

3.6 Audit at the CBRT and Audit Reports

3.6.1 Audit at the CBRT

Audits of the activities of the CBRT are carried out in compliance with the relevant provisions of the CBRT Law No. 1211, and are divided into two: internal audits and audits made by institutions other than the CBRT.

Audits Conducted by the Bank

In accordance with Article 15 of the CBRT Law No. 1211, the General Assembly examines and resolves whether to approve the Annual Report submitted by the Board of the Bank, as well as the report of the Auditing Committee, the CBRT's balance sheet, and the income statements. Through this procedure, the General Assembly completes the monitoring of the activities of the Bank every year by discharging the Board of the Bank and the Auditing Committee.

The Auditing Committee, on the other hand, audits, in accordance with Article 24 of the CBRT Law No. 1211, all the operations and accounts of the CBRT and submits to the General Assembly a report to be drawn up on operations and accounts of the Bank at the end of the year. With the authorization entrusted by the CBRT Law No. 1211, the Auditing Committee submits its written opinions to the Board and also presents a copy thereof to the Presidency of the Republic.

Article 64 of the Main Regulation on the Organization and Duties of the CBRT gives the authority and responsibility for auditing the Bank's usual operations to the Audit Department.

Within the scope of the authorities and duties granted by the CBRT Law No. 1211 and the related legislation, the Audit Department has the duty and authority to conduct audits, examinations and research, to carry out investigations and to provide advisory services when required in the departments, branches, and representative offices of the Bank as well as at institutions and organizations other than the CBRT.

According to Article No. 6 of the Audit Regulation of the CBRT, audits carried out can be classified into four activities: (a) internal audit, (b) investigation, (c) examination and advisory, and (d) regulatory audit activities.

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Audit Regulation of the CBRT, one or several of the operational, financial, compliance, and information systems audits can be conducted simultaneously in all departments, branches, and representative offices of the CBRT. In 2025, nine information systems audits and 21 operational audits were conducted at the CBRT Head Office. Additionally, 27 compliance audits were conducted across ten branches of the Bank. Furthermore, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the safeguarding of valuable assets, physical counts of such assets were conducted at the eight branches where no compliance audits were carried out in 2025. Thus, internal audits conducted at the CBRT totaled 65.

As part of the regulatory audit conducted pursuant to Article 36 of the Audit Regulation of the CBRT, the Bank carried out onsite audits at banks and financing companies on various issues subject to the CBRT's regulation. These audits took place based on the opinions and requests of the members of the Executive Committee, as well as CBRT departments in charge of regulation and oversight, and upon the Approval of the Governor's Office. The aim of regulatory audits is to monitor the effective implementation of decisions and measures taken in cooperation with the CBRT's other units to achieve the CBRT's strategic goals, as well as to ensure compliance with the legislation. Accordingly, a total of 48 reports were prepared for 41 banks and financing companies and submitted to the relevant departments.

With the amendment made to Law No. 6493 in 2019, the CBRT was entrusted with the authority to audit payment institutions and electronic money institutions, and the Bank started to audit these institutions in 2020. Regulated by Law No. 6493, the payments ecosystem has been evolving day by day offering innovative solutions to its clients, and is expected to develop and become even more important in the years ahead. Audits play a major role in enabling this field to gain a corporate identity and develop a suitable structure, as well as in protecting the rights of customers.

The audits carried out in cooperation with the CBRT departments in charge of regulation and oversight contribute significantly to the development of the sector. When deemed necessary, the CBRT is entitled to take administrative measures, such as issuing orders, suspending operations, or revoking operating licenses, and to impose administrative fines on payment institutions and electronic money institutions. As part of the planned audit activities conducted at relevant institutions in 2025, the CBRT prepared 30 reports following the audits of 26 payment and electronic money institutions. In addition, 58 inspection reports and numerous letters of opinion were prepared and submitted to the related units in response to inspection requests received from the CBRT's relevant departments throughout the year, which were not covered by the audit plan.

The Audit Department has a total of 73 audit staff composed of 28 head inspectors, four chief auditors, 16 inspectors, three IT inspectors, 18 assistant inspectors, and four assistant IT inspectors.

Periodic self-assessment of internal audit activities is carried out every year by an assigned inspector, who, at the end of the evaluation made in terms of quality and conformity, submits an evaluation report to the Audit Department.

Hearings at the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, External Audit and Supreme Audit

In accordance with Article 42 of the CBRT Law No. 1211, the Governor submits a report to the President of the Republic on the operations of the Bank and the current and future monetary policies in April and October each year. The CBRT furnishes information regarding its operations to the Plan and Budget Committee of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye twice a year.

Pursuant to Article 42 of the CBRT Law No. 1211, the CBRT may have its balance sheet and profit and loss accounts audited by independent audit firms. Believing that independent external audit activities are one of the most effective instruments with respect to the transparency and accountability principles adopted by central banks, the CBRT first started to receive external audit services in 2000. The reports prepared at the end of the audit engagements each year are made public via the CBRT website.

In addition to the audits mentioned above, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the State Supervisory Council, the Turkish Court of Accounts, certain ministries and other authorized government agencies may conduct audits at the CBRT via their auditors on the issues related to their duties, if deemed necessary by the relevant authorities.

3.6.2 The Report of the CBRT's Auditing Committee

CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE JOINT STOCK COMPANY 2025 AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT FOR THE NINETY-FOURTH ACCOUNTING YEAR

The Auditing Committee has audited the activities and resulting statements of the 2025 Accounting Year of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye within the framework of the provisions of the related legislation and concluded that

1. Gold holdings, and cash, foreign exchange banknotes, coins and securities in the service and reserve vaults of the Head Office and Branches, which were subject to stock-taking at the end of the year, are in conformity with the accounting records as well as the inventory records, and these values are kept and administered in accordance with applicable regulations and instructions,
2. The conformity of books related to the Bank's accounts with accounting records was examined, and it was ascertained that the records were kept in a timely and orderly manner, properly and per legislation, and that the Bank's operations were in conformity with the CBRT Law No. 1211,
3. The balance sheet dated 31.12.2025 and the Income Statement for the period between 01.01.2025 and 31.12.2025 are in compliance with the Turkish Commercial Code and the CBRT Law No. 1211,
4. The financial statements compiled to present the financial position of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye on 31.12.2025 and the results of activities relating to the same accounting year that ended on the same date are presented in an accurate and correct manner pursuant to the legislation in force in Türkiye and the CBRT Law No. 1211,
5. No dissents or abstaining votes are noted in review of the Board's decisions during the accounting year,
6. The trial for the legal liability lawsuit filed by the Bank continues, and the Bank monitors the proceedings.

In conclusion, we hereby submit the Balance Sheet and the Income Statement dated 31.12.2025 for approval of the General Assembly.

Ankara, 01/04/2026

Ramazan GÜNGÖR
Auditing Committee Member

Bekir BAYRAKDAR
Auditing Committee Member

Metin TOPRAK
Auditing Committee Member

Melikşah UTKU
Auditing Committee Member

3.6.3 Independent Audit Report Drawn up in Compliance with the CBRT Law No. 1211 and Related Legislation*

To the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Central Bank of Republic of Türkiye (the “Bank”), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Law of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye and related legislation (Note I. A. (2)).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. Regarding the independent audit of financial statements, we declare that we are independent from the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants published by the International Ethical Standards (“Code of Ethics”) Board for Professional Accountants, as well as the ethical rules applicable in Türkiye for the independent audit of financial statements. In accordance with the provisions, we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Bank management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye Law and relevant legislation (Note I.A. (2)), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless General Assembly either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

In an independent audit, the responsibilities of independent auditors are as follows:

Our objectives are 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 auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of 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.)
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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 also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

DRT BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SERBEST MUHASEBECİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.
Member of **DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED**

Erdem Taş
Partner

March 27, 2026

(*) The full text of the Report is accessible at the Bank's website (www.tcmb.gov.tr), under About the Bank / Organization / Independent Audit Reports.

3.6.4 Independent Audit Report Drawn up in Compliance with IFRS*

To the Board of The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Central Bank of Republic of Türkiye (the “Bank” and “CBRT”), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, and the statements of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in shareholders’ equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

As explained in Note 3.a. to the financial statements, the US Dollar (“USD”) amounts presented in the accompanying financial statements have been calculated over Turkish Lira amounts using the official USD bid rates announced by the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 for the statement of financial position and the average exchange rates calculated from the daily official bid rates announced by the Bank for the years 2025 and 2024 for the statement of profit or loss and are not a part of these financial statements.

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

The Bank Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs, 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 Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless General Assembly either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are 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 auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of 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.)
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

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Member of **DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED**

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Partner

March 27, 2026

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