At the same time, while contributing to a more effective evaluation of new instruments in sustainable finance, we also aim to support the strengthening of the long-term resilience of the financial system.

It is important to note that financial analysis processes are rapidly transforming under the influence of technological developments. Accordingly, data analytics, modelling techniques, and digital infrastructures directly affect the scope and effectiveness of rating activities.

With the awareness of the critical importance of continuously improving the technological infrastructure used in financial analysis processes, we closely follow this transformation and accelerate our efforts to enhance our competencies in data analytics and modelling.

In this context, we took significant steps throughout 2025 to strengthen our analytical modelling infrastructure. With the enhancement of our technological infrastructure, the efficiency of our data analysis processes has increased, while the accuracy and consistency of our rating activities have been further strengthened. Thanks to this enhanced analytical capacity, our Institution has developed the ability to evaluate financial risks in a more comprehensive manner. Moreover, we have gained the capability to provide market participants with stronger data-driven assessments compared to previous years.

We are aware that the future will bring more data-driven, transparent, and integrated financial markets. As JCR Eurasia Rating, we aim to be an active part of this transformation. In today's environment, where financial systems are becoming increasingly complex, reliable analysis processes and strong methodological approaches are more critical than ever for investors. In this regard, our Institution will continue to resolutely pursue its efforts to enhance its analytical infrastructure.

While taking steps to improve our analytical capacity, strengthen our methodological infrastructure, and expand our work in the field of sustainable finance, one of our greatest sources of strength is the reform and transformation initiatives implemented within the Turkish economy. It is clearly observed that the development and transformation policies carried out to position our national economy more strongly on a global scale contribute significantly to the deepening of the financial system.

Within the framework of the Türkiye Century vision, meticulously shaped under the leadership of our President, Mr. Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN, we believe that the steps taken to strengthen our country's economic infrastructure and enhance the international competitiveness of financial markets are of great importance.

As JCR Eurasia Rating, we will continue to steadfastly contribute to strengthening the transparency and reliability of the financial system in line with this vision.

We take pride in sustaining stable and lasting growth within this success story that we are building together.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Feyzullah YETGİN
Vice Chairman of the Board / General Manager



ABOUT US

JCR Eurasia Rating (JCR-ER), with nearly two decades of experience, has aimed since its establishment to contribute to improving the functioning of both global and local markets. Measuring credit risk to create a reliable basis for borrowing for countries and companies, providing investors with sound information, and generating financial value are among the Institution's primary objectives.

In order to support its activities with a strong and extensive stakeholder network, the shareholding structure was reorganized on January 17, 2020, with the participation of Turkish financial institutions, and corporate activities gained further momentum.

Holding the status of an international credit rating agency, JCR Eurasia Rating is among the founding members of the European Association of Credit Rating Agencies (EACRA) and is also a member of the Asian Credit Rating Agencies Association (ACRAA). Furthermore, as a rating agency authorized by the Capital Markets Board (CMB) and the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), it plays a significant role in capital markets.

JCR Eurasia Rating has built a broad portfolio by undertaking rating assignments for numerous companies and financial institutions operating across a wide range of sectors. The rating reports prepared on the basis of transparency and impartiality serve as reference points on a global scale. In addition, the sector-focused, rapid, and high-quality solutions offered contribute to the continuous development of long-term collaborations. In line with its solution-oriented approach, the financial development of stakeholders is supported, and contributions are made to sustainable growth.

In 2025, the Institution achieved significant success in the fields of international reporting and corporate communication.

Within the scope of the **ARC Awards (Annual Report Competition)**, organized by MerComm and evaluating the design, content, and communication success of annual reports worldwide, the Institution received the Gold award in the **Non-English Annual Reports Financial Services: General** category and the **Honors** award in the PDF Version of Annual Report – Financial Services: General category. These awards are of great value for the Institution. It should not be overlooked that the **ARC Awards** is one of the most prestigious international platforms evaluating companies' annual reports in terms of content quality, design, communication strength, and investor relations. In addition, the Institution added a **Bronze** award to its achievements at the **Stevie Awards**, one of the most prestigious award programs in the international business world. The Stevie Awards is known as a comprehensive award program evaluating organizations worldwide in terms of business performance, communication strategies, and corporate achievements. Moreover, the Institution was deemed worthy of the **Gold** award at the **LACP Vision Awards**, a globally respected organization in the field of corporate reporting and investor communications, thereby certifying that its annual report demonstrates international-level excellence in content structure, visual design, and stakeholder communication.

Following these achievements, the future objective is to further strengthen its position as a transparent, independent, and reliable institution in both global and local markets. Services will continue to be provided across a wide spectrum, including sovereign ratings, banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, public institutions, industrial and commercial companies, SMEs, and local governments, as well as bond and structured finance issuances and project ratings.

Behind the achievements attained to date lie the dedicated efforts of team members and strong collaborations established with stakeholders. Various financial risks, particularly credit risks, are measured through objective, independent, and systematic methods, contributing to the reliable and sound functioning of financial markets. JCR Eurasia Rating continues to carry its role and vision in the sector into the future and to contribute to building a shared future while remaining committed to its core values.



MILESTONES

2007

On November 12, 2007, the partnership structure with JCR was registered, and the Company's name was changed from Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. to JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.
On November 5, 2007, a partnership agreement was signed with Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR). On June 15, 2007, a credit rating license was obtained from the CMB.
On February 20, 2007, the Company was registered in the trade registry and commenced its activities as Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.

On May 7, 2008, the first rating report was published, and rating activities were officially initiated.

2008

2009

With the Board Decision dated October 1, 2009, and numbered 3368, the Company was authorized by the BRSA as an External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI).

On October 5, 2010, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph three of the Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of the Capital Adequacy of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Pension Companies, authorization was granted by the Undersecretariat of Treasury regarding the rating of reinsurance companies. On April 29, 2010, the Corporate Governance Compliance Rating License was obtained from the Capital Markets Board. In March 2010, the Company became one of the founding members of the European Association of Credit Rating Agencies (EACRA), together with other credit rating agencies operating within the European Union.

2010

2012

On June 21, 2012, an application was submitted to the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) for the renewal of the rating license.

With the BRSA Board Decision dated April 25, 2013, the authorization was renewed based on the application dated June 21, 2012.

2013

2015

On April 17, 2015, the Institution joined ACRAA (The Association of Credit Rating Agencies in Asia), which consists of 33 rating agencies operating in 15 Asian countries.

2016

On May 13, 2016, authorization was granted by the BRSA for the "rating of financial institutions other than banks and the instruments they issue." In addition, its authorization was expanded from providing only national ratings to issuing "both national and international ratings to domestic and foreign entities." With the General Assembly Resolution dated March 3, 2016, the paid-in capital was increased from TRY 200,000 to TRY 1,000,000.

2017

On September 11, 2017, a partnership and cooperation agreement was signed with Accuratío Credit Ratings ECR S.A (new title: JCR LATAM), operating in South American countries and headquartered in Peru.

2018

On November 14, 2018, and November 19, 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), our Institution JCR Eurasia Rating (JCR-ER), and Credit Rating Mongolia LLC (CRM), headquartered in Mongolia, to establish future cooperation and exchange technical and legal knowledge.

2020

With the BRSA Decision dated September 10, 2020, it was made mandatory for companies with a total risk of TRY 500 million to obtain a rating from an authorized rating agency in order to access credit facilities. Following the "Share Transfer Agreement" approved at the General Assembly dated January 17, 2020, the new shareholding structure was established.

ISO 9001, ISO 27001, ISO 10002
Quality Certifications were obtained.

2021

2022

The Company's capital was increased from TRY 1,000,000 to TRY 30,000,000. The JCR-ER Analytics Rating Software, which enables the end-to-end execution of the rating process, was put into use. The Economic and Analytical Research Department was established.

The Company's capital was increased from TRY 30,000,000 to TRY 50,000,000.

The ISO 9001, ISO 27001, and ISO 10002 audits were successfully completed.

2023

2024

The Company's capital was increased from TRY 50,000,000 to TRY 100,000,000.

Our Company headquarters was relocated to the Istanbul Financial Center, which brings together key stakeholders of the financial sector. By positioning itself at the center of the financial ecosystem, a significant step was taken toward enhancing sectoral collaborations and strengthening market connections. The Information Technologies infrastructure was migrated to a data center.

2025

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

Since the early 21st century, the Institution has conducted its rating activities with a broad perspective and in alignment with international developments, starting from the day it established its first client relationships.

With its visionary approach, it continues to contribute to the deepening of the financial sector. One of the most important factors behind this success is the shareholding structure of JCR Eurasia Rating, which enables not only profitability but also sustainable growth.

Adopting the principle of supporting Türkiye's economic growth and development, JCR Eurasia Rating effectively utilizes its institutional strength and sectoral expertise through its meticulously structured shareholding composition.

Behind this approach lies the objective of contributing to the development of a financial system built on the foundations of stability, efficiency, and transparency. Believing that global and national success stems from the advancement of individuals, the Institution also contributes to supporting enterprises and individuals across the country.

Among the strong components of its shareholding structure are Borsa İstanbul Inc., Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), the Capital Markets Association of Türkiye, the Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies Association of Türkiye, and the Financial Institutions Association, as well as several private banks with strong capabilities in innovation and market development within the banking sector, particularly public banks.

The shareholding structure established to strengthen expertise in the field of rating is nourished by the accumulated knowledge of institutions experienced in capital markets and by transparent business processes.

This strong structure contributes to reinforcing the climate of trust within the financial ecosystem while also supporting the healthy and sustainable development of the sector.

Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.
%18,50

Financial Institutions Association
%6,00

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.
%14,95

Capital Markets Association of Türkiye
%6,00

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası
%2,86

Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies Association of Türkiye
%6,00

QNB Bank A.Ş.
%2,86

Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Akbank
%2,86

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.
%2,86

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası
%2,86

Vakıf Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat
%2,86

Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

Ziraat Katılım Bankası A.Ş.
%2,86

JAPAN CREDIT RATING AGENCY, LTD. (JCR)

Tokyo-based Japan Credit Rating Agency (JCR), one of the main shareholders of the Institution, is an international rating agency authorized by the Japan Financial Services Agency (FSA), recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and registered by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). JCR stands out with its rating activities carried out across a wide spectrum in financial markets. Its areas of expertise include:

- Medium- and long-term bonds, senior debt instruments, and commercial paper,
- The capacity of life and non-life insurance companies to meet their obligations,
- Structured finance transactions, including asset-backed securities.

JCR is supported by Japan's most prestigious institutional investor groups, and its shareholding structure includes leading banks and insurance companies in the country.

International Accreditations and Regulatory Compliance

Operating since 1985, JCR holds globally recognized authorizations and accreditations.

Authorizations in the United States and the European Union:

JCR was registered by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in September 2007 under the status of a "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization" (NRSRO). In addition, it was certified on January 11, 2011, within the framework of European Union regulations. JCR is among the 11 international rating agencies holding NRSRO status.

Scope of Use: Ratings conducted by JCR can be officially used for regulatory purposes by relevant financial institutions—including investment firms, credit institutions, insurance companies, and pension funds—within the framework of U.S. and European Union regulations.

Global ECAI Status and Capital Adequacy

JCR is recognized as an External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) in Japan, the United States, and the European Union. In addition, it maintains an active presence through its operations and published ratings in various international financial centers, particularly in Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong.

Within this framework, the Institution has a broad geographical reach on a global scale. Under banking regulations aligned with the provisions of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), banks operating in the relevant regions are able to use rating data provided by JCR in the calculation of their capital adequacy ratios.

Sustainable Finance Assessment Activities

JCR, which holds a leading position in the sustainable finance sector—whose importance and scope of application are rapidly expanding today—plays an active role in the evaluation of sustainable finance and climate-related financial products. The Institution continues its activities as one of the key external reviewers in the country's green, social, and sustainable bond and loan markets. In 2019, JCR was registered as an "Approved Verifier" by the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI). Within this scope, reporting and verification activities are carried out in the fields of ESG ratings, Second Party Opinion (SPO), and positive impact finance assessments. In addition, JCR also undertakes various levels of membership and contribution activities within the framework of the Sustainable Finance Principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

“Our Board of Directors consists of a total of seven members, including one Chairman, one Vice Chairman, and five members.”

Remuneration

In 2025, the total payments made to our Board Members and Senior Executives amounted to TRY 65,424,836.* No transactions that may lead to a conflict of interest—such as extending loans, granting credit, or providing guarantees directly or indirectly by the Company to Board Members or Senior Executives—have taken place.

**This amount has been adjusted in accordance with IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Metin Recep ZAFER

Chairman of the Board

Prof. Dr. Feyzullah YETGİN

Vice Chairman of the Board, General Manager

Dr. Aydın GÜNDOĞDU

Member

Yalçın MADENCİ

Member

Mehmet TURGUT

Member

Prof. Dr. Server DEMİRCİ

Member

Kenji SUMITANI

Member

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Prof. Dr. Feyzullah YETGİN

General Manager

Dr. Fikret ŞENTÜRK

Deputy General Manager for HR, Financial and Administrative Affairs

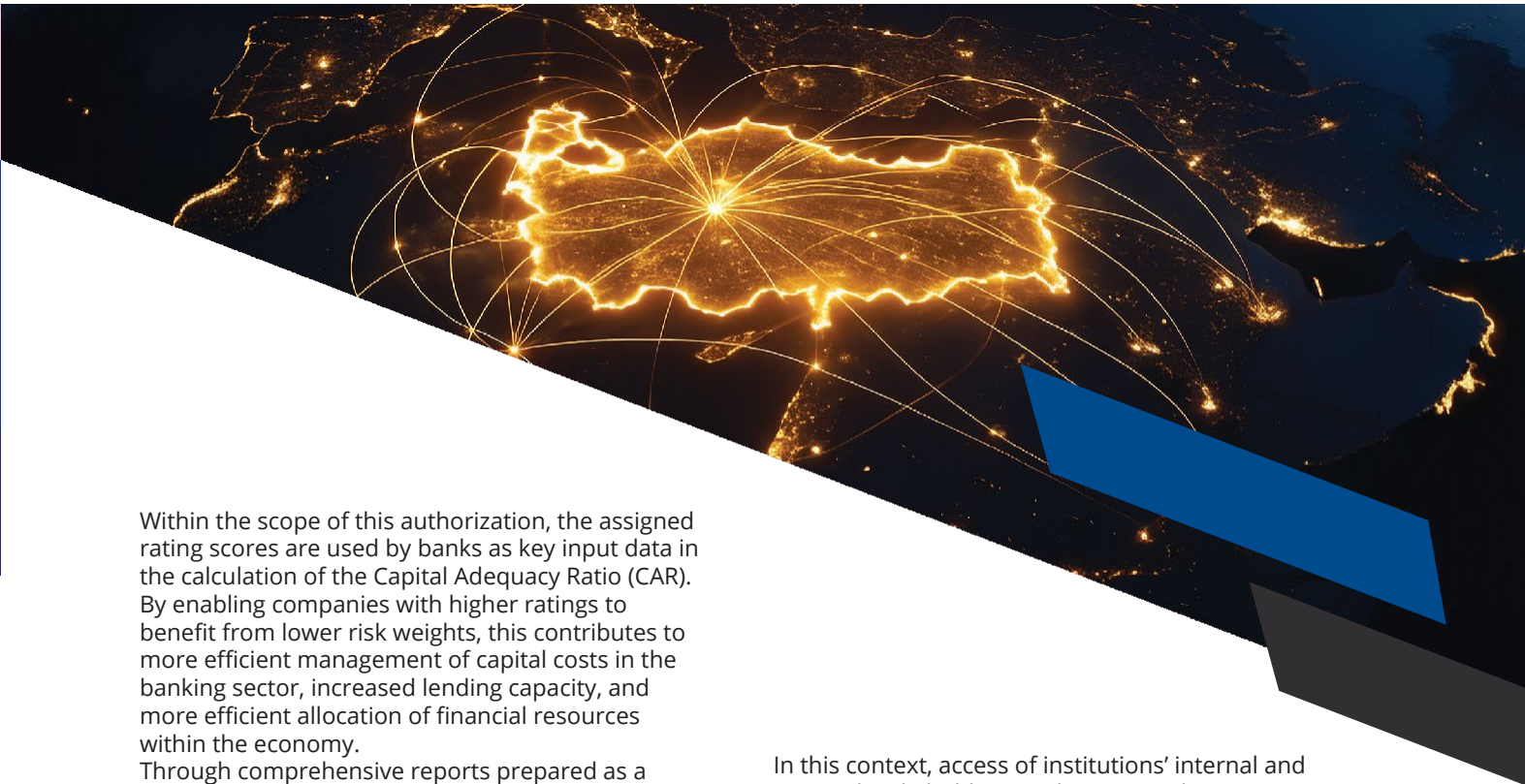
Özgür Fuad ENGİN

Deputy General Manager for Rating

Zeki Metin ÇOKTAN

Deputy General Manager for Rating

SECTORAL POSITION



JCR Eurasia Rating, with nearly twenty years of operational history, holds the distinction of being Türkiye's first domestic credit rating agency. In this context, rating activities contribute to efficient price formation in capital markets and enable a more effective allocation of financial resources.

At the core of its institutional success lie accumulated knowledge, technical expertise, and local experience. The restructuring process carried out in 2020 enabled the strengthening of the corporate governance framework and the enhancement of operational capacity. In line with the "bridge" function offered by Türkiye's geopolitical position, the Institution is among the founding members of both the European Association of Credit Rating Agencies (EACRA) and the Association of Credit Rating Agencies in Asia (ACRAA). Within this framework, it continues its international integration and closely follows global rating practices. Moreover, the ongoing strategic collaboration with the leading international rating agency JCR further supports this international positioning.

Carrying the mission of contributing to risk measurement processes within the banking system, the Institution assumes a significant role within the framework of the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA). In this context, the rating of companies—excluding banks and financial institutions—with a total risk, including requested credit, of TRY 750 million or more is conducted by the Institution as the only authorized entity meeting the required sectoral conditions, in full compliance with international standards.

Within the scope of this authorization, the assigned rating scores are used by banks as key input data in the calculation of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). By enabling companies with higher ratings to benefit from lower risk weights, this contributes to more efficient management of capital costs in the banking sector, increased lending capacity, and more efficient allocation of financial resources within the economy. Through comprehensive reports prepared as a result of detailed analysis processes conducted by expert teams, the Institution continues its efforts to elevate the standards of the rating system in Türkiye.

Authorized by the Capital Markets Board (CMB), the Institution conducts credit ratings for companies and issued debt instruments. Additionally, risk assessments are carried out for structured finance products such as Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) and Asset-Covered Securities. Within the scope of the Corporate Governance Compliance Rating license, it also contributes to strengthening transparency, accountability, and corporate governance standards in capital markets.

In this context, access of institutions' internal and external stakeholders to objective and systematic analyses is supported, and the adoption and dissemination of corporate governance principles are encouraged.

Within the Institution, significant progress has been achieved in technological and methodological infrastructure studies aimed at evaluating sustainable finance products in line with global trends and Türkiye's Green Transformation and Climate Risk Management objectives. In addition to the development of systemic and methodological infrastructure, international accreditation processes have been completed, and the necessary certifications for institutional competence have been obtained.

The Institution has received the "Approved Verifier" accreditation from the UK-based Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), one of the leading international standard setters that develops scientifically grounded methodologies in the field of climate change risk. Within this scope, the Institution holds the distinction of being the first Turkish company to obtain this accreditation. Furthermore, the Institution has joined the Sustainability Principles framework of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) as an "Observer Member" and has been included in the publicly accessible "Voluntary External Reviewer" list.



SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In 2025, our Institution, whose business volume continued to grow, reached sales revenues of TRY 2,208,206,022. Since the change in the shareholding structure in 2020, with our steadily increasing revenues, priority has been given to investments in infrastructure and human resources, and all our investments have been financed through our equity.



Turkish Lira	31.12.2024	31.12.2025
Sales Revenues	1,694,882,722	2,208,206,022
Net Profit for the Period	201,968,942	368,137,221
Current Assets	824,314,765	1,120,897,178
Non-Current Assets	88,567,537	338,038,031
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
Equities	666,232,326	937,338,257
Total Assets	912,882,302	1,458,935,209

**Financial data adjusted in accordance with IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.*

2025 RATING ACTIVITIES



A Total of 3,955 Ratings Conducted in 2025: This number of rating assignments serves as one of the most significant indicators of the breadth of the Institution's nationwide operational scope and the effective implementation of its central risk assessment mission. An analysis of the distribution of activities carried out in 2025 reveals that trends toward transparency and risk management within the financial ecosystem have been clearly realized.

Credit risk assessment processes conducted in alignment with international standards and local regulatory frameworks provide all stakeholders with the opportunity for objective analysis and serve as a guide for effective risk management.

Corporate Credit Rating (3,918): When the distribution of activities in 2025 is examined, it is observed that rating processes are predominantly concentrated in the field of corporate credit ratings.

Credit rating activities, which constitute the largest share among the transactions carried out, are not solely aimed at fulfilling regulatory obligations; they also demonstrate the strong motivation of companies to document their creditworthiness and enhance their financial transparency. Within the scope of corporate rating processes, companies' financial risk profiles and debt servicing capacities are analyzed in detail; as a result of these analyses, a reliable and systematic source of information of critical importance is provided to investors and credit providers.

Structured Finance Rating (28): The 28 rating assignments carried out for structured finance instruments, particularly Asset-Backed Securities (ABS), have contributed to the objective determination of the risk-return balance of these instruments.

The structured finance market, which continues to grow with a steady momentum, is of significant importance in terms of deepening capital markets and strengthening alternative financing channels. Moreover, these ratings enable banks to apply more favorable risk weights in their capital adequacy calculations, thereby contributing to an increase in the volume of funds provided to the real sector.

Corporate Governance Rating

(8): The 8 corporate governance ratings conducted measure companies' performance in terms of transparency, accountability, and management quality. These assessments provide important signals to the market regarding the long-term sustainability of institutions and contribute to strengthening investor confidence. The transaction volume indicates not only the current demand but also the development potential in this area.



Sovereign Rating (1): Within the scope of sovereign rating, the economic performance, fiscal discipline, and political stability of incumbent governments are evaluated within a holistic framework. These analyses carry strategic significance, as they influence the direction of international capital flows, play a decisive role in borrowing costs, and constitute a fundamental reference point for the investment environment.

Rating Criteria and Analysis Process

In the sovereign rating process, projections covering at least five years of historical data are developed; analyses based on these projections are evaluated within a holistic framework under three main risk categories.

1. Political Risks

In the assessment of political risk, the governance structure and the quality of governance of the country under evaluation are among the key determinants. The effectiveness of the rule of law, the functioning of democratic institutions, and the transparency of decision-making mechanisms are analyzed.

In addition, stability in domestic and foreign policy practices, the regional security environment, and the economic and financial implications of diplomatic relations are taken into consideration. The predictability of legal regulations and their impact on the investment environment are also among the main factors evaluated within the scope of political risk.

2. Social Risks

In social risk analysis, the demographic structure is examined through indicators such as population growth rate, age distribution, and migration movements. Access to education and the level of development of human capital are evaluated together with income distribution and economic inequality indicators. Moreover, environmental sustainability policies and energy strategies, cultural and social dynamics, as well as the effectiveness of social security and healthcare systems constitute key components of social risk assessment.

3. Economic Risks

Within the scope of economic risk assessment, the country's income-generating capacity and growth trends are analyzed. The level of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and income per capita, the balance of public finances, and policies to combat inflation are among the key macroeconomic indicators.

In addition, real sector indicators such as industrial production, foreign trade balance, and production capacity, as well as the resilience of the banking sector and stability in financial markets, are comprehensively evaluated within the framework of economic risk.

Scope and Analytical Framework of Credit Rating Activities

The credit rating process is a comprehensive analytical output that measures a borrower's capacity to fulfill its financial obligations in full and in a timely manner in accordance with their maturity structure. In this process, data based on the borrower's current financial structure, liquidity balance, income-generating capacity, and historical payment performance are examined in line with specific methodologies.

The primary objective of rating activities is to concretize the borrower's default risk and to establish a transparent and reliable basis for expectations in the eyes of investors, credit providers, and other market participants.

This process, which serves as a cornerstone in the functioning of the financial ecosystem, covers not only private sector entities but also bonds and similar debt instruments issued by governments and financial institutions.

Market participants consider rating scores as a key risk indicator and shape their investment strategies and credit allocation processes accordingly.

Strategic Functions and Market Impacts of Rating Scores

Rating results are not limited to revealing the creditworthiness of institutions.

They also serve as a strategic reference in financial decision-making processes.

These ratings constitute one of the fundamental building blocks in determining borrowing costs. While issuers with higher credit ratings have access to lower-cost financing, those with lower ratings may face relatively higher financing costs due to increased risk premiums. Credit ratings also directly affect the liquidity and marketability of financial instruments in secondary markets. A strong credit rating can support investor confidence and positively influence capital flows.



It is therefore entirely reasonable that investors use these assessments as one of the key reference indicators in their risk management processes. In this context, rating activities contribute to efficient price formation in capital markets and enable a more effective allocation of financial resources.

Classification of Credit Ratings and Risk Categories

Credit ratings assigned in accordance with international standards are categorized into specific levels that reflect the financial strength of the borrower. The rating range defined as "Investment Grade" indicates that the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its financial obligations and carries relatively low credit risk. Investors adopting long-term and prudent investment strategies generally prefer assets within this category. In general practice, this level corresponds to the rating range between AAA and BBB- across many international rating agencies.

In contrast, ratings within the "Speculative" or "High-Risk" (Speculative Grade) category represent credit profiles with higher potential returns but increased probability of default.

In general practice, ratings at the level of BB+ and below are evaluated within this category.

At the lowest level of the rating scale, the "Default" category refers to situations in which the borrower has effectively failed to meet its payment obligations or is unable to do so. This classification system enables the analytical and comparable evaluation of the risk-return balance in financial markets.

Key Criteria Shaping the Analysis Process

In the process of determining a credit rating, a wide range of analytical inputs reflecting the borrower's financial and operational structure are evaluated. While financial health indicators such as the company's liquidity position, leverage ratios, and capital structure form the basis of the rating process, qualitative factors—such as the strategic approach of management and corporate governance practices—are also included in the analysis.

The assessment process is not limited solely to internal financial indicators. External environmental factors such as macroeconomic growth projections, sectoral competitive dynamics, political uncertainties, and the global economic outlook are also taken into consideration.

As a result of this analysis, no direct investment advice is provided to the requesting institutions or entities. Instead, an objective reference framework is established, strengthening transparency in financial markets and enabling sound risk assessment.

Credit ratings determined through comprehensive analyses conducted by our Institution are treated by banks as External Credit Assessment ratings and are used as input in the calculation of capital adequacy ratios. In this context, these ratings contribute to more efficient capital management and cost advantages for banks, while also enhancing access to credit for the real sector.

Corporate Governance Rating Activities and Methodological Principles

Corporate governance rating is a comprehensive system that analyzes an institution's management and administrative processes, internal control structures, and overall governance quality in light of globally accepted principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, and fairness.

The rating process is not limited to examining companies' financial statements. The company's corporate ethical values, the effectiveness of its decision-making mechanisms, and the quality of its relationships with all stakeholders are also presented to the market as a trust indicator.

Scope of Corporate Governance Rating

This rating process, carried out with the aim of reducing companies' governance-related risks and strengthening their market reputation, is structured around the following four main strategic components:

1. Shareholders and Shareholder Rights

- The level of protection of shareholders' fundamental rights—such as access to information, participation in general assemblies, voting, and dividend entitlements—is examined.
- It is analyzed whether the company establishes a fair, equal, and transparent communication channel with all its shareholders.
- In particular, it is assessed whether the rights of minority shareholders are secured through legal and institutional arrangements.

2. Board Structure and Effectiveness

- The independence of the board members, diversity of expertise, and professionalism in strategic decision-making processes are examined.
- The members' commitment to ethical values and their contribution to the company's long-term vision are evaluated.
- The board's remuneration policies, performance measurement criteria, and the operational efficiency of audit committees are analyzed.

3. Public Disclosure and Transparency

- The timeliness and accuracy of sharing financial and non-financial data with investors and the public are measured.
- The independence of internal and external audit mechanisms and the level of management accountability are assessed.
- The accessibility of strategic plans and management reports in line with international standards is monitored.

4. Relations with Stakeholders and Social Responsibility

- The alignment of relationships with all stakeholders—primarily employees, suppliers, and customers—with principles of ethics and fairness is evaluated.
- The Institution's commitments and implementation outcomes in areas such as environmental sustainability, human rights, and social responsibility are assessed.
- The existence of codes of business ethics and the effectiveness of whistleblowing mechanisms established for potential violations are examined.

Contributions of Corporate Governance Rating Activities to Stakeholders

In the modern financial system, corporate governance rating is regarded as a key indicator not only of a company's existing governance structure but also of its long-term sustainability and institutional resilience capacity. The implementation of this framework provides institutions with the following key advantages:

- **Access to Capital Markets:** A high governance rating fosters investor confidence, enabling lower financing costs and easier access to capital.
- **Holistic Risk Management:** A strong internal control structure supports financial stability by enabling early identification of operational and managerial risks.
- **Operational Resilience:** Entities with strong corporate governance demonstrate higher adaptability during macroeconomic fluctuations and crisis periods.
- **Regulatory Compliance and Reputation:** Full compliance with regulatory requirements, combined with a transparent management approach, strengthens the institution's market value and brand perception.

Corporate governance rating contributes to the establishment of a governance culture that integrates ethical values with financial discipline. Thus, it creates a foundation for companies to achieve their long-term sustainability and growth objectives.

Project Rating Activities and Risk Analysis Methodology

The project rating process refers to the comprehensive analysis of the technical, financial, and operational dimensions of investment projects and their evaluation within the framework of defined risk criteria. This process covers the entire lifecycle of a project—from the development phase to the operational period—and is carried out under eight main analytical headings.

1. Project Sponsors and Supporting Structure

The institutional identity, experience, sectoral expertise, and financial strength of the main stakeholders behind the project are thoroughly analyzed to assess their ability to ensure the project's sustainability. The competence of the execution team is considered one of the most critical determinants of project success.

2. Project Structure and Planning

The project's strategic objectives, scope of implementation, timeline of the business plan, and management organization are examined. The realism of planning, efficiency of resource allocation, and complexity of the management structure directly influence the rating outcome.

3. Completion and Implementation Risk

The likelihood of completing the project within the projected budget and in line with the planned schedule is assessed. At this stage, risks related to construction processes, supply chain logistics, workforce availability, and technical resource management are taken into account.

4. Operational and Technological Risks

Potential efficiency issues during the operational phase, the currency of the technological infrastructure, the probability of equipment failures, and the sustainability of maintenance processes are evaluated. The technological resilience of the project is a key determinant of its long-term performance.

5. Market and Competition Risk

The market demand for the product or service to be generated by the project, competitive conditions within the sector, pricing strategies, and market share projections are analyzed. Additionally, the potential impacts of macroeconomic developments and changes in consumer preferences on the project are evaluated.

6. Financing Structure and Liquidity Risk

The project's funding structure, cost composition, and cash flow projections are examined to assess its profitability potential. Changes in interest rates, fluctuations in exchange rates, and the project's debt repayment capacity are among the key components of financial risk analysis.

7. Political and Regulatory Risks

Political stability in the region where the project is carried out, tax legislation, legal regulations, and potential changes in environmental standards are evaluated. The possible effects of existing public policies and potential regulatory changes on the project's cost structure and operational framework are analyzed.

8. Force Majeure and Extraordinary Conditions

The threats posed to the continuity of the project by uncontrollable events such as natural disasters, pandemics, or regional instabilities are analyzed. Scenario analyses are conducted to assess the extent to which such risks may impact the project's financial structure.

Strategic Value of the Project Rating Process

Project rating activities provide guidance to financial markets by objectively presenting the potential risk profile and return expectations of an investment. Through this process:

- **Investors and Financiers:** Shape their capital allocation decisions on a more rational and data-driven basis.
- **Project Sponsors:** Gain the opportunity to identify existing risks in advance, optimize management strategies, and implement risk mitigation measures.
- **Market Transparency:** The risk levels of complex projects are expressed through a standardized rating language, thereby enhancing market transparency.



Structured Finance Rating Activities

The structured finance rating process is a specialized analytical field aimed at evaluating the credit quality and repayment capacity of complex financial instruments—primarily Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)—for investors. Within this scope, the legal structure of the relevant financial instrument and the nature of the underlying asset pool are examined in detail.

Taking into account continuously evolving market needs and product diversity, studies are regularly conducted to evaluate financial instruments structured in various forms in accordance with international standards and methodologies.

Scope of Evaluation and Transaction Stakeholders

The first stage in rating a structured finance transaction is the analysis of the institutional capacity of all entities involved in the transaction. In this context, the financial and operational adequacy of the Asset Finance Fund responsible for managing the ABS, the guarantor providing security for payment obligations, the issuing entity, the originator transferring the assets, and the insurance institutions covering the risks are evaluated.

Analytical Assessment and Asset Pool Analysis

In the process of determining the rating, financial indicators and the characteristics of the underlying assets are assessed along two main axes:

- **Financial and Cash Flow Analysis:** The alignment between the returns offered to investors and the payment schedule in terms of frequency and amount is analyzed. In addition, the ability of the cash flow structure to meet obligations under different market scenarios is evaluated through stress tests.
- **Asset Pool Characteristics:** The type of receivables forming the basis of the ABS, their maturity distribution, and credit quality are among the critical factors. Historical default rates, collateral structure of receivables, liquidity levels, and guarantee mechanisms are evaluated together to determine the risk profile of the pool.



Risk Management and Regulatory Compliance

Throughout the process, the resilience of the instrument against macroeconomic fluctuations is measured. In addition to sensitivity analyses regarding interest rate, exchange rate, and liquidity risks, the compliance of the transaction with legal regulations and the legal validity of the contractual framework are thoroughly reviewed.

Operation of the Rating Process

The rating activity is carried out in four main stages:

1. **Data Collection:** Detailed classification of information obtained from stakeholders and secondary sources.
2. **Technical Analysis:** Processing of the collected and classified data using quantitative and qualitative methods.
3. **Reliability Assessment:** Testing the probability of repayment through scenario analyses.
4. **Rating Assignment:** Formalizing the analysis results with a standardized credit rating.

Importance of Structured Finance for the Market

The structured finance rating system serves three fundamental functions in capital markets:

- **Risk Transparency:** Enables investors to easily understand the risk profile of complex financial instruments.
- **Cost Optimization:** A strong rating lowers funding costs for issuers.
- **Market Development:** The reinforcement of trust contributes to the deepening and diversification of such innovative financial instruments.

METHODOLOGY, MODELLING AND VALIDATION ACTIVITIES

Methodology and Modelling Activities

Directorate of Methodology and Modelling

This directorate is responsible for the effective and consistent management of rating methodologies and models applied within the Institution. It ensures that methodologies are developed in alignment with the Institution's policies and international best practices. It establishes relevant processes and procedures and prepares the necessary documentation. In addition, it performs back-testing—referred to in Turkish as retrospective testing—of rating models. It monitors and analyzes model performance. Based on the findings obtained, it plans necessary improvements and identifies areas requiring further development. The JCR-ER Analytics product, which enables the end-to-end systemic management of rating processes and encompasses all services provided by the Institution in all rating activities, is used across all rating operations.

Through this platform, analytical modelling processes, reporting activities, decision support mechanisms, and product and process management are carried out within an integrated structure.

Activities in 2025

In 2025, significant R&D activities were carried out in the field of methodology and modelling. Within this scope, efforts were intensified in the following areas:

- Structured Finance Methodology
- Banking Methodology
- Second Party Opinion (SPO) for Sustainability-Themed Issuances
- CBI Verification Methodologies
- Technical Infrastructure Transformation
- Corporate Methodology Review

Structured finance and banking methodologies were updated following comprehensive analyses. SPO and CBI verification methodologies were restructured in alignment with the relevant international frameworks. The decision engine infrastructure used for executing rating models was migrated to a Python environment. With this transformation, flexibility, traceability, and scalability in calculation processes were enhanced. Additionally, dependency on licensed software was reduced, and external software costs were lowered. Furthermore, periodic monitoring studies were conducted for corporate rating methodologies, and necessary updates were made based on the findings obtained.

Structured Finance Rating Methodology

The renewal studies conducted within the scope of Structured Finance Methodologies were implemented in 2025. During this process, the segmentation structure was updated, models were diversified based on issuance types, and the methodological framework was transformed into a modular structure. The question set in data entry screens was expanded to enhance forward-looking data collection capacity. Macroeconomic and sectoral evaluation questions were redesigned under a centralized structure. Criteria with a high impact on reliability but encountered infrequently were incorporated into the methodology through moderator variables. The scope of group and public support assessments was expanded, and ESG-related criteria were integrated into the methodology.

Additional criteria were defined for issuances with a waterfall structure. It became possible to rate senior and junior issuances through a single flow. Moreover, surveillance criteria were defined, and detailed prospectus documentation related to the process was prepared.

Banking Rating Methodology

The Banking Rating Methodology was updated by taking into account the structural characteristics of banking activities, developments in the regulatory framework, international best practices, and internal application experience. Within this scope, the segmentation structure was reorganized. Separate rating models were developed for banks operating in different areas, such as deposit banks, participation banks, and development and investment banks. Thus, the business model, funding structure, balance sheet dynamics, and risk profile specific to each type of bank have been more effectively reflected in the rating process. The overall framework of the methodology has been restructured, making the relationships between business risk, financial risk profile, modulators, and support assessments more transparent and traceable. In addition, sector risk analysis, financial and standalone risk profile modulators, group and public support assessments, and ESG criteria have been integrated into the methodology. Long-term and short-term rating mappings have been reviewed, and the opinions of analysts and senior experts have been incorporated into the methodological framework. A prospectus document containing detailed explanations of all criteria has been prepared. With these updates, the risk sensitivity, comparability, and implementation consistency of rating outcomes have been enhanced.

Second Party Opinion (SPO) Methodologies

In order to enhance market transparency and investor confidence in sustainable financing instruments, Second Party Opinion (SPO) methodologies have been developed and implemented. Within this scope, four separate methodological frameworks have been established for Green Bonds, Social Bonds, Sustainability Bonds, and Sustainability-Linked Bonds (SLB). The methodologies for green, social, and sustainability bonds evaluate the use of proceeds, the environmental and social impacts of projects, as well as governance and reporting mechanisms through a project-based approach.

The methodology developed for Sustainability-Linked Bonds provides a corporate-level analysis based on the issuer’s sustainability strategy, performance indicators, and targets. The established SPO framework aims to provide an evaluation infrastructure that is aligned with international standards, comparable, and suitable for the specific characteristics of different sustainable financing instruments.

CBI Verification Methodology

Methodology development efforts for Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) verification processes have been completed, and institutional capabilities in the field of sustainable finance have been strengthened.

Within the scope of the CBI Green Bond Certification process, the principles of the services provided as a verifier are defined in the relevant methodology document. This methodology aims to assess green bond issuances in line with the current standards and technical criteria published by CBI and covers both pre-certification and post-certification processes. In this context, the sectoral eligibility of projects, the use-of-proceeds framework, as well as monitoring and reporting systems are examined within an independent and impartial verification process. The methodology focuses solely on environmental eligibility assessment.

It does not include any financial risk analysis or credit rating.

All verification activities are conducted in accordance with international assurance standards and principles of transparency. The CBI verification approach differs structurally from traditional financial analysis methodologies, and the framework and supervision of the process are directly determined by CBI.

Technical Infrastructure Transformation

With the objectives of increasing technological independence in rating processes, strengthening operational efficiency, and establishing a sustainable modelling infrastructure, the analytical system has undergone a comprehensive transformation process. Within this framework, all rating models have been migrated to a Python-based architecture, and model codes have been aligned with version control systems. Test and production environments have been separated, and a controlled deployment infrastructure has been established.

The integration between the models and the JCR-ER Analytics platform has been restructured through a service-oriented architecture. Detailed input-output-based logging and traceability mechanisms have been established, enhancing the level of auditability. As a result of performance optimization and code simplification efforts, the system has achieved a faster, more flexible, and scalable structure. License dependencies have been reduced, cost efficiency has been improved, and independence within the institutional architecture has been strengthened. During the transformation process, bulk scoring studies and user acceptance tests were completed; in the final stage, all models were successfully deployed into the live environment.

Corporate Rating Methodology

The methodologies and models in force within the Institution are periodically reviewed and updated in line with defined parameters. International best practices, institutional needs, macroeconomic developments, and updated regulations are regularly monitored; identified changes and transformations are systematically reflected in methodologies and models. In this context, corporate credit rating methodologies have been developed by taking into account the regulations introduced by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) under Article 8, paragraph three of the Regulation on Credit Transactions of Banks. The Corporate Rating Methodologies developed were implemented on the JCR-ER Analytics platform in 2022 and have been actively used since then.

The Corporate Rating Methodologies, which are regularly reviewed and updated when necessary within the scope of periodic monitoring activities, are maintained in alignment with the most up-to-date approaches and international best practices. In 2025, as a result of monitoring activities and supported by the increasing volume of data, various updates were made to the methodologies. Corporate Rating Methodologies are structured as hybrid models that incorporate expert judgment, taking into account the relatively low default rates of the evaluated firms. These methodologies consistently address the key factors affecting companies’ creditworthiness within a systematic framework. The main components consist of business risk profile, financial risk profile, modulating factors, and support assessments.

Validation Activities

Validation activities are conducted to ensure the effectiveness, reliability, and sustainability of the rating methodology. These activities include evaluating the capacity of the models used to represent actual outcomes within the framework of accuracy, precision, and consistency criteria. In addition, all components of the methodology—including data infrastructure, assumptions, parameter structure, and implementation processes—are analyzed through a holistic approach.

These activities are carried out to ensure full compliance with the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and the Capital Markets Board (CMB), and to sustainably improve model performance. In this process, industry best practices and international standards are also integrated into the evaluation framework. Furthermore, validation activities are structured based on the principle of independence in line with corporate governance principles and relevant regulatory provisions. In this context, the activities are carried out by the Control and Compliance Directorate, which operates under the Internal Audit Committee. This institutional approach ensures that the validation process is conducted within a structure that is organizationally and functionally separate from the model development teams. Thus, an objective, impartial, and transparent evaluation environment is established.

Model validation is not a one-time control activity. The process is conducted as a dynamic structure based on the continuous monitoring and improvement of models.

Within this scope:

- Comprehensive reviews are conducted before models are put into use, and an “Initial Validation Report” is prepared.
- During the use of the models, a “Periodic Validation Report” is prepared at least once a year.
- Model performance, discriminatory power, calibration level, and stability over time are regularly monitored. Where necessary, revision or recalibration assessments are carried out, and monitoring reports are prepared.

The reports prepared are shared with the Institution’s Senior Management. They are also submitted to regulatory authorities as required by legislation.

The validation process includes both qualitative and quantitative analyses. **In qualitative evaluation**, the documentation of all stages of the model development process—from design to final output—is reviewed. Within this framework, the appropriateness of data sources and assumptions is assessed, the adequacy of control and recording mechanisms is tested, and the rating architecture is analyzed in terms of understandability and applicability.

Quantitative evaluation, on the other hand, tests the accuracy and consistency of the model’s mathematical and statistical infrastructure. Discriminatory power, calibration performance, and stability indicators over time are measured, and the results are evaluated analytically.



ECONOMIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Economic Research and Business Development Activities

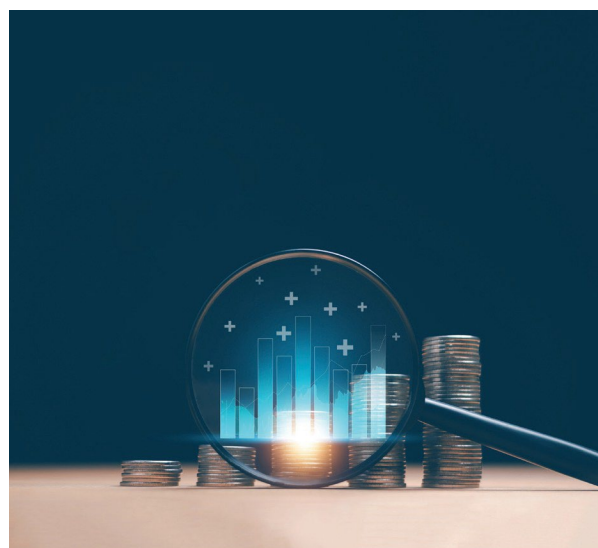
Economic Research and Business Development Directorate, monitors global and local economic developments and provides sectoral data analyses and insights prepared by its expert team to internal stakeholders. It is also responsible for the execution of sustainable finance activities. In line with dynamic market conditions, it prepares periodic and thematic research reports and shares these studies with relevant units. In 2025, periodic and thematic reporting continued, and automation processes as well as modelling and forecasting studies were sustained. In addition, by focusing on ESG and the sustainable finance line of business, institutional processes and outputs were supported.

Periodic Macroeconomic Research Activities

The Economic Research and Business Development Directorate shares its bulletins prepared on a weekly and monthly basis with internal stakeholders.

Weekly Publications:

Within the scope of the **Weekly Economic Bulletin**, key macroeconomic indicators such as global and local manufacturing developments, sectoral activity data, inflation, balance of payments, labor market conditions, and gross domestic product growth are analyzed, along with bond yields, money markets, and monetary policy developments.



In addition, the **Banking and Credit Developments Bulletin**, published weekly, evaluates current regulations affecting the banking sector and their implications.

Credit growth and trends are visualized by type and currency, providing a clear view of credit momentum.

Monthly Publications:

The **Global and Local Economic Developments Bulletin**, published regularly every month, presents key turning points on topics such as global supply-demand balances, commodity markets, geopolitical developments, supply chains, and the direction and impact of monetary policies.

The Sustainability Bulletin, addressing sustainability issues that are increasingly gaining prominence both locally and globally, is also published on a monthly basis. This bulletin includes key developments in sustainability and examples of sustainable finance practices.

In 2025, Activity, Balance of Payments, and Inflation Reports related to Türkiye were also included in the publication calendar. With the automation tools developed, forecasts and evaluations regarding key macroeconomic variables are now rapidly compiled into reports and delivered to internal stakeholders. Among the targets for 2026 is further expanding the analytical scope of the data included in these reports. Interactive reports are also prepared using the data forming the basis of the aforementioned bulletins and studies. These interactive reports are regularly updated and enhanced.

In the coming period, reports enriched with alternative data sources will continue to add value to rating activities.

Sustainability Initiatives

Since the first day of operations in Türkiye, efforts to achieve a significant position in the sustainable finance market have continued intensively in 2025.

Within the scope of business development activities, initiatives in this area have been accelerated. Significant steps have also been taken toward becoming an international external reviewer.

In this context, the Institution has been recognized as an Approved Verifier by the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) and has also gained Observer status at the International Capital Market Association (ICMA). These developments serve as concrete indicators of commitment to transparency, technical competence, and climate-aligned verification principles.

Modelling and Forecasting Studies

In order to support senior management briefings, budgeting processes, and the operations of the rating business unit, forecasts related to key macroeconomic indicators have continued to be shared.

In addition to econometric models, high-frequency data are processed using various analytical methods to generate insights into the macroeconomic and sectoral outlook. Throughout 2025, the performance of macro forecasting models was regularly monitored, improvements were implemented where necessary, and updated forecasts were shared with stakeholders.

Sectoral Research

In order to support each business unit involved in the rating process, sector analyses covering the areas of activity defined in the Institution's approved methodology are prepared on a regular basis. Sector reports continue to provide data-driven and objective analyses based on indicators such as production, sales, import/export structure, employment potential and impact, credit developments, confidence indices, capacity utilization rates, and volume indices of the relevant sector.

The analytical strength of the reports is based on the scope and diversity of the data used. In this context, efforts to increase data capacity are ongoing. Through internally developed data scraping and cleaning workflows, publicly available datasets are regularly compiled and integrated into analysis processes.

In addition to sector reports, the **Sectoral Indicators and Outlook Bulletin** continues to be published on a bi-monthly basis. In 2025, the scope of the bulletin was expanded, and the number of sectors analyzed was increased. In addition to the bulletin, the Institution continues to share the research unit's assessments through the **Sectoral Indicators and Outlook Webinar** organized internally. Within the scope of the webinar, up-to-date field observations and accumulated knowledge of the analytical team, which is in direct contact with companies, are also shared across the Institution.

Interactive reports summarizing developments related to financial stress and tracking sectoral trends—such as statistics on company openings and closures, data on unpaid checks, and changes in performing and non-performing loans—continue to be published and further developed. In 2026, it is planned to continue efforts to expand the scope of interactive reports and enhance their efficiency.

INTELLIGENCE AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES



The Intelligence and Monitoring Directorate is the unit responsible for carrying out intelligence and monitoring activities in order to support the effectiveness, reliability, and continuity of rating processes, in line with the policies and procedures determined by Senior Management. Through its activities, the Directorate aims to identify risks at an early stage, analyze them, and integrate them into decision-making processes with a systematic and holistic approach. This two-stage process consists of intelligence as the first phase and monitoring as the second phase.

Intelligence Activities

A comprehensive intelligence study is conducted for companies with which a credit rating agreement has been signed, prior to the initiation of the initial rating process. In this process, financial, operational, and managerial data related to the companies' risk profiles are collected, verified, and analyzed, and then made usable for decision-making processes.

Within the scope of:

- The course of companies' credit relationships with banks
- Records of bounced checks and protested bills
- Group company structures and related party analyses
- Elements of ownership and management structures
- Open-source and media scans related to the company and its shareholders

The findings obtained are integrated into the rating process with a holistic risk perspective, supporting the objectivity of rating decisions.

Monitoring Activities

Monitoring activities for companies with which a credit rating agreement has been signed are initiated following the publication of the rating report. The monitoring process is carried out continuously and systematically from the date the rating is published. Companies' financial structures, sectoral developments, changes in their credit relationships with banks, and significant developments reflected in the public domain are regularly tracked.

Through daily, weekly, and monthly reports, the analytical team and Senior Management are informed in a timely manner about developments that may affect the company's creditworthiness and potential early warning signals. This structure ensures the timeliness, consistency, and transparency of rating decisions. It supports a sustainable and proactive risk management approach in decision-making processes.

Banks Association of Türkiye Risk Center Consolidated Report

The Credit Limits, Risk and Non-Performing Loans (KLRT) Report, obtained monthly from the Banks Association of Türkiye Risk Center, aims to enable early detection of adverse developments in companies' financing structures. Within this scope, credit limits and total risk trends, limit utilization ratios, non-performing receivables, loan restructurings, risks of non-payment of trade receivables due to financial reasons (including foreign currency loan risk ratios), and sectoral concentration indicators are regularly analyzed. The findings obtained are shared with Senior Management and the analytical team, contributing to timely and sound decision-making in rating processes.

Banks Association of Türkiye Risk Center Individual Inquiry Report

The due credit payments of companies within the portfolio are monitored on a daily basis. High-value or long-term delays, as well as loans transferred to non-performing status, are reported weekly to the analytical team and Senior Management. Where necessary, explanations regarding the causes of delays are requested from the companies; based on the evaluation, early warning records are either closed or a monitoring process is initiated for the relevant company.

Turkish Trade Registry Gazette Inquiries

Capital increases and decreases, mergers and demergers, changes in address, ownership structure and management, as well as bankruptcy, concordat, and liquidation announcements published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette are regularly monitored for clients.

International Sanctions Lists and Country Risk Monitoring

Companies and their shareholders with which active business relationships are maintained are regularly checked against international sanctions lists. The results of these investigations are regularly reported to Senior Management and the analytical team. Country Risk Score Reports, prepared twice a year, evaluate the political, economic, and social risk indicators of countries. Relevant information regarding potential investment risks is periodically communicated to management.

Market and Regulatory Monitoring

To enable early detection of financial and operational risks, lists of license cancellations published by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA), disclosures of clients listed on Borsa Istanbul via the Public Disclosure Platform (KAP), and administrative sanctions published in the weekly bulletins of the Capital Markets Board (CMB) are regularly monitored. In addition, the redemption maturities of bonds and bills issued by rated companies are tracked monthly, and their repayment performance is analyzed.

CUSTOMER RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Customer Relations

Type of Contract	2025 New Contracts	2025 Renewed Contracts	2025 Total Contracts
Credit Rating	716	3,223	3,939
Corporate Governance Rating	-	8	8
Structured Finance	28	-	28
Grand Total	744	3,231	3,975

As of 2025, of the total 3,955 rating assignments completed, 3,918 were corporate credit ratings, 28 were structured finance ratings, 8 were corporate governance ratings, and 1 was a sovereign rating.

The Customer Relations Directorate carries out activities aimed at strengthening customer experience in line with the principles of transparency, impartiality, and timely disclosure required by credit rating activities. The primary priority of the team within the unit is to ensure that communication with stakeholders progresses within a framework based on trust, transparency, and sustainability, while identifying areas for improvement.

In 2025, an approach aligned with trust-based, measurable, and sustainable stakeholder relations was adopted, with a focus on continuous improvement of service quality and customer satisfaction.

In line with strategic objectives, efforts have been maintained to address customer satisfaction in a multidimensional manner, review touchpoint processes, and enhance and sustain satisfaction levels. Within this scope, improvement plans are developed, and suitable recommendations are carefully implemented.

Throughout the year, customer requests and feedback are regularly analyzed. As a result of these analyses, the most common issues encountered by stakeholders and their information needs have been identified; accordingly, the Frequently Asked Questions section and process guides have been updated.

Thus, operational efficiency and communication consistency in application and rating processes have been improved.

To enhance team competencies, competency-based training sessions have been organized on contract processes and technical customer communication.

The objective of the Customer Relations Directorate is to develop communication with rated entities not merely as an operational touchpoint but as a long-term stakeholder relationship based on trust and transparency. In the upcoming period, it is planned to continue the approach of continuous improvement focused on service quality and customer satisfaction.

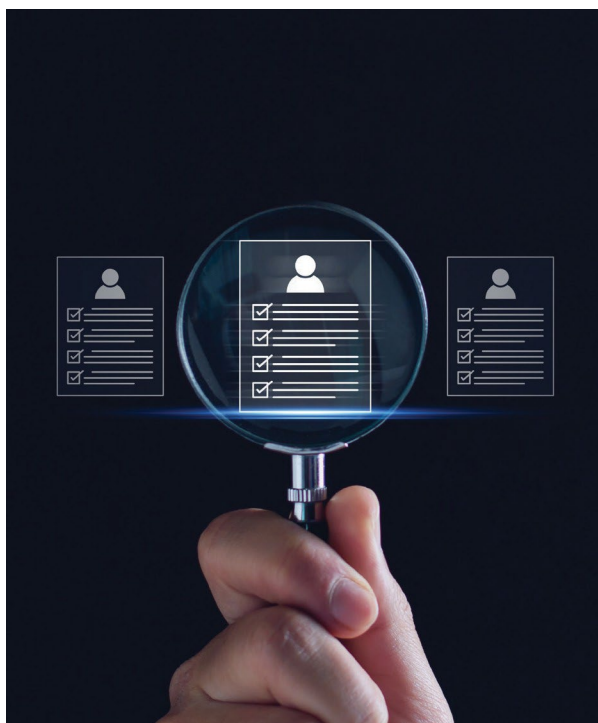


HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITIES

In 2025, various initiatives were carried out under the Human Resources Directorate in line with the Company's strategic objectives. These initiatives primarily focused on enhancing employee competencies through a strategic business partnership approach, increasing employee satisfaction, strengthening training and performance systems, reinforcing corporate culture and sense of belonging, and supporting governance and quality infrastructure. These efforts were addressed within a holistic and value-oriented human capital management approach, and corresponding practices were implemented accordingly.

Activities were not limited to improving employees' knowledge and technical competencies related to their roles; within the framework of a competency-based management model, it was also aimed to enhance the quality of decision-making, strengthen the culture of managerial feedback, and establish a common corporate language. Separate development programs were designed for Deputy General Managers, Directors, Managers, and Team Leaders, prioritizing the enhancement of managerial awareness and organizational effectiveness in areas such as leadership, communication, feedback, team management, and decision-making. The objective was to support a more consistent and aligned management approach across the Company.

In order to address technical knowledge alongside regulatory requirements, position-specific competency frameworks were defined on a unit and departmental basis. In line with these competencies, it was planned that employees would receive at least one core and one professional training session each month throughout the year.



Mandatory trainings related to Ethics and Compliance, Occupational Health and Safety, Information Security, the Law on the Protection of Personal Data (KVKK), and internal regulations were regularly delivered via the JCR-ER Academy platform. In 2025, JCR-ER Academy evolved beyond being merely a platform for accessing required training into a learning ecosystem that supports continuous learning and enables employees to personalize their development journeys. Each employee using the platform can add training programs aligned with their interests and career goals in addition to mandatory trainings.

The effectiveness of the designed training system among employees has also been monitored. Participation and completion rates of trainings have been systematically tracked through a data-driven monitoring and reporting approach based on recorded data. As of 2025, the average training duration per employee was determined to be 35.5 hours. A total of 418 training contents were delivered to employees. In summary, the training program implemented in 2025 was successfully carried out in line with the objectives of enhancing employee competencies, ensuring regulatory compliance, and increasing corporate awareness.

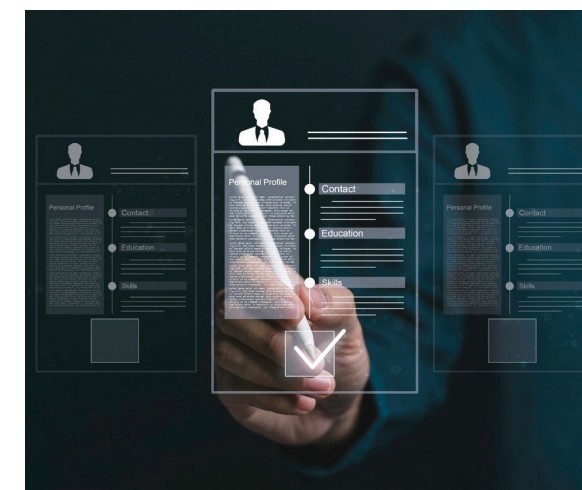
The institution's philosophy of addressing employee satisfaction as an experience recognizes this area as a strategic element that can be managed and improved, and evaluates all related activities accordingly. The results of the **Employee Satisfaction Survey** conducted in May 2025 were also assessed in line with these principles. The survey results indicated an overall satisfaction rate of 82.4%, an engagement rate of 86.0%, and a motivation rate of 86.0%. The results were shared transparently with all employees; open-ended feedback was recorded as input for corrective actions within the Quality Management System and was taken into account in the development of action plans for 2026. Through the Suggestion and Request System operated via the internal portal, continuity of employee feedback has been ensured. Throughout 2025, managers were encouraged to provide regular feedback to their teams, and internal team meetings were expanded to ensure that information is communicated to employees in a more transparent and systematic manner. Improvements made to office layout, working environment, and the physical positioning of units and departments were observed to have a positive impact on employee experience and sense of belonging.

In 2025, in line with a performance- and development-oriented evaluation approach, the **Performance Management System** was restructured into a more holistic framework. First, the employee evaluation period was reorganized to be conducted twice a year. The one-way evaluation approach based on hierarchical relationships was replaced with a 270-degree performance evaluation system. Through this structure, a multidimensional feedback mechanism was established, enabling employees to evaluate themselves, their teams, and their managers, thereby emphasizing the dynamic and multifaceted nature of performance.

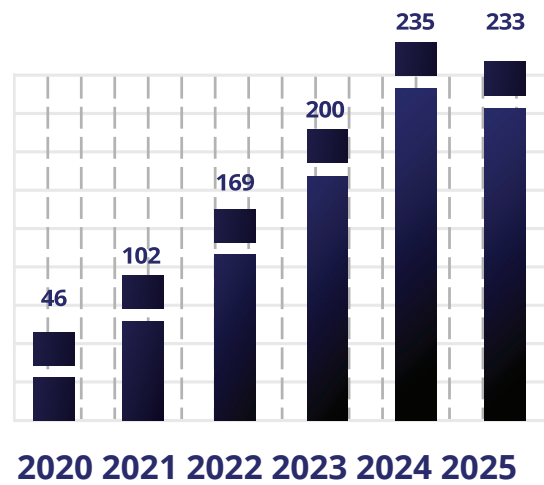
In addition to the methodological framework, evaluation questions were expanded in terms of scope and depth. Performance outcomes were integrated into training, development, and career processes, and addressed within a holistic talent management approach.

In 2025, the Human Resources Directorate also implemented the **Artificial Intelligence Capacity Analysis Project in Human Resources and Training Processes**. Within the scope of this project, the current state and institutional capacity of artificial intelligence applications in human resources and training processes were evaluated, and employees' perceptions of this technology as well as their needs for AI-based training were analyzed. It was aimed to design training programs based on the findings obtained in order to enhance employees' competency levels in the field of artificial intelligence and to enable more effective use of technology. Within this framework, in line with strategies to improve the use of artificial intelligence, it was planned to meet employees' development needs and to build a more efficient, technologically equipped workforce.

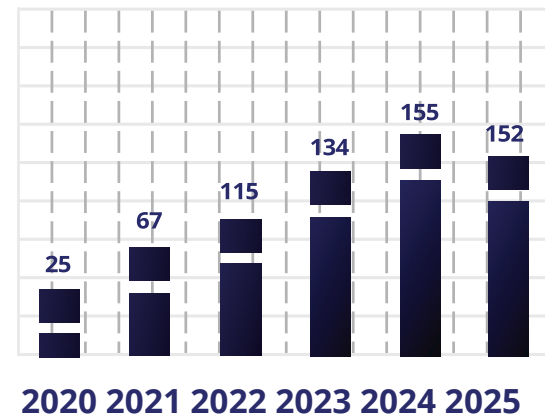
In 2025, the Human Resources Directorate also initiated a comprehensive review project focusing on the organizational structure across the Company and the boundaries of employees' role distributions. In order to ensure that the analysis was conducted in a sound and holistic manner, close collaboration was maintained with all units and departments.



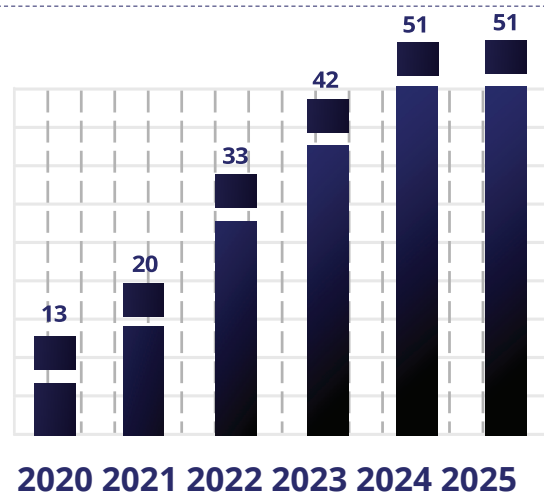
Total Number of Personnel



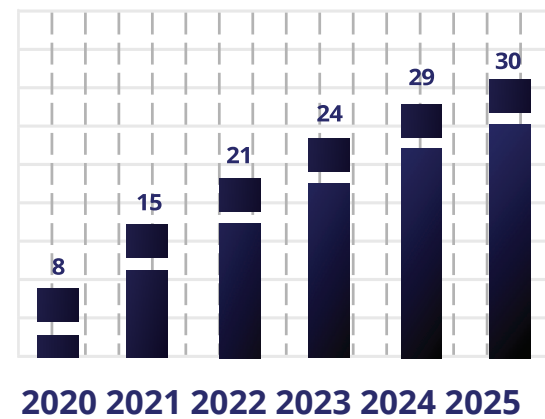
Rating Group Personnel



Head Office and Administrative



IT - Methodology and Modeling



Based on the data obtained, evaluations were conducted to enhance organizational effectiveness, and necessary updates were implemented.

In addition, the Human Resources Directorate has assumed the role of supporting governance and quality infrastructure within the Organization.

Through the teams within the Directorate, the organizational handbook, job descriptions, policies, procedures, and processes were aligned with current standards, ensuring the reduction of implementation differences across units and departments and the coordination of the documentation system under a centralized structure.

Thanks to this system structured around the Quality Management Representative, the Organization has successfully passed external audits. At the same time, document continuity and auditability have been ensured.

Overall, in 2025, the Human Resources Directorate adopted an approach focused on coordination, guidance, and standardization. Accordingly, the Directorate has reinforced its position as a strong human resources function that contributes strategically to the sustainable success of the Organization by addressing employee development, corporate culture, quality awareness, digital awareness, and governance maturity from a holistic perspective.

As of 2025, the average training duration per employee:

35.5 hours

Total training content:

418 items

COMMITTEES

Within our Organization, committees have been established in consideration of both capital market regulations and the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA).



25

LOAN RATING COMMITTEE MEMBER

(Composed of twenty-five members.)



10

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RATING COMMITTEE MEMBER

(Composed of ten members.)



2

GOVERNANCE RATING COMMITTEE MEMBER

(Composed of two members.)



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ACTIVITIES



In 2025, the Information Technologies Directorate continued its activities in alignment with the Organization's strategic objectives, with the vision of establishing a secure, sustainable, and innovative IT ecosystem. The continuity of existing IT services has been ensured. At the same time, structural improvements that enhance institutional resilience in the areas of business continuity, information security, and operational efficiency have been implemented. The IT infrastructure has been developed with a scalable and future-ready architectural approach that adapts to evolving technological dynamics, thereby making a strategic contribution to the Organization's digital transformation journey.

During the year, the migration of system infrastructures to the data center was successfully completed. This transformation significantly strengthened accessibility, security, and infrastructure resilience. In addition, the entire IT infrastructure of the new office located in the Istanbul Finance Center was made ready for use in accordance with modern standards and within the planned timeline.

The Information Technologies Directorate also actively participated in the Risk Center, Financial Affairs IT Controls, and ISO 27001:2022 audit processes carried out throughout the year. Furthermore, in line with the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Communiqué on "Procedures and Principles Regarding Information Systems Management (VII-128.10)," IT processes were restructured and internal audit activities were initiated. Within the scope of the Communiqué, an independent "Information Security and Risk Management" unit was established, separate from the IT Directorate, thereby strengthening the governance structure.

Through applications developed in line with digitalization objectives, the use of e-signatures has been expanded. Forms have been digitized, and documents and evidence related to audit processes have been made recordable through the task management system. Necessary improvements have been implemented in applications supporting the operational needs of business units. In addition, by leveraging artificial intelligence technologies, automation steps have been introduced into reporting processes, and decision-support mechanisms have been enhanced to become more effective and data-driven.

As a result of all these efforts, as of 2025, the Information Technologies Directorate has made a strategic contribution to establishing a fully compliant, secure, and future-ready IT ecosystem that supports the Organization's digital transformation journey.

Network, Security and Systems Directorate

In 2025, the Network, Security and Systems Directorate carried out activities in critical areas such as strengthening the Organization's IT infrastructure, ensuring service continuity, and enhancing the level of information security. The network infrastructure in the new office was renewed, increasing the level of security. Improvements were made to the primary data center. New equipment installations were carried out at the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) location. The network firewall infrastructure was made more efficient, enabling both more effective implementation of security rules and more organized and efficient management of data flow. Computers and other devices used within the Organization were upgraded to the latest software versions, resulting in improvements in both security and performance. Information security processes were reviewed and updated. Risk Center, Financial Affairs IT controls, and ISO 27001:2022 audits were successfully completed. Planned internal audits were conducted, and the resilience of systems against external attacks was measured through penetration testing. Through these efforts, the Organization's IT infrastructure has been made more secure, scalable, and sustainable in the long term.

Relocation Project

During the office relocation process, the IT infrastructure was successfully planned and implemented to ensure uninterrupted service delivery. Network and system services were migrated in a controlled manner, preserving operational continuity. To prevent any disruption, the following steps were taken:

- The network infrastructure was planned and implemented to ensure uninterrupted service during the office relocation process.
- At the new location, network access, security, and performance requirements were met without any issues.
- Servers and systems were migrated to the new data center in a planned manner.

- The transition process was successfully completed while maintaining service continuity.

Information Security and Capacity Planning

In line with increasing workload and security requirements, infrastructure capacity was enhanced. Security layers were improved, and backup systems were scaled.

The key activities carried out within this scope include:

- A Web Application Firewall (WAF) with a redundant architecture was implemented for externally accessible web-based applications, strengthening application security.
- Existing security policies were comprehensively reviewed and improved.
- Traffic management and security rules were reorganized, increasing the overall security level of the system.
- The capacity of the backup infrastructure was expanded in line with the increasing data volume.
- The hardware inventory was analyzed, and capacity upgrades were implemented on the central server platform.
- The transition of corporate endpoints to up-to-date platforms in terms of security and performance was successfully completed.



- Penetration testing was conducted on corporate systems, and necessary action plans were developed for the identified findings.
- Data security was strengthened, and system recovery times were improved.

Business Continuity Planning

In 2025, priority was given to renewing the infrastructure, ensuring backups, and strengthening disaster recovery capabilities to maintain the uninterrupted operation of critical IT services. The steps taken within this framework include:

- The network infrastructure in the primary data center was modernized, increasing performance, scalability, and redundancy levels.
- Redundant equipment installations were carried out at the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC).
- Backup of the Exchange email system was ensured, and its operability within the DRC environment was established.
- A business continuity plan was prepared and documented within the scope of Privileged Access Management (PAM).

Audits

Internal and external audits were successfully conducted to ensure corporate compliance, strengthen information security processes, and maintain alignment of financial operations with applicable regulations and international standards.

Within this scope:

- Risk Center audits, Financial Affairs IT Controls, and ISO 27001 audits were completed fully and successfully.
- Planned internal audits were carried out in accordance with the schedule.

Software Processes and Data Analytics Directorate

Throughout 2025, the Organization's digital transformation strategies were progressively translated into tangible operational outcomes, and strategic technical autonomy in rating processes was significantly strengthened. In particular, rating workflows, modeling, and monitoring processes transitioned to solutions developed entirely through internal resources. This transformation reduced dependency on external vendors in critical areas.

Within the framework of the established modern infrastructure and developed security protocols, open-source technologies were integrated into the system in line with current standards. These capabilities were made accessible to users via the JCR-ER Analytics platform. Supported by data warehouse investments and the integration of artificial intelligence agents (AI Agents), this transformation improved the accuracy of reports. At the same time, system continuity was strengthened, and the Organization's technological independence was reinforced.

This process was not limited to improving existing structures. Core business processes such as Committee Decision Texts and CMB Forms were fully digitized, and with e-signature integration, processes became verifiable and traceable.

In addition, new rating methodologies were implemented in the areas of Structured Finance, Sustainability, and Banking.

Digital Transformation and Technological Independence

Within the scope of digital transformation projects, software developed entirely with internal resources eliminated the need for external vendors in rating processes, enabling the Organization to achieve full independence.

- **Infrastructure and Security:** The necessary infrastructure was established to develop models in compliance with up-to-date software standards and security protocols using open-source technologies.
- **Integration:** The developed infrastructure was integrated into the JCR-ER Analytics platform and made available for use.

Data Management and Automation

Infrastructure investments were carried out to manage data as a strategic asset and ensure its uninterrupted processing:

- **Data Warehouse Processes:** Dedicated data warehouse systems were implemented, enabling the regular, reliable, and automated flow of data within a centralized system.
- **System Continuity and Security:** Clustered architecture setups providing high availability at the data warehouse level were completed. Thus, data security and uninterrupted system operation were ensured.
- **Analytical Efficiency:** With the newly established infrastructure, data analysis processes were accelerated, and both the accuracy and accessibility of data used in reporting were significantly enhanced.

Full Digitalization in Operational Processes

Operational efficiency has been increased through the digitalization of workflows:

- **Digital Process Management:** Core business processes such as Committee Decision Texts, CMB Forms, and Classical Intelligence Reports have been fully digitized. All these processes are now carried out via the JCR-ER Analytics platform.



- **E-Signature Integration:** The use of e-signatures has been aligned with rating processes and expanded, enabling the generation of verifiable outputs in a digital environment.

New Methodologies and Test Automation

While expanding the service scope, software quality has been maintained through the following actions:

- **Process Enhancements:** Comprehensive improvements were implemented in Structured Finance, Sustainability, and Banking rating processes, strengthening the methodological infrastructure.
- **Quality Assurance:** An end-to-end test automation infrastructure was established within the JCR-ER Analytics platform and integrated into live deployment processes. This reduced error risks throughout the software lifecycle and maximized system reliability.

AI-Supported Decision Mechanisms

Artificial intelligence agents (AI Agents) have been introduced in reporting and ratio interpretation processes. Supported by an Agentic Framework infrastructure that ensures controlled, traceable, and task-based operation of AI agents within institutional processes, these applications have enabled high accuracy in analyses and improved operational efficiency. As a result, the Organization's digital transformation strategy has been further strengthened.



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, INTERNAL CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM



The evaluation reports prepared as a result of these studies are also shared with the Internal Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors is regularly informed.

The fundamental principle of validation activities is the adoption of a systematic and continuous approach that encompasses both qualitative and quantitative analyses, in line with the provisions of applicable legislation and relevant regulations. Within this scope, validation methods and tools are regularly reviewed, updated, and their effectiveness evaluated, taking into account changing market conditions, economic developments, and operational needs.

The reports prepared as a result of validation activities are shared with the Internal Audit Committee. In addition, the Board of Directors is regularly informed. These reports are also submitted to the relevant regulatory and supervisory authorities in accordance with the procedures and principles set out in the legislation.

JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş operates in full compliance with national regulations and the frameworks set by authorized authorities, while adhering to high professional ethical standards. Compliance with all relevant legislation—primarily the regulations of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and the Capital Markets Board (CMB)—is an integral part of our corporate governance approach. At the same time, all activities are conducted in alignment with international best practices and global standards.

The Code of Ethics Directive prepared in line with the ethical management approach and the Code of Conduct Directive applied in rating activities provide a binding framework for all processes. Compliance with these regulations is considered an integral part of the corporate culture. In addition, the “Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies” published by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) serves as one of the key international reference guides shaping all activities of the Organization.

Conducting rating activities in an independent, impartial, and transparent manner is adopted as a fundamental principle. Reliability, confidentiality, information security, and regulatory compliance are among the Organization’s core values. Internal control and quality assurance system mechanisms have been established in compliance with regulations and designed independently from rating processes.

The effectiveness of these mechanisms is regularly monitored and continuously improved. The supervision of the operation and efficiency of these systems is carried out by the Internal Audit and Quality Assurance System Committee, composed of two Board Members.

The Company’s organizational structure has been designed in accordance with regulatory procedures and principles, in a manner aligned with the scope and nature of its activities, to ensure effective management of risks arising from operations. The Control and Compliance Directorate, operating under the Board of Directors, is responsible for monitoring alignment with strategic objectives, evaluating compliance of rating processes with regulations, ethical and professional rules, conducting model validation studies, and fulfilling internal audit functions. In its activities, the Directorate adopts international internal audit standards, recognized internal control frameworks, and national and international best practices relevant to its field of operation.

The quality assurance system is regularly evaluated—within the framework defined by regulations—under headings such as professional competence and requirements; task allocation, acceptance, and continuity; guidance and consultation; back-testing; and monitoring and follow-up of rating decisions.

Through periodic evaluations carried out within this scope, the effectiveness, adequacy, and sustainability of the Quality Assurance System are also analyzed. The Quality Assurance System Report prepared as a result of these analyses and evaluations is submitted to the relevant regulatory and supervisory authorities in compliance with regulations, following the approval of the Board of Directors.

Internal audit activities are conducted in line with the annual audit plan approved by the Internal Audit Committee and based on a risk-based approach. Within this scope, not only business processes but also information systems, data security, access authorizations, system continuity, and technological infrastructure controls are included in the audit scope. The results of the audits conducted are periodically reported to the Internal Audit Committee. Subsequently, the Board of Directors is regularly informed.

With regard to rating processes, it is observed that rating reports prepared as a result of these processes are reviewed regularly and systematically in accordance with relevant legislation, internal regulations, and established rating methodologies. In this context, compliance with national legislation as well as international regulations and standards is treated as a separate and priority area of evaluation. Through review and evaluation studies, the effectiveness of rating methodologies, the adequacy of implementation processes, and the compliance of prepared reports with regulations are analyzed.



SUSTAINABILITY

JCR-ER Sustainability Activities

As we enter the second quarter of the 21st century, sustainability continues to be one of the most prominent global agenda topics. Throughout 2025, while financial markets and the real sector continued their efforts to align with sustainability principles, the regulatory framework also continued to mature.

The European Union has taken steps to simplify corporate sustainability reporting, aiming to enhance the effectiveness of implementations. Final regulations regarding the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, which will enter into force in 2026, have also been completed.

Updates to international reporting standards—particularly those of GRI and IFRS—have contributed to making applications more transparent, comparable, and responsive to evolving needs.

According to data from the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), sustainable bond issuances reached USD 741.3 billion in 2025. Despite relatively weak investor appetite, sustainable finance markets maintained their dynamism. In this process, objective, reliable, and independent external assessment institutions have played a critical role in ensuring the transparent and healthy functioning of markets.

In 2025, steps toward becoming a key player in the sustainable finance market were pursued intensively. Within this scope, through strong internal integration efforts, methodology development activities related to external evaluation products were completed in line with strategic sustainability objectives, and the technological infrastructure was made ready for the delivery of sustainable finance services.



In 2025, our Institution's application to the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) for Approved Verifier status was accepted. The alignment of sustainable finance activities with international sustainability and quality standards was also confirmed. With this development, the Organization became the first institution in Türkiye to be granted Approved Verifier status by CBI. Furthermore, as a result of initiatives carried out with ICMA, "Observer Member" status was also obtained.

These achievements have once again confirmed the Organization's institutional capacity and technical competence at an international level.



In the coming period, maintaining institutional capacity in alignment with national and international regulations as well as best market practices will remain among the primary objectives. Mechanisms aimed at enhancing employees' knowledge and competencies will continue to be implemented. In addition, regular consultation processes will be conducted with stakeholders of the sustainable finance ecosystem to ensure continuous and two-way information flow. With a strong sense of responsibility, the Organization will continue to carry out its activities in the field of sustainable finance with determination.

2025 INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

The Independent Audit Report for 2025, prepared by PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş., is presented on the following pages.

Quality Management Systems:

In 2025, the certification audit conducted within the scope of ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System, ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security Management System, and ISO 10002:2018 Customer Satisfaction Management System was successfully completed.

Legal Disclosures:

There are no lawsuits filed against our Organization that could materially affect its financial position or operations.

Statement of Responsibility:

Within the framework of the information we possess in our respective areas of duty, authority, and responsibility, we hereby declare and undertake that the 2025 Annual Report does not contain any untrue statements, misleading information, or omissions that could create a misleading impression on significant matters, and that the information contained in the report accurately reflects the financial and other conditions of the relevant period.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Prof. Dr. Feyzullah YETGİN

Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors / General Manager



Metin Recep ZAFER

Chairman of the Board






**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

To the General Assembly of JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş

1. Opinion

We have audited the annual report of JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş (the "Company") for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the financial information and the analysis made by the Board of Directors by using the information included in the audited financial statements regarding the Company's position in the Board of Directors' Annual Report are consistent and presented fairly, in all material respects, with the audited full set financial statements and with the information obtained in the course of independent audit.

2. Basis for Opinion

Our independent audit was conducted in accordance with the Independent Standards on Auditing that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing (the TSA) adopted within the framework of the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities in the Audit of the Board of Directors' Annual Report section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Company in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the Ethical Rules) and the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by POA and the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and other relevant legislation that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

3. Our Audit Opinion on the Full Set Financial Statements

We expressed an unqualified opinion in the auditor's report dated 11 March 2026 on the full set financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December 2025.

4. Board of Director's Responsibility for the Annual Report

Company management's responsibilities related to the annual report according to Articles 514 and 516 of Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) No. 6102 and Capital Markets Board's ("CMB") Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" (the "Communiqué") are as follows:

- a) to prepare the annual report within the first three months following the balance sheet date and present it to the General Assembly.

- b) to prepare the annual report to reflect on the Company operations in that year and the financial position in a true, complete, straightforward, fair and proper manner in all respects. In this report financial position is assessed in accordance with the financial statements. Also in the report, developments and possible risks which the Company may encounter are clearly indicated. The assessments of the Board of Directors in regard to these matters are also included in the report.
- c) to include the matters below in the annual report:
- events of particular importance that occurred in the Company after the operating year,
 - the Company's research and development activities,
 - financial benefits such as salaries, bonuses, premiums and allowances, travel, accommodation and representation expenses, benefits in cash and in kind, insurance and similar guarantees paid to members of the Board of Directors and senior management.

When preparing the annual report, the Board of Directors considers secondary legislation arrangements enacted by the Ministry of Trade and other relevant institutions.

5. Independent Auditor's Responsibility in the Audit of the Annual Report

Our aim is to express an opinion and issue a report comprising our opinion within the framework of TCC and Communiqué provisions regarding whether or not the financial information and the analysis made by the Board of Directors by using the information included in the audited financial statements in the annual report are consistent and presented fairly with the audited financial statements of the Company and with the information we obtained in the course of independent audit.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the TSAs. These standards require that ethical requirements are complied with and that the independent audit is planned and performed in a way to obtain reasonable assurance of whether or not the financial information and the analysis made by the Board of Directors by using the information included in the audited financial statements in the annual report are consistent and presented fairly with the audited financial statements and with the information obtained in the course of audit.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Özge Arslan Yılmaz, SMMM
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 11 March 2026



**JCR AVRASYA RATING A.Ş.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2025
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT**

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the General Assembly of JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş

A. Audit of the financial statements

1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş (the “Company”) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”).

2. Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing (the “SIA”) that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing adopted within the framework of the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the “POA”). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Company in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the “Ethical Rules”) the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by the POA; and applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and the regulations of the Capital Markets Board; and other relevant legislation as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

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3. 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. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our independent 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.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Revenue Recognition</p> <p>The Company has obtained sales revenue of TL 2,208,206,022 during the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. Explanations regarding the Company's accounting policies and amounts related to revenue are provided in Note 2 and Note 15.</p> <p>The Company's revenue consists of income from credit and corporate governance rating services. Due to the nature and size of the Company's operations, there is a risk that revenue may not be recognized when service obligations are fulfilled and may not be recorded in the correct period.</p> <p>Based on the explanations provided above, the revenue recognition has been determined as a key audit matter due to volume of sales and the risk of not being recorded in the correct period.in accordance with the cut-off principle of sales,</p>	<p>As part of our audit, the following procedures were performed regarding the completeness and accuracy of revenue recognition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts entered with customers were examined, and the effects of contractual terms on revenue recognition were evaluated. - Within the scope of the audit procedures, service sales data and records were tested on a sample basis. In addition, substantive procedures were applied to revenue amounts. - To test the completeness and accuracy of the data used, data obtained from the accounting systems were compared with collection records. - Detailed cut-off tests were performed to assess whether transactions recognized as revenue immediately before and after the reporting period were recorded in the appropriate accounting period in accordance with the accrual principle. - The adequacy and consistency of the related disclosures in the financial statement notes were also reviewed.



4. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

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

5. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Assess the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association related to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.



Özge Arslan Yılmaz, SMMM
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 11 March 2026

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") in terms of the purchasing power of TL as of 31 December 2025.)

		Audited	Audited
	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	701.453.018	497.046.249
Financial investments	5	180.535.025	139.557.551
Trade receivables	6	218.574.146	175.225.402
<i>Trade receivables from related parties</i>		<i>1.084.913</i>	-
<i>Trade receivables from third parties</i>	6	<i>217.489.233</i>	<i>175.225.402</i>
Other receivables	7.a		
<i>Other receivables from third parties</i>	7.a	<i>241.763</i>	<i>9.912</i>
Prepaid expenses	7.b	20.057.626	12.475.651
Other current assets		35.600	-
Total current assets		1.120.897.178	824.314.765
Non-Current Assets			
Financial investments	5	2.251.830	2.251.830
Property, plant and equipment	8.a	260.472.830	17.138.874
Right-of-use assets	8.b	16.294.507	25.858.587
Intangible assets other than goodwill	9	19.406.837	20.768.847
Prepaid expenses	7.b	2.876.033	5.783.734
Deferred tax assets	20.b	36.735.994	16.765.665
Total non-current assets		338.038.031	88.567.537
Total Assets		1.458.935.209	912.882.302

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

JCR AVRASYA DERECELENDİRME A.Ş.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") in terms of the purchasing power of TL as of 31 December 2025.)

		Audited	Audited
	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Short-term liabilities	11	236.359	109.307
Lease liabilities	11	8.073.521	23.110.575
Trade payables	6	18.610.922	9.986.045
- Trade payables to related parties		8.138.557	-
- Trade payables to third parties	6	10.472.365	9.986.045
Payables related to employee benefits	10.a	64.310.776	54.031.769
Deferred income (excluding liabilities arising from contracts with customers)	13	204.878.612	-
Current income tax liabilities	20.a	102.110.616	66.611.633
Other current liabilities	12	72.020.110	39.453.947
Total Current Liabilities		470.240.916	193.303.276
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	5.997.706	7.937.901
Long-term provisions	10.b	45.358.330	45.408.799
- Provisions for employee benefits	10.b	45.358.330	45.408.799
Total non-current liabilities		51.356.036	53.346.700
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Paid-in capital	14.a	100.000.000	100.000.000
Inflation adjustment on capital		144.866.535	144.866.535
Accumulated other comprehensive income or expenses that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(23.554.608)	(11.818.602)
- Actuarial gain/(loss) fund related to employee benefits	14.b	(23.554.608)	(11.818.602)
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	14.c	68.770.391	52.035.366
Retained earnings		279.118.718	179.180.085
Net profit/(loss) for the period		368.137.221	201.968.942
Total equity		937.338.257	666.232.326
Total liabilities and equity		1.458.935.209	912.882.302

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

JCR AVRASYA DERECELENDİRME A.Ş.

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

		Audited	Audited
	Notes	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Revenue	15	2.208.206.022	1.694.882.722
Cost of sales (-)	15	(1.002.322.613)	(783.090.952)
Gross Profit/(Loss)		1.205.883.409	911.791.770
General administrative expenses (-)	16	(550.774.815)	(455.084.244)
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses (-)	16	(49.011.238)	(39.457.539)
Other operating income	17	3.850.369	2.011.225
Other operating expenses (-)	17	(79.039.673)	(142.323.958)
Operating Profit/(Loss)		530.908.052	276.937.254
Income from investing activities	18.c	66.456.364	20.628.708
Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Finance Income/(Expense)		597.364.416	297.565.962
Finance income	18.a	191.341.540	214.946.673
Finance expenses (-)	18.b	(11.424.647)	(13.551.330)
Net monetary position gains/(losses)	19	(162.749.874)	(122.670.805)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax from Continuing Operations		614.531.435	376.290.500
Current tax expense/(income)	20.a	(261.334.827)	(180.132.400)
Deferred tax expense/(income)	20.b	14.940.613	5.810.842
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		368.137.221	201.968.942

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

	Paid-in capital		Capital adjustment differences	Revaluation and remeasurement gains/(losses)	Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	Retained earnings	Net profit/(loss) for the period	Total equity
Balances as of 1 January 2024	50.000.000	121.480.775	(10.756.441)	37.670.577	249.579.256	90.737.412	538.711.579	
Dividends distributed	--	--	--	--	--	(73.386.034)	(73.386.034)	
Capital increase from internal resources	50.000.000	23.385.760	--	14.364.789	(87.750.549)	--	--	
Transfers	--	--	--	--	90.737.412	(90.737.412)	--	
Total comprehensive income	--	--	(1.062.161)	--	--	201.968.942	200.906.781	
Balances as of 31 December 2024	100.000.000	144.866.535	(11.818.602)	52.035.366	179.180.085	201.968.942	666.232.326	
Balances as of 1 January 2025	100.000.000	144.866.535	(11.818.602)	52.035.366	179.180.085	201.968.942	666.232.326	
Dividends distributed	--	--	--	16.735.025	(102.030.309)	--	(85.295.284)	
Transfers	--	--	--	--	201.968.942	(201.968.942)	--	
Total comprehensive income	--	--	(11.736.006)	--	--	368.137.221	356.401.215	
Balances as of 31 December 2025	100.000.000	144.866.535	(23.554.608)	68.770.391	279.118.718	368.137.221	937.338.257	

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

**STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

	Audited	Audited
	1 January-31 December 2025	1 January-31 December 2024
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	368.137.221	201.968.942
Other Comprehensive Income	(11.736.006)	(1.062.161)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(16.765.722)	(1.517.373)
Taxes relating to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	5.029.716	455.212
Total Other Comprehensive Income	(11.736.006)	(1.062.161)
Total Comprehensive Income	356.401.215	200.906.781

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

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

	Paid-in capital		Capital adjustment differences	Revaluation and remeasurement gains/(losses)	Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	Retained earnings	Net profit/(loss) for the period	Total equity
Balances as of 1 January 2024	50.000.000	121.480.775	(10.756.441)	37.670.577	249.579.256	90.737.412	538.711.579	
Dividends distributed	--	--	--	--	--	(73.386.034)	(73.386.034)	
Capital increase from internal resources	50.000.000	23.385.760	--	14.364.789	(87.750.549)	--	--	
Transfers	--	--	--	--	90.737.412	(90.737.412)	--	
Total comprehensive income	--	--	(1.062.161)	--	--	201.968.942	200.906.781	
Balances as of 31 December 2024	100.000.000	144.866.535	(11.818.602)	52.035.366	179.180.085	201.968.942	666.232.326	
Balances as of 1 January 2025	100.000.000	144.866.535	(11.818.602)	52.035.366	179.180.085	201.968.942	666.232.326	
Dividends distributed	--	--	--	16.735.025	(102.030.309)	--	(85.295.284)	
Transfers	--	--	--	--	201.968.942	(201.968.942)	--	
Total comprehensive income	--	--	(11.736.006)	--	--	368.137.221	356.401.215	
Balances as of 31 December 2025	100.000.000	144.866.535	(23.554.608)	68.770.391	279.118.718	368.137.221	937.338.257	

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

**STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

	Audited	Audited
	1 January-31 December 2025	1 January-31 December 2024
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	368.137.221	201.968.942
Other Comprehensive Income	(11.736.006)	(1.062.161)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(16.765.722)	(1.517.373)
Taxes relating to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	5.029.716	455.212
Total Other Comprehensive Income	(11.736.006)	(1.062.161)
Total Comprehensive Income	356.401.215	200.906.781

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

JCR AVRASYA DERECELENDİRME A.Ş.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

	Notes	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		552.490.436	168.353.723
Profit for the period		368.137.221	201.968.942
Adjustments related to reconciliation of profit for the period		179.143.395	170.171.064
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization expenses	8,9	47.877.606	40.191.998
Adjustments for impairment		8.557.483	3.115.912
Adjustments for impairment (reversal) of receivables		8.557.483	3.115.912
Adjustments for provisions		9.614.165	30.337.675
Adjustments for provisions related to employee benefits	10	9.614.165	30.337.675
Adjustments for interest income and expenses		(175.466.903)	(202.155.519)
Adjustments for interest income		(186.873.572)	(215.658.798)
Adjustments for interest expenses		11.406.669	13.503.279
Adjustments for fair value losses (gains)		(65.644.623)	(19.482.317)
Adjustments for tax expense		246.394.214	174.321.558
Adjustments for losses (gains) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(792.786)	--
Adjustments for monetary position gains (losses)		108.604.239	143.841.757
Changes in working capital		199.500.708	(50.608.403)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables		(51.906.227)	(78.822.130)
Decrease/increase in trade receivables from related parties		(1.084.913)	--
Decrease/increase in trade receivables from third parties		(50.821.314)	(78.822.130)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related to operating activities		(231.851)	98.266
Decrease/(increase) in non-trade receivables from third parties		(231.851)	98.266
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		8.624.877	5.701.454
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables to related parties		8.138.557	--
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables to third parties		486.320	5.701.454
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities related to employee benefits		10.279.007	12.662.962
Decrease/(increase) in prepaid expenses		(4.674.274)	(3.101.011)
Other increases/(decreases) in working capital		237.409.176	12.852.056
Decrease/(increase) in other assets related to operating activities		(35.600)	--
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities related to operating activities		237.444.776	12.852.056
Net cash generated from operations		746.781.324	321.531.603
Taxes paid (refunds)		(210.059.545)	(148.076.541)
Payments related to provisions for employee benefits	10.B	(14.231.343)	(5.101.339)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(282.843.827)	(135.285.372)
Cash outflows from purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8	(266.222.186)	(4.397.565)
Cash inflows from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		1.694.758	--
Cash outflows for acquisition of shares or debt instruments of other entities or funds	5	(18.335.354)	(132.034.199)
Interest received	18	18.955	1.146.392
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		90.549.968	97.287.429
Cash outflows from lease liabilities		(22.486.235)	(24.559.460)
Dividends paid		(85.295.284)	(73.386.034)
Interest received		202.422.123	195.668.994
Other		(4.090.636)	(436.071)
D. NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES (A+B+C)		330.196.577	130.355.780
Effect of inflation on cash and cash equivalents		(110.241.257)	(154.371.045)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		219.955.320	(24.015.265)
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		467.097.677	491.112.942
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A+B+C+D+E)		687.052.997	467.097.677

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

JCR AVRASYA DERECELENDİRME A.Ş.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

JCR Avrasya Rating Inc. (the “Company”) was established in Istanbul on 20 February 2007 to conduct rating activities in the fields of credit rating and corporate governance. The Company, which became the first locally capitalized institution authorized by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (CMB) in the field of credit rating, entered into a partnership with Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd. (JCR) on 12 November 2007 and subsequently changed its title to JCR Avrasya Rating Inc. On 1 October 2009, the Company was authorized by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) to perform rating activities that may be required by the BRSA in relation to the creditworthiness of banks and their credit customers. Based on the Company’s application dated 21 June 2012, the authorization of the Company was renewed by the BRSA Board resolution dated 25 April 2013.

On 29 April 2010, the Company obtained the “Corporate Governance Compliance Rating” license from the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye.

In March 2010, the Company became one of the founding members of EACRA – the European Association of Credit Rating Agencies, which was established by the collaboration of six credit rating agencies among a total of forty agencies operating in sixteen countries within the European Union and neighboring regions.

In accordance with the third paragraph of Article 8 of the relevant regulation, the Company was included in the list of authorized rating agencies by the Undersecretariat of Treasury with its letter dated 6 October 2010 (No: B.02.1.HZN.0.10.03.01-46974) regarding the rating of reinsurance companies.

On 17 April 2015, the Company joined ACRAA – the Association of Credit Rating Agencies in Asia, which consists of 33 rating agencies operating in 15 Asian countries.

On 17 January 2020, leading Turkish banks and financial institutions, under the leadership of Borsa İstanbul A.Ş., acquired 85.05% of the shares of JCR Avrasya Rating Inc.

Pursuant to the BRSA Board decision dated 21 February 2020 and numbered 8876, in accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation on Credit Transactions of Banks, a requirement was introduced for companies with annual turnover of TRY 500 million or above to obtain a credit rating from an authorized rating agency by 30 June 2021 in order to utilize bank loans. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure accurate measurement of risk, increase transparency and depth in the financial sector, reduce credit costs, and promote the efficient use of capital. Subsequently, with the BRSA Board decision dated 10 September 2020 and numbered 9133, the criterion was revised from TRY 500 million turnover to TRY 500 million credit exposure.

JCR Avrasya Rating Inc. is the only credit rating agency authorized by the BRSA.

With the BRSA Board decision dated 21 February 2020 and numbered 8875, it was resolved that the credit rating scores assigned by JCR Avrasya Rating Inc. may be used in banks’ capital adequacy calculations.

The Company’s head office is located at: Finanskent Finans Cad. No: 4-6, 34760 Ümraniye / Istanbul / Türkiye. The shareholding structure of the Company is disclosed in Note 13.a. As of 31 December 2025, the Company has 232 employees (31 December 2024: 235).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Communiqué Serial II-14.1 “Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets”, published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (CMB). In accordance with Article 5 of the Communiqué, the financial statements have been prepared based on the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TAS/TFRS) and the related interpretations and appendices, which have been put into effect by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA). In addition, the financial statements have been presented in accordance with the TFRS Taxonomy published by the POA on 3 July 2024.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The Company maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”), tax legislation, and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Türkiye. The financial statements have been prepared in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. The financial statements have been prepared by making the necessary adjustments and reclassifications to the statutory records prepared on a historical cost basis in order to present them fairly in accordance with TAS/IFRS. The authority to amend and approve the Company’s financial statements rests with the General Assembly. The Company’s financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors. The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 March 2026 to be issued.

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

On 23 November 2023, the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) issued an announcement regarding the application of inflation accounting in Türkiye. According to this announcement, entities applying TFRS are required to present their financial statements for annual reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023 by adjusting them for the effects of inflation in accordance with the relevant accounting principles set out in IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”. Pursuant to the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) decision dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations that apply Turkish Accounting / Financial Reporting Standards (TAS/IFRS) have decided to implement inflation accounting by applying the provisions of IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”, starting from their annual financial reports for the accounting periods ending 31 December 2023.

In accordance with the aforementioned CMB decision, the POA announcement, and the Implementation Guidance on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies published by the POA, the Company has applied inflation adjustments in accordance with IAS 29 in the preparation of its financial statements dated 31 December 2025 and for the period then ended.

As of the reporting date, since the cumulative change in the general purchasing power of the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) over the last three years exceeds 100%, entities operating in Türkiye are required to apply IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” in their financial statements for reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023.

The restatements required under IAS 29 have been made using the adjustment coefficient derived from the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (“TURKSTAT”). As of 31 December 2025, the indices and adjustment coefficients used in the restatement of the financial statements are as follows:

Tarih	Index	Adjustment Coefficient	Three-year Cumulative Inflation Rate
31 December 2025	3.513,87	1,0000	%211
31 December 2024	2.684,55	1,3089	%291
31 December 2023	1.859,38	1,8898	%268

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The financial statements, together with all comparative amounts for prior periods, have been restated in accordance with IAS 29 to reflect the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira, and are presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2025.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.1 Basis of Presentation (Devamı)
Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (Continued)

The main principles of the indexation procedures applied in accordance with IAS 29 are summarized as follows:

- All items other than those presented in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date have been indexed using the relevant price index coefficients. Amounts relating to prior periods have also been indexed in the same manner.
- Monetary assets and liabilities have not been indexed since they are already expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date. Monetary items consist of cash and items to be received or paid in cash.
- Property, plant and equipment, investments and similar assets have been indexed based on their historical cost, provided that the indexed amounts do not exceed their market values. Depreciation has been adjusted in a similar manner. Amounts included in equity have been restated by applying the general price indices applicable at the periods when these amounts were contributed to or generated within the Company.
- Except for the effects arising from the indexation of non-monetary items in the statement of financial position, all items in the statement of profit or loss have been indexed using coefficients calculated based on the periods when the income and expense items were initially recognized in the financial statements.
- The gain or loss arising from the net monetary position as a result of general inflation represents the difference arising from the adjustments made to non-monetary assets, equity items and income statement accounts. The gain or loss calculated on the net monetary position has been included in net profit for the period.

2.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Turkish Lira (TRY), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

2.3 Going Concern Assumption

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, assuming that the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business within the foreseeable future.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.4 Comparative Information and Restatement of Prior Period Financial Statements

In maintaining its accounting records and preparing its statutory financial statements, the Company complies with the principles and requirements issued by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (CMB), as well as the applicable commercial legislation and CMB communiqués.

In order to enable the determination of trends in the Company’s financial position and performance, the financial statements are prepared on a comparative basis with those of the previous period. Accordingly, the Company has presented its statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025 in comparison with the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the period 1 January – 31 December 2025 in comparison with those of the period 1 January – 31 December 2024. When necessary, comparative information is reclassified in order to ensure consistency with the presentation of the current period financial statements.

2.5 Statement of Compliance with TAS/IFRS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS) / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

Significant changes in accounting policies and material accounting errors identified are applied retrospectively, and the financial statements of prior periods are restated accordingly. Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively; if the change affects only one period, it is recognized in the current period, and if it affects future periods, it is recognized both in the period in which the change is made and in future periods. There have been no changes in accounting policies in the current period.

2.7 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

In the preparation of the financial statements, management is required to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities and commitments as of the reporting date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are reviewed regularly, and necessary revisions are made and recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they occur. There have been no significant changes in the Company’s accounting estimates during the current period.

2.8 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations
a) Standards, amendments, and interpretations applicable as of 31 December 2025:

- **Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

b) Standards, amendments, and interpretations that are issued but not effective as of 31 December 2025:

- **Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;** effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early adoption is available). These amendments:
 - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
 - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
 - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
 - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.8 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

- **Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (earlier application permitted). Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
 - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
 - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- **Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 but can be early adopted subject to local endorsement where required. These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These are described as 'contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:
 - its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or
 - it is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.
 The amendments aim to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner. Developed in response to stakeholder feedback, these amendments are expected to reduce diversity in practice and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary currency.
- **Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements;** These amendments include Examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to disclose the effects of uncertainties in its financial statements. The Examples demonstrate how to disclose the impacts of uncertainties within climate-related scenarios, but the principles and requirements are also applicable to disclosure of other uncertainties. The Examples do not add to or change requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore there are no transition requirements. Instead, these Examples will accompany the respective IFRS Accounting Standards to which they relate. The Examples do not have an effective date, but entities might consider the application for December 2025 year-ends.
- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:
 - the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
 - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity’s financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
 - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.8 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

For the year ending December 2025, disclosures should include:

- the nature of the changes,
- the fact that IFRS 18 application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027,
- the planned adoption date, and
- either:
 - known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of IFRS 18 will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application; or
 - if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

In order to comply with Paragraphs 30-31 of IAS 8, entities should consider the following principles when preparing disclosures related to the adoption of IFRS 18:

a. Disclosures are expected to become increasingly detailed as entities implementation process progresses toward 2027.

The level of detail that an entity includes in its disclosures will depend on the progress of its implementation activities, including those related to internal controls. For the year ending December 2025, entities that have yet to make significant progress in implementation might only disclose that they are actively assessing the impact of IFRS 18 and that more comprehensive disclosures cannot reasonably be provided.

b. Where appropriate and reliable, consider including quantitative information.

It may be appropriate to disclose preliminary figures, when the company has an appropriate and reliable basis for making such disclosures and provides clear explanations regarding their provisional nature. For example, an entity might quantify the effects on profit and loss subtotals. If the quantitative impact is not reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect should be included. An entity may disclose known and reasonably quantifiable impacts, but it is not expected to early provide IFRS 18 disclosures, such as an MPM reconciliation, before the application date.

c. Consider alignment with other public communications.

If management has publicly detailed anticipated impacts, such as in an investor presentation, the IAS 8 financial statement disclosures should be consistent with these communications.

d. Disclosures should be based on the information available through the date of issuance of the financial statements,

not only the end of the reporting period.

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’ and amendment;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19’s reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries’ financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if:
 - it does not have public accountability; and
 - it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
2.8 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations (Continued)

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’; with these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that take effect up to 1 January 2027, when IFRS 19 will be applicable. These amendments help eligible subsidiaries by reducing disclosure requirements for Standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
- International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

2.9 Offsetting / Netting

Financial assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and when there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.10 Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In the preparation of the financial statements, management is required to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities and commitments as of the reporting date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are reviewed regularly, and necessary revisions are made and recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

The assumptions and judgments that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements, taking into account the principal sources of estimation uncertainty that existed at the reporting date or that may arise in the future, are as follows:

- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (except for software programs) are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if any, impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives are based on management’s best estimates, are reviewed at each reporting date and revised when necessary.
- Allowance for doubtful receivables reflects the amounts that management believes will cover probable future losses relating to receivables that exist as of the reporting date but carry a risk of non-collection under current economic conditions. In assessing whether receivables are impaired, the past performance of debtors other than related parties and key customers, their creditworthiness in the market, and their performance between the reporting date and the date of approval of the financial statements, as well as renegotiated conditions, are taken into consideration. In addition, when determining the allowance amount, collaterals available as of the reporting date as well as collaterals obtained until the date of approval of the financial statements are also considered. The allowance for doubtful receivables as of the relevant reporting date is disclosed in Note 6.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows include cash on hand, demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Trade Receivables / Trade Payables

Trade receivables and trade payables arising from the sale of goods or services within the scope of the Company’s principal activities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Short-term trade receivables and trade payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the invoice amount, provided that the effect of interest accrual is immaterial.

The Company recognizes an allowance for doubtful receivables when there is objective evidence that the receivable is impaired. The amount of the allowance represents the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is calculated as the present value of all expected cash flows, including amounts recoverable from collaterals and guarantees, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the related receivable. If the impairment loss decreases due to an event occurring after the loss was recognized, the reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss under other income in the current period.

Financial Investments

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company’s financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. These assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from the measurement of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) consist of equity instruments and debt instruments. The Company measures such assets at fair value. Gains or losses arising from these financial assets, except for foreign exchange gains or losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of equity instruments, the valuation differences recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings. When debt instruments are derecognized, the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) consist of financial assets other than those measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from the measurement of these assets are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (including vehicles, fixtures and equipment) are carried at their cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets based on their adjusted values.

Property, plant and equipment mainly consist of fixtures and equipment, and their estimated useful lives range between 4 and 10 years.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of rating software programs, website development costs and other specific rights. Intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives, which range between 3 and 15 years.

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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Lease Transactions

The Company applies TFRS 16 – Leases in accounting for its lease transactions. In accordance with TFRS 16, at the commencement date of a lease, the Company calculates a right-of-use asset based on the present value of lease payments relating to the leased asset and includes this amount within property, plant and equipment. The Company mainly leases vehicles.

As a lessee, although lease transactions were previously classified as operating or finance leases based on whether the risks and rewards of ownership were transferred, under TFRS 16 the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most of its leases. In other words, such lease transactions are presented in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of real estate and vehicles with a lease term of 12 months or less. Lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company presents its lease liabilities under “Lease Liabilities” in the statement of financial position. At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes both a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the financial statements.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined; otherwise, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate is used. In general, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

After the commencement date, the lessee increases the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect interest on the lease liability, and reduces the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. The lease liability is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, changes in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, changes in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or changes in lease payments resulting from changes in an index or rate.

The Company has used judgment in determining the lease term for certain lease contracts that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options affects the lease term and therefore may significantly affect the amounts of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized.

Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira (TRY) using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into TRY using the exchange rates at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the translation of foreign currency transactions or the remeasurement of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the relevant period.

As of the reporting date, the exchange rates used by the Company are as follows:

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

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or a cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue and Cost of Services

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and sales-related taxes, and represents the net receivable amount for goods and services provided in the ordinary course of business. Service revenues are recognized when the services are rendered.

Sales are recorded on an accrual basis at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, when the delivery of the product or provision of the service has occurred, the risks and rewards related to the product have been transferred, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company. The Company’s revenues mainly consist of rating service revenues.

Related Parties

A party is considered to be related to the Company if any of the following conditions apply:

- The party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries:
 - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company (including parent companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries),
 - has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence, or
 - has joint control over the Company.
- The party is an associate of the Company.
- The party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venturer.
- The party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent company.
- The party is a close family member of any individual referred to above.
- The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power is held directly or indirectly by, any individual referred to above.
- The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the Company or of an entity related to the Company.

Employee Benefits

In accordance with the applicable laws, the Company is required to make a lump-sum payment to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation and those specified in the Labor Law. The amount of such payments is calculated based on the severance pay ceiling in effect at the reporting date. The provision for severance pay is calculated by estimating the present value of the future obligations arising from the retirement of all employees, and is recognized in the accompanying financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation

Tax expense/(income) consists of current tax expense/(income) and deferred tax expense/(income). Corporate tax liability is calculated on the taxable income, which is determined by adjusting the accounting profit for the period for non-deductible expenses and tax exemptions or deductions in accordance with the applicable tax legislation. The tax provision has been calculated based on the profit for the period, taking into account deferred tax effects.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax bases and are calculated using the liability method, based on the current tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the temporary differences reverse.

The Law No. 7352 on the Amendment of the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law, enacted on 20 January 2022, stipulated that financial statements would not be subject to inflation adjustment under Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment were met, for the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods and the provisional tax periods of the 2023 accounting period. In accordance with Law No. 7352, inflation adjustments were applied to the financial statements as of 31 December 2023, and the profit or loss differences arising from inflation adjustments are presented in retained earnings and are not subject to taxation. As of 31 December 2025, the corporate tax rate applied in the financial statements is 30%. Pursuant to Law No. 7316, published in the Official Gazette dated 22 April 2021, the corporate tax rate was increased to 25% for the 2021 taxation period, effective for tax returns to be filed starting from 1 July 2021, and the rate was determined as 23% for the 2022 taxation period.

However, with the publication of Law No. 7394 in the Official Gazette dated 15 April 2022, the corporate tax rate was permanently increased to 25% for banks, consumer finance companies, factoring and leasing companies, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies. This amendment became effective for tax returns submitted after 1 July 2022. Accordingly, the corporate tax rate applied for the first quarter of 2022 was 23%, while the rate applied to cumulative profits for the second quarter of 2022 and subsequent periods was 25%. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 21 of Law No. 7456, published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 (No. 32249), the corporate tax rate applicable to profits earned in the 2023 and subsequent taxation periods for banks and other institutions specified in the law was increased from 25% to 30%, effective for tax returns to be filed starting 1 October 2023. The Company calculates and recognizes deferred tax in accordance with TAS 12 “Income Taxes”, based on the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities determined under tax legislation and their carrying amounts in the financial statements arising from the applied accounting policies and valuation principles. As of 31 December 2025, the corporate tax rate applied in the financial statements is 30%. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Net deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is not considered probable that they will be realized in future periods, based on the available evidence. Under Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, the conditions for applying inflation adjustments to financial statements as of 31 December 2021 were met. However, pursuant to Article 33 of the Temporary Provisions of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213, introduced by Law No. 7352, published in the Official Gazette dated 29 January 2022 (No. 31734), the application of inflation adjustment was postponed. According to the General Communiqué on the Tax Procedure Law No. 555, published in the Official Gazette dated 30 December 2023 (No. 32415), financial statements for the 2023 accounting period prepared by entities operating in Türkiye must be subject to inflation adjustment under Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law. The inflation-adjusted financial statements for 2023 will serve as the opening balance sheet for tax returns prepared as of 1 January 2024, and inflation effects will not be taken into account in the calculation of the corporate tax for the 2023 period.

Accordingly, for deferred tax calculations related to the 2023 and 2024 tax bases under the Tax Procedure Law, deferred tax has been calculated based on amounts adjusted for inflation accounting.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Taxation (Continued)

Pursuant to Provisional Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law, which entered into force upon publication in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025 and numbered 33118, financial statements prepared in accordance with tax legislation will not be subject to inflation adjustment, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met, for the 2025 accounting period as well as the 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, including the provisional tax periods.

During these periods, in accordance with Article 298 (Ç) of the Tax Procedure Law, depreciable assets included in the financial statements prepared under tax legislation and the accumulated depreciation related to these assets presented in the liabilities of such financial statements may be subject to tax revaluation. The increase in value resulting from such revaluation, if transferred to any account other than capitalization or withdrawn from the business, will be subject to income or corporate tax in the current period, without being associated with the profit of the period in which the transaction occurs. The Company has not performed any revaluation as of 31 December 2025. Türkiye began adopting the OECD Global Minimum Complementary Corporate Tax (Pillar Two) regulations through a Draft Law submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 16 July 2024. These regulations entered into force with Law No. 7524, published in the Official Gazette dated 2 August 2024 and numbered 32620. The implementation in Türkiye is largely aligned with the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, showing similarities in areas such as scope, exemptions, consolidation, tax calculations, and filing deadlines. However, secondary legislation detailing the calculation methods and application procedures has not yet been issued, and certain specific matters, including Türkiye’s unique circumstances and existing incentives, are expected to be clarified through secondary regulations to be issued by the Ministry. These changes have not had a significant impact on the Company’s financial position or performance.

In addition, with Article 36 of Law No. 7524, Article 32/C titled “Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax” was added to the Corporate Tax Law. According to this regulation, the corporate tax calculated under Articles 32 and 32/A cannot be less than 10% of the corporate income before deductions and exemptions. This regulation entered into force on the date of publication and will apply to corporate income for the 2025 taxation period. In relation to this regulation, the Corporate Tax General Communiqué Serial No. 23 was published in the Official Gazette dated 28 September 2024 and numbered 32676.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	-	-
Banks		
- Demand deposits	14.105	12.235
- Time deposits (*)	701.438.913	497.034.014
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows	701.453.018	497.046.249
Interest accruals related to cash and cash equivalents	(14.400.021)	(29.948.572)
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of cash flows	687.052.997	467.097.677

(*)The maturities of the time deposits are between January and February 2026. As of 31 December 2025, the annual interest rates for TRY-denominated time deposits range between 38% and 40% (31 December 2024: 48% – 50%).

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Short-term Financial Investments

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term Financial Investments		
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss (*)	180.535.025	139.557.551

(*) Consists of investment funds.

Movement of Financial Investments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance as of 1 January	139.557.551	14.053.121
Fair value changes	65.644.623	19.482.317
Interest accruals	18.955	1.146.392
Interest received	(18.955)	(1.146.391)
Additions during the period (+)	18.335.354	132.034.199
Monetary loss / (gain)	(43.002.503)	(26.012.087)
Balance as of 31 December	180.535.025	139.557.551
31 December 2025	Nominal	Fair Value
Investment funds	142.437.222	180.535.025
	142.437.222	180.535.025
31 December 2024	Nominal	Fair Value
Investment funds	120.075.234	139.557.551
	120.075.234	139.557.551

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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5. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Long-term Financial Investments

The details of equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Shareholding Ratio (%)		Amount	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Long-term Financial Investments				
Jcr Latam Empresa Clasificado De Riesgo S.A.*	%15	%15	2.251.830	2.251.830

* At the Board of Directors meeting held at the Company’s headquarters on 3 August 2017, it was resolved to sign a joint venture agreement with Accuratio Credit Ratings ECR S.A., a company domiciled in the Republic of Peru and accredited in Chile, Panama, Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador and Paraguay, with the aim of strengthening the quality of economic and financial integration between Latin American economies and Türkiye, reducing information asymmetry, and contributing to the strengthening of capital and fund flows between Latin America and the regional countries. Within this scope, it was decided to acquire a 15% shareholding in the entity. The aforementioned company was established following this decision.

Equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured using other valuation techniques are presented in the financial statements at their indexed values as of the latest date on which fair value was determined. Since there are no independent valuation studies performed as of a recent date for these equity instruments that do not have an active market price, there is no objective evidence indicating a permanent impairment. Therefore, no impairment provision has been recognized for these financial assets.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term Trade Receivables		
- Trade receivables from related parties	1.084.913	--
- Trade receivables from third parties	217.489.233	175.225.402
- Doubtful trade receivables	10.238.797	3.093.428
	228.812.943	178.318.830
Allowance for doubtful receivables (-)	(10.238.797)	(3.093.428)
	218.574.146	175.225.402

Movement of Allowance for Doubtful Trade Receivables

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Balance as of 1 January	3.093.428	511.373
Provisions recognized during the period (Note 17)	9.543.025	3.115.912
Provisions reversed during the period (Note 17)	(985.542)	--
Monetary gain / (loss)	(1.412.114)	(533.857)
Balance as of 31 December	10.238.797	3.093.428

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6. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

Trade payables to suppliers	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade payables to suppliers		
- Trade payables to related parties	8.138.557	--
- Trade payables to third parties	10.472.365	9.986.045
	18.610.922	9.986.045

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

7.a Short-term Other Receivables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits and guarantees given	34.164	--
Tax receivables	207.599	9.912
	241.763	9.912

7.b Prepaid expenses

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid expenses – short-term		
Advances given	6.453.501	--
Prepaid insurance and other expenses (*)	13.604.125	12.475.651
	20.057.626	12.475.651
Prepaid expenses – long-term		
Prepaid insurance and other expenses (*)	2.876.033	5.783.734
	2.876.033	5.783.734

(*) Consists of professional liability insurance, health insurance expenses, and consultancy service invoices related to the risk model application prepaid by the Company in 2025 and 2024.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

8.a Property, plant and equipment

Details of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Cost				
Furniture and fixtures	57.056.233	59.293.793	(12.799.115)	103.550.911
Leasehold improvements	290.424	203.273.345	(290.422)	203.273.347
	57.346.657	262.567.138	(13.089.537)	306.824.258
Accumulated depreciation (-)				
Furniture and fixtures	39.929.396	10.559.715	(11.906.536)	38.582.575
Leasehold improvements	278.387	7.771.495	(281.029)	7.768.853
	40.207.783	18.331.210	(12.187.565)	46.351.428
Net carrying amount	17.138.874			260.472.830

JCR AVRASYA DERECELENDİRME A.Ş.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Continued)

8.a Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Cost				
Furniture and fixtures	58.871.256	4.104.812	(5.919.835)	57.056.233
Leasehold improvements	277.214	13.210	--	290.424
	59.148.470	4.118.022	(5.919.835)	57.346.657
Accumulated depreciation (-)				
Furniture and fixtures	32.780.802	12.716.426	(5.567.832)	39.929.396
Leasehold improvements	277.214	1.173	--	278.387
	33.058.016	12.717.599	(5.567.832)	40.207.783
Net carrying amount	26.090.454			17.138.874

8.b Kullanım Hakkı Varlıkları

The details of right-of-use assets are as follows:

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
1 January 2025 opening balance	--	25.858.587	25.858.587
Additions during the period	7.971.127	6.994.131	14.965.258
Depreciation expense	(1.176.068)	(23.353.270)	(24.529.338)
31 December 2025 closing balance	6.795.059	9.499.448	16.294.507

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
1 January 2024 opening balance	--	12.164.371	12.164.371
Additions during the period	--	34.092.076	34.092.076
Depreciation expense	--	(20.397.860)	(20.397.860)
31 December 2024 closing balance	--	25.858.587	25.858.587

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9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Cost				
Other	49.880.917	3.655.048	--	53.535.965
	49.880.917	3.655.048	--	53.535.965
Accumulated depreciation (-)				
Other	29.112.070	5.017.058	--	34.129.128
	29.112.070	5.017.058	--	34.129.128
Net carrying amount	20.768.847	(1.362.010)	--	19.406.837

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Cost				
Other	49.601.374	279.543	--	49.880.917
	49.601.374	279.543	--	49.880.917
Accumulated depreciation (-)				
Other	22.035.531	7.076.539	--	29.112.070
	22.035.531	7.076.539	--	29.112.070
Net carrying amount	27.565.843	(6.796.996)	--	20.768.847

10 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS

10.a Liabilities for Employee Benefits

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Liabilities for Employee Benefits		
Payables to personnel	91.081	73.736
Social security premiums payable	15.219.145	14.302.723
Withholding tax payable	49.000.550	39.655.310
	64.310.776	54.031.769

10.b Provisions for Employee Benefits

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provision for severance pay	12.462.567	10.978.419
Provision for unused vacation	32.895.763	34.430.380
	45.358.330	45.408.799

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

10 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS (Continued)
10.b Provisions for Employee Benefits (Continued)

Under the current Labor Law in Türkiye, the Company is required to make lump-sum payments to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The Company accounts for its obligations related to severance pay and unused vacation rights in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard (“TAS”) 19 – Employee Benefits and presents these obligations under “Provision for Employee Benefits” in the statement of financial position.

In accordance with the Labor Law in Türkiye, the Company is required to pay severance indemnity to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation and those specified in the Labor Law as misconduct. The provision for severance pay is calculated as the present value of the probable future obligation arising under this legislation using certain actuarial assumptions, and is recognized in the financial statements. Actuarial gains and losses arising after 1 January 2013 are recognized under equity in accordance with the revised TAS 19 standard.

One of the fundamental assumptions is that the severance pay ceiling applicable for each year of service increases in line with inflation. Accordingly, the discount rate applied represents a real rate that is adjusted for the expected effects of inflation. The severance pay ceiling is revised semi-annually, and as of 31 December 2025, the severance pay provision of the Company has been calculated based on the severance pay ceiling of TRY 64,948.77 effective from 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TRY 41,828.42, nominal).

TAS 19 – Employee Benefits requires companies to calculate the present value of their probable obligations using actuarial valuation methods. Accordingly, the present value of the Company’s estimated obligation has been calculated based on the following assumptions:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Discount rate (%)	4,19	3,50
Estimated probability of entitlement to severance pay (%)	92,48	93,14

The main assumption is that the severance pay ceiling determined for each year of service will increase in proportion to inflation. Accordingly, the discount rate applied represents the real rate adjusted for the expected effects of inflation.

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10. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS (Continued)

The movement of the severance pay provision is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Opening balance, 1 January	10.978.419	11.941.196
Current service cost	3.022.752	4.050.110
Interest cost	2.405.157	2.424.978
Payments	(14.231.343)	(5.101.339)
Actuarial gain / (loss)	16.765.722	1.517.373
Monetary gain / (loss)	(6.478.140)	(3.853.899)
Closing balance, 31 Aralık	12.462.567	10.978.419

The movement of the provision for unused vacation is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Opening balance, 1 January	34.430.380	15.257.672
Expense for the period	6.591.413	23.862.588
Monetary gain / (loss)	(8.126.030)	(4.689.880)
Closing balance, 31 Aralık	32.895.763	34.430.380

10.c Other Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities
Other Provisions

None as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Guarantees

As of 31 December 2025, a letter of guarantee amounting to USD 367,389 has been given to suppliers (31 December 2024: None).

As of 31 December 2025, letters of guarantee amounting to TRY 18,600,000 have been received (31 December 2024: None).

Custodied Assets

None as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

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11 BORROWINGS	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term liabilities		
Credit card borrowings	236.359	109.307
	236.359	109.307
Short-term lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities*	8.073.521	23.110.575
	8.073.521	23.110.575
Long-term lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities*	5.997.706	7.937.901
	5.997.706	7.937.901

* As of 31 December 2025, the interest rate is 38% (31 December 2024: 49%) and the maturity ends in 2027.

Lease liabilities	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Opening balance, 1 January	31.048.476	12.431.229
Additions during the period	14.311.972	36.736.785
Payments made during the period	(22.486.235)	(24.559.460)
Interest expense	4.910.879	10.260.999
Monetary gain / (loss)	(13.713.865)	(3.821.077)
Closing balance, 31 Aralık	14.071.227	31.048.476

12 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other Current Liabilities		
VAT payable	70.968.575	38.815.894
Other	1.051.535	638.053
	72.020.110	39.453.947

13 DEFERRED INCOME

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term deferred income		
Unearned revenue	204.878.612	--
	204.878.612	--

* As of 31 December 2025, this balance consists of revenues collected by the Company but for which the related services had not yet been delivered as of the reporting date.

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14 EQUITY

14.a Paid-in Capital

As of the reporting date, the shareholders of the Company and their shareholding ratios are as follows:

	Shareholding Ratio (%)		Amount	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Borsa İstanbul Anonim Şirketi	%18,50	%18,50	18.500.000	18.500.000
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd	%14,95	%14,95	14.950.000	14.950.000
Türkiye Sermaye Piyasalar Bir.İkt.İşl.	%6,00	%6,00	5.999.900	5.999.900
Finansal Kurumlar Birliği	%6,00	%6,00	5.999.900	5.999.900
Türkiye Sigorta, Reassürans ve Emeklilik Şirketleri Birliği	%6,00	%6,00	5.999.900	5.999.900
TC. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Vakıf Katılım Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Ziraat Katılım Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye Kalkınma ve Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Akbank T. A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
QNB Bank A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
TSKB A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Albaraka Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Kuveyt Türk Katılım Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Türkiye Finans Katılım Bankası A.Ş.	%2,86	%2,86	2.855.900	2.855.900
Total	%100	%100	100.000.000	100.000.000

Capital adjustment differences 144.866.535 144.866.535

Total capital 244.866.535 244.866.535

As of 31 December 2025, the Company’s nominal paid-in capital amounts to TRY 100,000,000, all of which has been fully paid (31 December 2024: TRY 100,000,000).

At the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 6 June 2024, it was resolved to increase the Company’s paid-in capital from TRY 50,000,000 to TRY 100,000,000. This resolution was registered and announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 2 July 2024 and numbered 11113. The additional TRY 50,000,000 capital increase was fully covered from the Company’s retained earnings, without any fictitious commitment.

14.b Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense) Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Actuarial gains / (losses) arising from employee benefits	(23.554.608)	(11.818.602)
	(23.554.608)	(11.818.602)

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14 EQUITY (Continued)

14.c Restricted Reserves Appropriated from Profit

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Legal reserves	68.770.391	52.035.366
	68.770.391	52.035.366

According to the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC), legal reserves are classified as first and second legal reserves. Under the TCC, first legal reserves are appropriated at 5% of the statutory net profit until they reach 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital. Second legal reserves are appropriated at 10% of the portion of distributed profit exceeding 5% of the paid-in capital. In accordance with the TCC, legal reserves may only be used to offset losses as long as they do not exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, and they cannot be used for any other purpose.

At the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 25 April 2025, it was resolved to distribute dividends amounting to TRY 89,715,079 to all shareholders entitled to receive dividends from the net profit of the Company for the year 2024 prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law. In addition, it was resolved to allocate a second legal reserve of TRY 14,715,079, corresponding to 10% of the portion of the total dividend exceeding 5% of the Company’s existing paid-in capital. The dividend distribution was carried out on 7 May 2025.

13.d Retained Earnings

As of 31 December 2025, the Company’s retained earnings amount to TRY 279,118,718 (31 December 2024: TRY 179,180,085).

According to the Tax Procedure Law and the related Communiqué published in the Official Gazette dated 30 December 2023 and numbered 32415 (2nd Repeated), the balance sheet as of 31 December 2024 prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law has been adjusted for inflation using the Producer Price Index (“PPI”) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute within the scope of inflation accounting.

The accompanying financial statements, on the other hand, have been adjusted for inflation in accordance with TAS 29 using the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute, and the amounts for both the current and prior reporting periods are expressed in terms of the purchasing power of Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2025.

Due to the use of different indices under the Tax Procedure Law and TAS 29 inflation accounting practices, and because TAS 29 requires amounts from prior reporting periods to also be restated to reflect the purchasing power as of 31 December 2025, differences have arisen between the balances reported in the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law and those reported in the financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS/IFRS for the items “Capital Adjustment Differences” and “Restricted Reserves Appropriated from Profit”.

These differences have been reflected under “Retained Earnings or Losses” in the TAS/IFRS financial statements, and the details of these differences are presented below.

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14. EQUITY(Continued)

14.d Retained Earnings (Continued)

31 December 2025	According to TAS/IFRS Financial Statements	According to Tax Procedure Law	Difference
Capital adjustment differences	144.866.535	74.631.859	70.234.676
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	68.770.391	56.198.797	12.571.594

15 REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Revenue	2.211.809.912	1.698.817.900
Sales returns (-)	(3.603.890)	(3.935.178)
Net sales revenue	2.208.206.022	1.694.882.722
Cost of sales (-)	(1.002.322.613)	(783.090.952)
Gross profit	1.205.883.409	911.791.770

The details of cost of sales for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(992.475.944)	(764.458.042)
Training and development expenses	(2.343.248)	(6.739.624)
Vehicle expenses	(867.731)	(6.414.229)
Subscription and license expenses	(2.263.624)	(2.584.125)
Information technology expenses	(797.413)	(1.882.238)
Travel and transportation expenses	(3.574.653)	(1.012.694)
Total	(1.002.322.613)	(783.090.952)

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16 EXPENSES BY NATURE

16.a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(389.831.529)	(352.511.939)
Depreciation expenses	(47.877.606)	(40.191.998)
Provision for unused vacation	(6.591.413)	(23.862.588)
Representation and entertainment expenses	(8.869.084)	(15.678.851)
Consultancy expenses	(17.436.166)	(10.163.010)
Information technology expenses	(14.045.149)	(8.688.378)
Other expenses*	(66.123.868)	(3.987.480)
Total	(550.774.815)	(455.084.244)

* Includes office rent, energy, maintenance and repair, dues, communication, distribution and vehicle expenses incurred by the Company.

16.b. MARKETING, SALES AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Marketing, sales and distribution expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(48.696.745)	(38.663.378)
Training expenses	(35.665)	(314.299)
Other expenses	(278.828)	(479.862)
Total	(49.011.238)	(39.457.539)

17 OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Other Operating Income		
Other	981.126	2.011.225
Reversal of provisions	985.542	--
Interest income from late payments	1.883.701	--
Total	3.850.369	2.011.225

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Other Operating Expenses		
Donations and grants	(65.152.765)	(118.633.099)
Non-deductible vehicle expenses	(1.615.941)	(19.837.887)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(9.543.025)	(3.115.912)
Other	(2.727.942)	(737.060)
Total	(79.039.673)	(142.323.958)

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18 INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES AND FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

18.a Finance Income

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Finance Income		
Interest income from time deposits	186.873.572	214.512.407
Foreign exchange gains	4.467.968	434.266
Total	191.341.540	214.946.673

18.b Finance Expenses

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Finance Expenses		
Interest expenses	7.316.033	13.503.279
Foreign exchange losses	17.978	13.951
Bank commission expenses	4.090.636	34.100
Total	11.424.647	13.551.330

18.c Income from Investing Activities

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Income from Investing Activities		
Gains from sale and valuation of financial investments	65.644.623	19.482.317
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	792.786	--
Interest income from financial investments	18.955	1.146.391
Total	66.456.364	20.628.708

19 MONETARY POSITION GAINS AND LOSSES

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Net monetary position gains / (losses)	(162.749.874)	(122.670.805)
Total	(162.749.874)	(122.670.805)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

19. MONETARY POSITION GAINS AND LOSSES (Continued)		
Statement of Financial Position Items	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Prepaid expenses	-	1.871.245
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	12.973.766	52.443.577
Right-of-use assets	13.124.414	(3.902.394)
Financial investments	531.462	1.584.543
Deferred tax	3.956.920	17.546.029
Paid-in capital	(57.791.755)	(60.649.099)
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	(14.300.983)	(13.533.548)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(expenses) not to be reclassified to profit or loss	2.260.607	3.434.700
Retained earnings	(77.641.004)	(103.295.453)
Total impact on statement of financial position	(116.886.573)	(104.500.400)
Statement of Profit or Loss Items	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Revenue	(203.052.786)	(177.788.628)
Cost of sales	100.126.559	98.278.307
General administrative expenses	50.032.442	46.831.049
Marketing expenses	4.725.030	4.641.425
Other operating income	(3.004.491)	(218.663)
Other operating expenses	13.232.832	14.900.893
Income from investing activities	(5.261.464)	(2.612.646)
Finance income	(18.534.862)	(27.223.214)
Finance expenses	97.140	3.242.816
Current tax expense	15.776.299	21.778.256
Total impact on statement of profit or loss	(45.863.301)	(18.170.405)
Net Monetary Position Gains / (Losses)	(162.749.874)	(122.670.805)

20 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Current Income Tax Liability		
	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Current tax expense	(261.334.827)	(180.132.400)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	14.940.613	5.810.842
Total	(246.394.214)	(174.321.558)

The Company is subject to corporate tax in Türkiye.

Corporate tax is calculated on taxable income, which is determined by adjusting the accounting profit for the period by adding non-deductible expenses and deducting tax-exempt income, non-taxable revenues and other allowable deductions (including prior year tax losses and investment allowances, if applicable).

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20 TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

a) Dönem karı vergi yükümlülüğü (Continued)

In Türkiye, advance corporate tax is calculated and accrued on a quarterly basis. For the 2024 taxation period, the advance corporate tax rate applied to corporate income is 30% (31 December 2024: 30%). Tax losses may be carried forward for up to five years to offset future taxable profits; however, losses cannot be carried back to offset profits of prior years. Under Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, the conditions for applying inflation adjustment to financial statements as of 31 December 2021 were met. However, pursuant to Law No. 7352 on the Amendment of the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law published in the Official Gazette dated 29 January 2022 and numbered 31734, and in accordance with Provisional Article 33 of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213, financial statements were not subject to inflation adjustment for the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods and the provisional tax periods of the 2023 accounting period, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment were met. According to the General Communiqué on the Tax Procedure Law Serial No. 555 published in the Official Gazette dated 30 December 2023 and numbered 32415 (2nd Repeated), financial statements of entities operating in Türkiye for the 2023 accounting period must be adjusted for inflation in accordance with Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law. The inflation-adjusted financial statements will serve as the opening balance sheet for tax returns prepared as of 1 January 2024, and inflation effects will not be taken into account in the calculation of corporate tax for the 2023 period. Accordingly, for the purposes of deferred tax calculations related to the tax bases for 2023 and 2024 under the Tax Procedure Law, deferred tax has been calculated based on inflation-adjusted amounts. Pursuant to Provisional Article 37 added to the Tax Procedure Law, which entered into force upon publication in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025 and numbered 33118, financial statements prepared in accordance with tax legislation will not be subject to inflation adjustment for the 2025 accounting period as well as the 2026 and 2027 accounting periods, including the provisional tax periods, regardless of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment are met. During these periods, in accordance with Article 298 (Ç) of the Tax Procedure Law, depreciable assets included in financial statements prepared under tax legislation and their related accumulated depreciation may be subject to tax revaluation. Any increase in value resulting from such revaluation, if transferred to any account other than capitalization or withdrawn from the business, will be subject to income or corporate tax in the current period, without being associated with the profit of the period in which the transaction occurs. As of 31 December 2025, the Company has not performed any revaluation. In addition, pursuant to Article 32/C added to the Corporate Tax Law, the corporate tax calculated under Articles 32 and 32/A for the 2025 and subsequent taxation periods cannot be less than 10% of the corporate income before deductions and exemptions, and the effects of this regulation are taken into consideration in the assessment of current tax expense and the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Withholding Tax on Dividends

In addition to corporate tax, income withholding tax is applied to dividends distributed, except for dividends distributed to resident corporate taxpayers that declare such dividends as part of their corporate income and to branches of foreign companies in Türkiye. Between 24 April 2003 and 22 July 2006, the withholding tax rate applied to dividend distributions was 10% for all companies. As of 22 July 2006, the withholding tax rate has been applied as 15% in accordance with Council of Ministers Decision No. 2006/10731. Dividends that are not distributed but added to share capital are not subject to withholding tax. For investment allowances utilized based on investment incentive certificates obtained before 24 April 2003, a 19.8% withholding tax is required to be applied on the investment allowance amount, whereas investment expenditures made after this date without an investment incentive certificate are not subject to withholding tax.

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20. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

The Company’s tax liability as of the balance sheet dates is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Opening balance – current tax liability	66.611.633	56.331.411
Current period tax expense	261.334.827	180.132.400
Payments during the period	(210.059.545)	(148.076.541)
Monetary gain / (loss)	(15.776.299)	(21.775.637)
Closing balance – current tax liability	102.110.616	66.611.633

The corporate tax rate applicable as of 31 December 2025 is 30% (31 December 2024: 30%).

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements and their tax bases, using the balance sheet liability method, based on enacted tax rates. These temporary differences generally arise from the recognition of income and expenses in different reporting periods in accordance with the Communiqués and tax legislation.

As of 31 December 2025, a 30% tax rate has been used in the calculation of deferred taxes for temporary differences expected to reverse in future periods (31 December 2024: 30%).

The breakdown of cumulative temporary differences and the related deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated using the applicable tax rates as of the balance sheet dates is as follows:

	Cumulative Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Net difference between carrying values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and their tax bases	-	9.694.692	-	2.908.408
IFRS 16 adjustment	-	1.370.478	-	411.143
Provision for severance pay	12.462.567	10.978.419	3.738.770	3.293.526
Deferred revenue adjustment	136.585.741	-	40.975.722	-
Adjustments related to financial investments	-	1.633.668	-	490.100
Inflation adjustment of prepaid expenses	-	73.641	-	22.092
Provision for unused vacation	32.895.763	34.430.380	9.868.729	10.329.114
Total Deferred tax assets	181.944.071	58.181.279	54.583.221	17.454.383
Deferred tax liabilities				
Net difference between carrying values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and their tax bases	(56.756.499)	-	(17.026.949)	-
IFRS 16 adjustment	(2.223.280)	-	(666.984)	-
Adjustments related to financial investments	(510.981)	-	(153.294)	-
Other	-	(2.295.731)	-	(688.718)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(59.490.760)	(2.295.731)	(17.847.227)	(688.718)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net	122.453.311	55.885.547	36.735.994	16.765.665

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20. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

(b) Deferred Tax (Continued)

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Opening balance, 1 January	16.765.665	10.499.611
Deferred tax effect recognized in equity	5.029.716	455.212
Deferred tax income for the period	14.940.613	5.810.842
Closing balance, 31 Aralık	36.735.994	16.765.665

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Profit before tax	614.531.435	376.290.500
Theoretical tax expense calculated using the statutory tax rate	(184.359.431)	(112.887.150)
Non-deductible expenses and permanent differences	(19.357.422)	(5.983.268)
Deductions and exemptions	3.156.747	3.080.936
Monetary gain / (loss) (*)	(45.834.108)	(58.532.076)
Tax expense from continuing operations	(246.394.214)	(174.321.558)

(*) Includes the effects of adjustments made for inflation accounting in accordance with the Communiqué dated 30 December 2023 and numbered 32415 issued under the Tax Procedure Law.

21 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Balances with related parties as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade Receivables		
TC. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	586.817	--
Türkiye Sigorta A.Ş.	498.096	--
	1.084.913	--
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade Payables		
Türkiye Sigorta A.Ş.	(7.547.853)	--
Türkiye Bankalar Birliği Eğitim Merkezi İktisadi İşl.	(317.000)	--
Türkiye Bankalar Birliği Risk Merkezi İktisadi İşletmesi	(273.704)	--
	(8.138.557)	--

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21 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

Transactions with related parties for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

31 December 2025					
Purchases	Leases	Services	Insurance	Other	Total
Enerji Piyasaları İşletme Anonim Şirketi	17.940.573	2.579.211	-	-	20.519.784
KKB Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş.	-	230.882	-	-	230.882
Merkezi Kayıt Kuruluşu Anonim Şirketi	-	60.389	-	-	60.389
Sermaye Piyasası Lisanslama Sicil Ve Eğitim Kuruluşu Anonim Şirketi.	-	79.892	-	-	79.892
Türkiye Sigorta Anonim Şirketi	-	-	24.986.677	-	24.986.677
Türkiye Bankalar Birliği Eğitim Merkezi İktisadi İşletmesi	-	1.041.333	-	-	1.041.333
Türkiye Bankalar Birliği Risk Merkezi İktisadi İşletmesi	-	1.412.215	-	-	1.412.215
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	-	-	-	856	856
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	-	-	-	44.359	44.359
T.C. Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	-	-	-	142.035	142.035
	17.940.573	5.403.922	24.986.677	187.250	48.518.421

Sales	Services	Deposit/Repo Interest	Total
Türkiye Sigorta Anonim Şirketi	1.233.210	-	1.233.210
Kkb Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş.	-	-	-
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası Anonim Şirketi.	205.959	3.557.412.712	3.557.618.671
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	1.485.055	-	1.485.055
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	905.935	660.014.073	660.920.008
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası Türk Anonim Ortaklığı	960.714	1.077.216.136	1.078.176.850
Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı Anonim Şirketi	10.584.000	-	10.584.000
	15.374.873	5.294.642.921	5.310.017.794

The total amount of office rent, lease payments and salaries paid to key management personnel amounted to TRY 65.424.836 (31 December 2024: TRY 59.188.288).

22 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Due to its activities, the Company focuses on managing various financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates. Through its risk management program, the Company aims to minimize the potential adverse effects of fluctuations in financial markets.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk arising from trade receivables resulting from credit sales, deposits held at banks and other receivables.

Ownership of financial assets involves the risk that the counterparty may fail to fulfill its contractual obligations. Trade receivables are evaluated by Company management considering past experience and current economic conditions, and are presented net of any necessary provision for doubtful receivables in the statement of financial position.

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

Credit risk exposure by type of financial instruments is presented below:

	Receivables				
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Bank Deposits
	Related	Other	Related	Other	
Party	Party	Party	Party		
31 December 2025					
A. Net carrying amount of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	1.084.913	217.489.233	-	241.763	701.453.018
- Portion of maximum risk secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
B. Carrying amount of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated and that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying amount of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net carrying amount of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	10.238.797	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(10.238.797)	-	-	-
- Portion of net amount secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
E Off-balance sheet items containing credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum credit risk exposure as of 31 December 2025 (A+B+C+D+E)	1.084.913	217.489.233	-	241.763	701.453.018

	Receivables				
	Trade Receivables		Trade Receivables		Bank Deposits
	Related	Related	Related	Related	
Party	Party	Party	Party		
31 December 2024					
A. Net carrying amount of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	-	175.225.402	-	9.912	497.046.249
- Portion of maximum risk secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
B. Carrying amount of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated and that would otherwise be considered past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying amount of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net carrying amount of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	3.093.428	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(3.093.428)	-	-	-
- Portion of net amount secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
E Off-balance sheet items containing credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum credit risk exposure as of 31 December 2024 (A+B+C+D+E)	-	175.225.402	-	9.912	497.046.249

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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**22 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)
(Continued)**

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company’s inability to meet its payment obligations when they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by carefully monitoring long-term debt repayment schedules and ensuring the availability of sufficient cash within the framework of its daily operations. Liquidity needs are determined on a daily basis, while weekly and monthly cash requirements are continuously revised and forecasted. In addition, forward-looking cash flow projections covering 180 days and 360 days are prepared each month.

The maturity distribution of the Company’s liabilities as of the balance sheet dates is presented below:

31 December 2025	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Outflows Total	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	More than 1 Year
Trade payables	18.610.922	18.610.921	18.610.921	-	-
Short-term liabilities	236.359	236.359	236.359	-	-
Liabilities related to employee benefits	64.310.776	64.310.776	64.310.776	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	97.229.284	98.932.204	87.384.180	4.963.372	6.584.652

31 December 2024	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Outflows Total	Up to 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	More than 1 Year
Trade payables	9.986.045	9.986.045	9.986.045	-	-
Short-term liabilities	109.307	109.307	109.307	-	-
Liabilities related to employee benefits	54.031.769	54.031.769	54.031.769	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities	95.175.597	98.933.132	68.739.829	22.378.544	7.814.759

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**22 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)
(Continued)**

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk arises from the effects of exchange rate fluctuations in cases where the Company holds assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies. The tables below summarize the foreign currency position risk of the Company as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, showing the carrying amounts of foreign currency assets and liabilities translated into TRY.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	12.837.669	299.510	-	10.621.217	230.000	-
Total	12.837.669	299.510	-	10.621.217	230.000	-
Short-term liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(257.212)	(6.001)	-	-	-	-
Total	(257.212)	(6.001)	-	-	-	-
Net position	12.580.457	293.509	-	10.621.217	230.000	-

Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk

The table below shows the impact on profit or loss and equity (excluding tax effects) of a 10% appreciation / depreciation of the TRY against the following currencies for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

31 December 2025	Profit / (Loss)		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
10% change in USD exchange rate				
1- Net USD asset / (liability)	1.258.046	(1.258.046)	1.258.046	(1.258.046)
2- Hedged portion of USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect of USD risk (1+2)	1.258.046	(1.258.046)	1.258.046	(1.258.046)
10% change in EUR exchange rate				
4- Net EUR asset / (liability)	-	-	-	-
5- Hedged portion of EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of EUR risk (4+5)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (3+6)	1.258.046	(1.258.046)	1.258.046	(1.258.046)

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(Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of the purchasing power of TRY as of 31 December 2025.)

**22 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)
(Continued)**

31 December 2024	Kar/(Zarar)		Özkaynak	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
10% change in USD exchange rate				
1- Net USD asset / (liability)	1.062.122	(1.062.122)	1.062.122	(1.062.122)
2- Hedged portion of USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect of USD risk (1+2)	1.062.122	(1.062.122)	1.062.122	(1.062.122)
10% change in EUR exchange rate				
4- Net EUR asset / (liability)	-	-	-	-
5- Hedged portion of EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect of EUR risk (4+5)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (3+6)	1.062.122	(1.062.122)	1.062.122	(1.062.122)

Capital Risk Management

In managing its capital, the Company aims to ensure the continuity of its operations while also seeking to increase profitability by using the balance between debt and equity in the most efficient manner.

The Company’s cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital are evaluated by senior management. Based on these evaluations, the Company aims to maintain a balanced capital structure through the acquisition of new borrowings or the repayment of existing debt, as well as through dividend distributions.

The Company does not have a net debt position.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by an active market price, if one exists.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, interpretation of market data requires judgment and estimates. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein may not necessarily indicate the amounts that the Company could realize in an actual current market transaction.

The following methods and assumptions have been used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments where fair value can be determined:

Monetary Assets

The fair values of foreign currency-denominated balances translated using period-end exchange rates are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

The carrying values of financial assets presented at cost, including cash and cash equivalents, are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying values of trade receivables, together with the related impairment provisions, are assumed to reflect their fair values.gili değer düşüklük karşılıklarıyla beraber makul değeri yansıttığı öngörülmektedir.

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**22 NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)
(Continued)**

The fair value of financial assets is considered to approximate their carrying amounts.

Monetary Liabilities

The fair values of bank borrowings and other monetary liabilities are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature.

Trade payables are presented at their fair values.

Long-term borrowings denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period-end exchange rates; therefore, their fair values are considered to approximate their carrying amounts. The carrying values of bank borrowings, together with the related accrued interest, are estimated to approximate their fair values.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

The Company classifies fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements using a three-level hierarchy based on the source of inputs used in the valuation techniques, as follows:

Level 1: Valuation techniques using quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical financial instruments
Level 2: Valuation techniques using other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable
Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data

31 December 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Corporate bonds	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	2.251.830
Investment funds	180.535.025	-	-
Total	180.535.025	-	2.251.830

31 December 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Corporate bonds	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	2.251.830
Investment funds	139.557.551	-	-
Total	139.557.551	-	2.251.830

Movement of Level 3 Financial Assets

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening balance	2.251.830	2.251.830
Revaluation increase	--	--
Monetary gain / (loss)	--	--
Total	2.251.830	2.251.830

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23 FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDIT FIRMS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Independent audit fee for the reporting period*	1.415.776	1.079.862
Total	1.415.776	1.079.862

*The amounts presented are expressed in the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2025, adjusted for inflation and excluding VAT.

24 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

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