Report Date: 9 November 2026

ARSAN HOLDİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Unaudited consolidated financial statements for the interim accounting period from January 1 to September 30, 2026

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As of 30 September 2026
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 30 September 2026, unless otherwise stated).

ASSETS	Footnotes	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,482,657,845	2,095,703,349
Financial assets	7	299,169,084	-
Trade receivables			
- *Receivables from related parties*	6	5,110,131	13,359,695
- *Receivables from third parties*	8	909,656,923	354,132,617
Other receivables			
- *Receivables from related parties*	6	80,217,025	68,070,181
- *Receivables from third parties*	10	43,318,882	30,131,557
Inventories	11	60,510,377	96,223,716
Prepaid expenses	12	28,862,168	8,589,329
Current income tax assets	27	16,714,482	62,422,969
Other current assets	19	94,481,694	75,313,681
Non-current assets classified as held for sale		5,979,963	7,433,875
Total current assets		**3,026,678,574**	**2,811,380,969**
Other receivables			
- *Receivables from related parties*	6	-	7,769,567
- *Receivables from third parties*	10	362,870	424,187
Financial investments	7	1,365,838,064	728,823,278
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3	4,840,785,081	3,467,592,390
Investment property	13	3,712,854,265	3,712,854,265
Property, plant and equipment	14	5,104,312,092	5,009,201,526
Intangible assets	15	11,510,530	11,211,002
Goodwill		-	45,367,948
Deferred tax assets	27	66,457,077	198,911,025
Total non-current assets		**15,102,119,979**	**13,182,155,188**
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,128,798,553**	**15,993,536,157**

As of 30 September 2026
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 30 September 2026, unless otherwise stated).

RESOURCES	Footnotes	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Financial liabilities	9	164,239,597	20.218.124
Other financial liabilitie	9	6,387,600	2.804.507
Bonds and bills issued	9	20,000,000	-
Trade payables			
- *Payables to related parties*	6	3,124,971	1,294,927
- *Payables to third parties*	8	298,299,217	17,288,147
Other payables			
- *Payables to related parties*	6	63,863	79,390
- *Payables to third parties*	10	400,579,899	21,982,371
Payables for employee benefits	17	23,342,136	18,524,454
Deferred income	12	5,235,712	13,845,951
Short-term provisions			
- *Short-term provisions for employee benefits*	18	6,773,529	3,444,127
- *Other short-term provisions*	18	12,393,709	3,547,670
Current income tax liabilitie	27	14,514,288	25,927,385
Other current liabilities	19	15,803,169	2,759,354
Short-term liabilities		**970,757,690**	**131,716,407**
Financial liabilities	9	3,065,516	23,756,162
Deferred income		1,144,326	-
Non-current provisions			
- *Non-current provisions for employee benefits*	18	5,188,609	8,953,081
Deferred tax liabilities	27	2,385,713,244	1,899,107,519
Non-current liabilities		**2,395,111,695**	**1,931,816,762**
Paid-in capital	20	1,762,000,000	1,762,000,000
Treasury shares	20	(56,523,802)	-
Adjustments to share capital	20	1,105,060,302	1,105,060,302
(Losses) arising from the sale of repurchased shares	20	(184,261,098)	(184,261,098)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Expenses Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			
- *Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment*	20	1,775,483,534	1,775,483,534
- *Remeasurement (losses) on defined benefit plans*	20	68,911,036	67,799,298
Restricted reserves	20	330,762,829	304,206,589
Retained earnings		8,346,584,188	8,855,127,320
Net profit for the period		871.876.320	(481,986,892)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**14.019.893.309**	**13,203,429,053**
Non-controlling interests		743.035.859	726,573,935
Total equity		**14.762.929.168**	**13,930,002,988**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18.128.798.553**	**15,993,536,157**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As of 30 September 2026
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 30 September 2026, unless otherwise stated).

	Footnotes	1 January – 30 September 2026	1 January – 30 September 2025	1 July – 30 September 2026	1 July – 30 September 2025
Revenue	21	499,492,887	118,453,560	161,248,937	50,787,598
Cost of sales (-)	21	(236,604,628)	(101,526,344)	(105,561,544)	(31,901,955)
Gross profit / (loss)		**262,888,259**	**16,927,216**	**55,687,393**	**18,885,643**
General administrative expenses (-)	22	(169,668,798)	(151,209,454)	(64,202,256)	(54,631,864)
Marketing, sales, and distribution expenses (-)	22	(10,196,918)	(20,288,525)	(4,180,933)	(8,192,648)
Other income from main operations	23	384,378,158	781,596,525	205,687,230	214,047,142
Other expenses from main operations (-)	23	(88,218,909)	(52,575,441)	(25,645,925)	(13,296,070)
Operating profit / (loss)		**379,181,792**	**574,450,321**	**167,345,509**	**156,812,203**
Income from investment activities	24	6,027,273	33,813,776	132,630	4,586,650
Expenses from investment activities (-)		(19,651,705)	(599,778)	(19,651,705)	40,509
Share of profit from investments accounted for using the equity method	3	1,669,460,442	786,105,647	(304,917,599)	(76,258,841)
Operating profit before financing expenses		**2,035,017,802**	**1,393,769,966**	**(157,091,165)**	**85,180,521**
Finance income	25	161,208,046	-	50,661,244	-
Finance costs (-)	25	(73,572,974)	(11,569,091)	(19,633,230)	(900,499)
Net monetary loss	26	(549,582,208)	(1,396,777,897)	(105,774,988)	(420,566,274)
Pre-tax profit		**1,573,070,666**	**(14,577,022)**	**(231,838,139)**	**(336,286,252)**
Current tax (expense)	27	(1,615,526)	(103,554,475)	(497,851)	(19,211,806)
Deferred tax (expense)	27	(674,272,876)	(57,695,406)	143,853,979	(13,281,174)
Profit for the period		**897,182,264**	**(175,826,903)**	**(88,482,011)**	**(368,779,232)**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		871,876,320	(194,326,931)	(130,864,497)	(377,374,383)
Non-controlling interests		25,305,944	18,500,028	42,382,486	8,595,151
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**1,111,738**	**(13,083,987)**	**3,365,558**	**(12,446,110)**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement Gains/(Losses) on Defined Benefit Plans	18	1,482,318	(17,445,315)	4,487,411	(16,594,813)
Deferred tax (expense)		(370,580)	4,361,328	(1,121,853)	4,148,703
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**898,294,002**	**(188,910,890)**	**(85,116,453)**	**(381,225,342)**
Earnings/Loss Per Share		**0,51**	**(0,10)**	**(0,05)**	**(0,21)**
Distribution of total comprehensive income					
- Main partnership shares		872.988.058	(207.538.027)	(127.498.939)	(389.786.370)
- Non-controlling shares		25.305.944	18.627.137	42.382.486	8.561.028

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ARSAN HOLDİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

As of September 30, 2026
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of September 30, 2026, unless otherwise stated).

				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and Expenses That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss								
	Paid-in Capital	Positive differences from capital adjustment (-)	Shares repurchased	Gains / (losses) arising from the sale of repurchased shares	Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	Fixed asset revaluation	Remeasurement gains /losses on defined benefit plans	Past years' profits	Net profit for the period	Equity attributable to the parent company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
1 January 2025	**204,449,465**	**2,494,619,621**	**-**	**(165,785,096)**	**163,040,942**	**844,673,858**	**60,087,700**	**6,246,912,490**	**1,156,211,848**	**11,004,210,828**	**744,539,251**	**11,748,750,079**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,156,211,848	(1,156,211,848)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,083,986)	-	-	(13,083,986)	-	(13,083,986)
Capital increase	1,557,550,535	(1,423,617,145)	-	-	-	-	-	(133,933,390)	-	-	-	-
Due to other changes	-	34,057,826	-	(18,554,167)	63,379,387	(159,142,636)	6,207,831	1,558,410,012	-	1,484,358,253	(86,134,015)	1,398,224,238
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(194,326,931)	(194,326,931)	18,500,028	(175,826,903)
30 September 2025	**1,762,000,000**	**1,105,060,302**		**(184,339,263)**	**226,420,329**	**685,531,222**	**53,211,545**	**8,827,600,960**	**(194,326,931)**	**12,281,158,164**	**676,905,264**	**12,958,063,428**
1 January 2026	**1,762,000,000**	**1,105,060,302**		**(184,261,098)**	**304,206,589**	**1,775,483,534**	**67,799,298**	**8,855,127,320**	**(481,986,892)**	**13,203,429,053**	**726,573,935**	**13,930,002,988**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	26,556,240	-	-	(508,543,132)	481,986,892	-	-	-
Share-based transactions	-	-	(56,523,802)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(56,523,802)**	-	**(56,523,802)**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,844,020)	**(8,844,020)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111,738	-	-	**1,111,738**	-	**1,111,738**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871,876,320	**871,876,320**	25,305,944	**897,182,264**
30 September 2026	**1,762,000,000**	**1,105,060,302**	**(56,523,802)**	**(184,261,098)**	**330,762,829**	**1,775,483,534**	**68,911,036**	**8,346,584,188**	**871,876,320**	**14,019,893,309**	**743,035,859**	**14,762,929,168**

(*) Equity items are presented in Footnotes 20

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As of 30 September 2026
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 30 September 2026, unless otherwise stated).

	Footnotes	1 January - 30 September 2026	1 January - 30 September 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the period		**871,876,320**	**(194,326,931)**
Adjustments related to the reconciliation of net profit for the period			
Adjustments for depreciation and amortization	14, 15	67,249,682	84,385,573
Adjustments for losses/(gains) arising from the disposal of non-current assets	24	-	(1,785,524)
Adjustments for profits/(losses) from investments accounted for using the equity method	3	(1,669,460,442)	584,447,422
Adjustments for provisions	18	-	1,711,266
Adjustments for provisions for employee leave		4,003,002	-
Adjustments for interest income	25	(161,208,046)	(2,382,253)
Adjustments for severance pay expenses		2,176,236	-
Adjustments for impairment of trade and other receivables	8	36,194,520	-
Adjustments for tax expenses/(income)		608,017,156	161,249,882
Effects related to monetary position gains/(losses)		452,239,326	(313,321,514)
Operating profit prior to changes in working capital		**211,087,754**	**319,977,921**
Adjustments for increases/decreases in trade receivables		(583,469,265)	(11,113,534)
Adjustments for increases/decreases in inventories		35,713,339	7,323,465
Adjustments for increases/decreases in other receivables related to operating activities		(13,126,008)	4,929,754
Adjustments for increases/decreases in prepaid expenses		(18,818,927)	-
Adjustments for increases/decreases in other assets		(19,168,013)	-
Adjustments for increases/decreases in trade payables		282,841,114	574,527
Adjustments for increases/decreases in other payables related to operating activities		378,597,528	25,561,224
Other adjustments for non-cash items			113,292,147
Adjustments for increases/decreases in deferred revenue		(7,465,913)	-
Adjustments for increases/decreases in other liabilities		21,889,854	2,352,841
Adjustments for increases/decreases in employee benefits		4,817,682	(39,409,169)
Dividends received	3	296,267,751	171,614,166
Interest received		161,208,046	9,923,866
Severance payments made	18	(2,868,091)	-
Tax payments		45,708,487	(40,416,676)
Other cash inflows / (outflows)		16,461,924	-
Cash flows from operating activities		**809,677,262**	**564,610,532**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash used for capital increases in subsidiaries and associates, and for the acquisition of financial assets		(637,014,786)	(317,631,158)
Cash (outflows) resulting from the acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets	14,15	(162,659,775)	(363,631,023)
Cash inflows resulting from the disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	14,15	-	2,371,491
Cash inflows / (outflows) from derivative instruments		(299,169,084)	-
Other cash inflows / (outflows)		-	240,360,529
Interest received		-	32,628,030
Inflation effect on investing activities		-	30,210,987
Cash flows from investing activities		**(1,098,843,645)**	**(375,691,144)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash inflows/outflows arising from other receivables from/payables to related parties		(4.392.804)	-
Cash outflows arising from the entity's acquisition of its own shares		(56.523.802)	-
Cash (outflows) arising from the repayment of financial borrowings		186,486,625	(15,896,085)
Cash (outflows) arising from finance lease agreements		26,387,600	-
Cash outflows related to the repayment of liabilities under finance lease agreements		-	-
Interest paid	25	(65,960,305)	(9,324,817)
Cash flows from financing activities		**85,997,314**	**(25,220,902)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**(203,169,069)**	**163,698,486**
EFFECT OF INFLATION ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(409,876,435)**	**(657,018,064)**
D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		**2,095,703,349**	**3,286,686,412**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**5**	**1,482,657,845**	**2,793,366,834**

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF THE GROUP

Arsan Holding Inc. ("Arsan Holding"):

Established in Turkey in 1984 as Arsan Tekstil Ticaret ve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi, the company engaged in the production of various types of cotton and synthetic yarns, as well as the manufacturing of knitted and woven fabrics and dyeing operations; in 2026, it changed its corporate name to "Arsan Holding Anonim Şirketi."

The Group's registered address and headquarters are located at Karacasu Karaziyaret Mah., Fatih Sultan Mehmet Cad. No: 7/A, Dulkadiroğlu, Kahramanmaraş.

As of September 30, 2026, the Group had an average of 163 employees (December 31, 2025: 110).

Details regarding the Company's capital and shareholding structure as of September 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025, can be found in Note 20.

The Company is registered with the Capital Markets Board ("CMB"). As of September 30, 2026, the number of the Company's shares in actual free circulation on Borsa Istanbul (BIST) is 624,900,163, representing a free-float ratio of 35.46% (as of December 31, 2025: 624,915,207.29 shares in actual free circulation, with a free-float ratio of 35.47%).

The business activities of the Company's subsidiaries, which are included in the full consolidation, are summarized below.

Subsidiaries	Main Activity
Arsan Dokuma Boya Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("Arsan Dokuma")	Textiles
Arman Tekstil Turizm Yatırım ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("Arman Tekstil")	Tourism
Arsan Finans Faktoring Anonim Şirketi ("Arsan Finans")	Finance
Arsan İnşaat Sa. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Arsan İnşaat)	Construction

Arsan Dokuma Boya Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi:

Arsan Dokuma Boya Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi was established in 1997 and is engaged in the production of various types of cotton and synthetic yarns, as well as the manufacturing of knitted and woven fabrics and dyeing operations.

The company's registered business address and headquarters are located at Karacasu Ferhuş Mahallesi, Yıldırım Beyazıt Cad. No: 7/A, Dulkadiroğlu/Kahramanmaraş.

Arman Tekstil Turizm Yatırım ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi:

Established in 1997 under the name Arman Tekstil Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi, the company engaged in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trading, export, and import of products—including yarn, raw fabric, dyed or printed fabrics, textiles, velvet, and tulle—derived from cotton, wool, and chemical substances. In 2001, the company changed its corporate name to "Arman Tekstil Turizm Yatırım ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi" and has since operated the "A'ija Hotel," located in the Beykoz district of Istanbul.

The company's registered business address and headquarters are located at Konaklar Mahallesi, Meşeli Sokak No: 3, 4. Levent, Beşiktaş, Istanbul.

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (CONTINUED)

The fields of activity of the Company's subsidiaries within the scope of those evaluated by the equity method are summarized below;

Armadaş Arsan Maraş Doğalgaz Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi ("Armadaş"):

The company commenced its operations on July 27, 2005. Having won the natural gas distribution license tender held by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) on July 14, 2005—covering the regions of Kahramanmaraş, Türkoğlu, Kılılı, Karacasu, and Kavlaklı—and having fulfilled the required preconditions, Armadaş was granted a 30-year "Kahramanmaraş and Region Distribution License" on December 29, 2005. Within the scope of this license, the company establishes natural gas distribution infrastructure and carries out natural gas distribution in the aforementioned regions.

Akedaş Elektrik Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi ("Akedaş EDAŞ"):

It was established in 1998 with the title of Akedaş Adıyaman-Kahramanmaraş Distribution Joint Stock Company and received the title of "Akedaş Electricity Distribution Joint Stock Company" in 2010. Transfer right signed with "TEDAŞ" on 23 September 2000; It is engaged in electrical energy distribution, retail sales and retail sales services within the scope of transfer agreements, implementation agreements and electrical energy sales agreements and the amendment agreements signed or to be signed regarding them, and the electricity distribution business established by the Kipaş, Arsan İskur, Nazar consortium, which took over the operating rights of the electricity distribution business of Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman provinces within the scope of privatization.

The Company's registered address in the trade registry is Gayberli Mahallesi, 28043. Sokak, Akedaş Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş. Sitesi, B Blok Apt. No: 43 A, Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş.

Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış Anonim Şirketi ("Akedaş EPSAŞ"):

Established in 2012 under the name Akedaş Elektrik Satış Anonim Şirketi, the company underwent a partial demerger in 2013 and adopted the name Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış Anonim Şirketi. It engages in the distribution and retail sale of electrical energy, as well as the provision of retail energy services, within the scope of its transfer rights—governed by transfer agreements, implementation agreements, and electricity sales agreements—along with any amendments to these agreements that have been or may be signed.

The Company's registered address in the trade registry is Gayberli Mahallesi, 28043. Sokak, Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş. Sitesi, A Blok Apt. No: 45 A, Onikişubat/Kahramanmaraş.

Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnşaat Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi:

The company was registered on October 6, 2023, in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, under the name Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnşaat Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi.

The Company's business activities consist of the production, assembly, trade, export, and import of concrete, ready-mixed concrete, aerated concrete, and other lightweight concrete structural elements—produced using any technique employed in the construction industry—as well as prefabricated components and similar items made from wood, plastic, or other materials.

The company's address is: Sümer Mahallesi, Doğu Çevre Bulvarı, Arsan Center, No: 74A, Unit 01, Dulkadiroğlu / Kahramanmaraş.

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (CONTINUED)

Marzen İnşaat Yapı Market Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi:

The company was registered on December 18, 2023, under the name "Marzen İnşaat Yapı Market Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi," in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code.

The company's scope of business includes the wholesale and retail purchase, sale, import, and export of construction materials—such as iron, copper, sand, gravel, cement, crushed stone, lime, and bricks. Furthermore, the company is authorized to establish, lease, and operate workshops and factories for various types of construction materials, as well as to engage in foreign trade related to these products.

The company's registered address is: Selçuklu Mahallesi, Dr. Sait Bulvarı No: 70A, Onikişubat / Kahramanmaraş.

Arsan Finans Faktoring Anonim Şirketi ("Arsan Finans"):

The Company operates within the framework of the "Law on Financial Leasing, Factoring, and Financing Companies" (Law No. 6361), published in the Official Gazette dated December 13, 2012, and numbered 28496, as well as the "Regulation on the Principles for the Establishment and Operations of Financial Leasing, Factoring, and Financing Companies" issued by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) and published in the Official Gazette dated April 24, 2013, and numbered 28627. Its activities include: purchasing, selling, acquiring, and assigning commercial receivables—whether domestic or international, and related to import or export transactions—in accordance with applicable legislation and international factoring customs and rules; establishing the necessary organization for the collection of assigned receivables and conducting intermediary activities; issuing financial instruments—such as bonds, financing bills, asset-backed securities, profit-participating bonds, profit-sharing certificates, and profit/loss sharing certificates—subject to the conditions stipulated by law; and acquiring, selling (in whole or in part), leasing, or renting various types of movable and immovable property, as well as carrying out the necessary import and export operations related to these purposes, all in compliance with relevant legislation and international factoring and forfaiting customs and rules.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company's average number of employees is 15.

The Company's address is: Konaklar Mah. Meşeli Sok. No: 3/A, Beşiktaş/Istanbul.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Board's ("CMB") "Communiqué on Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" (the "Communiqué") Serial II, No. 14.1 published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 and Article 5 of the Communiqué. The Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") and their annexes and interpretations are taken as basis.

In addition, the consolidated financial statements were presented in accordance with the formats set out in the "Announcement on TFRS Taxonomy" published by POA on 3 July 2024 and the Consolidated Financial Statement Examples and Usage Guidelines published by the CMB.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the "Communiqué on Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" Serial II-14.1 published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and Article 5 of the said communiqué. Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") are taken as basis.

Correction of consolidated financial statements during periods of high inflation

With the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, enterprises applying TFRSs have started to apply inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in Hyperinflationary Economies as of their consolidated financial statements for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 December 2023.

TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of enterprises whose current currency is the currency of a high-inflation economy.

Pursuant to the said standard, consolidated financial statements prepared on the basis of the currency of a high-inflation economy are prepared at the purchasing power of this currency on the balance sheet date. For comparison purposes, the consolidated financial statements for the previous period are also expressed in the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Group has also presented its consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024 on a purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2025.

Pursuant to the CMB's decision dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, issuers subject to financial reporting regulations applying the Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards and the capital market have been decided to apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TAS 29, starting from their annual financial reports for the accounting periods ending as of 31 December 2023.

The rearrangements made pursuant to TAS 29 were made using the adjustment coefficient obtained from the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in Turkey published by the Turkish Statistical Institute ("TurkStat"). As of 31 December 2025, the indices and adjustment coefficients used in the adjustment of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

History	Index	Correction Coefficient	Three-Year Compound Inflation Rate
December 31, 2026	4.368,20	1.00000	%220

December 31, 2025	3,513,87	1,24313	%291
December 31, 2024	3.367,22	1,29727	%324

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation (Continued)

Correction of consolidated financial statements in times of high inflation (continued)

In order to make the necessary adjustments in the consolidated financial statements pursuant to TAS 29, assets and liabilities were first separated into monetary and non-monetary assets, and non-monetary assets and liabilities were also subjected to an additional separation as those measured by current value and those measured by cost value. Monetary items (excluding those linked to an index) and non-monetary items measured at their current values at the end of the reporting period are not subject to inflation adjustment as they are already expressed in the current measurement unit at 31 December 2025. Non-monetary items that were not expressed in the measurement unit as of 31 December 2025 were subject to inflation adjustment using the relevant coefficient. In cases where the inflation-adjusted value of non-monetary items exceeds the recoverable amount or net realizable value, the carrying value was reduced by applying the relevant TFRS. In addition, inflation adjustments were made for consolidated equity elements, consolidated profit or loss and all items in the other comprehensive income statement.

Non-monetary items acquired or undertaken before 1 January 2005, when the Turkish lira ceased to be defined as the currency of a high-inflation economy, and shareholders' equity put into operation or incurred before this date were adjusted according to the change in CPI from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2025.

The implementation of TAS 29 necessitated the adjustments presented in the Net Monetary Position Gains (Losses) item in the profit or loss section of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement due to the decrease in the purchasing power of the Turkish lira. As long as the value of monetary assets or liabilities does not depend on changes in the index, the purchasing power of enterprises with monetary assets higher than monetary liabilities weakens during the inflation period, while the purchasing power of enterprises with monetary liabilities higher than monetary assets increases. Net monetary position gain or loss is derived from the adjustment differences of non-monetary items, shareholders' equity, profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement items, and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

In addition, during the reporting period when TAS 29 is applied for the first time, the provisions of the Standard are applied assuming that there is always high inflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, the statement of financial position at 1 January 2023 for the start of the earliest comparative period has been adjusted for inflation to serve as a basis for subsequent reporting periods. The inflation-adjusted amount of the previous years' profits/losses item in the statement of financial position dated 1 January 2023 is obtained from the balance sheet equivalence that should be after the other items of the said statement are adjusted for inflation.

The outlines of TAS 29 indexation transactions are as follows:

• As of the balance sheet date, all items other than those shown by current purchasing power are included in the relevant price index.
It was indexed using coefficients. Amounts from previous years are indexed in the same way.

• Tangible and intangible assets, inventories and similar assets are indexed over their purchase values, not exceeding their market values. Depreciations are similarly adjusted. The amounts included in the shareholders' equity have been adjusted again as a result of the application of the general price indices in the periods when these amounts joined the Group or were formed within the Group.

• All items in the income statement, except for those that have an impact on the income statement of non-monetary items in the balance sheet, are indexed with coefficients calculated over the periods in which the income and expense accounts are first reflected in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation (Continued)

Correction of consolidated financial statements in times of high inflation (continued)

• The gain or loss resulting from general inflation on the net monetary position is the difference between the adjustments made to non-monetary assets, equity items and income statement accounts. This gain or loss, calculated on the net monetary position, is included in the net profit.

• Monetary assets and liabilities are not indexed as they are expressed in terms of purchasing power at the time of the balance sheet. Monetary items are items that will be received or paid in cash and cash.

The impact of the implementation of TAS 29 Inflation Accounting standard is summarized below:

Restatement of the consolidated statement of financial position

The amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position that are not expressed in the unit of measurement valid at the end of the reporting period are rearranged. Accordingly, monetary items are not reissued as they are expressed in the current currency at the end of the reporting period. Nonmonetary items need to be restated unless they are shown at their current amounts at the end of the reporting period.

The gain or loss on the net monetary position resulting from the restatement of nonmonetary items is remembered for the profit or loss and is presented separately on the comprehensive income statement.

Restatement of cash flow

All items in the cash flow statement are expressed in the unit of measurement valid at the end of the reporting period.

Consolidated financial statements

The financial statements of a subsidiary whose applicable currency is the currency of a high-inflation economy are restated by applying the general price index before being included in the consolidated financial statements prepared by the parent. In the event that such a subsidiary is a foreign subsidiary, its restated consolidated financial statements shall be translated at the closing rate.

In the event that consolidated financial statements with different reporting period endings are issued, all monetary or non-monetary items are rearranged according to the unit of measurement valid on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Comparative figures

The relevant figures for the previous reporting period are rearranged by applying the general price index so that the comparative financial statements are presented in the unit of measurement valid at the end of the reporting period. The information disclosed for previous periods is also expressed in the unit of measurement valid at the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation (CONTINUED)

Functional and Reporting Currency and Conversion Differences

In keeping the Group's accounting records and preparing its statutory financial statements, it complies with the principles and conditions issued by the CMB, the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), the tax legislation and the requirements of the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. The Consolidated Financial Statements, on the other hand, are based on the Group's statutory records and are expressed in TL, and have been prepared by reflecting the necessary adjustments and classifications, including those related to changes in the purchasing power of TL, in order to present the Group's position in accordance with TFRS.

The values of the currencies mainly used in transactions within the Group as of the end of the period announced by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey are as follows:

	September 31, 2026	**December 31, 2025**
US Dollar/TL	48,9303	42,8457
Euro/TL	55,5567	50,2859

Principles regarding consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the entities controlled by the Group's subsidiaries. Control is provided by the Group meeting the following conditions:

- have power over the invested company/asset;
- be open to or entitled to variable returns from the invested company/asset, and
- to use its power in a way that can have an impact on returns.

In the event of a situation or event that may cause any change in at least one of the criteria listed above, the Company will re-evaluate whether it has control over its investment.

Where the Group does not have majority voting rights over the investee company/asset, it has control over the investee company/asset if it has sufficient voting rights to direct/manage the activities of the relevant investment on its own.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation (Continued)

Principles regarding consolidation (continued)

The Group shall take into account all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether a majority of votes in the relevant depositor are sufficient to confer controlling power, including:

• A comparison of the voting rights held by the Group with those held by other shareholders; Potential voting rights held by the company and other shareholders;

• Potential voting rights held by the Group and other shareholders;

• Rights arising from other contractual agreements; and

• Other events and circumstances that may indicate whether the Group has current power in managing relevant activities (including votes at general meetings in previous periods) where decisions are required.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company has control over the subsidiary and ends when it loses control. Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement from the date of acquisition to the date of divestiture.

Each item of profit or loss and other comprehensive income belongs to the shareholders of the parent company and the non-controlling interests. Even if non-controlling shares result in a reverse balance, the total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is transferred to the shareholders of the parent company and the non-controlling shares.

If necessary, adjustments have been made to the accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries in order to be the same as the accounting policies pursued by the Group.

All intra-Group assets and liabilities, shareholders' equity, income and expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between Group companies are eliminated in consolidation.

Changes in the capital share of the Group's existing subsidiary

Changes in the Group's capital interest in its subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are recognized as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's share and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect changes in subsidiary shares. The difference between the amount adjusted for the non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration received or paid is recognized directly as the Group's share in equity.

In the event that the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit after sale shall be calculated as the difference between i) the sum of the sale price received and the fair values of the remaining interest, and ii) the prior carrying value of the subsidiary's assets (including goodwill) and liabilities and non-controlling interests.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation (Continued)

Changes in the capital share of the Group's existing subsidiary (continued)

Amounts previously recognized and collected in equity relating to the subsidiary in other comprehensive income are recorded in accordance with the accounting method to be used on the assumption that the Group has sold the relevant assets (e.g. in accordance with the relevant TFRSs, carry-on to profit/loss or direct transfer to retained profits). The fair value of the investment remaining after the sale of the subsidiary on the date of loss of control *is considered to be fair value in the initial recognition determined under the TFRS 9 Financial Instruments* standard or, where applicable, as the cost value of the investment in a subsidiary or jointly controlled entity in the initial recognition.

2.2 Statement of Compliance with TFRS

The Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 september 2026 in accordance with the CMB's Communiqué Serial: II-14.1 and the announcements clarifying this communiqué. The consolidated financial statements and notes have been presented in accordance with the formats recommended by the CMB and by including the required information.

2.3 Continuity of business

The Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the going concern principle.

2.4 Netting/Offset

Financial assets and liabilities are shown net if the legal right already exists, there is an intention to settle the said assets and liabilities on a net basis, or there is an intention to realize the assets and the fulfillment of the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Comparative Information and Adjustment of Prior Period Financial Statements

The Group's financial statements are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends, In order to comply with the presentation of the current period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when deemed necessary and significant differences are disclosed.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.6 Changes in Accounting Policies

Accounting policy changes resulting from the first application of a new standard, if any, are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions. Changes that do not include any transitional provisions, optional significant changes in accounting policy or accounting errors detected are applied retrospectively and prior period financial statements are restated. Changes in accounting estimates are applied in the current period if the change is made, if it relates to future periods, both in the period in which the change is made and prospectively.

The contraction in the gross profit margin in 2025 resulted from the inability to absorb fixed costs through revenue due to employer-related delays and engineering revisions in ongoing projects. The Group considers that the additional costs and losses incurred as a result of these delays will be recovered in accordance with the relevant contractual provisions and international arbitration proceedings.

2.7 Changes and Errors in Accounting Estimates

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in the current period in which the change is made if they are related to only one period, and in future periods if they are related to future periods. The Group has not made any significant changes in accounting estimates in the current year.

2.8 Changes to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS)

The accounting policies used as a basis for the preparation of the financial statements for the interim period ended 31 December 2025 have been consistent with those used in the previous year, except for the new and amended TFRS standards and TFRYK interpretations as of 1 January 2025, which are summarized below. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance are explained in the relevant paragraphs.

A) New Standard, Amendments and Interpretations Effective January 1, 2025

IAS 21 Absence of Fungibility

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. A business is affected by these changes when it has a transaction or activity done in a foreign currency that cannot be converted into another currency on a specific measurement date for a specific purpose. A currency can be exchanged when the possibility of obtaining another currency is available (with a normal administrative delay) and the transaction; It occurs through a market or barter mechanism, which creates enforceable rights and obligations. It has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B) Standards Published as of December 31, 2025, But Not Entered into Force and Not Implemented Early

TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" was published in the Official Gazette dated 8 May 2025. Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This is the new standard for the presentation and disclosure of financial statements, focusing on updates to the profit or loss statement. The main new concepts introduced in TFRS 18 relate to:

- Structure of the profit or loss statement

- Disclosures required in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures reported outside of the financial statements of the business

- Improved principles of aggregation and disaggregation that generally apply to basic financial statements and footnotes.

The Company evaluates the effects of IFRS 18 on its financial statements.

a) Amendments Published by the International Accounting Standards Authority (IASK) but Not Published by POA

The following amendments have been published by IASK but have not yet been adapted/published by POA to TFRS. For this reason, they do not form part of TFRS. The Company will evaluate the necessary changes in its financial statements and footnotes after these changes come into force in TFRS.

b) Amendments to TFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments

Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early application permitted). These changes are:

• clarification of the requirements for the timing of the recognition and exclusion of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain financial liabilities paid through the electronic cash transfer system;

• providing further guidance and clarification on assessing whether a financial asset satisfies the criterion for principal and interest payments only;

• adding new footnote descriptions for certain instruments with contractual terms that could alter cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) objectives); and

• Updates to the footnote explanations for equity instruments at fair value reflected in other comprehensive income.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.8 Amendments to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) (Continued)

B) Standards Published as of December 31, 2025, But Not Entered into Force and Not Implemented Early (continued))

c) Annual Improvements Regarding TFRSs – 11. Changelog

Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early application permitted). Annual improvements are limited to changes that clarify wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unexpected results, missed points, or inconsistencies between provisions in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 changes have been made to the following standards:

• First Application of TFRS 1 Turkish Financial Reporting Standards;

• TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Explanations and Guidance for the implementation of TFRS 7 attached to the Standard;

• TFRS 9 Financial Instruments;

• TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and

• TAS 7 Cash Flow Statement.

d) Amendments to TFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding contracts referring to nature-dependent electricity

It applies to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2026, but may be applied early, subject to local approval where necessary. These amendments amend the 'business own use' and hedge accounting provisions of TFRS 9 and introduce the disclosure provisions targeted in TFRS 7. These changes only apply to contracts that expose a business to variability in the amount of basic electricity, since the source of electricity production depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as weather). These contracts are defined as "contracts referring to nature-dependent electricity".

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.8 Amendments to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) (Continued)

B) Standards Published as of December 31, 2025, But Not Entered into Force and Not Implemented Early (continued)

e) TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This standard is the new standard for the presentation and disclosure of financial statements, focusing on updates to the profit or loss statement. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

• Structure of the profit or loss statement

• required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures (i.e., performance measures defined by management) that are reported outside of the financial statements of the entity; and

• Improved principles on aggregation and disaggregation that generally apply to basic financial statements and footnotes.

• the nature of the changes,

• The fact that TFRS 18 must be applied for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2027,

• the first scheduled implementation date, and

• one of the following:

• Known or reasonably predictable information during the period when TFRS 18 was first applied to help assess the possible effects of the application of such standard on the financial statements of the entity; or

• where these effects are unknown or not reasonably predictable, a statement that expresses this situation.

In order to comply with paragraphs 30–31 of TAS 8, businesses should consider the following principles when preparing disclosures regarding the adoption of TFRS 18:

a. The disclosures are expected to become increasingly detailed in line with the progress of the implementation process of businesses towards 2027.

The level of detail that a business will include in its disclosures will depend on the level of progress in its first-time implementation activities, including work on internal control processes. As of the accounting period ended 31 December 2025, businesses that have not yet made significant progress in the implementation process can only state that they are actively evaluating the potential impacts of IFRS 18 and that more comprehensive disclosures could not reasonably be provided.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.8 Amendments to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) (Continued)

B) Standards Published as of December 31, 2025, but Not Entered into Force and Not Implemented Early (continued)

e) TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)

b. Evaluating the submission of quantitative information if appropriate and reliable.

It may be appropriate to disclose preliminary draft amounts, provided that the entity has a proper and reliable basis for making such disclosures and provides clear disclosures that the information in question is provisional. For example, a business might quantitatively express the effects on subtotals in its profit or loss statement. If the quantitative effects are not reasonably predictable, an explanation should be provided. Businesses can disclose effects that are known and reasonably quantitatively expressed; however, disclosures under TFRS 18, such as the Management Performance Metrics (MPM) reconciliation, are not expected to be submitted early before the implementation date.

c. Assessing compliance with other public communications.

If management has made public disclosures regarding the projected impacts, for example, in an investor presentation, the disclosures included in the financial statements under TAS 8 must be consistent with these communications.

d. Disclosures should be based on information available up to the date of publication of the financial statements, not only on information available as of the end of the reporting period.

f) Amendments to TAS 21 – Exchange rate conversion to a high-inflation presentation currency

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. These narrow amendments regulate the conversion procedures to be applied for businesses whose presentation currency is the currency of a high-inflation economy. The business implements these changes if:

• In the event that a business whose functional currency is the currency of a non-high-inflation economy converts its financial position and operating results into the currency of a high-inflation economy; or

• In the case of conversion of the financial position and operating results of a foreign enterprise, whose functional currency is the currency of a non-high-inflation economy, into the currency of a high-inflation economy.

These changes aim to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective way. These changes, developed based on feedback from stakeholders, are expected to reduce diversity in execution and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a high-inflation currency.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.8 Amendments to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) (Continued)

B) Standards Published as of December 31, 2025, But Not Entered into Force and Not Implemented Early (continued)

g) Amendments to the sample applications regarding TFRS 7, TFRS 18, TAS 1, TAS 8, TAS 36 and TAS 37 – Explanations Regarding Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

These amendments include examples of the disclosure of uncertainties in accordance with TFRS Accounting Standards when explaining the effects of uncertainties in a business's financial statements. These examples show how to explain the effects of uncertainties arising within the scope of climate-related scenarios; however, the principles and provisions in these examples can also be applied to the explanation of other uncertainties. The sample applications do not add to or change the obligations in TFRS Accounting Standards. Therefore, there is no transitional provision for these amendments. Instead, these sample applications will be published to accompany the TFRS Accounting Standards to which they relate. While there is no set effective date for sample applications, businesses can consider implementing these examples by the end of the reporting period on December 31, 2025.

h) TFRS 19 Subsidiaries Not Accountable to the Public: Explanations and Amendments

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The new standard is applied together with other TFRSs. A qualifying subsidiary applies the provisions in the other TFRS Accounting Standards, excluding the disclosure provisions, and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in TFRS 19. The reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 balance the information needs of users of the financial statements of qualified subsidiaries with the cost savings for financial statement preparers. TFRS 19 is a standard that can be applied voluntarily for subsidiaries that meet the conditions. A subsidiary meets the relevant requirements in the following cases.

• not having an obligation to be accountable to the public, and

• To have a parent or intermediate parent company that produces consolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS Accounting Standards and available to the public.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.8 Amendments to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) (Continued)

B) Standards Published as of December 31, 2025, But Not Entered into Force and Not Implemented Early (continued)

i) TFRS 19 Subsidiaries Not Accountable to the Public: Explanations

With these changes, TFRS 19 reflects the changes to TFRS Accounting Standards, which will enter into force by January 1, 2027, the date on which TFRS 19 will be applied. These amendments facilitate the disclosure obligations for eligible subsidiaries under standards and amendments published between February 2021 and May 2024; Specifically:

• TFRS 18 Presentations and Disclosures in Financial Statements;

• Regulations on Supplier Financing Agreements (amendments to TAS 7 and TFRS 7);

• International Tax Reform — Second Pillar Model Rules (amendments to TAS 12);

• Lack of Modifiability (amendments to TAS 21); and

• Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (amendments to TFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

j) TFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts' ("TFRS 17")

Effective in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which already allows for a wide range of applications. TFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting of all businesses that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with optional participation feature.

As a result of the legislative amendments published by SEDDK in the Official Gazette dated 27 December 2024 and numbered 32765; Although the application date of the TFRS 17 standard in the statutory financial statements of insurance, reinsurance and pension companies has been determined as January 1, 2026; As a result of the legislative amendments published in the Official Gazette dated 15 December 2025 and numbered 33108 by SEDDK, the application date of the TFRS 17 standard in the statutory financial statements of insurance, reinsurance and pension companies has been determined as 1 January 2027.

The Company has evaluated the effects of the above-mentioned standards and amendments on the financial statements and has concluded that the amendments have no material impact other than the effects of the TFRS 17 standard. The Company has established the necessary accounting policies within the scope of TFRS 17 and continues to analyze and evaluate the effects of the TFRS 17 standard on the financial statements. TFRS 17 contains significant differences compared to the Insurance Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation in force, especially in terms of the measurement of insurance liabilities, accounting of insurance revenue and the way it is presented. The Company is continuing its transition process within the scope of TFRS 17, and at this stage, the quantitative effects of the transition on the financial statements for 2025 have not been finalized. The transition will be significant, especially the remeasurement of assets and/or liabilities associated with insurance and reinsurance contracts, the recognition periods of insurance income/expenses, and the effects of these changes on shareholders' equity.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.8 Amendments to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) (Continued)

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries Not Accountable to the Public

Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early application is allowed. This new standard is implemented in conjunction with other IFRSs. A qualifying subsidiary applies the provisions in the other IFRS Accounting Standards, excluding the disclosure provisions, and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. The reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 balance the information needs of users of the financial statements of eligible subsidiaries with the cost savings for the preparers of the financial statements. IFRS 19 is a standard that can be applied voluntarily for subsidiaries that meet the conditions.

A subsidiary meets the relevant requirements in the following cases.

- Be a non-public or not listed subsidiary, and,

- Have a parent or intermediate parent company that produces consolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS and available to the public.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 on the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;

Applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early application permitted). These changes are:

- Clarifying the timing requirements for the recognition and exclusion of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain financial liabilities paid through the electronic cash transfer system;

- Providing further guidance and clarification on assessing whether a financial asset satisfies the criterion of principal and interest payments only;

- Adding new descriptions for certain instruments with contractual terms that could alter cash flows (such as some instruments with characteristics linked to the achievement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) objectives); and

- Fair value difference is an update to the disclosures regarding equity instruments reflected in other comprehensive income.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Related Parties (continued)

(i) The entity is a member of the same group as the reporting entity (i.e., each parent, subsidiary, and fellow subsidiary are related to each other),
(ii) The entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a member of the same group as the other entity),
(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 a subsidiary of the same third entity,
(v) The entity provides post-employment benefit plans to the employees of the reporting entity or one of its related entities, or if the reporting entity itself has such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity,
(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person as defined in (a),
(vii) A person described in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or its parent).

Transactions with related parties involve the transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, whether or not a price is charged.

Revenue

The Group recognizes revenue in the consolidated financial statements when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. The transfer of control of an asset to a customer occurs when (or as) the customer obtains control of the asset.

The Group recognizes revenue based on the following key principles:

(a) Identification of contracts with customers,
(b) Identification of performance obligations in the contract.

(c) Determining the transaction price in the contract,
(d) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract,
(e) Recognizing revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue (continued)

The Group recognizes revenue from a contract with a customer when all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (whether written, oral, or in accordance with other business practices) and are committed to performing their respective obligations,
(b) The Group can identify each party's rights to the goods or services to be transferred,
(c) The Group can identify the payment terms for the transfer of goods or services,
(d) The contract is commercial in nature,
(e) It is probable that the Group will collect the consideration for the goods or services transferred to the customer. When assessing the collectability of consideration, the entity considers only the customer's ability and intention to pay the amount when due.

Generally, the Group's sales channels include construction and engineering, and these sales are made directly by the Group's companies.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if any, accumulated impairment losses. Upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the cost, accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses relating to the asset are derecognised, and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties, non-refundable taxes and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating as intended. Subsequent expenditures, such as repairs and maintenance, incurred after the asset has been brought into use are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Expenditures that increase the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the relevant item of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the asset's cost.

Intangible Fixed Assets

Trademarks and licenses

Acquired trademarks and licenses are stated at historical cost. Trademarks and licenses have a finite useful life and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Acquired trademarks and licenses are amortized using the straight-line method over their expected useful life.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Computer software

Purchased computer software is capitalized based on the costs incurred during purchase and the period from purchase until it is ready for use. These costs are amortized according to their useful lives. The costs associated with developing and maintaining computer software are recorded in the profit or loss statement in the period in which they are incurred. Expenditures that are directly attributable to identifiable and unique software products that are under the Group's control and that will provide economic benefits above their cost for more than one year are considered intangible assets. Costs also include the costs of employees developing the software and a portion of general production expenses.

Computer software development costs treated as fixed assets are amortized over their useful lives.

Contractual customer relations

Contractual customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contractual customer relationships have a definite economic life and are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated life of the customer relationship.

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations and identified separately from goodwill are recognized at their fair value on the acquisition date.

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized at their cost values, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, as intangible assets acquired separately after initial recognition.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. Initially, they are measured at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, reflecting current market conditions at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognized as gains or losses in the income statement in the period in which they occur.

Investment properties are presented at their cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. If the criteria are met, the cost of altering any part of the investment property is added to the carrying amount. However, routine maintenance costs for investment properties are not capitalized, they are expensed in the period they occur.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investment Properties (continued)

Investment properties are derecognized when they are sold, or when it is determined that they will no longer provide future economic benefits. Gains or losses arising from the disposal of investment properties are recognized in the income statement for the period in which the sale occurs.

Transfers are made when there is a change in the use of investment properties. In a transfer from investment properties monitored on a fair value basis to owner-occupied real estate, the estimated cost in the accounting process after the transfer is the fair value of the said property on the date of the change in use. In the event that an owner-occupied property is transformed into an investment property to be shown on a fair value basis, the enterprise applies the accounting policy applied to "Tangible Fixed Assets" until the date of the change in use.

Properties leased under operating leases are not classified as investment properties.

Impairment of Non-Current Assets, Excluding Property, Plant, and Intangible Assets

The Group reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets at each reporting date to determine whether there is an impairment in its assets. In the event of an impairment in assets, the recoverable amount of the assets, if any, is measured in order to determine the amount of the impairment. In cases where the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be measured, the Group measures the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit associated with the asset. If a reasonable and consistent allocation basis is determined, the company assets are allocated to cash-generating units. In cases where this is not possible, the Group assets are allocated to the smallest cash-generating units in order to determine a reasonable and consistent allocation basis. Intangible assets with indefinite economic lives that are not ready for use are tested for impairment at least once a year or if there is an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset or cash-generating unit less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be obtained from an asset or cash-generating unit. In calculating the value in use, a pre-tax discount rate is used that reflects the value in use of money according to the current period market valuation and the asset-specific risks that are not taken into account in the future cash flow estimates.

In cases where the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. In cases where the asset is not measured at the revalued amount, the impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. In such cases, the impairment loss is considered as a revaluation decrease. In cases where the impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the updated estimated amount for the recoverable amount. The increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that the asset (or cash-generating unit) would have reached if no impairment loss had been recognized for the asset in previous periods. Unless the asset is shown at a revalued amount, the reversal of the impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. The reversal of the impairment loss of a revalued asset is considered as a revaluation increase.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Borrowing Costs

In the case of assets that require significant time to be ready for use and sale (specialized assets), borrowing costs directly associated with their purchase, construction or production are included in the cost of the asset until the relevant asset is ready for use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recorded in the profit or loss statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities (excluding financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or subtracted from the fair value of those financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition, as appropriate. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities are directly recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

Financial assets that are bought and sold through regular means are recorded or removed at the transaction date.

The Group classifies its financial assets as (a) The business model used by the entity to manage the financial assets, (b) Measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss in subsequent accounting based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. When the entity changes only the business model used for managing the financial assets, it reclassifies all financial assets affected by this change. The reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. In such cases, no adjustment is made for the gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interests previously recognized in the financial statements.

Financial assets that are bought and sold through regular means are recorded or removed at the transaction date.

The Group classifies its financial assets as (a) the business model used by the entity to manage the financial assets, (b) measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss in subsequent accounting based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. When the entity changes only the business model used to manage the financial assets, it reclassifies all financial assets affected by this change. The reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. In such cases, no adjustment is made to the gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interests previously recognized in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

Classification of Financial Assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held under a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, on specified dates.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

- The financial asset is held under a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, on specified dates.

Classification of Financial Assets (continued)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if it is not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).Upon initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity instruments not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

(i) Amortized Cost and Effective Interest Method

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest income is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method for calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and for allocating the interest income over the relevant period.

The interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except in the following cases:

- **Credit-impaired financial assets**: When a financial asset is credit-impaired at the time of acquisition or creation, the effective interest rate used is adjusted for the expected credit loss.
- **Subsequent credit impairment**: If a financial asset was not credit-impaired initially but subsequently becomes credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is adjusted for the credit impairment.

Interest income for financial assets measured at amortized cost or for those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOI) is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The interest income is recognized in profit or loss under the "finance income – interest income" line item.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Classification of Financial Assets (continued)

(ii) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

The Group holds certain private sector bonds whose fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income. These bonds are initially measured at their fair value, including transaction costs. Subsequently, any changes in the fair value of these bonds, including foreign exchange gains and losses (as described below), impairment gains or losses (described below), and interest income calculated using the effective interest method (as described in (i)), are recognized in profit or loss.

When these bonds are measured at amortized cost, the amounts recognized in profit or loss will be the same as if they were initially measured at amortized cost.

Other changes in the carrying value of these bonds are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented under a revaluation reserve.

When these bonds are derecognized, the total amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(i) Equity Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Upon initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably elect to classify an equity instrument (non-trading) as one whose subsequent fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income.

A financial asset is presumed to be held for trading purposes in the following cases:

- It is acquired with the intention of being sold in the near future; or
- At the time of initial recognition, the asset forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments managed together, and there is evidence of a recent trend by the Group to seek short-term profit from the portfolio; or
- It is a derivative (except for financial guarantee contracts or derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments).

Equity instruments classified as FVOCI are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. Subsequently, any changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a revaluation reserve. When these equity instruments are disposed of, any accumulated gains or losses in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends from equity instruments classified as FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss as long as they do not represent a recovery of part of the investment cost. These dividends are presented under "income from investment activities" in the profit or loss statement.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Classification of Financial Assets (continued)

(ii) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

These assets are measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period, and any changes in their fair value are recognized in profit or loss, unless the asset is part of a hedging relationship (refer to the hedge accounting policy).

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

The carrying amount of financial assets denominated in foreign currencies is determined in the relevant foreign currency and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Specifically:

- Foreign exchange differences on financial assets measured at amortized cost and not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss.
- Foreign exchange differences on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss based on the amortized cost of the debt instrument. All other foreign exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Foreign exchange differences on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and not part of a designated hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss.
- Foreign exchange differences on equity instruments measured at FVOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes an impairment provision for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), including loans, trade receivables, contract assets, and financial guarantees. The amount of expected credit loss is updated at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset.

For trade receivables, contract assets, and lease receivables that do not constitute a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach under which an impairment provision is recognized based on the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) of the asset.

For all other financial instruments, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognizes a provision for lifetime expected credit losses. However, if there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group recognizes a provision for 12-month expected credit losses.

Measurement and Recognition of Expected Credit Losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, the loss given default (e.g., the magnitude of the loss in case of default), and the exposure at default (the risk amount at the time of default). The evaluation of the probability of default and the loss given default is based on historical data adjusted for forward-looking information.

The exposure at default of financial assets is reflected as the gross carrying amount of the respective assets as of the reporting date.

The expected credit loss (ECL) of a financial asset is calculated as the present value of the difference between all contractual cash flows the Group is due to receive and the cash flows the Group expects to collect, discounted at the initial effective interest rate (or the credit-adjusted effective interest rate for financial assets with credit impairments at the time of initial recognition).

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- The Group has transferred the substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another entity.

When a financial asset measured at amortized cost is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the proceeds received is recognized in profit or loss. Additionally, when a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) is derecognized, any accumulated gain or loss in the revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. If a financial asset classified as equity instrument and measured at FVOCI is derecognized, any accumulated gain or loss in the revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is instead transferred directly to retained earnings.

Financial Liabilities

When initially recognized, the Group measures financial liabilities at fair value. For those liabilities that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance are added to the fair value.

The Group classifies most of its financial liabilities as being measured subsequently at amortized cost, except for the following:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**: These liabilities, including derivative instruments, are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.
- **Financial liabilities arising from a transfer of a financial asset** that does not meet the derecognition conditions, or liabilities arising from an ongoing relationship approach: In these cases, the Group continues to recognize the associated liability if it has retained certain rights or obligations related to the transferred asset. The transferred asset and related liability are measured in such a way that they reflect the rights and obligations the Group continues to hold.
- **Contingent consideration in a business combination under IFRS 3**: Any contingent consideration recognized by the acquiring entity in a business combination is initially measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group does not reclassify any financial liabilities after initial recognition.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities only when the obligations are discharged, canceled, or expired. Upon derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

Business Combinations

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the **acquisition method**. In a business combination, the transferred consideration is measured at **fair value**; the transferred consideration is calculated as the sum of the fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities assumed by the acquirer from the acquired business, and the equity instruments issued by the acquirer. The acquisition-related costs are generally expensed as incurred.

The **identifiable assets** acquired and **liabilities** assumed are recognized at their **fair values** at the acquisition date. The following items are not accounted for in this way:

- **Deferred tax assets or liabilities**, or assets or liabilities related to employee benefits, which are recognized in accordance with **IAS 12 Income Taxes** and **IAS 19 Employee Benefits**;
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to **share-based payment agreements** of the acquired company or share-based payment agreements entered into by the Group to replace such agreements, which are recognized in accordance with **IFRS 2 Share-based Payment** at the acquisition date; and
- **Assets classified as held for sale** or **discontinued operations** in accordance with **IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations**, which are recognized under the rules outlined in **IFRS 5**.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the transferred consideration, the fair value of the non-controlling interests in the acquired business, and, if applicable, the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquired business over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. After reassessment, if the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the total of the transferred acquisition consideration, non-controlling interests, and previously held equity interests, the resulting excess is recognized as a **bargain purchase** and is directly recognized in **profit or loss**.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Business Combinations (continued)

Non-controlling interests representing shareholder equity interests and giving holders a share of the net assets of the business in liquidation are initially measured either at **fair value** or at the proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired business attributable to non-controlling interests. The measurement basis is determined on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, where applicable, in accordance with other methods specified in other IFRS standards.

If the transferred consideration in a business combination includes a **contingent consideration**, it is measured at **fair value** as of the acquisition date and included in the total transferred consideration in the business combination.

If new information arising during the measurement period necessitates an adjustment to the fair value of the contingent consideration, the adjustment is made **retroactively** to **goodwill**. The **measurement period** is the period following the acquisition date during which the acquirer can adjust provisional amounts recognized in the business combination. This period cannot exceed **one year** from the acquisition date.

Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that are not considered part of the measurement period are accounted for based on the classification of the contingent consideration. If classified as equity, the contingent consideration is **not remeasured**, and subsequent payments are recognized within equity. For other types of contingent consideration, changes in fair value are remeasured, and any changes are recognized in **profit or loss**.

In the case of a **step acquisition** (when the acquirer already holds an interest in the acquired business before the business combination), the acquirer's previously held equity interest is remeasured to its **fair value** at the acquisition date (when control is gained), with any resulting gain or loss recognized in **profit or loss**. Amounts recognized in **other comprehensive income** related to the acquired business's shares before the acquisition date are reclassified to **profit or loss** as if the shares were disposed of.

If the purchase accounting for a business combination is not completed by the reporting date, the Group reports **provisional amounts** for items for which the accounting has not yet been finalized. These provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period to reflect new information and events that arise after the acquisition date, potentially affecting the previously recognized assets or liabilities.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Effects of Exchange Rate Changes

Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Each entity within the Group's financial statements is presented using the functional currency, which is the currency of the economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial position and performance of each entity are expressed in Turkish Lira (TL), which is the Group's functional and reporting currency for the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions (transactions denominated in currencies other than TL) are recorded using the exchange rates in effect on the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira using the exchange rates in effect at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated into Turkish Lira using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.
Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for the following:

- Exchange differences on borrowings denominated in foreign currencies that are related to the construction of assets intended for future use, which are treated as adjustments to the cost of the asset and included in the cost of the asset.
- Exchange differences arising from financial hedging transactions aimed at protecting against foreign currency risks (the accounting policies for financial hedging are explained below).
- Exchange differences on monetary debts and receivables related to foreign operations that are part of a net investment in foreign operations. These exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation, at which point they are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial Statements of Foreign Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, and Associates

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in Turkish Lira (TL) using the exchange rates in effect at the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates for the period, unless there has been significant fluctuation in exchange rates during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the transaction dates are used. Any resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity under the translation reserve.

Earnings Per Share

The earnings per share reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is calculated by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. In Turkey, companies can increase their capital by issuing bonus shares from retained earnings. These bonus share distributions are treated as if they were issued shares in the earnings per share calculation. As such, the weighted average number of shares used in the calculation is adjusted to account for the impact of past bonus share distributions.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Events After the Reporting Period

Events occurring after the reporting period include all events between the reporting date and the authorization date of the report for public release, even if they arise after the announcement of profits or other selected financial information.

The Group adjusts the amounts recognized in the financial statements if events arise after the reporting date that require correction.

Provisions, Contingent Assets, and Liabilities

A provision is recognized in the financial statements when there is a present obligation arising from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognized as a provision is calculated based on the most reliable estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, considering the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation as of the reporting date. If the provision is measured using the estimated future cash flows required to settle the obligation, the carrying amount of the provision is equal to the present value of those cash flows.

If it is expected that part or all of the economic benefit required to settle the obligation will be reimbursed by a third party, the amount to be recovered is recognized as an asset when it is virtually certain that it will be received and can be reliably measured.

Contracts That May Result in Losses

Obligations arising from contracts that are expected to result in a loss are calculated and recognized as provisions. If the unavoidable costs expected to be incurred to fulfill the contractual obligations exceed the expected economic benefits from the contract, a loss-making contract is considered to exist.

Restructuring

A restructuring provision is recognized when the Group develops a detailed formal plan for restructuring, begins to implement the plan, or has created a valid expectation among those affected by the plan by communicating the main features of the plan. The restructuring provision is measured based solely on the direct costs arising from the restructuring process and does not include amounts related to the Group's ongoing activities.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations refer to a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, and whose activities and cash flows can be distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the Group. Discontinued operations may represent a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, part of a single plan for sale or disposal, or a subsidiary acquired with the intent to sell. The Group values discontinued operations at the lower of their carrying amounts and fair value less costs to sell, including the related assets and liabilities.

Government Grants and Assistance

A government grant is not recognized in the financial statements unless there is reasonable assurance that the conditions for obtaining the grant will be met and that the grant will be received.Government grants are systematically recognized in profit or loss over the periods during which the costs for which the grants were intended to compensate are expensed. Government grants in the form of a financial instrument should be recognized in the balance sheet as unearned income rather than in profit or loss, and should be systematically recognized in profit or loss over the useful life of the related assets.

Government grants provided to cover past expenses or losses, or to provide emergency financial support to the business without future cost, are recognized in profit or loss when they become receivable.

The benefit of government loans granted at below-market interest rates is considered a government grant. The benefit of the low-interest rate is measured as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the loan and the amount received.

Corporate Income Taxes

Since the Turkish Tax Legislation does not allow consolidated tax returns for the parent company and its subsidiaries, tax provisions have been calculated separately for each entity, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Income tax expense consists of current tax and deferred tax expense.

Current Tax

Current tax liability for the year is calculated based on the taxable portion of the period's profit. The taxable profit differs from the profit or loss reported in the income statement due to items that are taxable or deductible in other periods or those that are not subject to tax or deductible. The Group's current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.9 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax liabilities or assets are determined by calculating the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts recognized in the tax base under the balance sheet method, using enacted tax rates. Deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets, arising from deductible temporary differences, are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future to utilize those differences. These assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from temporary differences, goodwill, or the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities that do not affect either the financial or taxable profit (except in business combinations).

Employee Benefits

Dividends and Bonus Payments

The Group records dividends and bonus payments as liabilities and expenses, based on a method that considers the profits attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group provisions for these payments in cases where there is a contractual obligation or a constructive obligation arising from past practices.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement classifies cash flows for the period into operating, investing, and financing activities for reporting purposes.

Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends distributed on ordinary shares are deducted from retained earnings in the period when the dividend decision is made.

NOTE 2 - PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.10 Summary of Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

Critical Decisions Taken by the Group in Applying Accounting Policies

Deferred Tax

The deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from the Group's investment properties will be calculated considering the change in the corporate tax rate for properties acquired before July 15, 2023. The deferred tax calculation for properties acquired before July 15, 2023 will consider an exemption of 25%. In this case, the deferred tax previously calculated using a 50% exemption rate for such properties will be recalculated using a 25% exemption rate.

For land, plots, and buildings acquired before July 15, 2023, the tax rate applied as of December 31, 2023, the balance sheet date, was 18.75%.

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary timing differences arising from the differences between the legal financial statements used for tax purposes and the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The Group has deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and other deductible temporary differences, which can be used against future profits. The recoverable amount of deferred tax assets has been estimated based on current conditions. The assessment takes into account future profit projections, losses incurred in the current period, the expiration dates of unused losses and other tax assets, and, where applicable, available tax planning strategies.

The deferred tax rates calculated under the temporary law No. 7326 and law No. 7338 have been changed to 25%.

In light of the data obtained, if the Group's projected future taxable profits are not sufficient to recover the full amount of the deferred tax assets, a provision is made for all or part of the deferred tax asset. As the Group is still in the establishment and development stage, and it is uncertain whether the deferred tax assets can be utilized by generating future taxable profits (due to the absence of a conclusion that the deferred tax asset is recoverable), the deferred tax asset has not been recognized. If future results exceed the Group's current expectations, it may be necessary to recognize the unrecorded deferred tax asset.

Income Tax

The Group operates in various tax jurisdictions and is subject to the tax regulations and laws applicable in those countries. Significant estimates are required in determining the Group's income tax provisions. The Group estimates its tax liabilities and the utilization of carried-forward tax losses. When the final tax outcomes are determined, the actual amounts may differ from those estimated and could result in adjustments to the income tax provisions recorded as of the reporting date.

NOTE 3 - INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

The equity stakes and percentages held by the Group in available-for-sale financial assets—which are not traded on a stock exchange and are presented at cost—as of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, are as follows:

			Share in the capital	
Associates	**Place of establishment and operations**	**Main activity**	**2026**	**2025**
Armadaş	Türkiye	Doğalgaz Dağıtımı	%39,10	%39,10
Akedaş Dağıtım	Türkiye	Elektrik Dağıtımı	%27,50	%27,50
Akedaş Perakende Satış	Türkiye	Elektrik Satış	%27,50	%27,50
Arsan Hazır Beton A.Ş.	Türkiye	İnşaat	%40	%40
Marzen İnşaat Yapı Market İnşaat San ve Tic A.ş	Türkiye	Yapı Market	%40	%40

Armadaş:	**30 September 2026**	**31 December 2025**
Total assets	8,780,513,999	9,392,967,330
Total liabilities	(3,537,749,851)	(5,337,795,719)
Net assets	**5,242,764,148**	**4,055,171,611**
The Group's share in the net assets of the associate (39.10%)	2,049,920,782	1,585,572,100

Akedaş Dağıtım:		
Total assets	26,103,343,815	25,372,919,013
Total liabilities	(16,470,761,149)	(19,238,108,471)
Net assets	**9,632,582,666**	**6,134,810,542**
The Group's share in the net assets of the associate (27.50%)	2,648,960,233	1,687,072,899

Akedaş Perakende Satış:		
Total assets	4,296,612,888	5,627,315,359
Total liabilities	(3,753,841,840)	(4,843,904,122)
Net assets	**542,771,048**	**783,411,237**
The Group's share in the net assets of the associate (27.50%)	149,262,038	215,438,090

Arsan Hazır Beton:		
Total assets	248,545,670	171,777,750
Total liabilities	(310,628,546)	(263,549,874)
Net assets	**(62,082,876)**	**(91,772,124)**
The Group's share in the net assets of the associate (40%)	(24,833,150)	(36,708,850)

Marzen Yapı:		
Total assets	114,101,128	64,429,315
Total liabilities	(69,967,117)	(23,437,871)
Net assets	**44,134,011**	**40,991,444**
The Group's share in the net assets of the associate (40%)	17,653,605	16,396,577

NOTE 3 - INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

	1 January-30 September 2026
Balances as of 1 January	**3.467.592.390**
- Valued using the equity method shares in the profits/losses of investments	1,669,460,442
- Dividend income from investments (Note 6)	(296,267,751)
Balances as of 30 September	**4,840,785,081**

NOTE 4 - REPORTING BY SEGMENTS

Reportable segments are monitored by the Group's senior management as "Textile," "Finance," "Construction," and "Tourism" for the purposes of making strategic decisions regarding business groups and tracking performance. As of September 30, 2026, the information on business segments presented to the Group's senior management is as follows:

	Textile	Tourism	Finance	Building	Elimination and Classifications	Total
Revenue	87,743,120	92,871,875	271,940,868	49,307,024	(2,370,000)	499,492,887
Cost of sales (-)	(527,348)	(44,423,097)	(122,541,713)	(69,112,470)	-	(236,604,628)
Gross profit	**87,215,772**	**48,448,778**	**149,399,155**	**(19,805,446)**	**(2,370,000)**	**262,888,259**
General administrative expenses (-)	(115,660,550)	(16,889,431)	(29,120,575)	(10,368,241)	2,369,999	(169,668,798)
Marketing, sales, and distribution expenses (-)	(6,230,218)	(3,887,554)	-	(79,146)	-	(10,196,918)
Other income from main operations	373,823,757	9,179,413	467,355	907,633	-	384,378,158
Other expenses from main operations (-)	(37,037,104)	(626,681)	(50,332,772)	(222,352)	-	(88,218,909)
Operating profit	**302,111,657**	**36,224,525**	**70,413,163**	**(29,567,552)**	**-**	**379,181,792**
Income from investment activities	436,996,826	132,631	-	-	(431,102,184)	6,027,273
Share of profit/(loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	-	1,669,460,442	1,669,460,442
Operating profit before financing expenses	**719,456,778**	**36,357,156**	**70,413,163**	**(29,567,552)**	**1,238,358,258**	**2,035,017,802**
Financing income	134,810,404	13,307,959	12,069,906	1,019,777	-	161,208,046
Financing expenses (-)	(69,446,715)	(2,510,721)	(1,560,512)	(55,026)	-	(73,572,974)
Net Monetary	(528,330,521)	58,873,095	-	-	(80,124,782)	**(549,582,208)**
Profit / (loss) before tax	**256,489,946**	**106,027,489**	**80,922,557**	**(28,602,801)**	**1,158,233,476**	**1,573,070,666**
- Current tax (expense)/income	-	-	(1,615,526)	-	-	(1,615,526)
- Deferred tax (expense)/income	(647,392,244)	(27,475,469)	594,837	-		(674,272,876)
Net profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations	**(390,902,298)**	**78,552,020**	**79,901,868**	**(28,602,801)**	**1,158,233,476**	**897,182,264**

NOTE 4 - REPORTING BY SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Reportable segments are monitored by the Group's senior management as the "Textile" and "Tourism" segments for the purposes of making strategic decisions regarding business groups and tracking performance. As of 31 December 2025, the operating segment information provided to the Group's senior management is as follows:

	Textile	Tourism	Elimination and Classifications	Total
Revenue	35,231,709	83,297,626	(75,775)	118,453,560
Cost of sales (-)	(36,449,513)	(65,305,994)	229,163	(101,526,344)
Gross profit	**(1,217,804)**	**17,991,632**	**153,388**	**16,927,216**
General administrative expenses (-)	(142,143,395)	(12,974,406)	3,908,347	(151,209,454)
Marketing, sales, and distribution expenses (-)	(17,407,587)	(2,880,938)	-	(20,288,525)
Other income from main operations	748,937,987	36,720,273	(4,061,735)	781,596,525
Other expenses from main operations (-)	(51,273,085)	(1,302,356)	-	(52,575,441)
Operating profit	**536,896,116**	**37,554,205**	**-**	**574,450,321**
Income from investment activities	220,074,089	-	(186,860,091)	33,213,998
Expenses from investment activities (-)	-	-	-	-
Share of profit/(loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method	786,105,647	-	-	786,105,647
Operating profit before financing expenses	**1,543,075,852**	**37,554,205**	**(186,860,091)**	**1,393,769,966**
Financing expenses (-)	(13,948,721)	-	2,379,630	(11,569,091)
Net Monetary	(1,381,172,568)	(15,605,329)		- (1,396,777,897)
Profit / (loss) before tax	**147,954,563**	**21,948,876**	**(184,480,461)**	**(14,577,022)**
- Current tax (expense)/income	(95,562,935)	(7,991,540)	-	(103,554,475)
- Deferred tax (expense)/income	(52,632,319)	(5,063,087)	-	(57,695,406)
Net profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations	**(240,691)**	**8,894,249**	**(184,480,461)**	**(175,826,903)**

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Cash on hand	298,052	566,848
Banks:		
- Time deposits		
TRY	89,037,458	57,758,885
EUR	55,047,662	-
US Dollar	1,271,994,150	1,968,197,849
- Demand deposits		
TRY	56,339,180	957,973
EUR	1,099,945	12,928,230
US Dollar	1,071,130	55,278,683
Gold	-	14,881
Other	7,770,268	-
Total	**1,482,657,845**	**2,095,703,349**

As of 30 September 2026, there is no blockage on the Group's cash and cash equivalents (31 December 2025: None).

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been eliminated in the financial statements and are not disclosed in this note.

Trade receivables from related parties generally arise from sales transactions, are unsecured by nature, and bear no interest. Other receivables from related parties generally arise from financing transactions and are unsecured by nature.

Trade payables to related parties generally arise from purchase transactions, are unsecured by nature, and bear no interest. Other payables to related parties generally arise from financing transactions and are unsecured by nature.

Balances with related parties as of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 are as follows:

a) Receivables from related parties:

Trade receivables from related parties:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnş.	5,110,131	12,840,944
Kanlıca Turizm San. ve Tic. A.Ş	-	518,751
Total	**5,110,131**	**13,359,695**

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Short-term other receivables from related parties:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Armadaş Arsan Maraş Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş.	21,138	1,006,894
Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnş.	80,187,877	67,063,287
Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş.	8,010	-
Total	**80,217,025**	**68,070,181**

Long-term other receivables from related parties:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnşaat Mad.San.ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	7,769,567
Total	**-**	**7,769,567**

b) Payables to related parties:

Short-term trade payables to related parties:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Armadaş Arsan Maraş Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş.	2,792	255,182
Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş.	1,843,950	884,372
Marzen İnşaat Yapı Market San. ve Tic. A.Ş	1,278,229	155,373
Total	**3,124,971**	**1,294,927**

Short-term other payables to related parties:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Serdar Bilgili	63,863	79,390
Total	**63,863**	**79,390**

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

c) Sales to and purchases from related parties:

Significant sales to and significant purchases from related parties:

1 January 2026 - 30 September 2026				
	Purchases	**Sales**	**Rental income**	**Foreign exchange gain**
Akedaş Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş.	6,522,251	-	-	-
Armadaş Arsan Maraş Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş.	1,076,015	-	-	-
Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnşaat Mad. San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	262,227	140,048	10,926,946	886,004
Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş.	745,245	-	-	-
Marzen İnşaat Yapı Market San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	9,528,109	-	-	-
Farsan İnşaat Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	-	95,680	1,786,000	-
Total	**18,133,847**	**235,728**	**12,712,946**	**886,004**

1 January 2026 - 30 September2026				
	Purchases	**Sales**	**Rental income**	**Foreign exchange gain**
Akedaş Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş.	3,411,869	-	-	-
Armadaş Arsan Maraş Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş.	589,722	133,541	-	-
Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş.	1,473,438	-	-	-
Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnşaat Mad. San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	3,678,917	-	10,710,488	-
Marzen İnşaat Yapı Market San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	5,554,600	-	449,415	-
Farsan İnşaat Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.		6,360,480	-	-
Alişan Arıkan	403,200,000	-	-	-
Total	**417,908,546**	**6,494,021**	**11,159,903**	**-**

Compensation and similar benefits provided to key management personnel during the years 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026	**1 January-30 September 2025**
Payments made to the board of directors and senior management	17,101,982	16,578,269
Total	**17,101,982**	**16,578,269**

NOTE 7 – FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The details of the Group's financial investments as of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Short-term financial investments	299,169,084	-
Total	**299,169,084**	**-**

Long-term financial investments

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Financial investments without an active market	1,365,838,064	728,823,278
Total	**1,365,838,064**	**728,823,278**

Financial investments without an active market	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Arsan Varlık Yönetim A.Ş.	695,779,061	560,944,628
Kahramanmaraş Teknoloji A.Ş.	1,465,382	1,465,382
Kahramanmaraş Teknokent Yönetici A.Ş.	668,593,621	166,413,268
Total	**1,365,838,064**	**728,823,278**

NOTE 8 – TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Trade receivables

Short-term trade receivables

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Trade receivables	730,269,733	395,869,605
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 6)	5,110,131	13,359,695
Notes receivable	21.514.122	-
Other trade receivables	212,851,384	-
Doubtful trade receivables	28,853,785	33,085,569
Less: Unearned finance income	(54,978,316)	(41,736,988)
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(28,853,785)	(33,085,569)
Total	**914,767,054**	**367,492,312**

(*) The allowance for doubtful trade receivables is recognized based on legal assessments obtained from the Group's legal counsel. The movement of the allowance for short-term doubtful trade receivables for the years ended 30 September 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	30 September 2026
Opening balance	33,085,569
Additions during the year	36,194,520
Monetary gain	(40,426,304)
Total	**28,853,785**

b) Trade payables

Short-term trade payable

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Trade payables to third parties	297,904,494	17,288,147
Trade payables to related parties (Note 6)	3,124,971	1,294,927
Expense accruals	394,723	-
Total	**301,424,188**	**18,583,074**

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Information regarding the short-term and long-term financial liabilities of the Group as of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Short-term bank loans	164,239,597	20,218,124
Finance lease liabilities	6,387,600	2,804,507
Commercial papers issued	20,000,000	-
Short-term financial liabilities	**190,627,197**	**23,022,631**
Long-term bank loans	3,065,516	23,756,162
Long-term financial liabilities	**3,065,516**	**23,756,162**
Total financial liabilities	**193,692,713**	**46,778,793**

The maturity analysis of the Group's financial liabilities is as follows:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Portion maturing within 1 year	170,627,197	23,022,631
Between 1 - 2 years	3,065,516	23,756,162
Total financial liabilities	**173,692,713**	**46,778,793**

NOTE 10 – OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Other receivables

Short-term other receivables

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Other receivables from related parties (Note 6)	80,217,025	68,070,181
Deposits and guarantees given	39,443	-
Receivables from tax office	35,746,451	27,482,710
Other receivables	7,532,988	2,648,847
Doubtful other receivables	219,958	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful other receivables	(219,958)	-
Total	**123,535,907**	**98,201,738**

The movement of the allowance for doubtful other receivables during the year is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026
Opening balance	-
Additions during the year	219,958
Monetary gain	-
Closing balance	**219,958**

NOTE 10 – OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

Long-term other receivables

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Other receivables from related parties (Note 6)	-	7,769,567
Deposits and guarantees given	362,870	424,187
Total	**362,870**	**8,193,754**

b) Other payables

Short-term other payables

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Other payables to related parties (Note 6)	63,863	79,390
Taxes and funds payable	-	6,414,575
Insurance premiums payable in installments	-	15,531,434
Other payables	400,579,899	36,362
Total	**400,643,762**	**22,061,761**

NOTE 11 – INVENTORIES

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Raw materials and supplies	5,627,662	1,404,311
Trade goods	49,925,543	86,753,280
Products	4,957,172	8,066,125
Total	**60,510,377**	**96,223,716**

NOTE 12 – PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short-term prepaid expenses

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Prepaid expenses for future months	5,934,302	6,902,234
Order advances given	22,593,447	1,253,292
Business advances	334,419	246,267
Accrued income	-	187,536
Total	**28,862,168**	**8,589,329**

NOTE 12 – PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME (CONTINUED)

Short-term deferred income

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Order advances received	1,947,198	13,845,951
Other advances received	3,288,514	-
Total	**5,235,712**	**13,845,951**

Long-term deferred income

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Order advances received	1,144,326	-
Total	**1,144,326**	**-**

NOTE 13 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

30 September2026 ve 30 September2025 tarihleri itibarıyla yatırım amaçlı gayrimenkullerin hareket tablosu aşağıdaki gibidir:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Carrying amount as of 1 January	3,712,854,265	3,712,854,265
Increase / (decrease) in fair value	-	-
Depreciation charge for the period (-)	-	-
Total	**3,712,854,265**	**3,712,854,265**

The details of investment properties as of 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025 are as follows:

Property name	Type	Location
Kahramanmaraş Land	Land	Kahramanmaraş
İstanbul Building	Building	İstanbul
İstanbul Land	Land	İstanbul
İzmir Land	Land	İzmir
Kahramanmaraş Bulding	Building	Kahramanmaraş

NOTE 13 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The valuation report dates and fair value amounts of investment properties as of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	30 September 2026		31 December 2025	
Property name	**Valuation report date**	**Fair value**	**Valuation report date**	**Fair value**
Kahramanmaraş Land	2.03.2026	2,443,079,572	27.02.2025	2,443,079,572
İstanbul Building	27.02.2026	70,535,241	27.02.2025	70,535,241
İstanbul Land	27.02.2026	173,223,315	27.02.2025	173,223,315
İzmir Land	2.03.2026	609,792,948	27.02.2025	609,792,948
Kahramanmaraş Building	2.03.2026	416,223,189	27.02.2025	416,223,189
Total		**3,712,854,265**		**3,712,854,265**

Investment properties are accounted for at fair value. Fair value is the estimated market value expected to arise from an exchange of the relevant asset under market conditions between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction at the measurement date.

NOTE 14 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	1 January 2026	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30 September 2026
Cost					
Lands	3,835,422,207	61,033,610	-	-	3,896,455,817
Land Improvements	-	2,818,000	-	-	2,818,000
Buildings	574,787,301	-	-	139,749,051	714,536,352
Plant, machinery and equipment	698,560,623	5,529,541	-	-	704,090,164
Vehicles	195,844,128	9,761,564	(2,337,631)	-	203,268,061
Furniture and fixtures	48,837,616	13,203,476	-	-	62,041,092
Construction in progress	315,949,134	-	-	(139,749,051)	176,200,083
Leasehold improvements	-	69,906,705	-		69,906,705
	5,669,401,009	**162,252,896**	**(2,337,631)**	**-**	**5,829,316,274**
Accumulated depreciation (-)					
Buildings	60,892,647	175,151	-	-	61,067,798
Plant, machinery and equipment	465,944,471	42,073,570	-	-	508,018,041
Vehicles	102,196,631	20,741,213	(2,337,631)	-	120,600,213
Furniture and fixtures	31,165,734	4,152,396	-	-	35,318,130
	660,199,483	**67,142,330**	**(2,337,631)**	**-**	**725,004,182**
Net book value	**5,009,201,526**	**95,110,566**	**-**	**-**	**5,104,312,092**

NOTE 14 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30 September 2025
Cost					
Land and land improvements	2,199,941,721	-	-	-	2,199,941,721
Buildings	10,110,906	545,543,386	-	208,221,013	763,875,305
Plant, machinery and equipment	698,920,020	1,039,658	-	(595,423)	699,364,255
Vehicles	190,891,079	4,864,770	-	(1,094,647)	194,661,202
Furniture and fixtures	44,627,811	919,282	-	55,103	45,602,196
Construction in progress	83,353,127	204,577,821	-	-	287,930,948
Leasehold improvements	208,069,980	-	-	(208,069,980)	-
	3,435,914,644	**756,944,917**	**-**	**(1,483,934)**	**4,191,375,627**
Accumulated depreciation (-)					
Buildings	5,198,169	7,140,148	-	73,264,012	85,602,329
Plant, machinery and equipment	363,312,474	51,262,051	-	44,668,664	459,243,189
Vehicles	79,942,720	22,225,008	-	(5,213,832)	96,953,896
Furniture and fixtures	10,055,864	3,667,018	-	15,214,399	28,937,281
Leasehold improvements	97,248,130	-	-	(97,248,130)	-
	555,757,357	**84,294,225**	**-**	**30,685,113**	**670,736,695**
Net book value	**2,880,157,287**	**672,650,692**	**-**	**(32,169,047)**	**3,520,638,932**

NOTE 14 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The estimated useful lives of major property, plant and equipment items for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	**Useful life**
Land improvements and infrastructure	5-15
Buildings	25-50
Plant, machinery and equipment	5-15
Vehicles	4-5
Furniture and fixtures	5-15
Leasehold improvements	5

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	1 January 2026	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**30 September 2026**
Cost				
Rights, R&D	14,194,461	406,879	-	14,601,340
Other intangible assets	13,331,482	-	-	13,331,482
	27,525,943	**406,879**	**-**	**27,932,822**
Accumulated amortization (-)				
Rights and research and development expenditures	12,625,069	70,951	-	12,696,020
Other intangible assets	3,689,872	36,400	-	3,726,272
	16,314,941	**107,351**	**-**	**16,422,292**
Net book value	**11,211,002**	**299,528**	**-**	**11,510,530**

NOTE 15 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	1 January 2026	Additions	Disposals	30 September 2025
Cost				
Rights, R&D	25,330,925	18,957	(12,353,783)	12,996,099
Other intangible assets	1,662,048	-	775,553	2,437,601
	26,992,973	**18,957**	**(11,578,230)**	**15,433,700**
Accumulated amortization (-)				
Rights and research and development expenditures	12,296,496	54,950	199,989	12,551,435
Other intangible assets	1,489,052	36,396	775,555	2,301,003
	13,785,548	**91,346**	**975,544**	**14,852,438**
Net book value	**13,207,425**	**(72,389)**	**(12,553,774)**	**581,262**

Amortization periods of intangible assets are as follows:

	Useful life
Rights	3 years
Other intangible assets	3 - 15 years

NOTE 16 – COMMITMENTS

Collaterals, Pledges and Mortgages ("CPM")

As of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, the tables regarding the Group's collateral, pledge and mortgage ("CPM") position are as follows:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
A. Total amount of collaterals given on behalf of its own legal personality		
*- Mortgages**	*47,500,000*	*52,269,080*
- Letters of guarantee given	*20,124,000*	*20,392,019*
B. Total amount of collaterals given on behalf of fully consolidated subsidiaries	-	-
C. Provided for the purpose of securing the debt of other third parties in the course of conducting ordinary commercial activities	-	-
total amount of the collateral provided	-	-
D. Total amount of other collateral provided**	16,439,869,034	5,555,873,822
i. Total amount of guarantees given in favor of the main partner	-	-
ii. provided for the benefit of group companies that do not fall within the scope of items B and C	-	-
total of the collateral	-	-
iii. Total amount of guarantees provided in favor of third parties that do not fall within the scope of item C	-	-
Total	**16,507,493,034**	**5,628,534,921**

CPMs (Collaterals, Pledges, Mortgages) given by the Group to secure its bank borrowings consist of mortgages amounting to TL 47,500,000 and letters of guarantee given amounting to TL 20,124,000 (As of 31 December 2025, mortgage amounts of TL 52,269,080 and guarantee amounts of TL 20,392,019 are presented based on the purchasing power index as of 30 September 2026).

The Group has acted as a guarantor in proportion to its shareholding for the bank borrowings of its associates and joint ventures—Akedaş Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş. (27.50%), Akedaş Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş. (27.50%), Armadaş Arsan Maraş Doğalgaz Dağıtım A.Ş. (39.10%), Marzen Yapı Market İnş. San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (40.00%), and Arsan Hazır Beton Prefabrik Yapı İnşaat Maden Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş.—in the total amount of TL 16,439,869,034, comprising TL 15,820,505,682 and USD 12,662,525 (TL equivalent of 619,363,352) (31 December 2025: TL 5,555,873,822).

Letters of guarantee and promissory notes received

As of 30 September 2026, the Group has no letters of guarantee, guarantee promissory notes, or pledges received from various institutions and organizations (31 December 2025: None).

NOTE 17 – LIABILITIES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Liabilities within the scope of employee benefits

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Due to personnel and bonus accruals	11,768,188	8,267,572
Social security premiums payable	11,573,948	10,256,882
Total	**23,342,136**	**18,524,454**

NOTE 18 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term provisions for employee benefits

Provision for unused vacation

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Provision for vacation pay	6,773,529	3,444,127
Total	**6,773,529**	**3,444,127**

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

	1 January - 30 September 2026	1 January - 30 September2025
Opening balance	3,444,127	4,119,012
Increase / (decrease) during the period	4,003,002	558
Monetary gain / (loss) / Effect of inflation	(673,600)	(953,311)
Closing balance	**6,773,529**	**3,166,259**

Other short-term provisions

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Provision for cost expenses	9,143,674	-
Provision for lawsuits	3,250,035	3,547,670
Total	**12,393,709**	**3,547,670**

NOTE 18 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The movement of the provision for lawsuits during the year is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025
Opening balance	3,547,670	6,201,464
Monetary gain / (loss) / Effect of inflation	(297,635)	(1,257,285)
Closing balance	**3,250,035**	**4,944,180**

Long-term provisions for employee benefits

Provision for employment termination benefits

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Provision for employment termination benefits	5,188,609	8,953,081
Total	**5,188,609**	**8,953,081**

Under Turkish Labour Law, the Group is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed at least one year of service and retires after 25 years of working life (age 58 for women and age 60 for men), whose employment is terminated, who is called up for military service, or who passes away.

As of 30 September 2026, the ceiling of the severance pay liability is TL 73,729.87 per month for each year of service (31 December 2025: TL 53,919.68). The severance pay liability is not subject to any legal funding.

The severance pay liability is calculated based on the estimation of the present value of the Group's future probable obligation arising primarily from the retirement of employees. TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Group's obligations under defined benefit plans. The liability calculated as of 30 September 2026 was measured by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining the present value of the obligations are stated below.

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Discount rate	%4,00	%4,00

NOTE 18 – PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Provision for employment termination benefits (continued)

The movement of the provision for employment termination benefits is as follows:

	1 January - 30 September 2026	1 January - 30 September 2025
Opening balance	8,953,081	10,635,129
Service cost	1,108,737	1,996,054
Interest cost (Note 25)	1,067,499	-
Payments during the year	(2,868,091)	-
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(1,482,318)	14,591,601
Monetary gain / (loss) / Effect of inflation	(1,590,299)	(2,690,901)
Closing balance	**5,188,609**	**24,531,882**

NOTE 19 – OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other current assets

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Deferred VAT	93,260,156	74,374,629
Advances to personnel	1,221,538	939,052
Total	**94,481,694**	**75,313,681**

Other short-term liabilities

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Taxes and funds payable	10,255,821	-
Deferred income	-	1,709,253
Electricity expense accrual	-	1,050,101
Other liabilities	5,547,348	-
Total	**15,803,169**	**2,759,354**

NOTE 20 – EQUITY

a) Capital

	30 September 2026		31 December 2025	
	Shareholding ratio (%)	Share amount (TRY)	Shareholding ratio (%)	Share amount (TRY)
Farsan İnşaat Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	43,05%	758,566,608	42,93%	756,394,010
Alişan Arıkan	10,56%	186,086,324	10,56%	186,086,324
Burak Arıkan	3,80%	66,955,316	3,80%	66,955,316
Arsan Holding A.Ş.	7,25%	127,768,365	6,39%	112,608,337
Publicly Traded	35,34%	622,623,387	36,32%	639,956,013
Capital	**100%**	**1,762,000,000**	**100%**	**1,762,000,000**
Adjustment to share capital		1,105,060,302		1,105,060,302

b) Restricted reserves appropriated from profit

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Legal reserves	330,762,829	304,206,589
Total	**330,762,829**	**304,206,589**

c) Accumulated other comprehensive income and expense that will not be reclassified to profit or loss

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans	68,911,036	67,799,298
Actuarial gain	**68,911,036**	**67,799,298**

d) Revaluation surplus / (deficit) on non-current assets:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Revaluation surplus on non-current assets	1,775,483,534	1,775,483,534
Total	**1,775,483,534**	**1,775,483,534**

NOTE 20 – EQUITY (CONTINUED)

e) Treasury sharesr :

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Treasury shares	(56,523,802)	-
Total	**(56,523,802)**	**-**

NOTE 21 – REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Domestic sales	227,819,398	118,494,157	288,708	50,808,082
Factoring income	271,940,868	-	161,164,690	-
Sales returns (-)	(267,379)	(40,597)	(204,461)	(20,484)
Revenue	**499,492,887**	**118,453,560**	**161,248,937**	**50,787,598**
Cost of finished goods sold (-)	(236,604,628)	(101,526,344)	(105,561,544)	(31,901,955)
Cost of sales (-)	**(236,604,628)**	**(101,526,344)**	**(105,561,544)**	**(31,901,955)**
Gross profit	**262,888,259**	**16,927,216**	**55,687,393**	**18,885,643**

NOTE 22 – EXPENSES BY NATURE

a) General administrative expenses

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Maintenance and repair expenses	(3,804,171)	(1,897,011)	(780,908)	(444,085)
Taxes, duties, and fee expenses	(9,173,281)	(6,206,116)	(7,784,539)	(1,763,182)
Personnel expenses	(90,822,370)	(74,943,859)	(40,270,286)	(25,697,810)
Office expenses	(8,620,155)	(2,899,583)	(3,515,518)	(1,162,212)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(13,871,766)	(8,241,011)	(1,354,454)	(8,207,504)
Insurance expenses	(3,376,682)	(3,495,433)	578,377	(856,181)
Representation and entertainment expenses	(971,718)	(738,856)	324,784	(2,336)
Travel and accommodation expenses	(916,595)	(351,310)	458,724	(83,806)
Transportation and freight expenses	(51,117)	(2,897)	11,382	(1,091)
Advertising expenses	(18,737,379)	-	(6,116,815)	-
Transportation expenses	(1,339,475)	(6,056,444)	(963,433)	(2,243,320)
Notary expenses	(152,742)	(64,600)	(28,975)	(5,786)
Commission expenses	-	-	1,344,809	-
Rent expenses	(4,427,382)	-	(2,908,933)	-
Dues and membership expenses	(1,990,618)	(4,993,274)	(344,773)	(2,563,813)
Energy expenses	-	-	1,539,632	-
Letter of guarantee expenses	-	-	27,792	-
Consulting expenses	(7,036,788)	(4,835,331)	(4,890,172)	(2,096,336)
Earthquake relief expenses	-	(2,909,134)	-	(1,763,182)
Donations and grants expenses	(372,712)	-	(372,712)	-
Other expenses	(4,003,847)	(33,574,595)	843,762	(7,741,220)
Total	**(169,668,798)**	**(151,209,454)**	**(64,202,256)**	**(54,631,864)**

b) *Marketing, sales, and distribution expenses*

	1 January-30 September2026	1 January-30 September2025	1 July-30 September2026	1 July-30 September2025
Office expenses	(149,406)	-	70,581	-
Personnel expenses	(8,351,527)	(8,246,555)	(3,539,241)	(2,596,867)
Maintenance and repair expenses	(4,468)	-	(1,465)	-
Exhibition and fair expenses	(977,801)	(1,120,629)	(646,057)	-
Transportation expenses	(7,113)	-	(3,091)	(418,421)
Commission expenses	(23,689)	-	195,382	-
Rent expenses	-	(8,423,943)	-	(2,975,208)
Advertisement and promotion expenses	-	(2,183,368)	-	(2,165,479)
Other expenses	(682,914)	(314,029)	(257,042)	(36,673)
Total	**(10,196,918)**	**(20,288,525)**	**(4,180,933)**	**(8,192,648)**

NOTE 23 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME / (EXPENSES)

The breakdown of other operating income is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Commission income	5,412	-	5,412	-
Income from scrap sales	2,439,195	-	1,011,666	-
Foreign exchange gains on assets and liabilities other than bank borrowings	284,567,409	409,635,883	150,056,468	106,833,220
Reversal of doubtful receivables	-	285,345	-	(21,414)
Reversal of other provisions	-	112,188	-	(297,734)
Maturity difference income on commercial transactions	-	1,646,961	-	1,497,894
Interest income	-	319,171,402	-	97,157,991
Rent income	29,882,696	26,801,649	7,565,525	6,444,283
Government grant income	-	4,547,701	-	307,808
Insurance claim income	-	1,399,135	-	1,238,203
Other income	67,483,446	17,996,261	47,048,159	886,891
Total	**384,378,158**	**781,596,525**	**205,687,230**	**214,047,142**

The breakdown of other operating expenses is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Idle period expenses (*)	(36,497,926)	(51,020,536)	(4,324,376)	(12,536,789)
Provision for doubtful receivables	(36,194,520)	-	(15,303,573)	-
Foreign exchange losses from commercial transactions	(245,284)	(1,317,926)	(226,717)	(680,934)
Penalty and indemnity expenses	-	(106,196)	-	(14,262)
Other expenses	(15,281,179)	(130,783)	(5,791,259)	(64,085)
Total	**(88,218,909)**	**(52,575,441)**	**(25,645,925)**	**(13,296,070)**

(*) As of 30 September 2026, includes depreciation expenses of the factory that is idle due to the earthquake,

NOTE 24 – INCOME / (EXPENSES) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

The breakdown of income from investing activities is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Dividend income from associates	5,894,642	32,628,031	-	4,648,428
Gain on sale of property, plant, and equipment	132,631	1,185,745	132,630	(61,778)
Total	**6,027,273**	**33,813,776**	**132,630**	**4,586,650**

Expenses from investing activities (-)

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Losses on sale of marketable securities	(19,651,705)	(606,533)	(19,651,705)	(606,533)
Total	**(19,651,705)**	**(606,533)**	**(19,651,705)**	**(606,533)**

NOTE 25 – FINANCE INCOME / (EXPENSES)

The breakdown of finance income is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 226	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Interest income on time deposits	161,208,046	-	50,661,244	-
Total	**161,208,046**	**-**	**50,661,244**	**-**

The breakdown of finance expenses is as follows:

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025	1 July-30 September 2026	1 July-30 September 2025
Foreign exchange losses on bank borrowings	(734,671)	-	961,747	-
Loan interest expenses	(65,960,305)	(11,396,991)	(18,526,917)	(817,792)
Letter of guarantee commission expenses	(772,820)	-	(401,252)	(82,707)
Bank commission expenses	(3,492,410)	(172,100)	(989,363)	-
Bill and bond expenses	(1,545,269)	-	(1,545,269)	-
Other finance expenses (Note 18)	(1,067,499)	-	867,824	-
Total	**(73,572,974)**	**(11,569,091)**	**(19,633,230)**	**(900,499)**

NOTE 26 – NET MONETARY GAIN / (LOSS)

	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025
Non-monetary items		
Statement of financial position items	**(336,821,655)**	**(1,342,910,987)**
Inventories	(26,446,995)	14,444,024
Prepaid expenses		322,393
Property, plant, and equipment	605,938,299	595,770,830
Intangible assets	52,426,564	97,742
Investment properties		700,861,772
Investments in associates	247,267,030	113,771,875
Paid-in capital	(428,396,457)	(775,312,130)
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	49,094,612	(47,531,208)
Accumulated other comprehensive income and expense that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(437,744)	(178,798,707)
Retained earnings	(836,266,964)	(1,766,537,578)
Statement of profit or loss items	**(212,760,553)**	**(53,866,910)**
Revenue	(14,524,859)	(7,483,024)
Cost of sales	18,557,936	7,051,956
Marketing expenses	695,943	1,569,489
General administrative expenses	8,913,422	10,532,853
Other income/expenses from main operations	(12,887,165)	(65,831,443)
Income/expenses from investment activities	-	(603,203)
Finance income/expenses	(32,241,465)	896,462
Tax income/expense for the period	(181,274,365)	-
Total	**(549,582,208)**	**(1,396,777,897)**

NOTE 27 - INCOME TAX (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

The corporate tax liabilities of the Group, as reflected in the balance sheet, are as follows;

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
In the balance sheet		
Current corporate income tax	14,514,288	25,927,385
Minus: Taxes paid in advance	(16,714,482)	(62,422,969)
Tax provision in the balance sheet	**(2,200,194)**	**(36,495,584)**
Deferred tax assets	66,457,077	198,911,025
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,385,713,244)	(1,899,107,519)
Deferred tax liability, net	**(2,319,256,167)**	**(1,700,196,494)**

The tax income/(expenses) reflected in the Group's statement of profit or loss are as follows;

Tax expense/(income)	1 January-30 September 2026	1 January-30 September 2025
Current corporate income tax	(1,615,526)	(103,554,475)
Deferred tax (income)/expense related to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(674,272,876)	(57,695,406)
	(675,888,402)	**(161,249,881)**

Corporate tax

The Group is subject to corporate income tax in Turkey. Appropriate provisions have been set aside in the accompanying financial statements for estimated tax liabilities related to the Group's operating results for the current period.

The corporate income tax is calculated based on the taxable corporate profit, which is derived by taking the commercial profit and adding back expenses that are non-deductible for tax purposes, while subtracting non-taxable income and any applicable investment incentives.

The effective tax rate applied in 2026 is 25% (2025: 25%).

Deferred taxes

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences arising from discrepancies between its statutory financial statements—used for tax purposes—and the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS (Turkish Financial Reporting Standards). These differences generally stem from the inclusion of certain income and expense items in different reporting periods within the statutory financial statements versus those prepared under TFRS; the specific differences are detailed below.

The tax rate applied in the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities is 25% (2025: 25%).

NOTE 28 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share, as reported in the income statement, is determined by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the relevant period.

Companies distribute shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their shares from retained earnings ("Bonus Shares") may increase their capital. When calculating earnings per share, these bonus shares are counted as issued shares. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in the earnings per share calculation is obtained by retrospectively applying the issuance of shares free of charge. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit of shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The nominal value of one share of the Group is 1 TRY.

	1 January - 30 September 2026	1 January - 30 September 2025
Net profit for the period	1,398,655,938	(175,826,903)
Number of shares	1,762,000,000	1,762,000,000
Earnings per share (TRY)	**0,79**	**(0,10)**

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a)Capital Risk Management

In managing its capital, the Group aims to ensure the continuity of its operations while simultaneously maximizing its resources by optimizing the balance between debt and equity.

The Group's capital structure consists of debt—including the borrowings disclosed in Note 20—cash and cash equivalents, and equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent company, which comprises issued capital, legal reserves, and retained earnings. The Group's Board of Directors evaluates the cost of capital alongside the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on the Board's recommendations, the Group seeks to maintain a balanced capital structure through the acquisition of new debt or the repayment of existing debt.

As of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Group's net debt-to-total capital ratio is as follows:

	30 September 2026	31 December 2025
Financial liabilities (Note 9)	173,692,713	46,778,793
Less Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	(1,482,657,845)	(2,095,703,349)
Net debt	**(1,308,965,132)**	**(2,048,924,556)**
Total Equity	15,264,402,842	13,930,002,988
Capital employed	13,955,437,710	11,881,078,432

Debt-to-Equity Ratio	**0,01**	**0,00**

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial Risk Management

Due to its operations, the Group is exposed to market risk (foreign exchange risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management program focuses primarily on minimizing the potential adverse effects of uncertainty in financial markets on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by a central finance department in line with policies approved by the Board of Directors. Regarding risk policies, the Group's finance department identifies and assesses financial risks and employs risk-mitigation tools in collaboration with the Group's operational units.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is defined as the risk that one of the parties to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill its contractual obligations, thereby causing a financial loss to the Group. The Group's financial instruments that could potentially lead to a significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, as well as trade receivables. The maximum credit risk to which the Group may be exposed is equal to the amounts reflected in the financial statements.

The Group holds cash and cash equivalents at various financial institutions. The Group manages this risk by continuously evaluating the reliability of the financial institutions with which it maintains relationships.

30 September 2026	**Receivables**				
	Trade receivables		**Other receivables**		
	Related party	**The Other Side**	**Related party**	**The Other Side**	**Deposits in banks**
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	**5,110,131**	**909,656,923**	**80,217,025**	**43,681,752**	**1,482,359,793**
- The portion of the maximum risk that is secured by collateral, etc.					
A. Net carrying amount of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	5,110,131	909,656,923	80,217,025	43,681,752	1,482,359,793
B. Carrying amount of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, which would otherwise be considered past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying amount of assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
- The portion secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book values of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	(28,853,785)	-	(219,958)	-
- Impairment (-)	-	28,853,785	-	219,958	-
- The portion of net worth secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
- Not yet due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet credit-related items	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

31 December 2025	Receivables				
	Trade receivables		Other receivables		
	Related party	The Other Side	Related party	The Other Side	Deposits in banks
Maximum credit risk exposure as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	**13,359,695**	**354,132,617**	**75,839,748**	**30,131,557**	**2,095,136,501**
- The portion of the maximum risk that is secured by collateral, etc.					
A. Net carrying amount of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	13,359,695	354,132,617	75,839,748	30,131,557	2,095,136,501
B. Carrying amount of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, which would otherwise be considered past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net carrying amount of assets that are past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
- The portion secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book values of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	33,656,568	-	287,849	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(33,656,568)	-	(287,849)	-
-The portion of the net value secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
- Not yet due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet credit-related items	-	-	-	-	-

Liquidity risk management

The Group's operations are primarily exposed to financial risks related to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, as detailed below.

There have been no changes in the market risks to which the Group is exposed, nor in the methods used to manage and measure such risks, compared to the previous year.

The following tables present the undiscounted cash flows of liabilities, categorized by their remaining maturities, as of 30 September 2026 and 31 December 2025:

Terms according to the contract	Book value	Total cash outflows under the contract (I+II+III)	Within 3 months (I)	Between 1– 12 months (II)	Between 1 and 15 years (III)
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**875,760,663**	**875,760,663**	**872,695,147**	**-**	**3,065,516**
Financial liabilities (Note 9)	173,692,713	173,692,713	170,627,197	-	3,065,516
Trade payables (Note 8)	301,424,188	301,424,188	301,424,188	-	
Other liabilities (Note 10)	400,643,762	400,643,762	400,643,762	-	

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

31 December 2025

Terms according to the contract	Book value	Total cash outflows under the contract (I+II)	Within 3 months (I)	Between 1–12 months (II)	Between 1 and 15 years (III)
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**748,846,743**	**748,846,743**	**725,090,581**	**-**	**23,756,162**
Financial liabilities (Note 9)	46,778,793	46,778,793	23,022,631	-	23,756,162
Trade payables (Note 8)	18,583,074	18,583,074	18,583,074	-	-
Other liabilities (Note 10)	400,643,762	400,643,762	400,643,762	-	-

Exchange rate risk management

Transactions denominated in foreign currency give rise to exchange rate risk.

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued))

Exchange rate risk management (continued)

30 September2026	US Dollar	Euro	TRY Equivalent
1. Trade receivables	-	-	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash and bank accounts)	26,017,933	1,010,636	1,329,212,887
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
3. Other	-	175,200	9,733,534
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	**26,017,933**	**1,185,836**	**1,338,946,421**
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)	**26,017,933**	**1,185,836**	**1,338,946,421**
10. Trade payables	16,160	-	790,729
11. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10+11+12)	**16,160**	-	**790,729**
14. Trade payables	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-
16a. Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
17. Long-term liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	**16,160**	-	**790,729**
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. Total amount of hedged assets	-	-	-
19b. Total Amount of Hedged Liabilities	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-
Position (9-18+19)	-	-	-
21. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of Monetary Items	-	-	-
(=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**26,001,773**	**1,185,836**	**1,338,155,692**

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

Exchange rate risk management (continued)

31 December 2025	US Dollar	Euro	TRY Equivalent
1. Trade receivables	3,875	-	206,384
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash and bank accounts)	-	-	-
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	33,504,381	919,944	1,842,059,735
3. Other	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)		175,200	10,952,095
5. Trade receivables	**33,508,256**	**1,095,144**	**1,853,218,213**
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	-	-	-
10. Trade payables	**33,508,256**	**1,095,144**	**1,853,218,213**
11. Financial liabilities	4,488	-	239,481
12a. Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10+11+12)	-	-	-
14. Trade payables	4,488	-	239,481
15. Financial liabilities		-	-
16a. Other monetary liabilities		-	-
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
17. Long-term liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	-	-	-
19. Net asset/(liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	**4,488**	-	**239,481**
19a. Total amount of hedged assets	-	-	-
19b. Total Amount of Hedged Liabilities	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-
Position (9+18+19)	-	-	-
21. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position	-	-	-
of Monetary Items (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	-	-	-
1. Trade receivables	-	-	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash and bank accounts)	**33,503,768**	**1,095,144**	**1,852,978,731**

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

Exchange rate risk management (continued)

The Group is primarily exposed to exchange rate risk in relation to the US Dollar and the Euro. The table below illustrates the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates. The 10% rate is the figure used when reporting exchange rate risk to senior management within the Group and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis covers only outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary items at year-end and demonstrates the impact of a 10% change in exchange rates on these items as of the year-end. This analysis encompasses external borrowings, as well as loans used for the Group's international operations, where such loans are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of either the borrower or the lender. A positive value indicates an increase in profit or loss resulting from the appreciation of the Turkish Lira (TL) against the relevant foreign currency.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis Table

30 September 2026

	Profit/(Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In the event of a 10% change in the US Dollar exchange rate:		
1- Net assets/liabilities in US Dollars	127,227,455	(127,227,455)
2- Portion hedged against US Dollar risk (-)	-	-
3- Net impact in US Dollars	127,227,455	(127,227,455)
In the event of a 10% change in the Euro exchange rate:		
4- Net assets/liabilities in EUR	6,588,114	(6,588,114)
5- Hedged portion against EUR risk (-)	-	-
6- Net impact in EUR	6,588,114	(6,588,114)
Total	**133,815,569**	**(133,815,569)**

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis Table

31 December 2025

	Profit/(Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency
In the event of a 10% change in the US Dollar exchange rate:		
1- Net assets/liabilities in US Dollars	4.164.957	(4.164.957)
2- Portion hedged against US Dollar risk (-)	-	-
3- Net impact in US Dollars	4.164.957	(4.164.957)
In the event of a 10% change in the Euro exchange rate:	-	-
4- Net assets/liabilities in EUR	136.141	(136.141)
5- Hedged portion against EUR risk (-)	-	-
6- Net impact in EUR	127.215	(127.215)
	-	-
Total	**4.301.097**	**(4.301.097)**

NOTE 30 - EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

None.