**Report Date** **:** 13 March 2023

# NATUREL YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022 TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR’S REVIEW REPORT

## (ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

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**Consolidated Statement of**
**Financial Position as at 31 December 2022**
(Currency shown is ("TL") unless indicated otherwise)

| | | Current Period Audited | Prior Period Audited |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Notes** | **31 December 2022** | **31 December 2021** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 630,889,270 | 829,799,458 |
| Financial investments | 5 | 341,302,721 | |
| Trade receivables | | | |
| *- Trade receivables from third parties* | 6 | 816,659,760 | 444,816,688 |
| Other receivables | | | |
| *- Other receivables from third parties* | 8 | 871,899 | 1,287,809 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | |
| *Derivative financial assets held for cash flow hedges* | 28 | 8,983,912 | - |
| Inventories | 9 | 25,830,390 | 3,498,045 |
| Prepaid expenses | 10 | 27,392,780 | 4,435,611 |
| Assets related to current tax | 25 | 5,051,715 | 4,809,715 |
| Other current assets | 18 | 52,680,196 | 19,208,236 |
| **Total current assets** | | **1,909,662,643** | **1,307,855,562** |
| Other receivables | | | |
| *- Other receivables from third parties* | 8 | 3,341,639 | 607,001 |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | |
| *Derivative financial assets held for cash flow hedges* | 28 | 29,885,535 | - |
| Investment properties | 11 | 478,524,980 | 42,854,420 |
| Tangible assets | 12 | 6,011,046,589 | 4,701,332,434 |
| Intangible assets | 13 | 856,908 | 201,251 |
| Prepaid expenses | 10 | 920 | 614,500 |
| Other non-current assets | 18 | 1,412,692 | - |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **6,525,069,262** | **4,745,609,606** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **8,434,731,905** | **6,053,465,168** |

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

(Currency shown is ("TL") unless indicated otherwise)

| LIABLITIES | Notes | Current Period Audited 31 December 2022 | Prior Period Audited 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short-term borrowings | 7 | 118,002,050 | - |
| Short-term portions of long-term borrowings | 7 | 365,276,318 | 274,807,328 |
| Other financial liabilities | 7 | 401,255 | 508,122 |
| Trade payables | | | |
| *- Trade payables to related parties* | | - | 69,156,071 |
| *- Trade payables to third parties* | 6 | 476,593,021 | 241,869,196 |
| Other payables | | | |
| *- Other payables to third parties* | 7 | 4,870,508 | 2,294,827 |
| Payables related to employee benefits | 15 | 2,975,140 | 1,004,599 |
| Deferred income | 9 | 52,689,298 | 28,747,353 |
| Short-term provisions | | | |
| *- Short-term provisions for employee benefits* | 16 | 845,408 | 199,780 |
| Other current liabilities | 17 | 7,868,506 | 6,029,871 |
| **Current liabilities** | | **1,029,521,504** | **624,617,147** |
| Long-term borrowings | 7 | 1,086,395,904 | 979,087,540 |
| Other payables | | | |
| *- Other payables to third parties* | 8 | 161,686 | - |
| Deferred incomes | | 429,975 | - |
| *- Long-term provisions for employee benefits* | 16 | 599,177 | 367,144 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 24 | 107,063,713 | 56,017,360 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | **1,194,650,455** | **1,035,472,044** |
| Paid-in capital | 18 | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 |
| Repurchased shares (-) | | (700,416) | |
| Premiums/ discounts related to shares | 18 | 477,250,534 | 472,216,507 |
| **Other comprehensive income or expenses that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss** | | | |
| *- Accumulated Gain on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets* | 18 | 2,081,360,115 | 1,399,816,661 |
| *- Accumulated gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans* | 18 | 314,639 | 244,012 |
| **Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses that may be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss** | | | |
| - *(Losses) on cash flow hedges* | 18 | (301,156,262) | (170,167,214) |
| - *Hedging instrument* | | 14,694,547 | |
| Restricted profit reserves | 18 | 68,508,764 | 61,260,002 |
| Prior years' profit/ (loss) | | 502,423,882 | (27,696,688) |
| Net profit for the period | 26 | 578,327,781 | 611,988,564 |
| **Equity attributable to owners of the company** | | **3,454,023,584** | **2,380,661,844** |
| Non-Controlling Interests | | 2,756,536,363 | 2,012,714,133 |
| **Total equity** | | **6,210,559,947** | **4,393,375,977** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **8,434,731,906** | **6,053,465,168** |

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

**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**
**for the Period Ended 1 January – 31 December 2022**
(Currency shown is (“TL”) unless indicated otherwise)

| | Notes | Current Period Audited 1 January- 31 December 2022 | Prior Period Audited 1 January- 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 20 | 979,216,656 | 623,358,353 |
| Cost of Sales (-) | 20 | (626,935,083) | (423,309,000) |
| **Gross profit** | | **352,281,573** | **200,049,353** |
| General and administrative expenses (-) | 21 | (71,396,940) | (34,757,582) |
| Other income from operating activities | 22 | 514,258,603 | 466,219,836 |
| Other expenses from operating activities (-) | 22 | (186,161,000) | (122,577,029) |
| **Operating profit** | | **608,982,236** | **508,934,578** |
| Income from investing activities | 23 | 419,432,503 | 654,504,715 |
| **Operating profit before finance expense** | | **1,028,414,739** | **1,163,439,293** |
| Financial income (+) | 24 | 343,438,659 | 411.879.580 |
| Financial expenses (-) | 24 | (502,563,603) | (545.853.470) |
| **Profit before taxation** | | **869,289,795** | **1,029,465,403** |
| - Deferred tax income/ (expense) | | (32,895,210) | (5,372,542) |
| **Profit/ (Loss) for the period** | | **836,394,585** | **1,024,092,861** |
| Equity holders of the parents | | 578,327,781 | 611,988,564 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 258,066,804 | 412,104,297 |
| **OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** | | **1,275,012,179** | **1,025,082,477** |
| **Other comprehensive income or expenses that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss** | | | |
| Accumulated Gain on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets | | 1,471,799,641 | 1,153,642,097 |
| Deferred tax (expense) | | (80,563,588) | 2,260,809 |
| Accumulated Gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans | 17 | 88,284 | 270,554 |
| Deferred tax (expense) | | (17,657) | (62,227) |
| **Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses that may be Reclassified Subsequently to Profit or Loss** | | | |
| Foreign currency conversion differences | | (151,031,819) | (170,167,214) |
| Hedging (losses) | | 34,737,318 | 39,138,459 |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** | | **2,111,406,764** | **2,049,175,338** |
| Non-controlling interests | | 1,560,781,731 | 1.723.466.126 |
| Parent company shares | | 550,625,033 | 325.709.212 |
| **Earnings/ (loss) per share (TL)** | | **17,53** | **18,55** |

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

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**NATUREL YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
## for the Period Ended 1 January – 31 December 2022
(Currency shown is (“TL”) unless indicated otherwise)

| | | | | | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expenses) that will be Reclassified to Profit or (Loss) | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or (Expenses) that will not be Reclassified to Profit or (Loss) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Paid-in capital** | **Repurchased Shares** | **Premiums/ discounts related to shares** | **Profit-separated restricted reserves** | **Effect of mergers involving undertaking or enterprises subject to common control** | **Hedging gains/losses** | **Defined benefit plans revaluation increases / decreases** | **Tangible asset value Increase Fund** | **Prior year’s profit/loss** | **Profit for the period** | **Equity attributable to owners of the company** | **Consolidated equity of participations** | **Total equity** |
| **1 January 2021** | **33,000,000** | | **148,055,900** | **1,052,573** | **(13,068,687)** | **-** | **80,305** | **243,913,757** | **37,401,307** | **78,018,865** | **528,454,020** | **213,808,604** | **742,262,624** |
| Transfers | - | - | - | 60,198,172 | - | - | | - | 17,820,693 | (78,018,865) | **-** | - | **-** |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - | (68,066,885) | 135,525 | 474,378,209 | - | - | **406,446,849** | - | **406,446,849** |
| Effect of mergers involving undertaking or enterprises subject to common control | - | - | 187,128,524 | 9,257 | (5,688,531) | (102,100,329) | 28,182 | 681,524,695 | (118,035,756) | 395,893,386 | **1,038,759,428** | 1,798,905,529 | **2,837,664,957** |
| Non-Controlling Interest | - | - | - | - | 18,757,218 | - | - | - | - | - | **18,757,218** | - | **18,757,218** |
| Increase/decrease from share-based transactions (*) | - | - | 137,032,083 | - | - | - | - | - | 39,635,193 | - | **176,667,276** | - | **176,667,276** |
| Other effect of adjustments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,518,125) | | **(4,518,125)** | - | **(4,518,125)** |
| Profit fot the period | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 216,095,178 | **216,095,178** | - | **216,095,178** |
| **31 December 2021** | **33,000,000** | - | **472,216,507** | **61,260,002** | - | **(170,167,214)** | **244,012** | **1,399,816,661** | **(27,696,688)** | **611,988,564** | **2,380,661,844** | **2,012,714,133** | **4,393,375,977** |
| **1 January 2022** | **33,000,000** | - | **472,216,507** | **61,260,002** | - | **(170,167,214)** | **244,012** | **1,399,816,661** | **(27,696,688)** | **611,988,564** | **2,380,661,844** | **2,012,714,133** | **4,393,375,977** |
| Transfers | - | - | - | 7,248,762 | - | - | - | - | 604,739,802 | (611,988,564) | **-** | - | **-** |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - | (46,517,802) | 65,861 | 300,152,903 | | | **253,700,962** | 485,755,426 | **739,456,388** |
| Effect of mergers involving undertaking or enterprises subject to common control | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Increase (Decrease) Due to Share Buyback Transactions | - | (700,416) | 5,034,027 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **4,333,611** | - | **4,333,611** |
| Non-Controlling Interest | - | - | - | - | - | (69,776,699) | 4,766 | 381,390,551 | - | - | **311,618,618** | - | **311,618,618** |
| Increase/decrease from share-based transactions (*) | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | (26,396,496) | - | **(26,396,922)** | - | **(26,396,496)** |
| Past year profit and loss reconciliation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (14,901,136) | - | **(14,901,136)** | - | **(14,901,136)** |
| Divident payment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (33,321,600) | - | **(33,321,600)** | - | **(33,321,600)** |
| Profit fot the period | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | 578,327,781 | **578,327,781** | 258,066,804 | **836,394,585** |
| **31 December 2022** | **33,000,000** | **(700,416)** | **477,250,534** | **68,508,764** | - | **(286,461,715)** | **314,639** | **2,081,360,115** | **502,423,882** | **578,327,781** | **3,454,023,584** | **2,756,536,363** | **6,210,559,947** |

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

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow
**for the Period Ended 1 January – 31 December 2022**
(Currency shown is ("TL") unless indicated otherwise)

| | Notes | 1 January – 31 December 2022 | 1 January - 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| **Profit for the Period** | | **578,327,781** | **611,988,564** |
| Adjustments related to depreciation and amortization expenses | 13 | 123,193,882 | 90,698,941 |
| Adjustments related to (gain)/loss on disposal of non-current assets | 23 | (35,710,793) | (623,157) |
| Adjustments related to unrealized exchange differences | | 455,314,345 | - |
| Adjustments related to fair value (gain) Losses | | (327,956,002) | (2,046,433,526) |
| Adjustments related to provision for unused vacations | 17 | 645,628 | 85,960 |
| Fair value of financial assets gain/losses | | (258,512,423) | (170,167,214) |
| Adjustments related to interest income | 24 | (1,914,439) | (24,298,584) |
| Adjustments related to retirement pay provision expenses | 17 | 504,629 | 444,045 |
| Period gain/losses reconciliation | | - | 1,208,212,955 |
| Adjustments related to rediscounted interest income/expense | 22 | - | (41,145) |
| Adjustments related to tax expense | | (37,308,781) | (88,063,869) |
| **Movements in working capital** | | **496,583,826** | **(418,197,030)** |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in trade receivables | | (371,843,074) | (430,903,867) |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in other receivables | | 2,737,367 | 2,294,827 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in inventories | | (22,332,345) | 18,626,016 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in other receivables | | (2,318,726) | (1,608,631) |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in prepaid expenses | | (22,343,589) | 4,983,336 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in other assets | | (34,884,652) | 22,431,181 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in trade payables | | 165,567,754 | 308,063,045 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease deferred income | | 24,371,920 | 15,532,566 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in other liabilities | | 1,838,635 | 4,408,022 |
| Adjustments related to increase/decrease in employee benefits | | 1,970,541 | 506,640 |
| Interest received | 23 | 2,415,425 | 24,298,584 |
| Income taxes paid | 24 | (242,000) | (4,481,404) |
| Dividend payment | | (33,321,600) | - |
| Severance payment | | (184,311) | - |
| **Cash generated from operations** | | **208,015,169** | **(454,046,715)** |
| **B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Cash inflows from sale of property. plant and equipment | | 48,258,382 | 26,731,360 |
| Cash outflow from purchase of property. plant and equipment | | (55,252,468) | (169,787,141) |
| Cash outflows from the purchase of investment property | | (61,781,087) | - |
| Cash inflows from the sale of ınvestment property | | 35,007,362 | - |
| Cash outflows from derivative instruments | | (296,287,733) | - |
| Other cash flow | | (222,253) | 60,207,429 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | **(330,277,799)** | **(82,848,352)** |
| **C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Cash obtained from/used for other receivables from related parties/other payables to related parties | | - | (11,971,889) |
| Cash Inflows Concerning Sales Resulting in Loss of Control of Subsidiaries | | - | 50,000 |
| Cash Inflows from Issuance of Shares and Other Equity-Based Instruments | | 59,161,626 | 324,160,607 |
| Effect of Mergers Involving Enterprises or Businesses Under Common Control | | - | 13,068,687 |
| Net cash inflows/outflows from financial borrowings | | 317,382,005 | 899,751,605 |
| Cash outflows from financial debt payments | | (354,335,310) | - |
| Interest payment | | (103,189,489) | (76,069,157) |
| Repurchased shares | | (700,416) | |
| Cash inflows resulting from the issuance of shares | | 5,034,026 | - |
| Other cash inflows/outflows | | - | - |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | **(76,647,558)** | **1,148,989,853** |
| **NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)** | | **(198,910,188)** | **612,094,786** |
| **D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD** | | **829,799,458** | **217,704,672** |
| **Balance at the end of the period** | | **630,889,270** | **829,799,458** |

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

## NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP

### Naturel Yenilenebilir Enerji Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("Naturel"):

Naturel Yenilenebilir Enerji Ticaret A.Ş. established on October 8, 2009 in Ankara by Ramazan Fıstık (99%) and Bayram Kul (1%) as Naturel-1 Enerji ve Makine Sanayi Ticaret LTD. ŞTİ. Ramazan Fıstık (99%) has transferred its shares to Yusuf ŞENEL and Bayram Kul (1%) to Ebru ŞENEL with the decision of the Board of Directors on 24.02.2012. On 11.06.2014, Ebru Şenel has transferred all of its shares corresponding to (1%) to Yusuf ŞENEL with the decision of the Board of Directors. On 04.04.2016, the company became a Joint Stock Company and changed its name to Naturel 1 Enerji Ticaret A.Ş.

The company changed its title with the decision of the General Assembly dated 31.01.2019 and the new title was changed to Naturel Yenilenebilir Enerji Ticaret A.Ş. It was announced in the Trade Registry Gazette numbered 143, dated 06 February 2019. The capital of the company is 33,000,000 TL and 12,000,000 TL has been offered to the public on 01-02 August 2019 and 70.01% of the Company Shares belong to Yusuf Şenel.

The company was registered and announced in the trade registry gazette on October 2, 2019, and switched to the registered capital system. The registered capital ceiling is 100,000,000 TL (One hundred million TL), divided into 100,000,000 (one hundred million) shares, each with a nominal value of 1 TL. The registered capital ceiling permission given by CMB is valid for the years 2019-2023 (5 years). The shares representing the capital of the company are divided into A and B groups. 3.000.000 (three million) of A group shares and 18.000.000 (eighteen million) of B group shares belong to Yusuf ŞENEL. Group B consists of 12,000,000 (twelve million) shares open to the public. Shares of Group A are registered, shares of Group B are bearer.

In the field of Solar Energy Applications, which is one of its main service subjects, Naturel Yenilenebilir Enerji installs solar power plants with engineering solutions on behalf of itself and its customers in a wide range from small-scale home systems to large-scale solar power plants.

The company's solar power plants are collected under Esenboğa, where it has a 62.5% share. The BIST of Esenboğa Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. was completed and started to be traded on 09.10.2020 within BIST. Esenboğa Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. according to current data, the actual amount of shares in circulation is TL 24,000,000 and 37.5% of the shares are traded within BIST Yıldız Pazar.

Group sold who shares with a nominal value of TL 1,200,000, corresponding to 3.64% of the Group's capital, to Yusuf ŞENEL on 23 June 2022.

The Company's registered address is Kızılırmak Mahallesi 1450 Sokak Atm Plaza B Blok 1/68 Çankaya/Ankara/Türkiye. The company is the taxpayer of Başkent Tax Office with identification number 6300475593. The company' s contact phone is 0 312 467 18 33.

As of 31 December 2022. the number of personnel employed is 122 as of 31 December 2021 the number of personnel employed is 96.

## NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (CONT'D)

The Group's business combinations completed and companies and shares as follow:

| **Subsidiaries** | **Share (%)/ Control** | **Main Activities** |
|---|---|---|
| Esenboğa Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | EPC |
| Margün Enerji Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy/EPC |
| Bosphorus Yenilenebilir Enerji A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy |
| Agah Enerji Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy |
| Angora Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Maintenance Services |
| Anatolia Yenilenebilir Enerji A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy |
| Troya Yenilenebilir Enerji Ticaret A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy |
| Soleil Yenilenebilir Enerji Ticaret A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy |
| Enerji Teknoloji Yazılım A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Software |
| Esenboğa Batarya Sistemleri ve Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. | %69,70/%100 | Energy |
| Naturel Batarya Sistemleri ve Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. | %100/%100 | Energy |

The Group's installed power (kWp) related to producting as follow;

| **Country** | **County** | **Installed power (kWp)** | **Producting power (kWe)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ankara | Akyurt<br>Kahramankazan<br>Kızılcahamam<br>Polatlı | 25,833 | 22,581 |
| Yozgat | Akdağmadeni<br>Sorgun | 6,675 | 5,690 |
| Nevşehir | Merkez | 10,318 | 8,991 |
| Afyon | Dazkırı<br>Sinanpaşa | 15,485 | 13,780 |
| Bilecik | Söğüt | 2,147 | 1,998 |
| Konya | Selçuklu<br>Tuzlukçu | 19,351 | 17,000 |
| Antalya | Elmalı | 3,516 | 3,540 |
| Eskişehir | Sivrihisar | 3,373 | 2,970 |
| Adana | Çukurova | 11,152 | 9,930 |
| Muğla | Milas | 20,170 | 14,000 |
| | | **118,020** | **100,480** |

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2.1 Basis of Presentation

**Financial reporting standards**

The Company maintain its legal books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements ("Statutory Financial Statements") in accordance with accounting principles set by the CMB issued by the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") and tax legislation.

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, ("TFRS") and interpretations as adopted in line with international standards by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey ("POA") in line with the communiqué numbered II-14.1 "Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting In Capital Markets" ("the Communiqué") announced by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB") on June 13, 2013 which is published on Official Gazette numbered 28676. Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") made an announcement on 20 January 2022 about Application of Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies for Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and Reporting Standards for Large and Medium Sized Entities.

In accordance with the announcement, companies that apply TFRS should not adjust financial statements for TAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies for the year 2021. As of 31 December 2022, the preparation date of this financial statements, POA did not make an additional announcement and no adjustment was made to this financial statements in accordance with TAS 29.

The financial statements are presented in accordance with "Announcement regarding with TAS Taxonomy" which was published on 15 April 2019 by POA and the format and mandatory information recommended by CMB.

Subsidiaries operating in foreign countries have prepared their statutory financial statements in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable in the countries in which they operate. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluations arising from the differences between the book value and the fair value of the derivative instruments and financial investments that are expressed at fair value, and tangible and intangible assets that arise during business combinations.

**Functional Currency and Financial Statement Presentation Currency**

Each item in the financial statements of the companies within the group is accounted for using the currency that is functional in the basic economic environment in which the companies operate ("functional currency"). Consolidated financial statements are represented in The Group's current financial statement presentation currency of the Group, Turkish Lira

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| USD/TR | 18,6983 | 13,3290 |
| EUR/TR | 19,9349 | 15,0867 |

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.1 Basis of Presentation (Cont'd)

**Basis of Consolidation**

**a.Going concern**

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on the basis of a going concern assumption.

**b.Comparatives of prior periods' financial statements**

The financial statements of the Company include comparative financial information to enable the determination of the financial position and performance. The statement of financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 has been provided with the comparative financial information of 31 December 2021 and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the period between 1 January - 31 December 2022 have been provided with the comparative financial information, for the period between 1 January - 31 December 2021.

**c.Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted by using the purchase method on the merger date. which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control occurs when the Group is exposed to variable returns due to its relationship with the investee or is entitled to these returns. and at the same time has the ability to influence these returns with its power over the investee While evaluating the control. performable potential voting rights are taken into consideration by the Group.

The group measures the goodwill on the date of acquisition as follows:

• The fair value of purchase price. plus
• Registered value of non-controlling shares over the business acquired in business combinations; plus
• If the business combination is carried out several times. the fair value of the equity interest on the date of acquisition in the acquired business previously held by the acquirer; minus
• The recognized net value (generally fair value) of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If a negative result is reached in the valuation. the gain from bargain purchases is recognized in profit or loss. Purchase price does not include amounts associated with closing existing relationships. These amounts are usually recognized in profit or loss.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.1 Basis of Presentation (Cont'd)

**Basis of Consolidation (cont'd)**

**d.Acquisitions from jointly controlled business interests**

Financial statements have been adjusted as if the acquisition was made as of the beginning of the relevant reporting period in which the common control was carried out and they are presented comparatively as of the beginning of the relevant reporting period. The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in comparison with the previous period.

As a result of these transactions goodwill don't recognized. Assets and liabilities subject to business combination recognized at their carrying amounts for the accounting of share transfers between entities under common control.

The difference arising in the elimination of the carrying value of the investment held and share capital of the acquired company is directly accounted as "Effects of transactions involving entities under common control" under retained earnings the equity. The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared comparatively with the prior period. allowing the determination of financial position and performance. Comparative information is reclassified and significant differences are explained when necessary in terms of compliance with presentation of current period financial statements.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.1 Basis of Presentation (Cont'd)

**Basis of Consolidation (cont'd)**

**e.Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are the businesses controlled by Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to variable returns or has rights to these variable returns and has the ability to influence these returns with its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements by using the full consolidation method until the date when control begins and control ends. If necessary. accounting policies applied for subsidiaries are changed to ensure consistency with the accounting policies applied by the Group.

Non-controlling interests are measured at the proportional amount of net asset value at the date of acquisition of the subsidiary.

Changes that do not result in loss of control in the shares of the Group in subsidiaries are accounted for as a transaction regarding partnership with partners. Adjustments made to non-controlling shares are calculated over the proportional amount of the net asset value of the subsidiary. No adjustment to goodwill is made and no gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

**f.Lose of Control**

If the Group loses its control over the subsidiary. it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary. its non-controlling shares and the amounts under other equity related to the subsidiary. Gains or losses resulting from this are recognized in profit or loss. If the Group continues to be a shareholder in its previous subsidiary. the remaining shares are measured at fair value as of the day control is lost.

### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS")

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year. except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRIC interpretations effective as of December 31. 2022. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company / the Group's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Cont'd)

**The new standards. amendments and interpretations which are effective as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:**

**New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards**

**a) Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2022**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amendments to TFRS 3 | *Reference to the Conceptual Framework* |
| Amendments to TAS 16 | *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use* |
| Amendments to TAS 37 | *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* |
| Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards 2018-2020 | *Amendments to TFRS 1, TFRS 9 and TAS 41* |
| Amendments to TFRS 16 | *COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021* |

**Amendments to TFRS 3 *Reference to the Conceptual Framework***

The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in TFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated *Conceptual Framework*) at the same time or earlier.

**Amendments to TAS 16 *Proceeds before Intended Use***

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted.

**Amendments to TAS 37 *Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract***

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

The amendments published today are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Cont'd)

**New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)**

**a) Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2022 (cont'd)**

**Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle**

Amendments to TFRS 1 *First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*

The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of TFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to TFRSs.

Amendments to TFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

Amendments to TAS 41 *Agriculture*

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of TAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique. This will ensure consistency with the requirements in TFRS 13.

The amendments to TFRS 1, TFRS 9, and TAS 41 are all effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted.

**Amendments to TFRS 16 *COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021***

Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") has published Amendments to TFRS 16 *COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021* that extends, by one year, the June 2020 amendment that provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification.

On issuance, the practical expedient was limited to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021. Since lessors continue to grant COVID-19 related rent concessions to lessees and since the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are ongoing and significant, the POA decided to extend the time period over which the practical expedient is available for use. The new amendment is effective for lessees for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. Earlier application is permitted.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Cont'd)

### New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

**b) New and revised TFRSs in issue but not yet effective**

The Group has not yet adopted the following standards and amendments and interpretations to the existing standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| TFRS 17 | *Insurance Contracts* |
| Amendments to TAS 1 | *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current* |
| Amendments to TFRS 4 | *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying TFRS 9* |
| Amendments to TAS 1 | *Disclosure of Accounting Policies* |
| Amendments to TAS 8 | *Definition of Accounting Estimates* |
| Amendments to TAS 12 | *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction* |
| Amendments to TFRS 17 | *Initial Application of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 — Comparative Information (Amendment to TFRS 17)* |
| Amendments to TFRS 16 | *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* |
| Amendments to TAS 1 | *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants* |

**TFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts***

TFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 supersedes TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as of 1 January 2023.

**Amendments to TAS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current***

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

Amendments to TAS 1 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) (Cont’d)

**New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont’d)**

**b) New and revised TFRSs in issue but not yet effective (cont’d)**

**Amendments to TFRS 4 *Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying TFRS 9***

The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* from applying TFRS 9, so that entities would be required to apply TFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with the deferral of the effective date of TFRS 17.

**Amendments to TAS 1 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies***

The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies.

Amendments to TAS 1 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted.

**Amendments to TAS 8 *Definition of Accounting Estimates***

With this amendment, the definition of “a change in accounting estimates” has been replaced with the definition of “an accounting estimate”, sample and explanatory paragraphs regarding estimates have been added, and the differences between application of an estimate prospectively and correction of errors retrospectively have been clarified.

Amendments to TAS 8 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted.

**Amendments to TAS 12 *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction***

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.

Amendments to TAS 12 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Cont'd)

**New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)**

**a) New and revised TFRSs in issue but not yet effective (cont'd)**

**Amendments to TFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and *Initial Application of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 — Comparative Information***

Amendments have been made in TFRS 17 in order to reduce the implementation costs, to explain the results and to facilitate the initial application.

The amendment permits entities that first apply TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 at the same time to present comparative information about a financial asset as if the classification and measurement requirements of TFRS 9 had been applied to that financial asset before.

Amendments are effective with the first application of TFRS 17.

**Amendments to TFRS 16 *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback***

Amendments to TFRS 16 clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in TFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.

Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

**Amendments to TAS 1 *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants***

Amendments to TAS 1 clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.

Amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The Group evaluates the effects of these standards, amendments and improvements on the consolidated financial statements.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at banks and highly liquid short-term investments, with maturity periods of less than three months, which has insignificant risk of change in fair value.

**Trade receivables, provision for impairment and expected credit losses**

Trade receivables as a result of providing goods or services by the Group directly to a debtor are carried at amortized cost. Short-term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest is significant. Foreign exchange gain/loss and credit finance income of trade receivables are classified under "other operating income/expense".

The Group uses a provisioning matrix to measure the expected credit losses on trade receivables. Depending on the number of days the maturities of trade receivables are exceeded, certain maturity ratios are calculated, and these ratios are reviewed at each reporting period and revised where necessary. In the calculation of expected credit losses, the Group takes into account past credit loss experience as well as forecasts for the future. Expected credit losses are accounted for under "other income / expense from operating activities" in the income statement.

The Group measures the allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to the "expected life-time credit losses" (except for realized impairment losses) where the trade receivables are not impaired for some reason. Expected credit losses are a weighted estimate of the likelihood of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument

**Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the amount obtained by deducting the estimated completion cost and the estimated sales costs required to realize the sale from the estimated sales price.

The cost of inventories includes all purchasing costs. conversion costs. and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their current position. Stocks are valued according to the average cost pricing method.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT’D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont’d)

**Trade payables**

Trade payables are recognized at initial cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gain/loss and credit finance charges of trade payables are classified under “other operating income/expense”.

**Tangible Assets**

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation isprovided using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The estimated useful lives of significant tangible fixed assets items in current and comparative periods are as follows:

| *Property. plants and equipments* | |
|---|---|
| Machinery and equipment | 45-50 years |
| Fixtures and fittings | 3-15 years |
| Vehicles | 5 years |
| Buildings | 50 years |

For the major maintenance related to the power plants. useful lives different from the useful life of the power plants have been determined. Therefore. the maintenances are recorded as separate parts of the power plants.

Depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed as of each reporting date and adjusted when necessary.

The useful life of solar power plants of the Group has been corrected as 50 years as of 01.01.2020.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in income/expense from investing activities. Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they are incurred. Repair and maintenance expenditures are capitalized if they result in an enlargement or substantial improvement ofthe respective asset.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise computer software, rights, leasehold improvements and development costs.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using thestraight-line method over a period depending on the project's lifetime.

**Impairment of long-lived assets**

All assets are reviewed for impairment losses including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assetexceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on assets can be reversed, to the extent of previously recorded impairment losses, in cases where increases in the recoverable value of the asset can be associatedwith events that occur subsequent to the period when the impairment loss was recorded.

***Classification and Measurement***

The Group classified its financial assets in three categories; financial assets carried at amortized cost, financial assets carried at fair value though other comprehensive income, financial assets carried at fair value though profit of loss, Classification is performed in accordance with the business model determined based on the purpose of benefits from financial assets and expected cash flows. Managementperforms the classification of financial assets at the acquisition date.

*"Financial assets carried at amortized cost",* assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flowswhere those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, whose payments are fixed or predetermined, which are not actively traded and which are not derivative instruments are measuredat amortized cost.

The Company's financial assets carried at amortized cost comprise "trade receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position. The aforementioned assets are initially measured at fair values and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method in subsequent reporting Gains and losses resulting from the valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the income statement.

*"Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss",* they consist of financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and whose fair value changes are reflected in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from the valuation of such assets are recognized in the income statement.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

***Classification and Measurement (cont'd)***

*"Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income",* are the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Gains or losses on the related financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses or gains or losses. If the assets whose fair value difference is recognised under consolidated other comprehensive income statement are sold, valuation differences classified under consolidated other comprehensive income statement are classified under "Retained Earnings/(Losses)"

The group, at initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument. Ifan entity makes the election, it shall recognize in profit or loss dividends from that investment.

**Share premium**

Share premium represents differences resulting from the sale of the Company's subsidiaries and associates' shares at a price exceeding the face values of those shares or differences between the face values and the fair value of shares issued for acquired companies.

**Share capital and dividends**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are declared. Dividends payable is recognized as an appropriation of profit in the period in which they are declared.

**Taxes on income**

The tax liability on profit or loss for the period includes current tax and deferred tax.

<u>Current period income tax</u>

Current year tax liability consists of tax liability on the taxable income calculated according to currently enacted tax rates and to the effective tax legislation as of statement of financial position date.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Tax bases of assets and liabilities comprise of the amounts that will affect the future period tax charges based on the tax legislation. Currently enacted tax rates, which are expected to be effective during the periods when the deferred tax assets will be utilized or deferred tax liabilities will be settled, are used to determine deferred income tax.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Taxes on income (cont'd)**

*Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liability is calculated on all taxable temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporarily differences can be utilized. Carrying values of deferred tax assets are decreased to the extent necessary if future taxable profits are not expected to be available to utilize deferred tax assets partially or fully.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Current and deferred taxes except those which are either related to the items directly recognized in the equity as receivable or payable (which, in such cases, the deferred tax regarding the related items is also recognized directly in the equity) or those which result from the initial recognition of an enterprise merger are recognized as income or loss in the income statement.

**Revenue recognition**

The Group adopted which proposes a five-step model framework mentioned below for recognizing the revenue.

- Identification of customer contracts,
- Determination of performance obligations in contracts,
- Determination of transaction price in the contract
- Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts,
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are fulfilled

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Revenue recognition (cont'd)**

The Company recognized revenue from its customers only when all of the following criteria are met:

- The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations,
- Group can define the rights of each party regarding the goods or services to be transferred,
- Group can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred,
- The contract has commercial substance,
- It is probable that Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

*Goods & services sales*

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods and services. Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis at the fair values incurred or to be incurred when the goods are delivered, the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred, when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Net sales represent the invoiced value of goods shipped less sales returns. When the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognized as interest income on an accrual basis.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or servicesitself or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services. The Group is a principal if it controls a promised good or service before the Group transfers the good or service to a customer. When a Group that is a principal satisfies a performance obligation, it recognizes as revenue the gross amountof consideration which it expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The Group isan agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party.

The Group is an agent if the performance obligation is to act as an intermediary for the provision of goods or services by other parties and does not reflect the revenue for the performance obligation to thefinancial statements.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into TRY at the Central Bank of Turkey exchange rates prevailing at the statement of the financial position dates. Foreign currency exchange gains or losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized under the other operating income/expenses and financial income/expense in the statement of profit or loss

**Fair value of financial instruments**

The Company measures derivatives and financial assets whose fair value changes reflected into other comprehensive income at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

-In the principal market for the asset or liability or

-In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

***Financial assets***

Foreign currency balances are translated into TRY at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. These balances are estimated to be close to the book value. Certain financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, are carried at cost and are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The carrying values of trade receivables along with the related allowances for uncollectibility are estimated to be their fair values.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

***Financial liabilities***

Bank borrowings are recorded over their fair value of which the transaction costs are discounted. In the following periods, they are evaluated and recognized with their discounted costs by using the effective rate of interest method. The fair values of other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

***Cash flow hedge accounting***

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at the transaction cost reflecting the fair value at the date of the contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets if the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The fair value differences of the Company are reflected in derivative financial instruments and consist of forward foreign currency purchase and sale contracts. Fair value is determined using valuation methods based on observable market data.

**Provision for employee benefits**

**a)Defined benefit plan**

Provision for employee benefits represent the present value of the estimated total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees or reasons except for resignation and behaviours stated in labour law, calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labour Law. According to the amendments on TAS 19 "Employee Benefits", the actuarial (gain)/loss of employee benefits are recognized under other comprehensive income.

**b)Defined contribution plan**

The Company is obliged to pay social insurance contributions to the Social Security Institution. No other obligation exists as long as the Company pays these premiums. These premiums are reflected to the personnel expenses when they are accrued.

**c)Other employee benefit**

Long- term provisions for employee benefits" are composed of the unused vacation days accrued in the period incurred and if the impact is material, it is also discounted.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Provision for employee benefits (cont'd)**

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the provision amount decreases, in the case of an event occurring after the provision is accounted for, the related amount is classified as other income in the current period.

**Related parties**

Parties are considered related to the company (reporting entity) if;

(a) A person or close member of thats person's family is related to a reporting entity:
If that person,
- (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
- (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity or,
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of thereporting entity.

**(b)** An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following condition applies:

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that eachparent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint ventureof a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party,
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the thirdentity.,
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of thekey management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Earnings per share**

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of profit or loss are determined by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the related year concerned. In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings and the revaluation surplus. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issues without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier year.

**Reporting of cash flows**

In the statement of cash flows, cash flows during the period are classified under operating, investing or financing activities.

The cash flows raised from operating activities indicate cash flows due to the Company's operations.

The cash flows due to investing activities indicate the Group cash flows that are used for and obtained from investments (investments in property, plant and equipment and financial investments).

The cash flows due to financing activities indicate the cash obtained from financial arrangements and used in their repayment. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits and the investments that are readily convertible into cash and highly liquid assets with less than three months to maturity.

**Contingent assets and liabilities**

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company are not included in the financial statements and treated as contingent assets or liabilities.

**Subsequent events**

Subsequent events and announcements related to net profit or even declared after other selective financial information has been publicly announced; include all events that take place between the statement of financial position date and the date when the statement of financial position is authorized for issue. In the case that events requiring an adjustment to the financial statements occur subsequent to the statement of financial position date, the Company makes the necessary corrections on the financial statements.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Offsetting**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legal basis, intention to disclose net amount of related assets and liabilities or obtaining an asset that follows the settlement its liability.

**Government grants and incentives**

Government grants and incentives are recognized at fair value when there is assurance that these grants and incentives will be received and the Company has met all conditions required. Government grants and incentives regarding the capitalized projects, costs are recognized by netting from costs of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Incentives which are not subject to assets are shown as other income in the income statement.

**Leases**

**Group- As Lessor**

If the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an underlying asset, it is classified as a finance lease. Whether a lease is a finance lease depends on the substance of the transaction rather than the form of the contract. At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes a receivable equal to the net lease investment in the statement of financial position instead of the assets granted as finance leases. The implicit interest rate on the lease is used to measure the net lease investment. The Group recognizes financing income over the lease term on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net lease investment.

**Group- As a Lessee**

At inception of a contract, the Company shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Leases (cont'd)**

**Group- As a Lessee (cont'd)**

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group shall assess whether, throughout the period of use, the customer has both of the following:

-The contract includes an identified asset (identification of an asset in a clear or implicitly specified form in the contract),
-A capacity portion of an asset is an identified asset if it is physically distinct and represents substantially all of the capacity of the asset (the asset is not an identified asset if the vendor has a fundamental right to substitute the asset for the duration of its use and obtain an economic benefit from it),
-The Company has the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits that will be derived from the use of the identified asset.
-The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Company has the right to direct the use of an identified asset throughout the period of use only if either:

a) The Company has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use
b) The relevant decisions about how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined and:
i. The Company has the right to operate the asset (or to direct others to operate the asset in a manner that it determines) throughout the period of use, without the supplier having the right to change those operating instructions or
ii. The Company designed the asset (or specific aspects of the asset) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use

The Group recognizes right of use asset and lease liability at the start date of lease after evaluation of aforementioned criterias.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Leases (cont'd)**

**Group- As a Lessee (cont'd)**

*Right of use asset*

At the commencement date, the Group shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise:

a) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the Group,
d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

To apply a cost model, the Group shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost:

a) Less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and
b) Adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group shall apply the depreciation requirements in TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset.

The Group shall apply TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

*Lease liability*

At the commencement date, the Group shall measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined incremental borrowing interest rate shall be used for discounting.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Leases (cont'd)**

**Group- As a Lessee (cont'd)**

*Lease liability (cont'd)*

At the commencement date, Group's the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

a)Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
b)Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or Rate as at the commencement date,
c)Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group shall measure the lease liability by:

a)Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
b)Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and
c)Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Group reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset in its consolidated financial statements.

Extension and early termination options

The lease liability is determined by considering the extension and early termination options in the contracts. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts are composed of the options that are jointly applicable by the Group and the lessor.

The Group determines the lease term by the extension of the lease, if such extension and early termination options are at the Group's discretion and the use of the options is reasonably certain. If there is a significant change in the circumstances, the evaluation is reviewed by the Group

Variable lease payments

Lease payments arising from some of the Company's lease agreements consist of variable rent payments. These variable lease payments, which are not included in TFRS 16, are recorded as rent expense in the related period in the income statement.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Leases (cont'd)**

**Group- As a Lessee (cont'd)**

Practical expedient

Contracts for short-term lease agreements with a rental period of less than 12 months and information technology equipment leases (mainly printers, laptops, mobile telephones, etc.), which are determined as low value by the Company, have been evaluated under the exception of the TFRS 16 Leases Standard and these payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

**Business combinations and goodwill**

A business combination is an event or transaction in which the acquirer gains control of one or more businesses. Business combinations realized by the Group are accounted for using the purchase method within the scope of TFRS 3 "Business Combinations" standard. In this method, the acquisition cost includes the fair value of the assets given at the acquisition date, the equity instruments issued, the liabilities assumed or incurred at the date of the exchange, and the additional costs attributable to the acquisition. If the business combination agreement includes provisions that the cost can be adjusted depending on future events; If the adjustment is probable and its value can be determined, it is included in the merger cost at the acquisition date. The difference between the acquisition cost of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business is accounted for as goodwill in the consolidated financial statements. Goodwill arising in a business combination is not amortized, but is instead tested for impairment annually (as of 31 December) or more frequently when circumstances indicate impairment. Impairment losses calculated on goodwill are not associated with the profit or loss statement in the following periods, even if the said impairment disappears.

Goodwill is associated with cash-generating units during impairment testing. If the acquirer's share in the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the business combination cost, the difference is associated with the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

**Segment Reporting**

The segment's revenue and spending in business activities that the group can do the activity and decisions about resources to be allocated to the Section be made of the results of the department in order to evaluate the performance of the group's activities are reviewed on a regular basis by the competent authority to take decision regarding which separate financial information is available about where a portion.

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

**Capital**

Common stocks

Common stocks are classified as paid-in capital. Additional costs directly attributable to the issuance of common stocks are recognized as a decrease in equity after deducting any tax effect. if any.

### 2.4 Critical Accounting Judgements. Estimates and Assumptions

While preparing the consolidated financial statements. the Group management has made judgments. estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the amounts of reported assets. liabilities. income and expenses. Actual amounts may vary from estimated amounts. Estimates and related assumptions are constantly reviewed. Changes to estimates are accounted prospectively.

*(i) Assumptions and Estimates*

Regarding the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements. the important evaluations regarding the application of accounting policies that have a significant impact and the uncertainties regarding the estimates and assumptions that may require significant corrections in the following periods are explained in the related footnotes.

*(ii) Measurement of fair values*

Various accounting policies and explanations of the Group require the determination of the fair values of both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. If third-party information. such as tape prices or pricing services. is used to measure fair value. the group will consider the requirements of IFRS. including the level at which fair valuations should be classified in the fair valuation hierarchy. reviews compliance to support its result. In measuring the fair value of an asset or liability. the Group uses market-observable information. Fair valuations are classified into different levels in the fair valuation hierarchy based on the information used in the valuation techniques stated below.

• Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
• Level 2: Data excluding quoted prices in Level 1 and that can be observed directly (through prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) in terms of assets or liabilities;
• Level 3: Data not based on observable market data for assets or liabilities (non-observable data).

## NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

### 2.4 Critical Accounting Judgements. Estimates and Assumptions (Cont'd)

If the information used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability can be classified to a different level of the fair valuation hierarchy. this fair valuation is classified to the same level of the fair valuation hierarchy that includes the smallest information that is important to the whole measurement. The Group recognized the transfers between levels in the fair valuation hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the change occurred

*(iii) Determination of fair value*

Fair values are determined by the following methods for measurement and / or explanation purposes. If applicable. additional information about the assumptions used in determining fair values is presented in footnotes specific to the asset or liability.

**Trade Receivables and other receivables**

The fair values of trade and other receivables are estimated as the value to be found by discounting future cash flows with market interest rates at the measurement date. Short-term receivables without a certain interest rate are valued over the original invoice amount in case the discount effect is insignificant. These fair values are determined at initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period for disclosure purposes.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are determined over their prices traded in active markets or. where appropriate. by using the discounted cash flow method. Discount factors are calculated by including an additional margin reflecting the characteristics of the financial instrument in the swap yield curves.

**Derivative Financial Instruments**

**Property. plant and equipment**

The land and parcels. plant. machine and equipment and vehicles included in property.plant and equipment are indicated at their valued amounts in the financial statements. and the important assumptions used in the fair value calculation are specified in note 11. Valuation of the related property.plant and equipment was made by Net Kurumsal Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. that is an independent valuation company. as of 30 December 2022.

## NOTE 3 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The Segment of sales as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows;

| 1 January- 31 December 2022 | Power Generation | EPC | Elimination | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 427,547,110 | 767,835,885 | (216,166,339) | 979,216,656 |
| Cost of Sales (-) | (256,202,252) | (549,962,828) | 179,229,997 | (626,935,083) |
| **Gross profit from commercial activities** | **171,344,858** | **217,873,057** | **(36,936,342)** | **352,281,573** |
| **Gross profit** | **171,344,858** | **217,873,057** | **(36,936,342)** | **352,281,573** |
| General and administrative expenses (-) | (57,286,118) | (51,047,164) | 36,936,342 | (71,396,940) |
| Other income from operating activities | 492,846,364 | 131,719,007 | (110,306,768) | 514,258,603 |
| Other expenses from operating activities (-) | (182,595,829) | (113,783,490) | 110,218,319 | (186,161,000) |
| **Operating profit** | **424,309,275** | **184,761,410** | **(88,449)** | **608,982,236** |
| Income from investment activities | 208,646,575 | 210,785,928 | - | 419,432,503 |
| (Other)Financial income | 319,195,514 | 34,177,183 | (9,934,038) | 343,438,659 |
| (Other)Financial expenses (-) | (481,161,625) | (31,424,465) | 10,022,487 | (502,563,603) |
| **Profit/ (Loss) for the period** | **470,989,739** | **398,300,056** | **-** | **869,289,795** |

| 1 January- 31 December 2021 | Power Generation | EPC | Elimination | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 225,644,272 | 431,889,855 | (34,175,774) | 589,182,579 |
| Cost of Sales (-) | (151,661,337) | (305,823,437) | 34,175,774 | (389,133,226) |
| **Gross profit from commercial activities** | **73,982,935** | **126,066,418** | - | **200,049,353** |
| **Gross profit** | **73,982,935** | **126,066,418** | **-** | **200,049,353** |
| General and administrative expenses (-) | (34,757,582) | - | - | (34,757,582) |
| Other income from operating activities | 466,219,836 | - | - | 466,219,836 |
| Other expenses from operating activities (-) | (122,577,029) | - | - | (122,577,029) |
| **Operating profit** | **382,868,160** | **126,066,418** | **-** | **508,934,578** |
| Income from investment activities | 668,295,777 | | | 668,295,777 |
| Expense from investment activities | (13,791,062) | | | (13,791,062) |
| (Other)Financial income | 412,009,109 | 35,624,038 | (35,753,567) | 411,879,580 |
| (Other)Financial expenses (-) | (544,827,499) | (36,779,538) | 35,753,567 | (545,853,470) |
| **Profit/ (Loss) for the period** | **904,554,485** | **124,910,918** | **-** | **1,029,465,403** |

## NOTE 4– CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | 207,773 | 72,124 |
| Cash at banks: | | |
| - Time deposits | | |
| *TL* | 36,040,450 | 208,187 |
| *USD* | - | 37,901,732 |
| *Euro* | 112,005,142 | 365,719,677 |
| - Demand deposits | | |
| *TL* | 7,016,538 | 3,849,511 |
| *Euro* | 1,459,302 | 6,817,134 |
| *USD* | 144,471,602 | 400,716,524 |
| Cheques received | 329,436,021 | 14,514,569 |
| Other | 252,443 | |
| **Total** | **630,889,270** | **829,799,458** |

## NOTE 5– FINANCIAL INVESTMENT

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of the Group's financial investments are as follows;

**Short-term financial investments**

As of 31 December 2022, the details of the Group's financial investments are as follows:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Currency Protected Deposit Account (KKMH) | 190,469,538 | - |
| Stocks | 150,833,183 | |
| **Total** | **341,302,721** | **-** |

As of 31 December 2022, the annual average interest rate for currency protected deposits is 16,40%.

**31 December 2022**

| | Nominal value | Interest Accrual | Currency differences | Fair Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KKMH | 186,287,842 | 4,181,696 | - | 190,469,538 |
| **Total** | **186,287,842** | **4,181,696** | **-** | **190,469,538** |

## NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Trade receivables

Current trade receivables

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | 144,266,609 | 110,155,617 |
| Notes receivables | 2,071,224 | 21,546,559 |
| Other trade receivables | 965,154 | 1,228,145 |
| Income accruals | 669,356,773 | 311,886,367 |
| Doubtful trade receivables | 5,049,046 | 5,025,584 |
| Less: Provisions for doubtful trade receivables | (5,049,046) | (5,025,584) |
| **Total** | **816,659,760** | **444,816,688** |

Movement of doubtful trade receivables during the year is as follows:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 5,025,584 | 5,085,584 |
| Increases during the year | 23,462 | - |
| Collections during the year (-) | - | (60,000) |
| **Total** | **5,049,046** | **5,025,584** |

b) Trade payables

Current trade payables

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables | 22,091,745 | 32,075,857 |
| Notes payables | - | 202,011 |
| Other trade payables | - | 37,000 |
| Expense accruals | 454,501,276 | 209,554,328 |
| Trade payables to related parties | - | 69,156,071 |
| | - | |
| **Total** | **476,593,021** | **311,025,267** |

## NOTE 7- FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. the details of the Group's short and long term financial liabilities as below;

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term bank borrowings | 118,002,050 | |
| Short-term portions of long-term borrowings | 365,276,318 | 274,807,328 |
| Other financial liabilities | 401,255 | 508,122 |
| **Short term financial liabilities** | **483,679,623** | **275,315,450** |
| Long term bank loans | 1,086,395,904 | 979,087,540 |
| **Long term financial liabilities** | **1,086,395,904** | **979,087,540** |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **1,570,075,527** | **1,254,402,990** |

As of 31 December 2022 the detail of short and long term fianancial liabilities is as follows:

| Currency | Effective interest rate | Original amount | TL amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Short term bank borrowings** | | | |
| TL | 20,15%-8,77% | 144,329,742 | 144,329,742 |
| USD | 6,89% | 3,174,018 | 59,348,749 |
| EURO | 4,92% | 14,025,647 | 279,599,877 |
| **Long term bank borrowings** | | | |
| TL | 8,77% | 31,111,111 | 43,928,736 |
| USD | 6,89% | 6,349,242 | 118,733,502 |
| EURO | 4,92% | 46,337,512 | 923,733,666 |
| **Total** | | | **1,569,674,272** |

## NOTE 7- FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

As of 31 December 2021. the detail of short and long term fianancial liabilities is as follows:

| Currency | Effective interest rate | Original amount | TL amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Short term bank borrowings** | | | |
| TL | 8.77% | 12,607,903 | 12,607,903 |
| USD | 6.89% | 2,700,325 | 35,992,629 |
| EURO | 4.92% | 14,993,789 | 226,206,796 |
| **Long term bank borrowings** | | | |
| TL | 8.77% | 22,742,424 | 22,742,424 |
| USD | 6.89% | 7,022,513 | 93,603,077 |
| EURO | 4.92% | 57,185,603 | 862,742,039 |
| **Total** | | | **1,253,894,868** |

The repayment schedule of the financial liabilities are as follows;

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Within 1 year | 483,278,368 | 274,807,328 |
| Between 1-2 years | 326,936,984 | 243,851,654 |
| Between 2-3 years | 287,629,079 | 217,612,217 |
| Between 4-5 years | 211,845,783 | 188,290,365 |
| More than 5 years | 259,984,058 | 329,333,304 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **1,569,674,272** | **1,253,894,868** |

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 movements of financial liabilities is as follows;

| Financial Liabilities | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Openning - 1 January | 1,253,894,868 | 430,606,341 |
| New financial liabilities received | 317,382,005 | 568,050,884 |
| Payments | (354,228,443) | (272,053,190) |
| Currency differences | 348,669,968 | 531,878,065 |
| Effect of TFRS 9 | (497,530) | (7,794,632) |
| Change in interest accrued | 4,453,404 | 3,207,400 |
| **Closing balance** | **1,569,674,272** | **1,253,894,868** |

## NOTE 8 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Other receivables

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. the details of Company's other receivables are as follows:

Current other receivables

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Receivables from tax authority | 579,088 | 1,075,096 |
| Deposits and guarantees given | 195,454 | 207,202 |
| Other receivables | 97,357 | 5,511 |
| **Total** | **871,899** | **1,287,809** |

Non-current other receivables

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits and guarantees given | 3,341,639 | 607,001 |
| **Total** | **3,341,639** | **607,001** |

b) Other payables

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. the details of the Group's other payables are as follows:

Current other payables

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits and guarantees received | 90,650 | 126,650 |
| Other payables | 4,779,858 | 2,168,177 |
| **Total** | **4,870,508** | **2,294,827** |

Long term other payables

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Other payables | 161,686 | - |
| **Total** | **161,686** | **-** |

## NOTE 9- INVENTORIES

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. the details of the Group's inventories are as follows:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Raw materials | - | 37,724 |
| Trade goods (*) | 24,981,908 | 2,577,304 |
| Other inventories | 848,482 | 883,017 |
| **Total** | **25,830,390** | **3,498,045** |

(*) Solar panels and connectors purchased for EPC Projects. etc. it consists of materials.

(**) As of 31 December 2022. no stock impairment has been determined (31 December 2021: None).

## NOTE 10 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. the details of the Group's prepaid expenses are as follows:

Current prepaid expenses

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Advances given | 15,978,581 | - |
| Prepaid expenses | 3,444,787 | 340,401 |
| Business advance | 7,969,412 | 4,095,210 |
| **Total** | **27,392,780** | **4,435,611** |

## NOTE 10 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME (CONT'D)

Non-current prepared expenses

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Advances given for purchases | 920 | 614,500 |
| **Total** | **920** | **614,500** |

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. the details of the Group's deffered income are as follows:

Current deferred income

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Advances received (*) | 52,641,298 | 28,558,049 |
| Income for the next months | 48,000 | |
| Other advances received | - | 189,304 |
| **Total** | **52,689,298** | **28,747,353** |

(*) It consists of advances received for EPC jobs abroad and domestic.

## NOTE 11 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The following is the table of movement of investment properties as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

| | 1 January 2022 | Addition | Dispoasal | Transfers | Revaluation | 31 December 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | |
| Land | 5,516,581 | - | | 9,300,000 | 10,700,000 | 25,516,581 |
| Buildings | 37,337,840 | 61,781,087 | (35,007,360) | 71,640,829 | 317,256,004 | 453,008,400 |
| **Net Book Value** | **42,854,420** | | | | | **478,524,980** |

| | 1 January 2021 | Addition | Dispoasal | Transfers | Revaluation | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | |
| Land | 7,291,000 | - | | (1,774,419) | - | 5,516,581 |
| Buildings | 31,996,866 | - | | - | 5,340,974 | 37,337,840 |
| **Net Book Value** | **39,287,866** | | | | | **42,854,420** |

## NOTE 12 – TANGIBLE ASSETS

| | 1 January 2022 | Additions | Disposals | Transfer | Revaluation | Consolidation addition effect | Consolidation disposal effect | 31 December 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 221,762,466 | - | - | (20,000,000) | 157,874,534 | - | - | 359,637,000 |
| Buildings | 98,574,427 | 8,668,602 | - | - | 5,030,876 | - | - | 112,273,905 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,172,433,585 | 2,021,567 | - | (71,640,829) | 1,527,171,370 | - | - | 6,629,985,693 |
| Vehicles | 53,429,128 | 37,588,669 | (17,073,310) | - | 33,992,754 | - | - | 107,937,241 |
| Fixtures and fittings | 3,907,054 | 3,540,611 | (127,552) | | - | - | - | 7,320,114 |
| | **5,550,106,661** | | | | | | | **7,217,153,953** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | 2,407,157 | 2,049,959 | (423,313) | (2,652,770) | 184,737 | - | - | 1,565,770 |
| Machinery and equipment | 840,911,496 | 106,384,483 | - | - | 233,238,712 | - | - | 1,180,534,691 |
| Vehicles | 4,751,534 | 13,499,491 | (4,221,466) | - | 8,181,324 | - | - | 22,210,881 |
| Fixtures and fittings | 704,040 | 1,100,477 | (8,495) | - | - | - | - | 1,796,022 |
| | **848,774,227** | | | | | | | **1,206,107,364** |
| **Net Book Value** | **4,701,332,434** | | | | | | | **6,011,046,589** |

As of December 31. 2022 there are 2.645.612.361 TL movable pledges and 2.233.525.330 TL mortgages on tangible assets.

## NOTE 12 – TANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

| | 1 January 2021 | Additions | Disposals | Business combination effect | Revaluation | Consolidation addition effect | Consolidation disposal effect | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 70,083,839 | 67,349,545 | - | 33,863,057 | 59,381,537 | 848,053 | (9,763,565) | 221,762,466 |
| Buildings | 7,750,000 | 45,303,750 | - | - | 29,698,583 | - | 15,822,095 | 98,574,427 |
| Machinery and equipment | 931,217,190 | 19,465 | - | 961,005,530 | 3,863,824,218 | 262,603,471 | (846,236,289) | 5,172,433,585 |
| Vehicles | 11,200,000 | 14,773,446 | (554,935) | - | - | - | 28,010,618 | 53,429,128 |
| Fixtures and fittings | 2,132,969 | 1,674,757 | - | 1,186,310 | - | 99,328 | (1,186,310) | 3,907,054 |
| Leasehold improvements | 784,406 | 24,779,918 | (25,564,324) | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **1,023,168,404** | | | | | | | **5,550,106,661** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings | 182,693 | 958,946 | - | - | 1,265,518 | - | - | 2,407,157 |
| Machinery and equipment | 19,966,898 | 85,161,165 | - | - | 752,928,944 | - | (17,145,511) | 840,911,496 |
| Vehicles | 720,444 | 4,121,389 | (90,299) | - | - | - | - | 4,751,534 |
| Fixtures and fittings | 297,180 | 406,860 | - | - | - | - | - | 704,040 |
| | **21,167,215** | | | | | | | **848,774,227** |
| **Net Book Value** | **1,002,001,189** | | | | | | | **4,701,332,434** |

(*) Acquired assets and existing facilities Net Corporate Real Estate Valuation and Consulting A.Sh. the company's financial statements were disclosed at fair value in the valuation report dated December 18. 2021. (**) As of December 31. 2021. there are 955.644.298 TL movable pledges and 1.810.145.390 TL mortgages on tangible assets.

## NOTE 13 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| | 1 January 2022 | Additon | Disposal | 31 December 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | |
| Rights | 19,178 | 40,943 | - | 60,121 |
| Other intangible assets | 294,008 | 774,187 | - | 1,068,195 |
| | **313,186** | | | **1,128,316** |
| **Accumulated depreciation (-)** | | | | |
| Rights | 1,300 | 3,037 | - | 4,337 |
| Other intangible assets | 110,635 | 156,436 | - | 267,071 |
| | **111,935** | | | **271,408** |
| **Net Book Value** | **201,251** | | | **856,908** |

| | 1 January 2021 | Additon | Disposal | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | |
| Rights | 8,768 | 10,410 | - | 19,178 |
| Other intangible assets | 240,252 | 53,756 | - | 294,008 |
| Goodwill | 79,243 | - | (79,243) | - |
| | **328,263** | **64,166** | | **313,186** |
| **Accumulated depreciation (-)** | | | | |
| Rights | 1,300 | - | - | 1,300 |
| Other intangible assets | 60,054 | 50,581 | - | 110,635 |
| | **61,354** | **50,581** | | **111,935** |
| **Net Book Value** | **266,909** | **13,585** | | **201,251** |

## NOTE 13– INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONT'D)

Distribution of tangible and intangible assets depreciation is as follows;

| | 1 January – 31 December 2022 | 1 January – 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of sales | 98,693,786 | 86,075,354 |
| General administrative expenses | 24,500,095 | 4,623,587 |
| **Total** | **123,193,881** | **90,698,941** |

## NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees-Pledge-Mortgage ("GPM")

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the tables of the Group's collateral / pledge / mortgage ('GPM') position is as follows:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| A. Total amount of GPM given on behalf of the own legal entity | | |
| *Guarantees given* | 13,300,516 | 414,017 |
| *Mortgage* | 24,080,000 | 25,280,000 |
| B, Total amount of GPM given on behalf of the subsidiaries included in full consolidation | | |
| *Guarantees given* | 214,668,644 | 92,945,999 |
| *Pledge* | 2,209,445,330 | 955,644,298 |
| *Mortgage* | 2,645,612,361 | 1,784,865,390 |
| C, Total amount of GPM given on bealf of third parties due to normal course of business | | - |
| D, Total amount of other GPM given | | - |
| i, Total amount of guarantees given in favor of main shareholder | | - |
| ii, Total amount of guarantees given in favor of group companies nor covered by B and C clauses | | - |
| iii, Total amount of mollaterals given in favor third parties not covered by clause C | | - |
| **Total** | **5,107,106,850** | **2,859,149,704** |

## NOTE 15 – HIGH PROBABILITY FORECAST FOR EXCHANGE RATE RISK CASH FLOW HEDGE

The Group provides foreign exchange risk protection on the balance sheet by borrowing in the same currency against foreign exchange risks arising from foreign currency sales amounts that are highly likely to be realized at future dates within the scope of the agreements it has concluded and the corporate budget,

In this context, repayments of foreign currency borrowings that are subject to hedging accounting and are determined as hedging instruments are made with foreign currency sales cash flows that will be realized at close dates and determined as hedging items within the scope of hedging accounting,

The group determined exchange rate risk management strategy as part of a high probability of risk realization estimated transaction hedging exchange rate risk cash flow hedge accounting hedging instrument for the purpose of being applied and formed on components, effectiveness has been proven mathematically and in accordance TFRS 9, which isn't yet realized exchange rate fluctuations in the income statement the income statement Comprehensive Income Statement of pulling from the park aims at the presentation and healthier,

As of 31 December 2022 the hedging ratio has been calculated as 104%, and the hedging efficiency as 77%,

| ***USD*** | **31 December 2022** |
|---|---:|
| Hedged item present value (current) | 8,534,144 |
| Hedged item present value (non current) | 59,426,856 |
| Hedging instrument present value (current) | 14,506,430 |
| Hedging instrument present value (non current) | 53,427,084 |

| ***EUR*** | **31 December 2022** |
|---|---:|
| Hedged item present value (current) | 14,219,410 |
| Hedged item present value (non current) | 199,199,294 |
| Hedging instrument present value (current) | 30,349,695 |
| Hedging instrument present value (non current) | 204,855,762 |

| ***TRY*** | **31 December 2022** |
|---|---:|
| Cumulative exchange rate difference on the hedged item (current) | 28,466,664 |
| Cumulative exchange rate difference on the hedged item (non current) | 318,020,493 |
| Cumulative exchange rate difference on the hedged instrument (current) | (55,361,278) |
| Cumulative exchange rate difference on the hedged instrument (non current) | (309,874,104) |
| Rate of hedging effectiveness | **91%** |
| Inactive portion left in income statement | **(17,298,083)** |

## NOTE 16 – PAYABLES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Payables for employee benefits

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Due to personnel | 1,507,895 | 723,603 |
| Social security premium payable | 1,467,245 | 280,996 |
| **Total** | **2,975,140** | **1,004,599** |

## NOTE 16 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Current provisions for employee benefits

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Provision for unused vacations | 845,408 | 199,780 |
| **Total** | **845,408** | **199,780** |

The movement of the provisions for unused vacations are as follow;

| | 1 January - 31 December 2022 | 1 January - 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Openning balance | 199,780 | 113,820 |
| Provisions during the year | 645,628 | 85,960 |
| **Closing balance** | **845,408** | **199,780** |

Non-current provisions for employee benefits

*Provisions for retirement pay liability*

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Provisions for retirement pay liability | 599,177 | 367,144 |
| **Total** | **599,177** | **367,144** |

Under Turkish Labor Law, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed certain years of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service achieves and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men). The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 15.371,40 (31 December 2021: 10,848.59 TL).

## NOTE 17 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONT’D)

Non-current provisions for employee benefits (Cont’d)

*Provisions for retirement pay liability (cont’d)*

Retirement pay liability is not subject to any kind of funding legally, Provision for retirement pay liability is calculated by estimating the present value of probable liability amount arising due to retirement of employees, TAS 19 Employee Benefits stipulates the development of Company’s liabilities by using actuarial valuation methods under defined benefit plans, In this direction, actuarial assumptions used in calculation of total liabilities are described as follows:

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation, Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 31 December 2022, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the relevant reporting dates, annual inflation of 20,01 %. and 22.41 % interest rate assumptions, using the real discount rate obtained as approximately 2 %.

The movement of the provisions for retirement pay liabilities are as follow;

| | **1 January - 31 December 2022** | **1 January - 31 December 2021** |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 367,143 | 193,653 |
| Interest cost | 378,801 | 372,020 |
| Service cost | 125,828 | 72,025 |
| Annual payments (-) | (184,311) | - |
| Actuarial gain/ loss | (88,284) | (270,554) |
| **Closing balance** | **599,177** | **367,144** |

## NOTE 18 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS, SHORT TERM TERM LIABILITIES

Other current assets

| | **31 December 2022** | **31 December 2021** |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred VAT | 52,612,421 | 19,017,155 |
| Business advance | 67,775 | 191,081 |
| **Total** | **52,680,196** | **19,208,236** |

## NOTE 18- OTHER CURRENT ASSETS, SHORT TERM TERM LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

Other non-current assets

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Prepaid taxes and funds | 1,412,692 | - |
| **Total** | **1,412,692** | **-** |

Other current liabilities

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes and funds payable | 7,840,949 | 6,017,594 |
| Other liabilities | 27,557 | 12,277 |
| **Total** | **7,868,506** | **6,029,871** |

Other long term liabilities

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Other liabilities | 429,975 | - |
| **Total** | **429,975** | **-** |

## NOTE 19 - SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

a) Capital

| | 31 December 2022 | | 31 December 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Share (%) | Share amount (TL) | Share (%) | Share amount (TL) |
| Naturel Holding A.Ş. | 60,15% | 19,850,000 | - | - |
| Yusuf Şenel | 12,12% | 4,000,000 | 66.28 % | 21,873,000 |
| Publicity Held | 27,73% | 9,150,000 | 33.72 % | 11,127,000 |
| **Paid in capital** | | **33,000,000** | | **33,000,000** |

## NOTE 19 - SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (CONT'D)

b) Legal reserve

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Legal reserve | 68,508,764 | 61,260,002 |
| **Total** | **68,508,764** | **61,260,002** |

c) Other comprehensive income or expenses that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated Gain on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets | 2,081,360,115 | 1,399,816,661 |
| **Total** | **2,081,360,115** | **1,399,816,661** |

d) Other comprehensive income or expenses that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Accumulated loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plans | 314,639 | 244,012 |
| **Actuarial Loss** | **314,639** | **244,012** |

e) Other comprehensive Income or Expenses that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash flow hedge | (301,156,262) | (170,167,214) |
| **Total** | **(301,156,262)** | **(170,167,214)** |

f) Premiums/ discounts related to shares:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums/ discounts related to shares | 477.250.534 | 472,216,507 |
| **Total** | **477.250.534** | **472,216,507** |

## NOTE 20 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

| | 1 January-<br>31 December 2022 | 1 January-<br>31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales | 979,216,656 | 623,358,353 |
| **Revenue** | **979,216,656** | **623,358,353** |
| Cost of goods sold (-) | (626,935,083) | (423,309,000) |
| **Cost of sales (-)** | **(626,935,083)** | **(423,309,000)** |
| **Gross profit** | **352,281,573** | **200,049,353** |

## NOTE 21 - EXPENSE BY NATURE

a) *General administrative expenses*

| | 1 January-<br>31 December 2022 | 1 January-<br>31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciaton expenses | (24,500,095) | (4,623,587) |
| Personnel expense | (17,977,855) | (7,760,712) |
| Consultancy and audit expenses | (5,630,939) | (7,813,703) |
| Travel expense | (4,680,219) | (501,373) |
| Taxes, duties and charges expenses | (4,517,546) | (3,420,061) |
| Donation and aid expenses | (2,354,627) | (2,075,169) |
| Office expense | (2,452,471) | (1,973,938) |
| Entertainment expenese | (1,372,137) | - |
| Insurence expense | (1,130,835) | (173,269) |
| Maintenance and repair expenses | (654,618) | (769,688) |
| Announcement and advertisement expense | (514,766) | (1,144,642) |
| Communication expense | (217,159) | (161,298) |
| Electricity expenses | (133,888) | (1,089,799) |
| Notary and board of trade expenses | (125,315) | (254,645) |
| Rent expenses | - | (807,209) |
| Service expense | - | (169,492) |
| Tender expense | - | (24,000) |
| Other expenses | (5,134,470) | (1,994,997) |
| **Total** | **(71,396,940)** | **(34,757,582)** |

## NOTE 22 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Income from operating activities

| | 1 January-<br>31 December 2022 | 1 January-<br>31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign exchange gain on balance sheet items other than financial borrowings (*) | 500,495,166 | 463,255,255 |
| Rental income | 8,997,633 | 389,420 |
| Salary promotion income | 1,745,763 | - |
| Insurance income | 1,248,494 | 64,999 |
| Interest for late payment income | 632,242 | - |
| Income and profits of the previous period | 88,224 | 140,592 |
| Doubtful debts no longer required | 36,538 | - |
| Tax incentive income | - | 1,195,933 |
| Comission income | - | 491,109 |
| Rediscounted interest income | - | 82,816 |
| Other incomes | 1,014,543 | 599,712 |
| **Total** | **514,258,603** | **466,219,836** |

(*) Consists of commercial transactions and exchange rate difference revenues applied within the scope of TFRS 9 cash flow hedging,

Expenses from operating activities

| | 1 January-<br>31 December 2022 | 1 January-<br>31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign exchange gain on balance sheet items | (181,169,342) | (120,897,295) |
| Previous period expenses and losses | (666,894) | (31,137) |
| Commission expenses | (51,729) | - |
| Discount expenses | - | (41,671) |
| Bad-debt charge expense | (23,462) | - |
| Other expenses | (4,249,573) | (1,606,926) |
| **Total** | **(186,161,000)** | **(122,577,029)** |

## NOTE 23 – INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Income from investing activities

| | 1 January- 31 December 2022 | 1 January- 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Investment property revaluation | 327,956,004 | 4,806,876 |
| Gerçeğe uygun değeriyle sunulan finansal yatırımlar | 40,833,293 | - |
| Gain on sale of assets | 35,710,793 | 928.751 |
| Securities sales profits | 14,541,896 | - |
| Revaluation (*) | - | 648,793,434 |
| Repo incomes | 390,517 | |
| **Total** | **419,432,503** | **654,504,715** |

(*) As of 31 December 2021 "Margün Enerji" which subsidiary of Esenboğa after purchasing of seven Companies written down value was determined as 1,082,674,690 TL and the differences between transfer fee of related companies 429,154,900 TL is 653,519,790 TL accounted for as profit under negative goodwill and sales process of Ats A,Ş,, Ekonova A,Ş,, Zelkova A,Ş,, Elmalı A,Ş,, Çayören A,Ş, Göksu 7 A,Ş,, Ergün A,Ş, are completed.

## NOTE 24 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Income from financing activities

| | 1 January- 31 December 2022 | 1 January- 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest income on KKMH | 238,771,647 | - |
| Foreign exchange incomes from financial borrowings | 81,525,221 | 379,786,364 |
| Interest income from related parties | 16,544,670 | - |
| KKMH | 4,181,696 | - |
| Time deposits interest income | 2,415,425 | 24,298,584 |
| Reduced interest expense | - | 7,794,632 |
| **Total** | **343,438,659** | **411,879,580** |

## NOTE 24 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

Expense from financing activities

| | 1 January-<br>31 December 2022 | 1 January-<br>31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign exchange expense from bank borrowings | (387,943,975) | (455,413,283) |
| Borrow interest expenses | (103,189,489) | (76,069,157) |
| Bank commission expenses | (7,995,430) | (3,029,561) |
| Interest expense from related parties | (1,712,394) | (10,835,983) |
| Guarantee letter commission expenses | (1,596,488) | (433,462) |
| Other financing expense | (125,827) | (72,024) |
| **Total** | **(502,563,603)** | **(545,853,470)** |

## NOTE 25- TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Current tax liabilities

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance Sheet | | |
| Current corporation tax liabilities | - | - |
| Less: Prepaid taxes and fund (-) | (5,051,715) | (4,809,715) |
| **Tax provision in the balance sheet** | **(5,051,715)** | **(4,809,715)** |

Deferred tax income

| **Tax income/ (expense)** | 1 January-<br>31 December 2022 | 1 January-<br>31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Current corporation tax liabilities | - | - |
| Deffered tax income/ (expense) | (32,895,210) | (5,372,542) |
| | **(32,895,210)** | **(5,372,542)** |

*Corporate Tax*

The Turkish entities within the Group are subject to Turkish corporate taxes, Foreign entities are subject to taxation in accordance with the tax procedures and tax legislations effective in the countries in which they operate, Provision is made in the accompanying combined financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Group's results for the period,

## NOTE 25 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductible expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and investment incentives utilized.

The effective rate of tax in Turkey in 31 December 2022 is 20%, (2021: 23%)

*Deferred tax*

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between its financial statements as reported for TFRS purposes and its statutory tax financial statements, These differences usually result in the recognition of revenue and expenses in different reporting periods for TFRS and tax purposes and they are given below,

Companies calculate a temporary tax of 20% (25% for the tax period of 2021 and 23% for the tax period of 2022) on their quarterly financial profits and declare it until the 17th day of the second month after that period and pay it until the evening of the seventeenth day, But since the increase in the corporate tax rate made by law 7316 enters into force starting from July 1, 2021, the declarations that must be issued from 2021 1, the temporary tax rate will be based on 20% for earnings received during the temporary taxation period, The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax that will be calculated on the corporate tax return that will be issued in the following year, If the temporary tax amount paid despite the deduction remains, this amount can be refunded in cash or deducted.

According to TAS 12 Income taxes article 48; "Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally measured using applicable tax rates (and tax laws). However, in some cases, government disclosures about tax rates (and tax laws) can have a significant impact on enactment, and enactment may occur several months after the announcement. In such cases, tax assets and liabilities are calculated by taking into account the declared tax rates (or laws). According to this paragraph, "Exchange rate protected deposit tax exemption" has been applied to the ongoing financial statements as of 31 December 2021, As of September 28, 2021, the public offering of Margün Enerji, a 100% subsidiary of the Group, has taken place. Margün Enerji Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., which went public at a rate of 35% with the aforementioned public offering, has been applied with a 2 percentage point discount on the corporate income to be obtained in the 2021-2025 accounting periods. and 1 point tax reduction due to actual production activities that have industrial registration certificate.

For calculation of deferred tax asset and liabilities, the rate of 20% (2021: 20%) is used for companies domiciled in Turkey.

## NOTE 25 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the cumulative temporary differences and the deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) prepares using the applicable tax rates are as follows:

| | Cumulative Temporary Difference | | Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022/4 | 2021/4 | 2022/4 | 2021/4 |
| Negative goodwill | - | 654,213,050 | - | (31,075,120) |
| Company combinations goodwill adjustment | - | (116,264,989) | - | 22,090,348 |
| Subsidiaries adjustment | 110,050,900 | (66,413,741) | (3,891,284) | 3,154,653 |
| Write off expense | 2,335,564 | 2,730,280 | (462,669) | (548,869) |
| Provision of doubtful receivables | (14,715) | (51,253) | 2,943 | 10,251 |
| Tangible and intangible fixed asset depreciation adjustment | (54,049,970) | 7,413,002 | 10,810,144 | (1,704,774) |
| Tangible and intangible fixed asset adjustment | (188,049,878) | (174,981,695) | 37,808,154 | 33,276,985 |
| Unused vacation provision | (845,408) | (199,780) | 169,082 | 39,956 |
| Revaluation of tangible assets | 5,314,210,645 | 3,337,987,334 | (241,530,279) | (159,658,231) |
| Severance pay provision | (599,177) | (367,144) | 119,835 | 84,443 |
| Expenses accruals | 5,982,059 | 1,957,587 | (1,196,412) | (390,567) |
| Financial harm | (127,929,308) | (127,929,308) | 54,713,466 | 24,306,569 |
| Cash flow hedges | (722,442,597) | (414,824,887) | 116,252,646 | 54,729,104 |
| Currency Protected tax exemption adjustment | - | (66,034,008) | - | 17,289,052 |
| Currency adjustments | - | (616,553) | | 281,817 |
| Income accruals | 187,649,580 | 82,626,904 | (38,795,873) | (17,902,977) |
| Valuation of investment property | 311,399,186 | - | (32,896,807) | |
| Adjustments related to fair value | 40,833,293 | - | (8,166,659) | |
| **Deferred tax (liability)-net** | | | **(107,063,713)** | **(56,017,360)** |

Tangible items located under corporate tax law 5520 governing exemptions to land 5 of the first paragraph of subparagraph (E) of the institutions with assets shares in subsidiaries for a period of at least two full years with the same amount of time they have, the founder shares, bonus shares and preference of the rights of the earnings from the sale of 75% for the same period with a portion of the gain from the sale of immovable property in assets, 50% of the portion of the corporation is exempt from tax this sale was made in exemption of the profits benefiting from the exemption period will be applied and sales of part of the fifth year following the year the sale was made to be entitled to be kept in a special fund account until the end of the selling price and the sale was made until the second calendar year following the end of the year to be collected is essential for this that are not collected in time corresponding to the sales price of accrued taxes not at the time have suffered losses because of the exception in the case where the same

The exemption to be applied by corporate tax payers on capital gains from the sales of their real estate held for at least two years has been reduced from 75% to 50% by the regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 5 December 2017, Accordingly, the corporate tax and deferred tax calculations calculated for profits from the sale of immovable property will be calculated as 20% of the remaining 50%, A 75% exception was used for Solar Power Plants ("GES") valuations and 25% of the deferred tax account of 20% was applied,

## NOTE 25 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

| Tax effects | 1 January- 31 December 2022 | 1 January- 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Provision for corporation tax | (97,547,919) | (155,702,346) |
| Non-deductible expenses | (18,237,839) | (196,994,008) |
| Tax effect for allowable losses | (38,885,454) | (28,778,543) |
| Foreign exchange gain exemption | 3,227,908 | |
| Tax effect for emissions premium | - | 181,271,168 |
| KVK 14/1-a gain exemption | - | 33,995,583 |
| KVK 14/1-b dividend and interest exemption | 65,637,664 | - |
| Percentile change effect of tax ratio | 9,174,256 | 144,507,583 |
| Other | 9,309,884 | (707,673) |
| Annulment of goodwill | 17,971,084 | - |
| KKMH exemption | 16,455,206 | 17,035,694 |
| **Tax provisions expense on profit and loss table** | **(32,895,210)** | **(5,372,542)** |

## NOTE 26- EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit or loss per share disclosed in the Income Statement are determined by dividing net profit / loss by the weighted average number of shares available during the related period.

Companies can increase their share capital by distributing shares in proportion to their accumulated profits to existing shareholders ("bonus shares"), When calculating earnings per share, this bonus share issuance is counted as issued shares, Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of earnings per share is calculated by applying the free-of-charge issuance of shares retrospectively, Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued by the shareholders, The nominal value of a share of the company is TL 1.

| | 1 January - 31 December 2022 | 1 January - 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Net profit/ (loss) | 578,327,781 | 611,988,564 |
| Number of shares | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 |
| **Earnings/(loss) per share (TL)** | **17,53** | **18.55** |

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing flow of resources through the optimization of the debt and equity balance,

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in Note 18, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings, The board of directors considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital, Based on recommendations of the board, the Company targets to balance its overall capital structure through new debt or the redemption of existing debt, The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2021,

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, net liability / total capital ratio of the Group is as follows:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Financial liabilities (Note 7) | 1.570.075.527 | 1,254,402,990 |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4) | (630.889.270) | (829,799,458) |
| **Net financial liabilities** | **939.186.257** | **424,603,532** |
| Total equity | 6,210,307,933 | 4,393,375,977 |
| Capital used | 7,149,494,190 | 4,817,979,509 |
| **Net financial liability/ capital ratio** | **0,13** | **0.09** |

b) Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk, The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a central finance department under policies approved by the board of directors, Company's finance department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units.

*Credit risk management*

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Financial instruments of the Company that will result in concentration of credit risk mainly include cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the same as the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

*Credit risk management (cont'd)*

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the statement for the loans credited when the type of financial instruments is taken into account is as follows:

| | Receivables | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **31 December 2021** | **Trade receivables** | | **Other receivables** | | |
| | **Related parties** | **Other** | **Related parties** | **Other** | **Bank deposits** |
| **Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E) (*)** | - | **816,659,760** | **-** | **4,213,538** | **300,993,034** |
| - Secured part of maximum credit risk exposure via collateral etc, | - | | | | |
| **A,** Net book value of the financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired | - | 816,659,760 | - | 4,213,538 | 300,993,034 |
| **B,** Carrying amount of financial assets that are renegotiated, otherwise classified as overdue or impaired | - | - | - | - | - |
| **C,** Net book value of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Secured part via collateral etc, | - | - | - | - | - |
| **D,** Net book value of impaired financial assets | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Overdue (gross carrying amount) | - | 5,049,046 | - | - | - |
| - Impairment (-) | - | (5,049,046) | - | - | - |
| - Secured part via collateral etc, | - | - | - | - | - |
| **E,** Off-balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk | - | - | - | - | - |

(*) While determining the amount, the guarantees received and the factors that increase the credit reliability were not taken into account,

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

*Credit risk management (cont'd)*

| | Receivables | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **31 December 2021** | **Trade receivables** | | **Other receivables** | | |
| | **Related parties** | **Other** | **Related parties** | **Other** | **Bank deposits** |
| **Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E) (*)** | **-** | **444,816,688** | **-** | **1,894,810** | **815,212,765** |
| - Secured part of maximum credit risk exposure via collateral etc, | - | | - | - | - |
| **A,** Net book value of the financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired | - | 444,816,688 | - | 1,894,810 | 815,212,765 |
| **B,** Carrying amount of financial assets that are renegotiated, otherwise classified as overdue or impaired | - | - | - | - | - |
| **C,** Net book value of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Secured part via collateral etc, | - | - | - | - | - |
| **D,** Net book value of impaired financial assets | - | - | - | - | - |
| - Overdue (gross carrying amount) | - | 5,025,584 | - | - | - |
| - Impairment (-) | - | (5,025,584) | - | - | - |
| - Secured part via collateral etc, | - | - | - | - | - |
| **E,** Off-balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk | | | | | |

(*) In determining the amount, warrant received, factors that increase credit reliability are not taken into consideration,

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

*Liquidity risk management*

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by closely monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the representation of passive items based on their undiscovered cash flows and remaining maturities is presented in the following tables:

**31 December 2022**

| Maturities under contract | Book value | Total cash outflows under contract (I+II) | Between 1-12 months (I) | Between 1-15 years (II) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-derivative financial liabilities** | **2.051.700.742** | **2.210.151.977** | **1.023.961.024** | **1.186.190.953** |
| Financial liabilities (note 7) | 1,570,075,527 | 1,728,526,762 | 542,497,495 | 1,186,029,267 |
| Trade payables (note 6) | 476,593,021 | 476,593,021 | 476,593,021 | - |
| Other payables (note 8) | 5,032,194 | 5,032,194 | 4,870,508 | 161,686 |

**31 December 2021**

| Maturities under contract | Book value | Total cash outflows under contract (I+III) | Between 1-12 months (I) | Between 1-15 years (II) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-derivative financial liabilities** | **1,568,727,683** | **1,568,727,683** | **589,640,143** | **979,087,540** |
| Financial liabilities (note 7) | 1,254,402,990 | 1,246,608,358 | 275,315,450 | 979,087,540 |
| Trade payables (note 6) | 311,025,267 | 311,025,267 | 311,025,267 | - |
| Other payables (note 8) | 3,299,426 | 3,299,426 | 3,299,426 | - |

*Intetrest rate risk*

The Group is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies and thereby exposes itself to exchange rate fluctuations.

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the Group foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

| | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign currency assets | 692,690,188 | 827,535,614 |
| Foreign currency liabilities | (1,429,173,336) | (1,220,916,488) |
| **Net foreign currency position** | **(736,483,148)** | **(393,380,874)** |

| 31 December 2022 | USD | Euro | TL Equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1, Trade receivables | 5,203,065 | - | 97,288,470 |
| 2a, Monetary financial assets, (cash and banks account included) | 21,578,052 | 73,203 | - 404,932,180 |
| 2b, Non monetary financial assets | - | - | - |
| 3, Other | - | - | - |
| 4, Current assets (1+2+3) | **26,781,117** | **73,203** | **502,220,650** |
| 5, Trade receivables | - | - | - |
| 6a, Monetary financial assets | 10,186,463 | | 190,469,538 |
| 6b, Non monetary financial assets | - | - | - |
| 7, Other | | | - |
| 8, Non-current assets (5+6+7) | **10,186,463** | **-** | **190,469,538** |
| 9, Total assets (4+8) | **36,967,580** | **73,203** | **692,690,188** |
| 10, Trade payables | - | (1,617,348) | (32,241,666) |
| 11, Financial liabilities | (3,174,018) | (14,025,647) | (338,948,626) |
| 12a, Other monetary liabilities | - | (778,328) | (15,515,884) |
| 12b, Other non monetary liabilities | - | - | - |
| 13, Current liabilities (10+11+12) | **(3,174,018)** | **(16,421,323)** | **(386,706,175)** |
| 14, Trade payables | - | - | - |
| 15, Financial liabilities | (6,349,962) | (46,337,512) | (1,042,467,161) |
| 16a, Other monetary liabilities | | | - |
| 16b, Other non monetary liabilities | | | - |
| 17, Non-current liabilities (14+15+16) | **(6,349,962)** | **(46,337,512)** | **(1,042,467,161)** |
| 18, Total liabilities (13+17) | **(9,523,980)** | **(62,758,835)** | **(1,429,173,336)** |
| 19, Net assets of off balance sheet derivative items (liability) position (19a - 19b) | 4,380,067 | 13,272,569 | - 346,487,157 |
| 19a, Total amount of assets hedged | | | - |
| 19b, Total amount of liabilities hedged | 4,380,067 | 13,272,569 | 346,487,157 |
| 20, Net foreign assets / (liability) position (9-18+19) | 31,823,667 | (49,413,062) | - (389,995,991) |
| 21, Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a) | (3,335,456) | (62,685,632) | - (1,311,999,164) |

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

| 31 December 2021 | USD | Euro | TL Equivalent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1, Trade receivables | - | - | - |
| 2a, Monetary financial assets, (cash | - | - | - |
| and banks account included) | 58,641,966 | 2,964,125 | 826,357,629 |
| 2b, Non monetary financial assets | - | - | - |
| 3, Other | - | 78,081 | 1,177,985 |
| 4, Current assets (1+2+3) | **58,641,966** | **3,042,206** | **827,535,614** |
| 5, Trade receivables | - | - | - |
| 6a, Monetary financial assets | - | - | - |
| 6b, Non monetary financial assets | - | - | - |
| 7, Other | - | - | - |
| 8, Non-current assets (5+6+7) | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| 9, Total assets (4+8) | **58,641,966** | **3,042,206** | **827,535,614** |
| 10, Trade payables | - | - | - |
| 11, Financial liabilities | (2,700,325) | (14,993,789) | (262,199,425) |
| 12a, Other monetary liabilities | - | (157,221) | (2,371,949) |
| 12b, Other non monetary liabilities | - | - | - |
| 13, Current liabilities (10+11+12) | **(2,700,325)** | **(15,151,010)** | **(264,571,374)** |
| 14, Trade payables | - | - | - |
| 15, Financial liabilities | (7,022,513) | (57,185,603) | (956,345,115) |
| 16a, Other monetary liabilities | - | - | - |
| 16b, Other non monetary liabilities | - | - | - |
| 17, Non-current liabilities (14+15+16) | **(7,022,513)** | **(57,185,603)** | **(956,345,115)** |
| 18, Total liabilities (13+17) | **(9,722,838)** | **(72,336,613)** | **(1,220,916,488)** |
| 19, Net assets of off balance sheet derivative items | - | - | - |
| (liability) position (19a - 19b) | 4,875,508 | 20,603,460 | 375,823,874 |
| 19a, Total amount of assets hedged | - | - | - |
| 19b, Total amount of liabilities hedged | 4,875,508 | 20,603,460 | 375,823,874 |
| 20, Net foreign assets / (liability) position | - | - | - |
| (9-18+19) | 53,794,637 | (48,690,947) | (17,557,000) |
| 21, Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position | - | - | - |
| (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a) | 53,794,637 | (48,690,947) | (17,557,000) |

## NOTE 27 - THE NATURE AND LEVEL RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

b) Financial Risk Factors (cont'd)

Foreign currency risk management (cont'd)

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from USD and EUR,

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 20% increase and decrease in the TL against USD and EUR, 20% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates, The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 20% change in foreign currency rates, A positive number indicates an increase in profit or loss where the TL strengthens against the relevant currency.

**Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis Table**

| **31 December 2022** | Profit / (Loss) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Appreciation of foreign currency | Appreciation of foreign currency |
| **Appreciation of USD against TL by 20%** | | |
| 1- USD denominated net assets/liabilities | 89,610,465 | (89,610,465) |
| 2- USD hedged portion (-) | - | - |
| 3- Net effect of USD | 89,610,465 | (89,610,465) |
| **Appreciation of EUR against TL by 20%** | | |
| 4- EUR denominated net assets/liabilities | (197,008,891) | 197,008,891 |
| 5- EUR hedged portion (-) | - | - |
| 6- Net effect of EUR | (197,008,891) | 197,008,891 |
| **Total** | **(107,398,427)** | **107,398,427** |

**Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis Table**

| **31 December 2021** | Profit / (Loss) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Appreciation of foreign currency | Appreciation of foreign currency |
| **Appreciation of USD against TL by 20%** | | |
| 1- USD denominated net assets/liabilities | 143,268,134 | (143,268,134) |
| 2- USD hedged portion (-) | - | - |
| 3- Net effect of USD | 143,268,134 | (143,268,134) |
| **Appreciation of EUR against TL by 20%** | - | - |
| 4- EUR denominated net assets/liabilities | (146,917,142) | 146,917,142 |
| 5- EUR hedged portion (-) | - | - |
| 6- Net effect of EUR | (146,917,142) | 146,917,142 |
| **Total** | **(3,649,009)** | **3,649,009** |

## NOT 28 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE TRANSACTIONS

| | | | **1 January-<br>31 December 2021** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Contract amount** | **Asset** | **Liability** |
| **For hedging purposes:** | | | |
| Cross currency swap transactions | 447,451,606 | 38,869,447 | - |
| | **447,451,606** | **38,869,447** | **-** |
| Short-term | | 8,983,912 | |
| Long-term | | 29,885,535 | |
| **Total** | | **38,869,447** | |

## NOTE 29 - FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S

| | **2022** |
|---|---|
| | IAC |
| Fee for independent audit and tax audit on reporting period | 1,054,000 |
| | **1,054,000** |

## NOTE 30- EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

In line with the target of increasing investments in renewable energy and its commitments to public offering, Margün Enerji Üretim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş has signed a share purchase agreement with Investco Holding A.Ş, Verusa Holding A.Ş ve Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş to buy 30,39% shares of Enda Enerji Holding A.Ş which has total installed capacity 189,63 as including 4 hydros (109,13 MWm), 5 winds (73,00 MWm) and 1 geothermal (7,5 MWm) under the Electricity Market Licensed Regulation.

Regarding the mentioned acquisition, 10% payment in advance, 15% payment via check maturity dated 10/02/2023 and 75% payment via check maturity dated 20/04/2023 will be paid to Investco Holding A.Ş, Verusa Holding A.Ş ve Pamukova Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. The total acquisition price is TRY 1.000.125.000.

## NOTE 30- EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD (CONT'D)

These power plants are in operation in İzmir, Adana, Balıkesir, Aydın and Canakkale provinces and their total installed power capacity is 189,63 MWm.

A total of 145.55 MWm of these power plants have right to sell the produced electricity at a price of 7.3 USDcent/kWh under the government purchase guarantee in accordance with the laws. The remaining power plants sell the electricity they produce in the market clearing price. In 2022, approximately 503,042,000 kWh of generation and 48.77 million USD of sales revenue are expected to obtain from these power plants.

In addition to these power plants with an installed capacity of 189.63 MWm; It is expected that a total of 140.47 MWm additional installed capacity will be created within the scope of additional capacity increase and hybrid investments of existing power plants also solar and wind power plant projects with storage. With the completion of these investments, the total installed capacity is expected to increase to 330 MWm.

As a result of this acquisition, our Company has invested in hydro, wind and geothermal power plants in addition to solar energy in the field of renewable energy.

Following the completion of the transfer procedure, the acquisition process will be completed.