

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

**Financial statements as at December 31, 2022
and independent auditor's report**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

A) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

1) Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

2) Basis for Qualified Opinion

- i. As explained in detail in Note 17, pursuant to the decision of the Ankara 5th Criminal Court of Peace dated October 26, 2015, the management of the Company was transferred to the Board of Trustees and then to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDIF") on September 22, 2016 and various examinations and studies are continuing before the Company by the Prosecutor's Office, the Police Financial Crimes Branch and the CMB as of the balance sheet date. Regarding the reports that will constitute the basis of the relevant decision and the status of the ongoing legal process, we could not obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as to whether any correction is required in the financial statements of the Company.
- ii. As explained in detail in Note 9, the control over the Company's UK-based subsidiary Koza Ltd was lost as a result of the General Meeting of the Company on September 11, 2015 and its registration in England on November 2, 2015. The legal process initiated by the CMB regarding loss of control pursuant to its decision dated February 4, 2016 continues as of the date of this report. While the shares of Koza Ltd are required to be accounted for with their fair value in accordance with the provisions of TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments Standard after loss of control, these shares are carried at cost values in the financial statements because the relevant value determination could not be made. Accordingly, we cannot determine whether any adjustment is required in the consolidated financial statements of the Company in case related shares are accounted with their fair values.

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and Independent Auditing Standards (InAS) which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) as issued by the POA, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3) Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 30 explaining that the independently audited financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were approved and published by the Board of Directors with the resolutions dated April 24, 2018, April 30, 2018, February 28, 2019, February 27, 2020, March 1, 2021 and March 1, 2022 respectively by excluding the possible cumulative reflections of the works and transactions belonging to the previous financial periods on the tables in accordance with the provisions of Article 401/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 ("TCC"). Independently audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, on the other hand, were not approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 401/4 of the TCC. Ordinary general assembly meetings of the Company for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 could not be held due to the reasons stated in the paragraph of the basis for qualified conclusion and the financial statements of the relevant periods could not be submitted to the approval of the General Assembly. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4) Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How key matters addressed in the audit
Capitalized Mining Assets The company capitalizes the expenses made in the following cases; - Where the development costs incurred in the mine sites are highly likely to obtain an economic benefit in the future from the mine in question, can be defined for certain mining areas and the cost can be measured reliably, - When there are direct costs incurred during stripping work that facilitates access to the defined part of the ore in each open pit ore deposit and overhead costs associated with stripping - When the provision for expenses that are likely to be spent during the closure and rehabilitation of mines are reduced cost values as of the balance sheet date, reclamation, rehabilitation and closure costs according to the current conditions of the mine fields that arise due to the open pit mine development activities and the production in the open pit Due to the share of the capitalized development costs in the financial statements dated December 31, 2022 and the management judgments applied during the capitalization of the related costs, this issue has been identified as a key audit matter. The complexity and significant judgments these assumptions of these capitalized mining assets contains are important to our audit and have therefore been identified as a key audit matter by us. Detailed explanations about the capitalized mining assets can be found in Note 2.5 and Note 12.	The following audit procedures have been applied for the mining assets capitalized during our audit: - Evaluation of the content of development costs capitalized for each mine site, - Meeting with the managers of the company's departments responsible for mining sites, - Detailed testings on development, stripping and rehabilitation costs, - Checking the compliance of management evaluations with the independent valuation report on mineral reserves of expected future economic benefit, - Testing the capitalized rehabilitation, land and rights costs by comparing them with the actualized ones. Within the scope of the above-mentioned specific accountings, we have questioned the appropriateness of the information in the financial statements and explanatory footnotes.

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

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

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

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

6) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

In an independent audit, our responsibilities as the auditors are:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and InAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and InAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) It was decided to appoint a trustee to the Company in accordance with the decision of Ankara 5th Criminal Judgeship of Peace dated October 26, 2015 and paragraph 1 of Article 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Since there is no regulation in the capital market legislation regarding the issue, it has been decided not to seek the provisions regarding the structuring of the board of directors in accordance with the Capital Market legislation. Therefore, the Company does not have an Early Detection of Risk Committee.
- 2) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period January 1 - December 31, 2022 and financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 3) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Mehmet Can Altıntaş.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Mehmet Can Altıntaş, SMMM
Partner

March 1, 2023
Ankara, Türkiye

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi**Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022**
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
		<i>Current period</i>	<i>Prior period</i>
Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current assets		11.215.154	9.392.439
Cash and cash equivalents	3	142.064	8.885.482
Financial investments	9	9.760.480	-
Trade receivables			
- Due from third parties	4	182	205
Other receivables			
- Due from third parties	5	89.338	54.195
Inventories	6	1.085.651	426.033
Prepaid expenses	7	127.235	26.191
Other current assets	8	10.166	333
Assets Held for Sale		38	-
Non-current assets		2.215.590	2.710.671
Financial investments	9	271.253	286.997
Other receivables			
- Due from related parties	5,25	23.665	1.032.636
- Due from third parties	5	2.508	2.255
Right-of-use assets	10	31.578	43.777
Investment property	11	113.172	115.539
Property, plant and equipment	12	1.244.933	952.117
Intangible assets			
- Goodwill	13	11.232	11.232
- Other intangible assets	13	4.532	3.979
Prepaid expenses	7	160.201	10.907
Deferred tax assets	23	235.833	190.295
Other non-current assets	8	116.683	60.937
Total assets		13.430.744	12.103.110

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

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi**Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022**
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
		<i>Current period</i>	<i>Prior period</i>
Liabilities	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current liabilities		1.067.479	1.118.787
Short-term lease liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	14	20.108	20.044
Trade payables			
- Due to third parties	4	153.723	197.793
Payables related to employee benefits	15	35.249	19.773
Other payables			
- Due to related parties	25	168	1.722
- Due to third parties		74.525	214
Deferred income		1.087	761
Current income tax liabilities	23	37.126	418.386
Short-term provisions			
- Provisions for employee benefits	17	73.158	37.437
- Other short-term provisions	17	659.768	417.983
Other current liabilities		12.567	4.674
Non-current liabilities		506.974	416.638
Long-term lease liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	14	15.306	28.978
Other payables			
- Due to third parties	16	102.676	71.263
Long-term provisions			
- Provisions for employee benefits	17	106.617	42.798
- Other long-term provisions	17	282.375	273.599
Equity		11.856.291	10.567.685
Paid-in share capital	18	152.500	152.500
Adjustment to share capital	18	3.579	3.579
Other comprehensive income / expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Actuarial gain / (loss) fund for employee benefits			
Other comprehensive income / expense to be reclassified to profit or loss		(49.035)	(3.677)
Restricted reserves	18	400.443	137.390
Retained earnings		7.338.568	7.273.891
Net profit for the period		4.010.236	3.004.002
Total liabilities and equity		13.430.744	12.103.110

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

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
		<i>Current period</i>	<i>Prior period</i>
		January 1 –	January 1 –
	Notes	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Revenue	19	5.736.733	4.002.353
Cost of sales (-)	19	(2.242.430)	(1.504.072)
Gross profit		3.494.303	2.498.281
Research and development expenses (-)	20	(291.286)	(259.110)
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses (-)	20	(5.703)	(3.478)
General administrative expenses (-)	20	(461.348)	(290.123)
Other operating income	21	220.533	194.107
Other operating expenses (-)	21	(502.478)	(186.270)
Operating profit		2.454.021	1.953.407
Income from investing activities	22	2.298.922	2.068.942
Impairment gains (losses) and reversals of impairment losses determined in accordance with TFRS 9		5.259	(5.365)
Operating profit before financial income		4.758.202	4.016.984
Profit before tax from continued operations		4.758.202	4.016.984
Tax expense from continuing operations		(747.966)	(1.012.982)
- Current tax expense (-)	23	(782.165)	(1.093.231)
- Deferred tax income / (expense) (-)	23	34.199	80.249
Net profit for the period		4.010.236	3.004.002
Other comprehensive income /(expense)		(45.358)	51
Total other comprehensive income not to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(56.697)	66
Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans, tax effect		11.339	(15)
Total comprehensive income		3.964.878	3.004.053
Earnings per 100 share			
- common stock (TL)	24	26,297	19,698
Earnings per 100 shares from total comprehensive income			
- common stock (TL)	24	25,999	19,699

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

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi**Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
for the year ended December 31, 2022****(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

			Other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss		Retained earnings		
	Paid in capital	Adjustment to capital	Actuarial (loss) / gain fund for employment termination benefit	Restricted reserve	Retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total equity
Balances as of January 1, 2021	152.500	3.579	(3.728)	137.390	5.463.512	1.810.379	7.563.632
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3.004.002	3.004.002
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	51	-	-	-	51
Total comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	51	-	-	3.004.002	3.004.053
Transfers	-	-	-	-	1.810.379	(1.810.379)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2021	152.500	3.579	(3.677)	137.390	7.273.891	3.004.002	10.567.685
Balance as of January 1, 2022	152.500	3.579	(3.677)	137.390	7.273.891	3.004.002	10.567.685
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	4.010.236	4.010.236
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	(45.358)	-	-	-	(45.358)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	(45.358)	-	-	4.010.236	3.964.878
Transfers	-	-	-	263.053	2.740.949	(3.004.002)	-
Dividend payment (*)	-	-	-	-	(2.676.272)	-	(2.676.272)
Balances as of December 31, 2022	152.500	3.579	(49.035)	400.443	7.338.568	4.010.236	11.856.291

- (*) With the decision of the SDIF Fund Board, dated 1 July 2022 and numbered 2022/304, all necessary works and transactions regarding profit distribution between the years 2016-2021 are subject to the decision of the Company's Board of Directors, dated 30 June 2022 and numbered 2022/77. In accordance with the legislation that Company is subject to, the Board of Directors of the Company has decided that as of July 1, 2022, a gross profit distribution of TL 2,676.271,299.60 for the years 2016-2021 will be made on 7 July 2022.

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

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended December 31, 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
		<i>Current period</i>	<i>Prior year</i>
		January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
	Notes		
A. Cash flows from operating activities		(826.260)	2.619.935
Profit for the period from the continuing operations		4.010.236	3.004.002
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period			
Adjustments to depreciation and amortization	10,11,12,13	288.115	219.281
Adjustments for derecognition of tangible assets	12	-	3.310
Adjustments for Fair Value Loss (Gains) of Financial Assets	22	(1.712.320)	-
Adjustments for recognition impairment of inventory	6	(48.913)	12.315
Adjustments for provisions			
- Adjustment for lawsuits and/ or penalty provisions	17	23.261	6.097
- Adjustments for sectoral provisions	17	580.353	424.926
- Adjustments for debt provisions	17	60.568	14.819
- Adjustments for provisions for employee benefits	17	42.726	36.915
Adjustments for tax expense	23	747.966	1.012.982
Adjustments for interest expenses	14,17	15.968	13.175
Adjustments for interest income	22	(2.290.648)	(1.157.123)
Adjustments for loss / (gains) arising from disposal of tangible assets		(11.912)	314
Total adjustments		(2.304.836)	587.011
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables		23	(103)
Decrease / (increase) in other receivables		(458.451)	(141.155)
Increase in other payables		104.496	32.591
Increase in inventories		(610.705)	(32.280)
Increase in prepaid expenses		(250.338)	13.739
Decrease in trade payables		(44.070)	94.214
(Decrease) / increase in payables related to employee benefits		15.476	(2.097)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets related to activities		(65.579)	(83.462)
Increase in other liabilities related to activities		8.939	54.064
Payments of employee retirement benefits	17	(8.977)	(5.529)
Payments related to other provisions	17	(413.621)	(226.215)
Taxes paid	23	(808.853)	(674.845)
Net cash from operating activities		(2.531.660)	(971.078)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		(5.272.429)	329.546
Cash outflows from purchase of tangible assets	12	(569.824)	(491.525)
Cash outflows from purchase of intangible assets	13	(3.156)	(4.596)
Cash inflows from the sale of tangible and intangible assets		27.785	(227)
Increase in other receivables from related parties		1.008.971	(305.649)
Interest received	3,22	2.327.593	1.142.908
Changes in financial investments	9	(8.032.416)	13.803
Cash outflows related to lease liabilities (-)	14	(31.382)	(25.168)
C. Net cash from financing activities		(2.607.784)	-
Dividends paid		(2.607.784)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(8.706.473)	2.949.481
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3	8.846.843	5.897.362
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3	140.370	8.846.843

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

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended December 31, 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)

1. Company's organization and nature of the operations

Koza Altın İşletmeleri A.Ş. ("Koza Altın" or the "Company") was established on September 6, 1989 under the name of Eurogold Madencilik A.Ş. for the operation of the gold mine in Ovacık-Bergama, İzmir. Its name was changed to Normandy Madencilik A.Ş. ("Normandy Madencilik") with regard to the purchase of all shares of Eurogold Madencilik A.Ş. by Normandy Mining Ltd.

The name of the Company was registered as Koza Altın İşletmeleri A.Ş. on August 29, 2005 after ATP İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("ATP"), a subsidiary of Koza İpek Holding A.Ş. ("Koza İpek Holding") acquired all shares of Normandy Madencilik from Autin Investment on March 3, 2005.

As of December 31, 2022, including the stocks traded in Borsa İstanbul ("BİST"), 45.01% of the Company's shares owned by ATP and 24.99% owned by Koza İpek Holding (December 31, 2021: 45.01% owned by ATP and 24.99% by Koza İpek Holding), the Company management was transferred to the Board of Trustees, pursuant to the decision of Ankara 5th Criminal Court of Peace, dated October 26, 2015, and subsequently transferred to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDİF") on September 22, 2016. As of December 31, 2022, shares corresponding to 30% of the Company's shares (December 31, 2021: 30%) are traded on BİST.

Within the scope of the investigations initiated throughout the country, a trustee has been appointed to the Koza Altın İşletmeleri A.Ş. management pursuant to the decision of the Ankara 5th Criminal Judgeship of Peace dated October 26, 2015.

As of this date, all the authorities of the management have been transferred to the trustees appointed to the management of Koza Altın İşletmeleri A.Ş. and it has been decided to establish new management by these trustees.

With the Decree Law No. 674 on Making Some Regulations under the State of Emergency ("Decree") published on September 1, 2016, it was decided to transfer all the powers previously given to the trustees assigned to companies by the courts to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDİF").

The Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 have been approved by the Board of Directors with the board decisions dated April 24, 2018, April 30, 2018, February 28, 2019, February 27, 2020, March 1, 2021 and March 1, 2022 respectively and published by excluding the possible cumulative effects of the works and transactions belonging to the previous financial periods, whose judgment process continues, in accordance with the provisions of Article 401/4 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 ("TCC"). Audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 were not approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 401/4 of the TCC. Ordinary general assembly meetings of the Company for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 as explained in detailed in Note 9, could not be carried out due to various examinations and works by the Prosecutor's Office, the Police Financial Crimes Branch and the CMB, and these financial statements of the Company could not be submitted to the approval of the General Assembly.

The main activities of the Company are operating seven mines in five regions which are Ovacık-Bergama-İzmir, Çukuralan-İzmir, Kaymaz-Eskişehir, Mastra- Gümüşhane and Himmetdede-Kayseri, searching for gold mines generally in Turkey regions and improving the mine fields of on going projects.

The Company sales consist gold dore bars with a right of first refusal to domestic banks on consignment to be sold to the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey and silver to a domestic refinery on consignment. Due to the fact that the sales are made on demand and the customer is corporate, the Company effectively manages the receivable risk, taking into account the past experiences.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

1. Company's organization and nature of the operations (continued)

The Company has established UK based Koza Ltd., which owns 100%, in order to establish abroad mining ventures on March 31, 2014. The control of Koza Ltd, which the Company was consolidated until September 11, 2015, was lost as a result of the General Assembly held on September 11, 2015. The legal process initiated by the CMB regarding loss of control pursuant to decision dated February 4, 2016 continues as of the date of this financial statements. Under financial statements, the Company has presented Koza Ltd. under the "Financial Investments" account with a cost value amounting to 218.325 thousand TL (December 31, 2021: 218.325 thousand TL).

As of December 31, 2022, the number of employees is 2.607 people (December 31, 2021: 2.664).

The registered address of the Company is below:

Uğur Mumcu Mahallesi, Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bulvarı, İstanbul Yolu 10. Km, No: 310, 06370, Yenimahalle - Ankara, Türkiye.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements dated December 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized to be published on March 1, 2023.

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of presentation

Financial reporting standards

The Company and its subsidiaries established in Turkey, prepare its financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) numbered 6102, tax legislation and the Uniform Chart of Accounts published by the Ministry of Finance.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Capital Markets Board ("CMB") Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 "Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets", which were published in the Resmi Gazete No:28676 on June 13, 2013. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations ("TAS/IFRS") that have been put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

The financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the "2019 TAS Taxonomy" announced by the POA with the principle decision dated June 7, 2019.

The financial statements are based on legal records and expressed in TL, and have been prepared by subjecting to some corrections and classification changes in order to present the Company's status according to TAS and IFRS. These adjustments generally consist of deferred taxes, provisions, depreciation of tangible assets and intangible asset amortization on economic life and pro-rata basis, and the valuation of buildings, investment properties and some financial assets.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Foreign currency

Functional and reporting currency

Financial statements are presented in TL, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions have been converted over the exchange rates valid on the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities based on foreign currency are converted using the exchange rates valid on the date of the statement of financial position. Exchange difference income or expense arising from foreign currency-based operational transactions (trade receivables and debts) is presented under the "other income / expenses from operating activities", while the exchange difference income or expense arising from the translation of other foreign currency based monetary assets and liabilities is presented under "finance income / expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

Adjustment of Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods

TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies requires entities whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy to prepare their financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. TAS 29 describes characteristics that may indicate that an economy is hyperinflationary, and it requires all entities that report in the currency of the same hyperinflationary economy apply this Standard from the same date. Therefore, it is expected that TAS 29 will start to be applied simultaneously by all entities with the announcement of Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority to ensure consistency of the application required by TAS 29 throughout the country. However, the Authority has not published any announcement that determines entities would restate their financial statements for the accounting period ending on 31 December 2022 in accordance with TAS 29. In this context, TMS 29 is not applied and inflation adjustment has not been reflected in the financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

Going concern

The Company has prepared its financial statements according to the going concern principle.

Declaration of conformity to TFRS

The Company has prepared its financial statements for the period ending on December 31, 2022, in accordance with the CMB's Communiqué Serial: II-14.1 and its announcements clarifying this communiqué. The financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the formats recommended by CMB and including the required information.

2.2 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Accounting policy changes arising from the implementation of a new TAS / TFRS for the first time are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition provisions of the TAS / TFRS, if any. If there is no transition requirement, significant optional changes in accounting policies or detected accounting errors are applied retrospectively and the financial statements of the previous period are restated.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied in the current period when the change is made if they are related to only one period, and if they are related to future periods, they are applied both in the period of change and prospectively.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.3 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the financial statements as of December 31, 2022 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2022 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as at January 1, 2022 are as follows:

- Amendments to TFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to TAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use
- Amendments to TAS 37 – Onerous contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract
- Annual Improvements – 2018–2020 Cycle

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments / improvements on financial position or performance of the Company.

ii) Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are as follows. The Company will make the necessary changes if not indicated otherwise, which will be affecting the financial statements and disclosures, when the new standards and interpretations become effective.

- Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts
- Amendments to TAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current Liabilities
- Amendments to TAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to TAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Amendments to TAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
- Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The Company expects no significant impact on its balance sheet and equity.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are summarized below:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and short-term time deposits. Short-term time deposits are highly liquid that can be easily converted into cash without a risk of losing its value. Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of financial position with the sum of acquisition cost and accrued interest. Deposits from which interest income is obtained despite being blocked are classified under long-term financial investments.

Trade receivables

Company sales of the product, the content of dore bars of gold pre-emptive right with a bank on the domestic as consignment to be sold to the Central Bank of Turkey, while the sale of silver on domestic refinery is still done on a consignment basis.

The "simplified approach" is applied within the scope of the impairment calculations of trade receivables originating from other activities of the Company, which are accounted at amortized cost in the financial statements and do not contain a significant financing component (with a term of less than 1 year). With the application of this approach, in cases where the trade receivables are not impaired for certain reasons (except for the realized impairment losses), the loss allowance for trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to "lifetime expected credit losses". Following the allocation of a provision for impairment, if all or a portion of the impaired receivable is collected, the collected amount is deducted from the provision for the impairment allocated and recorded in other operating income.

Inventories

The cost of inventories comprises all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The components of the cost included in inventories are material, labor and overhead costs. The cost of inventories is determined on the weighted average basis. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The Company's inventories consists of mining inventories, chemicals, operating materials and spare parts. Mining inventories consists of ready to be processed and mined ore clusters, solution obtained by treating mining inventories through tank leaching (heap leach) and gold and silver bars in the production process or ready for shipment. The ore clusters ready to be processed and the costs of gold and dore bars made ready for shipment in the production process are calculated by taking into account the amount of gold they contain on an ounce basis and the recycling rate calculated based on the processing in the facility.

The quantities of ready-to-work, mined ore clumps and dore bars made of gold and silver are determined by periodic counts. Depreciation and amortization of mineral assets and other fixed assets related to production are included in the costs of the inventory at the relevant production location and stage.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Related parties

If one of the below listed criteria exists the party is regarded as related with the Group:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Transaction with related parties is the transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether they are paid for.

Leases

a) Company – as a lessee

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

Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease following the above mentioned assessments.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

i. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the following:

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

Useful lives of right-of-use assets are as follows:

Buildings	4 years
Motor vehicles	2-4 years

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

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

- a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable,
- b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- c) amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees
- d) exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company
- e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, Company measures the lease liability by:

- a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability,
- b) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and
- c) remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The Company recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

Company assesses the contractual options to extend or to terminate the lease when determining the lease liability. Most of the options to extend and terminate are exercisable both by the Company and the respective lessor. Company determines the lease term of a lease considering the periods covered by options to extend and terminate the lease if the options are exercisable by the Company and the Company is reasonably certain to exercise those options. If a significant change in circumstances takes place, related lease term assessment is revisited by the Company.

Practical expedients

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

The Company applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company applies a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases which have similar characteristics (asset classes which have similar remaining rent periods in a similar economic environment).

Variable lease payments

Some lease contracts of the Company contain variable payment terms. Variable lease payments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the related period.

b) Company – as a lessor

All the leases that Company is the lessor are operating leases. Assets leased out under operating leases are classified under investment properties or operating leases in the financial position. Rental income is recognised in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Transaction with related parties is the transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether they are paid for.

Investment properties

Properties those are held for long term rental yields or capital appreciation or both, rather than in the production of supply of goods and services or administrative purposes or for the sale in the ordinary course of business are classified as "Investment property". Investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for investment properties on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Investment properties are reviewed for possible impairment losses and where the carrying amount of the investment property is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount of the investment property is the higher of the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or fair value less costs of disposal.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are based on the adjusted acquisition costs expressed in the purchasing power of TL at December 31, 2004 for items acquired before January 1, 2005, and accumulated depreciation and, if any, on the acquisition costs for items acquired after January 1, 2005. They are accounted in the financial statements with its net value after deducting the impairment.

Property, plant and equipments are depreciated with the linear depreciation method in accordance with the useful life principle. The useful lives of buildings, machinery, facilities and devices are limited by the useful life of the respective mines. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The cost of the property, plant and equipment consists of acquisition cost, import taxes, non-refundable taxes, and expenses incurred to make the asset ready for use. After the asset is started to be used, expenses such as repair and maintenance are recognized as an expense in the period they occur. If the expenditures provide an economic value increase for the related asset in its future use, these expenses are added to the cost of the asset.

Assets in the construction phase are shown by deducting the impairment loss, if any, from their cost. When these assets are built and ready for use, they are classified into the relevant fixed asset item. Such assets are subject to depreciation when they are ready for use, as in the depreciation method used for other fixed assets.

The depreciation periods for property, plant and equipment, which approximate the economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Useful lives
Land improvements	(During the useful life of the relevant mine) 2-15 years
Buildings	(During the useful life of the relevant mine) 2-50 years
Machinery and equipments	(During the useful life of the relevant mine) 2-20 years
Motor vehicles	2-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-20 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the income statements during the period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits more than the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with their net carrying amounts and are classified under "gains/losses from investing activities" in the current period.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Mining assets

Mining assets consist of mine site development, mining rights, mining plots, deferred mining costs and discounted costs associated with the rehabilitation, rehabilitation and closure of mine sites. For items acquired before January 1, 2005, mineral assets are reflected in the financial statements with the accumulated depreciation over the adjusted acquisition costs expressed by the purchasing power of TL on December 31, 2004 and the net value after deducting the permanent impairment, if any. For items acquired after January 1, 2005, they are reflected in the financial statements with their net value after deducting the accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment, if any, over their acquisition costs.

Mining assets begin to be amortized with the commencement of production. The depreciation expenses of the mining assets are associated with the production costs on the basis of the relevant mining sites.

The mine site development costs include the evaluation and development of new ore veins, as well as the opening of underground galleries, excavation and construction of roads for the continuation and development of existing ore seams. Mine development costs are capitalized in cases where it is highly likely to obtain an economic benefit in the future from the mine in question, can be identified for specific mining areas and the cost can be measured reliably. Costs incurred during production are capitalized as long as they are directly related to the development of the mine site. Production-related costs are reflected as expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In cases where mining site development expenses cannot be distinguished from research and evaluation expenses, the said expenses are recorded as expense in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement in the period they occur.

Mining assets are depreciated when their capacity is ready to be used fully and their physical conditions meet the production capacity determined by the Company management. Mine development costs are capitalized in cases where it is highly probable to obtain economic benefit in the future and are subject to depreciation considering the economic benefit. Mine development costs are distributed to the departments to the extent that they can be defined on the basis of the relevant mining areas as soon as they are first recorded, and the departments in each mine area are subjected to depreciation by using the units of production method, taking into account the economic benefits separately.

The large-scale and important revision works carried out at the said mine, which will increase the economic benefits to be obtained during the life of the relevant mine, are capitalized. Maintenance and repair expenses, excluding large-scale and significant revisions, that can be evaluated within this scope are recorded as expense in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement of the period in which they occur.

The mine development costs at each mine site are depreciated over the redemption rate found by dividing the total amount of gold in ounce mined from the relevant mine by the total ounce of visible and possible workable remaining gold reserves in the said mine during the period. The visible and possible reserve amounts in each mine site indicate the known and measurable resource that can be extracted and processed economically in the foreseeable future.

Apart from the land on which the production facilities are built and where the wastes are stored, the Company also purchases land for mining exploration activities. These lands are followed in mineral assets and are reflected in the financial statements over their acquisition costs. These lands begin to be depreciated over the depreciation rate found by dividing the total ounce of visible and possible workable reserve in the said mine by the remaining gold reserve amount as soon as the ore is started to be extracted in the relevant mine site.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Mining assets (continued)

The deferred mining costs consist of the direct costs incurred during stripping, which facilitates access to the defined part of the ore in each open pit ore deposit during the period, and the general production costs associated with the stripping work. It is subject to depreciation taking into account the deferred extraction rate, which is calculated based on the usable remaining life of each open pit.

The production costs corresponding to the part of the benefit generated in the stripping work realized in the form of manufactured products are accounted for by including the cost of inventories. The removal costs of each open pit ore deposit and, as long as it is measurable, for phases related to each ore deposit are accounted by taking into account the calculated rates.

Deferred mining costs are depreciated over the amortization rate found by dividing the total ounce of gold mined from the relevant mine by the total ounce of visible and possible workable remaining gold reserves in the said mine. The visible and possible reserve amounts in each mine site indicate the known and measurable resource that can be extracted and processed economically in the foreseeable future.

The actual mineral extraction rate is calculated by proportioning the amount of waste and ore extracted from each open pit until the balance sheet date. The estimated mineral extraction rate, which is calculated by taking into account the remaining useful life of each open pit, is calculated by proportioning the estimated cumulative pass and ore amounts to each other in tonnes to be prospectively extracted from each open pit connected to the reserve.

Accordingly, if the actual extraction rate is higher than the estimated extraction rate calculated by taking into account the useful life of each related open pit, part of the estimated cumulative passage during the year and the cost incurred for ore extraction is capitalized in line with the said rates.

If the estimated mineral extraction rate calculated considering the useful life of the mine is higher than the actual extraction rate, the related costs are accounted as production expense in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement, taking into account the depreciation rate stated above. The useful life of the mine is reviewed annually and changes in the deferred extraction rate are accounted for prospectively.

Mining rights are accounted in the financial statements at the acquisition cost. It is amortized by using the lower of the depreciation rate found by dividing the remaining economic lives of the relevant mine or the ounce amount of gold extracted from underground and open pit during the period by the amount of visible and possible workable remaining ounce of gold reserves.

Reclamation, rehabilitation and closure costs according to the current conditions of the mine fields that arise due to the open pit mine development activities and the production in the open pit; Provision for expenses that are likely to be spent during the closure and rehabilitation of mines is reflected in the financial statements at their reduced cost values as of the balance sheet date.

These provisions are reduced to their values at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risk of interest and liability in the markets, with a pre-tax discount rate that does not include the risk of future cash flow estimates, and the calculations are reviewed in each balance sheet period. Changes resulting from changes in management estimates used in the computation of the reclamation, rehabilitation and closure provision of mine sites are reflected in the cost of rehabilitation, rehabilitation and closure of mine sites.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Mining assets (continued)

On the other hand, for each mine, the costs of rehabilitation, rehabilitation and closure of the respective mine sites; It is amortized by using the lower of the depreciation rate found by dividing the remaining economic lives of the relevant mine or the ounce amount of gold extracted from the relevant open pit during the period by the remaining visible and possible workable reserve amount in ounce. The costs incurred in relation to the prevention of environmental pollution and protection of the environment within the scope of the existing programs are reflected in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement as expense in the period they occur.

Mineral exploration, evaluation and development expenses

Pre-license costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

After the license acquisition, mineral exploration and evaluation expenses include all kinds of technical services from the initial prospecting and exploration stages of a mine site to the realization of a mining project. These technical services; All kinds of geological studies from mining activities to reserve calculation, all kinds of ore production planning from exploitable reserve calculation to production method, optimization and organization, construction and implementation of ore enrichment projects for determination of complete flow chart, from process mineralogy to market analysis, necessary financing It includes activities such as feasibility studies in every scope up to its source.

Mine site development costs are capitalized in cases where it is highly likely that an economic benefit will be obtained from the mine in question in the future, can be identified for specific mine sites and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs incurred during the research and evaluation are capitalized as long as they are directly related to the development of the mine site.

At the point where production is decided at the mine site, all costs incurred are transferred to the mining assets account. However, when it is decided that there is no future economic benefit, all costs incurred are reflected in the income statement. As the production starts after the preparation period, mineral assets begin to be depreciated.

For the capitalized development costs, the Company management evaluates on each balance sheet date whether there is any indication of depreciation, such as a significant decrease in the reserve amount, expiration of the rights acquired for mining sites, and failure to renew or cancel. If there is such an indicator, the relevant recoverable value, which is determined as the higher of the amount to be recovered through sale after deducting the expenses required for the use or sale of the said asset, is estimated and the impairment losses are reflected as expense in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement. The carried value is reduced to its recoverable value.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised of rights and computer software. They are initially recognised at acquisition cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Whenever there is an indication that the intangible is impaired, the carrying amount of the intangible asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised as an expense.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an item of intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss as "gains from investment activities".

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)**

2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Computer software and rights

Computer software and rights are recognized at their acquisition cost. They are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Their estimated useful lives are between 3 and 5 years.

Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by using the purchase method in the scope of TFRS 3 "Business combinations". Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the acquirer's interest in the (i) net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and contingent liabilities as of the acquisition date, (ii) amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and (iii) fair value of any equity interest previously held by acquirer is accounted for as goodwill. If those amounts are less than fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in "Gains from investment activities" as a gain from bargain purchase.

Under this method, the cost of an acquisition is measured over the fair value of cash and other assets given as of the acquisition date, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred. If a business combination contract includes clauses that enable adjustments in the cost of business combination depending on events after the acquisition date; in case the adjustment is measurable and more probable than not, than the cost of business combination at acquisition date is adjusted. Costs related to the purchase are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the business acquired are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date in the scope of TFRS 3.

Goodwill recognised in business combinations is tested for impairment annually (as of December 31) or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, instead of amortisation. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Legal mergers between entities controlled by the Company are not considered within the scope of TFRS 3. Therefore, goodwill is not recognized in such transactions.

In business combinations involving entities under common control, assets and liabilities subject to a business combination are recognised at their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, statements of income are consolidated from the beginning of the financial year in which the business combination takes place. Similarly, comparative consolidated financial statements are restated retrospectively for comparison purposes. As a result of these transactions, no goodwill is recognised. The difference arising in the elimination of the carrying value of the investment held and share capital of the acquired company is directly accounted under "transactions under common control" in "prior years' income".

Impairment on non-financial assets

At each financial position date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment on non-financial assets (continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to other comprehensive income. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

When an impairment loss subsequently reversed, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Taxes on income

Taxes include current period income tax liabilities and deferred tax liabilities. A provision is recognised for the current period tax liability based on the period results of the Company at the financial position date.

Deferred income tax is provided for in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, where deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences (including unused incentive amounts and carried forward tax losses of prior years) are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

The parent company recognizes deferred tax asset for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in Subsidiaries, only to the extent that:

- the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The parent company recognizes deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in Subsidiaries except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and
- it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2022
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxes on income (continued)

Government grants allowing reduced corporate tax payment are evaluated within the scope of TAS 12 Income Taxes standard and are recognised as deferred tax asset by the qualified tax advantage amount, to the extent it is highly probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused investment tax credits can be utilised.

The tax effects of the transactions that are accounted directly in the equity are also reflected to the equity.

When the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority with the condition of being same taxpayer entity and there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset accordingly.

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate and shall not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted.

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

Environmental rehabilitation, rehabilitation of mining sites and mine closure provision

The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the operating places in the period in which the obligation occurred (Note 17). These restoration activities include the dismantling and removal of structures, the rehabilitation of mines and waste dams, the dismantling of operating facilities, the closure and restoration of factories and waste areas, and the remediation and greening of the affected areas. The requirement usually occurs when the asset is set up or the place / environment in the production area is adversely affected.

When the liability is first recorded, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the net book value of the relevant mining assets up to the amount at which the development / construction of the mine will take place. The liability that is discounted over time is increased by the change in the present value, which depends on the discount rates reflecting the market evaluations in the current period and the risks specific to the liability.

The periodic fluctuation of the discount is recognized as a financial cost in the income statement. Additional disruptions or changes in rehabilitation costs are reflected in the respective assets and rehabilitation liabilities as purchase or expense as they occur.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for employee benefits

a) Provision for employment termination benefits

The provision for employment termination benefits, as required by Turkish Labour Law represents the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of its employees based on the actuarial projections.

The provision for severance pay represents the discounted value at the date of the statement of financial position of the estimated total provision for possible future liabilities arising from the retirement of the Company's employees in accordance with the Labor Law.

TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires actuarial assumptions (net discount rate, turnover rate to estimate the probability of retirement etc.) to estimate the entity's obligation for employment termination benefits. The effects of differences between the actuarial assumptions and the actual outcome together with the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions compose the actuarial gains / losses and recognised under other comprehensive income.

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company has to pay contributions to the Social Security Institution on a mandatory basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. These contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they are accrued.

c) Unused vacation rights

Liabilities arising from unused vacations of the employees are accrued in the period when the unused vacations are qualified.

Paid in capital

Ordinary shares are classified in equity. Costs related to the issuance of new shares and options are recognized in equity with an amount equal to collected amount less tax effects.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the income statement are determined by dividing net income attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period concerned.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital through a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings and inflation adjustment to equity. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares in existence during the period has been adjusted in respect of bonus share issues without a corresponding change in resources, by giving them retroactive effect for the period in which they were issued and each earlier period as if the event had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period reported.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

In accordance with TFRS 15 "Revenue from Customer Contracts", effective from January 1, 2018, the Company has started to use the five-step model below to recognize revenue.

- Identification of customer contracts
- Identification of performance obligations
- Determination of the transaction price in the contracts
- Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied

Company evaluates each contracted obligation separately and respective obligations, committed to deliver the distinct goods or perform services, are determined as separate performance obligations.

According to this model, firstly, the goods or services in the contract with the customers are assessed and each commitment for transferring the goods or services is determined as a separate performance obligation. Then it is assessed whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled at a point in time or over time. When the Company transfers control of a good or service over time, and therefore fulfills a performance obligation over time, then the revenue is recognised over time by measuring the progress of completion. Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customers.

Following indicators are considered while evaluating the transfer of control of the goods and services:

- a) presence of Group's collection right of the consideration for the goods or services,
- b) customer's ownership of the legal title on goods or services,
- c) physical transfer of the goods or services,
- d) customer's ownership of significant risks and rewards related to the goods or services,
- e) customer's acceptance of goods or services.

The main activities of the Company are operating seven mines in five regions which are Ovacık-Bergama-İzmir, Çukuralan-İzmir, Kaymaz-Eskişehir, Mastra- Gümüşhane and Himmetdede-Kayseri, searching for gold mines generally in Turkey regions and improving the mine fields of on going projects.

The Company sales consist gold dore bars with a right of first refusal to domestic banks on consignment to be sold to the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey and silver to a domestic refinery on consignment. Due to the fact that the sales are made on demand and the customer is corporate, the Company effectively manages the receivable risk, taking into account the past experiences.

At contract inception, if the Company expects that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service and the payment is one year or less, the Company applies the practical expedient and does not make any adjustment for the effect of a significant financing component on the promised amount of consideration. On the other hand, when the contract effectively constitutes a financing component, the transaction price for these contracts is discounted, using the interest rate implicit in the contract. The difference between the discounted value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised on an accrual basis as other operating income.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest and foreign exchange gains and losses arising from trading transactions are recognized in other operating income and expense.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition Company classifies its financial assets in three categories as; financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at fair value through profit of loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement and classification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit of loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category .

The accounting policies below apply to gains and losses from subsequent measurements:

Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

c. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company transfers a financial asset, it evaluates the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. When the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from an asset and neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

- 12-month ECL: For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months,
- Lifetime ECL: For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure.

For trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The expected credit losses were calculated based on a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, considering for forward-looking factors.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by TFRS 9. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

After initial recognition, borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Government grants

Government grants along with investment, research and development grants are accounted on accrual basis with their fair values when the application of grants is approved. These grants are accounted for as deferred income in the statement of financial position and are credited to income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of related assets. Government grants allowing reduced corporate tax practice are evaluated within the scope of TAS 12 Income Taxes standard.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Statement of cash flows

Cash flows during the period are classified and reported by operating, investing and financing activities in the cash flow statements.

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash flows generated from the Company's activities.

Cash flows related to investing activities represent the cash flows that are used in or provided from the investing activities of the Company (tangible and intangible assets and financial assets).

Cash flows arising from financing activities represent the cash proceeds from the financing activities of the Company and the repayments of these funds.

Events after financial position date

The Company adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect the adjusting events after the financial position date. If non-adjusting events after the financial position date have material influence on the economic decisions of users of the financial statements, they are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.5 Significant accounting judgments estimates and assumptions

In the preparation of financial statements, the Company management requires the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the amounts of income and expenses reported during the accounting period. Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated by considering past experience, other factors and reasonable expectations about future events under current conditions. Necessary corrections are made and presented in the profit or loss statement in the period when it realized. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and transactions, actual results may differ from their assumptions.

- a) Mining assets consists of mine site development costs, mining rights, mining lands, deferred stripping costs and discounted costs associated with the improvement, rehabilitation and closure of mine sites. Mining assets are accounted in the consolidated financial statements with their net book value after deducting the accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment, if any, from their acquisition costs. Mining assets start to be amortized on a production basis according to producible ore reserve with the commencement of production. The depreciation expenses of the mining assets are associated with the production costs on the basis of the relevant mining sites.

Within the scope of long-term plan studies, which are regularly updated, the Company conducts studies to determine the remaining reserves of mining assets, production-based depreciation calculations, and rehabilitation provisions within this scope.

The Company management reviews the estimates made in relation to the visible and probable mineral reserves in each balance sheet period. In certain periods, the Company management has independent professional valuation companies make valuation studies in accordance with the Australian Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Gold Reserves 2012 Standards ("JORC") to determine the amount of visible, possible and probable mineral reserves and It is updated by or under the supervision of persons who have the competencies specified in. The aforementioned reserve and resource amounts were updated by the independent professional valuation Company "SRK Consulting" in line with the "JORC" standards.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.5 Significant accounting judgments estimates and assumptions (continued)

Within the scope of these studies, the assumptions and methods used in determining the mineral reserves contain some uncertainties (such as gold prices, exchange rates, geographic and statistical variables), and the assumptions and methods developed in relation to the mineral reserve may change significantly depending on the availability of new information. The cost and depreciation of mining assets are adjusted prospectively based on these updates.

- b) Mining assets are amortized using the "production" method and the visible and possible gold reserve amount is used to calculate the depreciation rate. Other tangible assets, both movable and fixed, other than mining assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their useful lives, limited with lifetime of the mines they are related to. The depreciation amounts calculated on the basis of the visible and possible gold reserves and using the production units method may vary between periods and for some mining assets, the depreciation may be affected by the deviation between the actual and estimated production amounts. These differences arise from the variables or assumptions stated below;

- Changes in the amount of visible and possible gold reserves as a result of the work done,
- The reserve's tenor ("grade") ratio, which can vary significantly from time to time,
- The actual gold price and the estimated gold price taken into account in reserve valuation and tenor determination studies,
- Other matters that may occur in the mine sites and cannot be predicted in advance and may affect the activities,
- Unpredictable changes in mining, processing and rehabilitation costs, discount rates, exchange rate changes,
- The effects of changes in mineral life on the useful life of tangible assets depreciated with the straight-line method and whose useful life are limited to the mine life.

The impairment tests performed by the Company management depend on the management's estimates about the future gold prices, current market conditions, exchange rates and pre-tax discount rate together with the relevant project risk. The recoverable value of the cash-generating units is determined as the higher one from the use value of the relevant cash-generating unit or its fair value after deducting sales costs. These calculations require the use of some assumptions and estimates. Changes in assumptions and estimates based on gold prices may affect the useful life of mines, and conditions may arise that may require adjustment on the carrying values of both goodwill and related assets.

Assets are grouped as independent and smallest cash generating units. If an impairment indicator is determined, estimates and assumptions are established for the cash flows to be obtained from each cash-generating unit determined. Impairment tests of both tangible assets and goodwill contain a certain amount of uncertainty due to the estimates and assumptions used. This uncertainty arises from the amount of visible and possible workable gold reserves used, current and future predicted gold prices, discount rates, exchange rates and estimated production costs.

**Notes to the financial statements
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2. Basis of presentation of financial statements (continued)

2.5 Significant accounting judgments estimates and assumptions (continued)

- c) Amount of provisions reflected in consolidated financial statements regarding environmental rehabilitation, improvement of mine sites and closure of mine sites is based on the plans of the Company management and the requirements of the relevant legal regulations. Changes in the aforementioned plans and legal regulations, up-to-date market data and prices, discount rates used, changes in estimates based on mineral resources and reserves may affect provisions.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company reassessed the provision amounts due to changes in discount rates, costs, production areas subject to rehabilitation and reserve lifetimes. The Company evaluates the mine rehabilitation provision annually.

Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation due to the large number of factors that may affect the final liability to be paid. These factors include estimates of the scope and cost of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, changes in regulations, cost increases proportional to inflation rates and changes in net discount rates (December 31, 2022: 4.07%, December 31, 2021: 0.07%). These uncertainties may cause future expenditures to differ from the amounts estimated today.

The provision amount at the reporting date represents the best estimate of the present value of future rehabilitation costs. Changes in estimated future costs are accounted in the balance sheet by increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation obligation or asset if the initial estimate was initially recognized as part of an asset measured in accordance with TAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. Any reduction in the rehabilitation obligation and hence any reduction in the rehabilitation asset cannot exceed the carried value of that asset. In case of excess, the amount exceeding the carried value is immediately taken to profit or loss.

- d) Deferred tax assets are recorded when it is determined that it is possible to generate taxable income in the coming years. In cases where taxable income is likely to occur, deferred tax assets are calculated over temporary differences. The Company management, as a result of its assessment, has been recognized as a deferred tax asset for financial losses that can be used within a predictable period and within the framework of tax laws. This evaluation is based on the assumptions used that the related subsidiary has taxable profit in the future periods.
- e) As the Company operates in the mining industry, it is exposed to many risks arising from laws and regulations. As of the balance sheet date, The results of current or future legal practices can be estimated within a certain ratio, based on the past experiences of the Company management and as a result of the legal consultancy received. Negative effects of a decision or application that may be taken against the Company may significantly affect the activities of the Company. As of December 31, 2022, there is no legal risk expected to significantly affect the activities of the Company.
- f) At the stage of determining the amount of the provision for the lawsuits, the management consider the possibility of the ongoing lawsuits to be concluded against the Company and the legal advisors' evaluation of the consequences that may arise in case these lawsuits are concluded against the Company. The Company management makes the best estimate based on the information provided.
- g) The gold in circuit inventory amount, which is followed as a semi-finished product and has not yet turned into finished gold during the production process, is evaluated separately for each production facility by making technical production calculations and estimations. The gold in circuit process, which is common for both tank leaching and heap leach production plants, ends after finished gold is obtained. Since the production processes of tank leaching and heap leaching facilities are different from each other, the amount of gold stock in the circuit differs on the basis of facilities, and the estimated amount of gold that can be obtained from the gold in circuit stocks of each facility at the end of the production process and the life of mine is analyzed based on technical calculations.

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

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3. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash	186	186
Banks		
- Demand deposits	1.165	1.674
- Time deposits	140.713	8.883.622
Total	142.064	8.885.482
Less: Interest accruals	(1.694)	(38.639)
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the cash flow statement	140.370	8.846.843

The details of the Company's time deposits as of December 31, 2022 are as follows;

Currency	Interest rate	Maturity	Currency amount	TL Equivalent
TL	%15,00 - %26,50	1-30 Days	138.282	138.282
USD	0,70%	1-30 Days	130	2.431
Total				140.713

The details of the Company's time deposits as of December 31, 2021 are as follows;

Currency	Interest rate	Maturity	Currency amount	TL Equivalent
TL	%14,00 - %22.50	1-30 Days	8.082.300	8.082.300
USD	%0,75 - %1,23	1-30 Days	61.747	801.322
Total				8.883.622

The Company's blocked deposits of 52.500 TL have been presented under financial investments account (December 31, 2021: 68.244 TL).

4. Trade receivables and trade payables**a- Trade receivables**

The trade receivables of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade receivables	72.810	72.910
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (-)	(72.628)	(72.705)
Total	182	205

The movement of provision for doubtful trade receivables is as follows;

	2022	2021
January 1	72.705	72.727
Additions / (cancellations), net	(77)	(22)
December 31	72.628	72.705

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

**Notes to the financial statements
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4. Trade receivables and trade payables (continued)**b- Trade payables**

The trade payables of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade payables	153.723	197.793
Total	153.723	197.793

5. Other receivables

The other receivables of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

i- Short-term other receivables**a- Other receivables from third parties**

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
VAT refund receivables	88.424	53.501
Other miscellaneous receivables	914	694
Total	89.338	54.195

ii- Long-term other receivables**a- Other receivables from related parties**

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other receivables from related parties (Note 25)	23.665	1.032.636
Total	23.665	1.032.636

b- Other receivables form third parties

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deposits and guarantees given	2.508	2.255
Total	2.508	2.255

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi**Notes to the financial statements
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(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)****6. Inventories**

The inventories of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Gold and silver in the production process and gold and silver bars	291.212	144.592
Spare parts (*)	285.485	141.220
Ready to be processed and mined ore clusters	286.998	95.046
Chemicals and operating materials	221.956	94.088
Provision for inventory impairment (-)	-	(48.913)
Total	1.085.651	426.033

(*) Spare parts are used for the ongoing operations of the gold mines that continue their operations.

The movement of the provision for inventory impairment is as follows:

	2022	2021
January 1	48.913	36.598
Addition	-	105.474
Provisions no longer required	(48.913)	(93.159)
December 31	-	48.913

7. Prepaid expenses

The prepaid expenses of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

i. Short-term prepaid expenses

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Advances given	112.127	23.345
Prepaid expenses	15.108	2.846
Total	127.235	26.191

ii. Long-term prepaid expenses

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Advances given	150.511	24
Other (*)	9.690	10.883
Total	160.201	10.907

(*) Consists of the company's insurance expenses for the coming years.

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

Notes to the financial statements
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8. Other current and non-current assets**i- Other current assets**

The other current assets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Job advances given	4.940	213
Advances given to personnel	5.226	120
Total	10.166	333

ii- Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
VAT receivables	116.683	60.937
Total	116.683	60.937

9. Financial investments**a. Short term financial investments**

The short term financial investments of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Currency protected time deposits (**)	1.187.002	-
Financial assets accounted at fair value under profit or loss (***)	8.573.478	-
Toplam	9.760.480	-

b. Long term financial investments

The long financial investments of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shares in subsidiaries (*)	218.753	218.753
Blocked deposits	52.500	68.244
Total	271.253	286.997

- (*) With the decisions taken at the General Assembly meeting held on September 11, 2015 and the amendment of the articles of association on the same date of Koza Ltd. which is the subsidiary of the Company with 100% share, two A Group shares each worth 1 GBP ("GBP") and the control has transferred to A Group shareholders. Pursuant to the amendment to the articles of association made as of September 11, 2015, savings regarding all operational and managerial activities of Koza Ltd., decision and approval of the articles of association, approval of liquidation transactions and share transfer transactions, etc. rights are given to directors. As a result of the mentioned changes, the Company has lost the control over Koza Ltd. and Koza Ltd. was excluded from the scope of consolidation. It has been accounted in the financial statements at cost since the date the control has ended. As of the report date, fair value measurement could not be calculated due to uncertainties arising from the ongoing legal processes about Koza Ltd.

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended December 31, 2022

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9. Financial investments (continued)

A legal process has been initiated by the CMB with the decision dated February 4, 2016 regarding the General Assembly and the resolutions taken, in cases where the final judicial decisions regarding this decision differ from the initially recorded amounts, these differences will be accounted in the period determined.

(**) Currency protected time deposits are accounted as financial assets at fair value under profit or loss.

The Company has converted foreign exchange deposit accounts amounting to 61,743 Thousands USD into "Currency protected time deposits accounts". The maturity of currency protected time deposits is 182 days.

(***) As of December 31, 2022, the Company has 7.932.079.200 mutual fund participation certificates, totaling 8.573.478 Thousands TL, which are recognized as financial assets measured at the amortized cost.

10. Right of use assets

The right of use assets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	January 1, 2022	Addition	Accounting record	December 31, 2022
Cost:				
Buildings	13.232	10.748	-	23.980
Vehicles	67.820	152	(1.049)	66.923
Total	81.052	10.900	(1.049)	90.903
Accumulated amortization:				
Buildings	6.407	2.517	-	8.924
Vehicles	30.868	19.533	-	50.401
Total	37.275	22.050	-	59.325
Net book value	43.777			31.578

	January 1, 2021	Addition	Accounting record	December 31, 2021
Cost:				
Buildings	11.957	-	1.275	13.232
Vehicles	17.938	52.115	(2.233)	67.820
Total	29.895	52.115	(958)	81.052
Accumulated amortization				
Buildings	2.995	3.412	-	6.407
Vehicles	14.559	16.309	-	30.868
Total	17.554	19.721	-	37.275
Net book value	12.341			43.777

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi**Notes to the financial statements
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The investment properties of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	January 1, 2022	Addition	Disposals	December 31, 2022
Cost				
Buildings	130.540	-	-	130.540
Total	130.540	-	-	130.540
Accumulated amortization				
Buildings	15.001	2.367	-	17.368
Total	15.001	2.367	-	17.368
Net book value	115.539			113.172
	January 1 2021	Addition	Disposals	December 31, 2021
Cost				
Buildings	130.540	-	-	130.540
Total	130.540	-	-	130.540
Accumulated amortization				
Buildings	12.635	2.366	-	15.001
Total	12.635	2.366	-	15.001
Net book value	117.905			115.539

Total rental income from investment properties is 1.544 thousand TL in 2022. (2021: 861 thousand TL).

Investment properties amounting of thousand TL 89.978 in the buildings are located in United Kingdom and members of the İpek Family live in these apartments. The lease agreement has not been signed due to the current legal processes. When the legal processes are end, the necessary evaluations will be made by the Company management in accordance with the market practices. Investment properties amounting of thousand TL 22.062 in the buildings consist of dormitory buildings in Gümüşhane and Bergama. The dormitory building in Bergama was leased to the Ministry of National Education. There isn't any rental agreement regarding the dormitory buildings in Gümüşhane. As of December 31, 2022, there are annotations placed by the General Directorate of National Real Estate on the Company's domestic real estate properties.

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12. Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Mining assets	461.245	393.080
Other tangible assets	783.688	559.037
Total	1.244.933	952.117

a) Mining assets

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, mining assets consists of mining rights, mine site development costs, deferred stripping costs, mining sites, and closing and rehabilitation of mines, and the net book values of these mining assets are as follows.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Mining sites	43.859	30.889
Mine site development cost	278.456	220.470
Deferred stripping costs	29.628	14.313
Rehabilitation of mining facility	48.029	66.764
Mining rights	61.273	60.644
Total	461.245	393.080

The movements of mining assets are as follows;

	January 1, 2022	Addition	Disposals (*)	December 31, 2022
Cost				
Mining sites	73.696	31.697	(15.569)	89.824
Mine site development costs	584.884	94.643	-	679.527
Deferred stripping costs	278.899	54.983	-	333.882
Rehabilitation of mining facility	331.055	45.111	-	376.166
Mining rights	74.005	678	(40)	74.643
Total	1.342.539	227.112	(15.609)	1.554.042
Accumulated depreciation				
Mining sites	42.807	3.158	-	45.965
Mine site development costs	364.415	36.656	-	401.071
Deferred stripping costs	264.586	39.668	-	304.254
Rehabilitation of mining facility	264.290	63.847	-	328.137
Mining rights	13.361	9	-	13.370
Total	949.459	143.338	-	1.092.797
Net book value	393.080			461.245

(*) According to the President's Decision dated October 16, 2021, it was decided to expropriate the lands needed for gold and silver production within the borders of wolframite, gold and silver operating licenses numbered 82050 in Bilecik Province.

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12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**a) Mining assets (continued)**

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	December 31, 2021
Cost				
Mining sites	70.546	3.150	-	73.696
Mine site development costs	451.048	133.836	-	584.884
Deferred stripping costs	263.994	14.905	-	278.899
Rehabilitation of mining facility	231.133	99.922	-	331.055
Mining rights	50.765	23.515	(275)	74.005
Total	1.067.486	275.328	(275)	1.342.539
Accumulated depreciation				
Mining sites	38.216	4.591	-	42.807
Mine site development costs	328.009	36.406	-	364.415
Deferred stripping costs	252.676	11.910	-	264.586
Rehabilitation of mining facility	209.015	55.275	-	264.290
Mining rights	13.349	12	-	13.361
Total	841.265	108.194	-	949.459
Net book value	226.221			393.080

All depreciation expenses are included in the cost of goods produced.

There isn't any mortgage on mining assets as of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: None).

The costs of the mine sites, mining rights and mine site development costs of the Company, which have been fully depreciated as of December 31, 2022, but are in use, are amounting to thousand TL 115.852. (December 31, 2021: TL 105.635).

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12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**b) Other tangible assets**

Movements of other tangible assets during the period as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	December 31, 2022
Cost					
Land, buildings and land improvements	331.259	16.774	-	27.479	375.512
Machinery and equipment	820.235	142.672	-	35.890	998.797
Motor vehicles	154.347	80.327	(1.651)	-	233.023
Furnitures and fixtures	84.622	16.724	(340)	585	101.591
Construction in progress	45.562	86.215	(62)	(66.644)	65.071
Total	1.436.025	342.712	(2.053)	(2.690)	1.773.994
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and land improvements	170.705	16.382	-	(2.652)	184.435
Machinery and equipment	579.968	56.068	-	-	636.036
Motor vehicles	77.154	32.980	(1.571)	-	108.563
Furnitures and fixtures	49.161	12.327	(216)	-	61.272
Total	876.988	117.757	(1.787)	(2.652)	990.306
Net book value	559.037				783.688

There isn't any mortgage on other tangible assets as of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: None).

As of December 31, 2022, the insurance amount on the tangible assets and inventories of the Company is TL 416.602 (December 31, 2021: TL 254.399).

The cost of other tangible assets of the Company, which have been fully depreciated as of December 31, 2022, but are in use, is amounting to thousand TL 383.704 (December 31, 2021: TL 368.897).

There are no financing expenses capitalized on property, plant and equipment.

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12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**b) Other tangible assets (continued)**

	January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	December 31, 2021
Cost					
Land, buildings and land improvements	298.592	13.508	-	19.159	331.259
Machinery and equipment	741.627	70.797	(36)	7.847	820.235
Motor vehicles	101.524	53.135	(312)	-	154.347
Furnitures and fixtures	65.724	18.120	(20)	798	84.622
Construction in progress	15.763	60.637	(3.034)	(27.804)	45.562
Total	1.223.230	216.197	(3.402)	-	1.436.025
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and land improvements	154.586	16.119	-	-	170.705
Machinery and equipment	540.463	39.505	-	-	579.968
Motor vehicles	54.717	22.707	(270)	-	77.154
Furnitures and fixtures	40.211	8.959	(9)	-	49.161
Total	789.977	87.290	(279)	-	876.988
Net book value	433.253				559.037

13. Intangible assets**a. Goodwill**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the details of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Goodwill related to Newmont Altın purchase	11.232	11.232
Total	11.232	11.232

Purchase of Newmont Gold:

The Company purchased 99.84% of Newmont Altın's shares in order to gain competitive advantage and create synergy by benefiting from the mining fields owned by Newmont Altın on June 28, 2010, in accordance with the "Share Purchase Agreement" with Newmont Overseas and Canmont. As of the same date, control of Newmont Altın was transferred to Koza Altın.

Koza Altın has paid 538 thousand USD and 2.462 thousand USD, which constitute part of the total purchase price of 8.500 thousand US dollars, for 99.84% Newmont Altın shares, on June 28, 2010 and July 2, 2010, respectively. The remaining 5.500 thousand USD of the purchase price, 3.000 thousand USD will be paid after the start of the Diyadin project, which is planned for at least one year after the balance sheet date, and the remaining 2.500 thousand USD will be paid one year after the second payment.

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13. Intangible assets (continued)**a) Goodwill (continued)**

As of December 31, 2022, it is highly probable that a sufficient amount of visible and probable reserves will be found in the mentioned mine sites in the coming years according to the estimates of the gold price made by the management, geological and geochemical studies and expert reports. As a result of these evaluations, no impairment is expected in the goodwill arising from the acquisition of Newmont Altın as of December 31, 2022.

b. Other intangible assets

The details of the Company's other intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	January 1, 2022	Additions	December 31, 2022
Costs			
Rights	15.717	3.156	18.873
Total	15.717	3.156	18.873
Accumulated depreciation			
Rights	11.738	2.603	14.341
Total	11.738	2.603	14.341
Net book value	3.979		4.532
	January 1, 2021	Additions	December 31, 2021
Cost			
Rights	11.121	4.596	15.717
Total	11.121	4.596	15.717
Accumulated depreciation			
Rights	10.028	1.710	11.738
Total	10.028	1.710	11.738
Net book value	1.093		3.979

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14. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Short-term lease liabilities	20.108	20.044
Long-term lease liabilities	15.306	28.978
Total	35.414	49.022

Movement of lease liabilities for the year ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022	2021
January 1	49.022	14.238
Paid during the period	(31.382)	(25.168)
Additions	10.900	51.249
Interest accrued	6.874	8.703
December 31	35.414	49.022

15. Payables relating to the benefits provided to employees

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Social Security Institution premiums to be paid	23.251	12.504
Taxes and funds payable	11.740	7.208
Due to personnel	258	61
Total	35.249	19.773

16. Other payables

The details of the Company's other payables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other payables due to third parties (*)	102.676	71.263
Total	102.676	71.263

(*) The account results from the the Company's purchase of Newmont Gold in 2010.

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the details of the Company's provisions, contingent assets and liabilities are as follows:

a) Short-term provisions

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
State right expense provision	448.147	320.010
Environmental rehabilitation, rehabilitation of mining sites and mine closure provision	84.037	54.218
Provisions for lawsuit	51.138	27.877
Other provisions (*)	76.446	15.878
Total	659.768	417.983

(*) A major part of the provision amount allocated for school constructions within the scope of the social responsibility project between the Ministry of National Education and Koza Altın.

The movement table for state right expense provision is as follows;

	2022	2021
January 1	320.010	255.413
Paid during the period	(311.543)	(222.674)
Effect of changes in estimates and assumptions	(8.467)	(32.739)
Additions	448.147	320.010
December 31	448.147	320.010

The movement table for provision for lawsuits is as follows;

	2022	2021
January 1	27.877	21.780
Additions / (cancellations), net	23.261	6.097
December 31	51.138	27.877

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)**b) Long-term provisions**

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Environmental rehabilitation, rehabilitation of mining sites and mine closure provision	282.375	273.599
Total	282.375	273.599

The movement table for environmental rehabilitation, rehabilitation of mining sites and provision for mine closure is as follows;

	2022	2021
January 1	327.817	193.703
Paid during the period	(102.078)	(3.541)
Discount effect	239	234
Effect of changes in estimates and assumptions	140.434	137.421
December 31 (*)	366.412	327.817

- (*) The amount of provisions reflected to the financial statements for environmental rehabilitation, reclamation and closure of mine sites is based on the plans of the Company management and the requirements of the relevant legal regulations, changes in the plan and legal regulations, current market data and prices, discount rates used, mineral resources and regulations. Changes in estimates based on reserves may affect provisions. As with reserve and resource amounts, rehabilitation provision amounts are evaluated by SRK Consulting and provision figures are determined in US Dollars.

c) Provisions for employee benefits**i - Short-term provisions for employee benefits**

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Provision for unused vacation	31.720	14.558
Personnel bonus provision	41.438	22.879
Total	73.158	37.437

The movement of provision for unused vacation is as follows;

	2022	2021
January 1	14.558	10.059
Additions / (cancellations), net	17.162	4.499
December 31	31.720	14.558

ii- Long-term provisions for employee benefits

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Provision for employee termination benefits	106.617	42.798
Total	106.617	42.798

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)

c) Provisions for employee benefits (continued)

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified for such benefits as the employment ended. Also, employees who are entitled to a retirement are required to be paid retirement pay in accordance with Law No: 2422 dated March 6, 1981 and No: 4447 dated August 25, 1999 and the amended Article 60 of the existing Social Insurance Code No: 506. Some transition provisions related to the pre-retirement service term were excluded from the law since the related law was changed as of May 23, 2002.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the real rate net of expected effects of inflation. The severance pay ceiling is revised in every six months, and the ceiling amount of TL 15.371,40 (2021: TL 10.848,59) was taken into consideration in the calculation of the provision for severance pay. TFRS requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the provision for severance pay. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net discount rate	%2,00	%4,17
Probability of qualifying for seniority	%94,41	%93,62

The movements of the provision for severance pay within the accounting periods of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
January 1	42.798	34.384
Interest cost	9.094	4.472
Service cost	7.005	9.537
Actuarial loss / (gain)	56.697	(66)
Severance paid	(8.977)	(5.529)
December 31	106.617	42.798

Severance pay liability is not legally subject to any funding. Provision for severance pay is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") stipulates the development of Group's liabilities within the scope of defined benefit plans by using actuarial valuation methods.

The sensitivity analysis of the important assumptions used in the calculation of the provision for employee termination benefits as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Discount rate		Rate of retirement	
	%0,50 increase	%0,50 decrease	%0,50 increase	%0,50 decrease
2022	(13.901)	17.096	3.890	(3.633)
	Discount rate		Rate of retirement	
	%0,50 increase	%0,50 decrease	%0,50 increase	%0,50 decrease
2021	(4.839)	5.828	1.189	(1.119)

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)

d) Important ongoing cases

i - Lawsuits related to the Ovacık mine

For the cancellation of the EIA positive decision issued for the Ovacık 3rd waste storage facility, the İzmir 3rd Administrative Court's case numbered 2017/1432 E. Was filed against the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, and the Company intervened to the case. The court delivered a judgement of dismissal on March 12, 2020, in favor of the Company, which is open to appeal to the Council of State. It was appealed by the plaintiffs with a request for a stay of execution. As a result, with the decision dated 24.09.2020, the Council of State rejected the appeals of the plaintiffs on the merits in favor of Company, and decided to delivering the file to the local court for a procedural reason that did not affect the merits. The trial has ended and will not affect the company's operations.

For the cancellation of the EIA affirmative decision issued for the Ovacık gold mine in accordance with the provisions of the 2009/7 circular, İzmir 6th Administrative Court's case numbered 2017/1317 E. was filed against the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and the Company intervened to the case. İzmir 6th Administrative Court rejected the case in favor of the Company in the case file numbered 2017/1317 E. The Council of State dismissed the appeal requests of the plaintiffs and decided to delivering the file to the local court for a procedural reason that did not affect the merits. In this respect, the trial continues and does not affects the activities of the Company. Therefore, the Company continues activities of production within the scope of the relevant EIA affirmative report.

The results of other lawsuits regarding the Ovacık gold mine are not such as to affect the Company's activities.

ii- Lawsuits related to Kaymaz mine

The Company has filed lawsuits in Eskisehir 1st Administrative Court numbered 2014/1084 E. and Eskişehir 1st Administrative Court numbered 2014/760 E. Requesting cancellation and stay of execution against the operations related to the cessation of operations in the agricultural lands of the Kaymaz gold mine located in the field bearing aregistration number of 43539 and 82567. Among these lawsuits, with respect to the lawsuit numbered 2014/760 E. İn Eskisehir 1st Administrative Court filed regarding the field with license number of İR 43539 and the lawsuit numbered 2014/1084 E. regarding the field with license number of İR 82567; the court ordered to the cancellation of proceedings subject to the case, with open appeal. Both cases were concluded in favor of the Company. Upon the appeal of the plaintiffs in both files, the Council of State ordered to suspend the execution of the court decisions. Substantial examination of the appeal continues in terms of both files and the trial is ongoing.

The Company intervened in the case along with the defendant Ministry of Environment and Urbanization which was filed for the cancellation and stay of execution of the EIA affirmative decision given regarding the 2nd Waste Storage Facility project planned to be made in the field site with the operation license number of 82567 and the dismissal of the case in favor of the company was given by the Eskişehir 1st Administrative Court, with the possibility of appeal. The plaintiffs appealed the files and the Council of State upheld both decisions of the Eskişehir 1st Administrative Court in favor of Company in the files numbered 2020/302 E. and 2020/350 E. of the Eskişehir 1st Administrative Court.

iii- Lawsuits related to other mines

These lawsuits are related to the expansion of the activities in some licensed fields and / or the permits and licenses of the new areas to be operated.

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)

iii- Lawsuits related to other mines (continued)

Lawsuits related to Çukuralan mine:

A lawsuit numbered 2017/1656 E. was filed against the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in İzmir 6th Administrative Court for the cancellation of the EIA affirmative report issued for the 3rd capacity increase Project of Çukuralan mining facility, and the Company intervened in the case. The court decided to cancel the act, which is the subject of the lawsuit, and as a result of the appeal examination by the Council of State, the decision of the local court was not correct and reversed the decision in favor of the company. While the trial was continuing at the İzmir 6th Administrative Court on the basis of the 2019/574 basis, the court decided to cancel act with the decision dated 23.02.2021. The decision has been appealed. A lawsuit has been filed in İzmir 6th Administrative Court with file 2019/1120 E. for the stay of execution and cancellation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) positive Decision given by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization regarding the 3rd capacity increase 2009/7 project of Çukuralan Gold Mine Enterprise. Company has been involved in the relevant case alongside the defendant Ministry. The previous case number and court of the relevant file is İzmir 3rd Administrative Court 2019/171 E. and due to its connection with the Çukuralan 3rd Capacity Increase file, the file's main record was closed by the decision of the 4th Administrative Case Division of the İzmir Regional Administrative Court and İzmir 3rd Administrative Court decided to send the file to İzmir 6th Administrative Court. While the related case was continuing with İzmir 6th Administrative Court no. 2019/1120 E., according to the decision of the court, the EIA positive decision, which was the subject of the case, was annulled and an appeal was made. At this point, according to the decision of the Council of State, it has been decided that it is not possible to apply two different EIA Positive decisions related to the same project together, since a second EIA Positive decision was made for the 2019/574 E. file regarding the project in question. It was decided by the Defendant Ministry that the EIA Positive decision, which is the subject of the case, should be accepted as implicitly withdrawn. Since it was concluded that the subject of the pending case was no longer relevant, the İzmir 6th Administrative Court decided that there was definitely no room for reversing the decision numbered 2019/574 E. In terms of the 2019/1120 E. file, it has been decided that there is no legal inaccuracy in the decision of the İzmir 6th Administrative Court regarding the cancellation of the action, which is the subject of the lawsuit, and that the appeal requests of our intervening company as well as the respondent Ministry and the respondent Ministry are rejected.

For the annulment of the decision given by the defendant administration that the EIA is not required, a lawsuit was filed at the İzmir 6th Administrative Court with the number 2020/1479 E for the Çukuralan Gold Mine Crushing and Screening Plant Project planned to be built by Koza Gold Operations Inc. in Çukuralan Site. The trial is ongoing.

Regarding the 3rd capacity increase project of Çukuralan Gold Mine Plant planned to be carried out by Company, some plaintiffs have filed a lawsuit against the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization by some plaintiffs for the stay of execution and cancellation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) positive Decision given by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. A lawsuit was filed with the Administrative Court with the file numbered 2021/1407 E. and 2021/1013 E. Company has been involved in the relevant case alongside the defendant ministry and the proceedings are still ongoing.

Currently, all of the production activities subject to court decisions regarding the Çukuralan Gold Mine Operation 3rd Capacity Increase Project, mining (production) activities continue in accordance with the relevant legislation within the scope of the new EIA Positive decision.

Lawsuit related to Çanakkale Project:

In the lawsuit filed for the annulment and suspension of the EIA positive decision regarding the S: 201001197 Gold and Silver Mine Project, which is planned to be made in the vicinity of Serçiler and Terziler villages in the central district of Çanakkale, the company intervenes with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization within the case number 2020/763 E. At the current stage, Çanakkale 1st Administrative Court decided to cancel the act subject to the lawsuit, an appeal was filed against the decision and the appeal process continues.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended December 31, 2022

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)

iv- Lawsuits regarding the Company's subsidiary abroad

Legal actions has been initiated against the amendment in the main contract and establishment of privileged share as well as the board change with respect to London-based Koza Ltd., in which the Company owns 100% shares, and the legal process is ongoing before London courts. On the date of January 23, 2019, it has been decided by the 10th Commercial Court of First Instance of Ankara (case file number 2017/349 E) with an open appeal within two weeks from the notification date that 60.000.000 British Pounds shall be taken from the defendants to Koza Altın İşletmeleri A.Ş. as of September 1, 2015, together with the interest to be accrued according to the article 4 / a of the law numbered 3095. Following an appeal filed by the defendants against this court decision, the 21st Civil Chamber of Ankara Regional Court of Justice, which is the court of appeal, ordered to deem the defendants' request of appeal has not been filed for procedural reasons, with the decision numbered 2019/699 E. and 2019/1189 K. An appeal was filed by the defendants against this decision. The Court of Cassation decided to overturn the file for procedural reasons. With the additional decision of the Ankara 10th Commercial Court of First Instance, it has been decided that the appeal application of the defendants was not filed. The defendants appealed the decision. The appeal process continues.

v- Liability lawsuits filed against former managers

As a result of the evaluations made by the CMB after the decision to appoint a trustee, the Company was instructed to file a liability lawsuit against previous board members for various reasons, and various liability lawsuits were filed against former managers on behalf of Ankara Commercial Courts, and the lawsuits are still pending. Lawsuits that may affect the activities of the Company are announced on the public disclosure platform in legal periods.

vi- Other legal processes

Pursuant to the decision of the 5th Criminal Court of Peace in Ankara, the management of the Company was transferred to the Board of Trustees and then to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDIF") on September 22, 2016. The indictment issued by the Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office regarding the events that led to the appointment of a trustee was accepted by the Ankara 24th High Criminal Court and their trial was initiated with the file number 2017/44 E. And the case was resolved by the court of first instance. It has been decided by the court of first instance to confiscate the Company shares that belonged to the previous board members who were judged. Until the decision is finalized, it has been decided that the above-described measure of appointing a trustee will be continued. The decision is not finalized yet. In the case file of the Ankara 24th High Criminal Court numbered 2017/44 E., it has been further ordered by the court that the actions be severed with respect to the former members of the board of directors who could not have been tried due to their nonappearance in court and that the judgement to be continued through this new file and the aforementioned measure of the appointment of trustees to be sustained until the end of the trial. The new file severed is registered in the number of 2020/20 E under the Ankara 24th High Criminal Court's jurisdiction. The trial is ongoing. The trial process continues in the case where Cafer Tekin İpek and Özlem Özdemir are accused in the case file of the Ankara 24th High Criminal Court numbered 2020/157 E.

vii- Employee lawsuits and cases of contract receivables

As of December 31, 2022, the provision amount accounted for ongoing employee and other lawsuits against the Company is amounting to TL 51.138 Thousand (December 31, 2021: TL 27.877 Thousand).

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17. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities (continued)

e) Commitments and contingent liabilities

i- Letter of guarantees given

The details of the letter of guarantees given by the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
A. CPM's given on behalf of own legal entity	52.195	51.974
- <i>Guarantee</i>	52.195	51.974
- <i>Mortgage</i>	-	-
B. CPM's given in favor of partnerships which are fully consolidated	-	-
C. CPM's given for assurance of third parties debts in order to conduct usual business activities	-	-
D. Total amount of other CPM's given	-	-
i. Total amount of CPM's given in favor of the parent company	-	-
ii. Total amount of CPM's given in favor of other group companies which are not in scope of B and C	-	-
iii. Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of C	-	-
Total	52.195	51.974

ii- Letter of guarantees received

The details of the Company's letter of guarantees received as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Guarantee cheques	1.256.439	872.253
Guarantee letters	394.066	107.777
Security bonds	127	127
Total	1.650.632	980.157

iii- Government grants

6% of the income tax calculated on the Employer's Insurance Premium Share for the employees of the Company's mining processing facility in Mastra-Gümüşhane is covered by the Treasury within the scope of the "Regional Insurance Premium Incentive" numbered 56486. The company also benefits from the 5% employer's insurance premium incentive within the scope of the "Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law" No. 5510 in all workplaces.

The company benefits from investment incentives in Çukuralan - İzmir and Himmetdede - Kayseri enterprises. Within the scope of the said investment incentive certificates, the company benefits from 40% as investment contribution rate and 80% as corporate tax reduction rate. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Presidential Decision No. 1950 published in the Official Gazette dated 30 December 2019 and numbered 30994; Within the scope of investment incentive certificates issued for the manufacturing industry (US-97 Code: 15-37) based on the Council of Ministers Decision dated 15/6/2012 and numbered 2012/3305, the dates 1/1/2020- 31/12/2022 Within the scope of regional, large-scale and strategic incentive practices for investment expenditures made between Turkey and Turkey, the investment contribution rates to be applied in the support of tax reductions, by adding 15 points to the investment contribution rate valid in each region, the corporate tax or income tax reduction is one hundred percent in all regions and the investment contribution amount is increased. The incentive certificate will be applied without any action on the incentive certificate, with a 100% rate to be applied to the earnings of the investor from other activities during the investment period. Investment started on 27 March 2018 within the scope of the incentive used in the Çukuralan region, and on 21 December 2017 within the scope of the incentive used for the Himmetdede region.

Notes to the financial statements**for the year ended December 31, 2022****(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)****18. Equity**

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's paid-in capital is amounting to TL 152.500 Thousand (December 31, 2021: TL 152.500 Thousand) and consists of 15.250.000.000 shares with a nominal share value of 1 Kuruş (December 31, 2021: 15.250.000.000 units).

Equity	Share Group	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Share Rate	Share amount	Share Rate	Share amount
ATP İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	A, B	45,01	68.636	45,01	68.636
Koza İpek Holding A.Ş.	A, B	24,99	38.114	24,99	38.114
Other	A	30,00	45.750	30,00	45.750
Total		100	152.500	100	152.500
Capital adjustment differences			3.579		3.579
Paid-in capital			156.079		156.079

The company's board of directors consists of six people, and four of these six members are elected by the general assembly among the candidates nominated by the (A) group registered shareholders, and two independent members are among the candidates nominated at the general assembly. The Board of Directors elects the chairman and vice chairman among the members representing the (A) group registered shareholders at each ordinary general assembly meeting or after each general assembly where the members are elected. Apart from this, Group (A) shares do not have any other privileges. A trustee has been appointed to the Company pursuant to the decision of Ankara 5th Criminal Court of Peace dated October 26, 2015, and with the Decree Law No. 674 on President decision published in the Official Gazette dated August 15, 2016, the powers of trustees working in companies that have been decided to appoint trustees have been determined. A regulation has been introduced regarding the transfer of funds to the SDIF by a judge or court. Ankara 4th Criminal Judgeship dated 6 September 2016 and 2016/4628 D. Job. With the Decision No., it has been decided that the duties of trustees will end on the day when the procedures of trusteeship powers are completed. With the SDIF Board's decision dated September 22, 2016 and numbered 2016/206, a board of directors was established by the SDIF. For this reason, the privileges of (A) share groups cannot be used.

Capital adjustment differences amounting to TL 3,579 Thousand (December 31, 2021: TL 3,579 Thousand), the remaining amount after the deduction of accumulated losses realized in 2006 from the difference between the inflation-adjusted total amount of the Company's capital and the capital amount before the inflation adjustment and the transfer to the paid-in capital means.

Publicly traded companies make their dividend distributions in accordance with the CMB's "Dividend Communiqué No. II19.1", which came into effect as of February 1, 2014.

**Notes to the financial statements
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18. Equity (continued)

Unless the reserves that should be set aside according to the TCC and the dividend determined for the shareholders in the articles of association or in the profit distribution policy are reserved; it cannot be decided to allocate other reserves, to transfer profits to the next year, and to distribute dividends to dividend owners, members of the board of directors, company employees and persons other than shareholders, and no dividends can be distributed to these persons unless the dividend determined for shareholders is paid in cash.

With the decision of the SDIF Fund Board, dated 1 July 2022 and numbered 2022/304, all necessary works and transactions regarding profit distribution between the years 2016-2021 are subject to the decision of the Company's Board of Directors, dated 30 June 2022 and numbered 2022/77. In accordance with the legislation that Company is subject to, the Board of Directors of the Company has decided that as of July 1, 2022, a net profit distribution of TL 2,676.271,299.60 for the years 2016-2021 will be made on 7 July 2022.

The Company's restricted reserves are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Restricted reserves	400.443	137.390
Total	400.443	137.390

According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves. The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is 10% of the distributed profit in excess of 5% of the paid-in share capital. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, as long as the legal reserves do not exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, they can only be used to offset the losses, it is not possible to use them in any other way.

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi

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19. Revenue and cost of sales

The details of the Company's revenue and cost of sales as of January 1 – December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

a) Revenue

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Domestic sales	5.736.733	4.002.353
Total sales	5.736.733	4.002.353
Cost of sales	(2.242.430)	(1.504.072)
Gross profit	3.494.303	2.498.281

The distribution of the Company's revenues by product type as of January 1 – December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Sales of gold bars	5.711.045	3.971.036
Sales of silver bars	24.297	20.079
Other	1.391	11.238
Total	5.736.733	4.002.353

b- Cost of sales

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Personnel expenses	553.364	306.312
Direct materials used	463.103	227.932
State right expenses	448.147	283.363
Electricity and fuel expenses	376.212	135.373
Depreciation and amortisation expense	263.698	197.194
Repair and maintenance expenses	251.962	164.531
Rehabilitation expenses	95.562	37.734
Transportation costs	66.035	36.027
Stripping and crusher feeding expenses	32.173	9.213
Rent expenses	28.589	24.726
Other	7.149	52.645
Change in work-in-progress and finished good inventory	(343.564)	29.022
Total	2.242.430	1.504.072

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20. Expenses by nature**Research and development, marketing, sales and distribution and general administrative expenses**

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Research expenses	269.939	250.388
Personnel expenses	190.854	110.461
Advertising and marketing expenses	55.188	37.716
Legal expenses	42.654	21.790
Electricity and fuel expenses	30.529	8.154
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24.417	22.050
Taxes, duties and charges expenses	22.012	11.229
Dues, donations and aids	14.214	13.576
Outsourced security expenses	14.074	10.615
Gold sales and refinery expenses	5.703	3.478
Audit and consultancy expenses	3.677	4.558
Insurance expenses	3.416	2.471
Travel expenses	2.447	1.586
Communication expenses	2.377	2.036
Other	76.836	52.603
Total	758.337	552.711

21. Other operating income and expenses

The details of the Company's other operating income and expenses as of January 1 – December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

a- Other operating income

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Foreign exchange income related to trading activities	149.778	159.859
Other	70.755	34.248
Total	220.533	194.107

Koza Altın İşletmeleri Anonim Şirketi**Notes to the financial statements
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	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Lawsuit provision expenses	23.261	6.097
Other (*)	479.217	180.173
Total	502.478	186.270

(*) As of 31 December 2022, TL 375.080 thousand of the balance consists of committed school donations, and TL 76.446 thousand consists of the provision entries for these donations and the remaining TL 27.691 thousand consists of other expenses related to the operating activities.

22. Income from investing activities

The details of the Company's revenue and cost of sales as of January 1 – December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Interest income from securities	732.287	-
Income from investment funds	594.295	-
Interest income	578.328	1.157.123
Income from currency protected time deposit	385.738	-
Foreign exchange income	-	911.638
Other (*)	8.274	181
Total	2.298.922	2.068.942

(*) A large part of the amount consists of the sales profits obtained from the urgent expropriation of the lands within the borders of the wolframite, gold and silver operating licenses numbered 82050 in Bilecik Province, according to the Presidential Decree dated October 16, 2021.

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23. Income tax

Current income tax

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

The effective tax rate applied in 2022 is 23% (2021: 25%).

20% tax rate that is specified in the first paragraph of Article 32 of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 and the Law No. 7061 "Amending Some Tax Laws and Some Other Laws" adopted on November 28, 2018 will be applied as 22% for corporate earnings for the 2018, 2019 and 2020 taxation periods has been added with a provisional article. Also with the same regulation and stated in 5520 numbered Law No, 5, 75% of exemption from corporate tax rate the profits arising from the sale of real estates (immovables) which is in assets for at least two full years has been changed to 50%.

In Turkey, temporary taxes are calculated and accrued on a quarterly basis. Corporate income tax rate applied in 2022 is 23%. Losses can be carried forward for offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. However, losses cannot be carried back for offset against profits from previous periods.

Income Withholding Tax

In addition to corporate tax, income tax withholding must be calculated separately on dividends, excluding those distributed to full-fledged corporations and foreign companies' branches in Turkey, which receive dividends in case of distribution and declare these dividends by including them in corporate income. Income tax withholding was applied as 10% in all companies between April 24, 2003 and July 22, 2006. As of 22 December 2021, this rate is applied as 10% with the President's decision numbered 4936. Dividends that are not distributed and added to the capital are not subject to income tax withholding.

Corporate tax liabilities recognized in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current tax expense	845.979	1.093.231
Prepaid taxes (-)	(808.853)	(674.845)
Current income tax liability	37.126	418.386

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23. Income tax (continued)

Tax expense details recognized in the income statement as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current tax expense	(782.165)	(1.093.231)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	34.199	80.249
Total tax expense	(747.966)	(1.012.982)

Deferred taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences arising from differences between its tax base legal financial statements and its condensed financial statements prepared in accordance with TMS / TFRS. The aforementioned differences are generally due to the fact that some income and expense items are included in different periods in the financial statements subject to tax and the condensed financial statements prepared in accordance with TMS / TFRS, and these differences are stated below. In the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the tax rates expected to be applied in the periods when assets are converted into income or debts are paid are taken into account.

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Cumulative temporary differences	Deferred tax	Cumulative temporary differences	Deferred tax
Tangible and intangible assets	496.320	99.250	408.445	89.858
State right provision	448.147	89.629	320.010	73.602
Employee termination benefit	106.617	21.323	42.798	9.401
Lawsuit provision	45.687	9.137	22.426	5.157
Provision for personnel bonus	41.438	8.288	22.879	5.262
Provision for unused vacation	31.720	6.344	14.558	3.348
Provisions for doubtful receivables	5.370	1.074	5.327	1.226
Leasing transactions	3.836	767	5.245	1.207
IFRS 9 provision	105	21	5.365	1.234
Total deferred tax assets		235.833		190.295
Deferred tax assets, net		235.833		190.295

Movement of deferred tax is as follows:

	2022	2021
January 1	190.295	110.060
Deferred tax recognized in equity	11.339	(14)
Deferred tax recognized in profit or loss	34.199	80.249
December 31	235.833	190.295

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23. Income tax (continued)

The reconciliation of the tax is as follows:

	2022	2021
Profit before tax	4.758.202	4.016.984
Effective tax rate	23%	25%
Tax calculated using effective tax rate	1.094.386	1.004.246
Effect of investment incentive allowance	(74.913)	-
Different tax rate effect	4.642	(19.347)
Disallowable expenses	114.316	66.938
Exemptions and discounts	(389.437)	(35.591)
Other	(1.028)	(3.264)
Current tax expense	747.966	1.012.982

24. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the current year net profit of the parent company by the weighted average number of shares traded throughout the year.

Companies in Turkey have right to increase its capital through the distribution of bonus shares to be met from the re-valuation fund or accumulated profits. During the calculation of earnings per share, these increases are accepted as shares distributed as dividends. Dividend distributions added to the capital are also evaluated in the same way. Therefore, while calculating the average number of shares, it is assumed that such shares are in circulation throughout the year. For this reason, the weighted average of the number of shares used in calculating the earnings per share is determined by considering the retroactive effects.

The earnings per share of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	January 1 – December 31, 2022	January 1 – December 31, 2021
Net profit attributable to the owners of the Company	4.010.236	3.004.002
Weighted average number of share certificates	15.250.000.000	15.250.000.000
Earnings per 100 share	26,297	19,698
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the Company	3.964.878	3.004.053
Earnings per 100 shares from total comprehensive income	25,999	19,699

**Notes to the financial statements
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(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise stated)****25. Related party disclosures**

The other trade payables and other receivables of the Group consist of the payables and receivables given and received in order to meet the financing needs of the Group and its related parties during the year. Other payables and other receivables do not have a certain maturity, and the Group accrues interest on the related payables and receivables at the end of the period, using the current interest rate determined monthly, taking into account the evaluations made by the Group management and the developments in the markets. In this context, the current interest for December 2022 was applied as %15,29 per year (December 31, 2021: 17,40%).

Transactions with related parties are classified according to the following groups and include all related party disclosures in this note:

- (1) Main shareholders
- (2) Subsidiaries of other company of the main shareholders
- (3) Other

The details of the transactions between the Company and other related parties are explained as below.

a) Related party balances

Other receivables of the Company from related parties as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Konaklı Metal Madencilik San. Tic. A.Ş. (2)	20.612	-
ATP Koza Gıda Tarım Hay. A.Ş. (2)	544	11.008
ATP Havacılık ve Ticaret A.Ş. (2)	34	89.669
ATP İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (1)	28	740.211
Koza İpek Holding A.Ş.(1)	-	170.463
Other (3)	2.447	21.285
Total	23.665	1.032.636

Other payables of the Company to related parties as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Koza İpek Holding A.Ş.(1)	168	-
İpek Doğal Enerji Kaynakları Araştırma ve Üretim A.Ş. (2)	-	1.585
Other (3)	-	137
Total	168	1.722

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25. Related party disclosures (continued)**b) Transactions with related parties**

The purchases of the Company from related parties between January 1 – December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	January 1 – December 31, 2022			January 1 – December 31, 2021		
	Rent	Service	Other	Rent	Service	Other
İpek Doğal Enerji Kaynakları Araştırma ve Üretim A.Ş. (2)	6.219	-	-	4.935	-	-
ATP İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (1)	-	-	2.433	-	-	-
Other (3)	-	-	4.527	-	-	1.706
Total	6.219	-	6.960	4.935	-	1.706

Sales of the Company to related parties between January 1 – December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows;

	January 1 – December 31, 2022			January 1 – December 31, 2021		
	Interest	Service	Other	Interest	Service	Other
ATP İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (1)	33.136	-	-	54.853	-	19
Koza İpek Holding A.Ş. (1)	16.408	-	-	27.173	-	55
İpek Doğal Enerji Kaynakları Araştırma ve Üretim A.Ş. (2)	-	-	-	-	-	11
Koza İpek Sigorta A.Ş. (2)	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other (3)	2.758	-	4.755	1.442	11.236	7.018
Total	52.302	-	4.755	83.468	11.236	7.115

- c) Compensations provided to key management;** The Company's key management consist of the general manager and assistant general managers. Compensations provided to senior management include benefits such as wages and bonuses. Total amount of wages and similar benefits paid to key management between January 1 - December 31, 2022 is amounting to TL 12.258 thousand. The entire amount consists of the wages. (January 1 - December 31, 2021: TL 8.311 thousand).

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26. Nature and level of risks arising from financial instruments

The Company's main financial instruments consist of cash, short-term deposits, currency protected deposits and funds. The main purpose of financial instruments is to finance the activities of the Company. Apart from these, the Company has financial instruments such as trade receivables and payables that arise as a result of its activities.

The Company is exposed to market risk, which consists of currency, cash flow and interest rate risks, capital risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, due to operations. Risk management policy is to focus on unexpected changes in the financial markets.

The management policy of financial risks should be made by the Company's senior management and commercial and financial affairs department in line with the policies and strategies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors should prepare general principles and policies for the management of currency, interest and capital risks, and closely monitor financial and operational risks (especially arising from fluctuations in gold prices). The Company does not have an Early Risk Detection Committee.

The purpose that the Company should set to manage financial risks can be summarized as follows:

- Ensuring the continuity of the cash flow obtained from the activities and main assets of the Company, taking into account the exchange rate and interest risks,
- Keeping a sufficient amount of credit resources available to be used effectively and efficiently under the most appropriate conditions in terms of type and maturity,
- Keeping the risks arising from the counterparty at a minimum level and following them effectively.

The main risks arising from the financial instruments of the Company are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies of the management regarding to manage these risks are summarized below.

a) Credit risk:

The risk of financial loss of the Company due to the failure of one of the parties to the financial instrument to fulfill its contractual obligation is defined as credit risk. Financial instruments of the Company that may cause a significant concentration of credit risk mainly consist of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The maximum credit risk that the Company may be exposed to is up to the amounts reflected in the financial statements.

The Company has cash and cash equivalents in various financial institutions.

The Company sales consist gold dore bars with a right of first refusal to domestic banks on consignment to be sold to the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey and silver to a domestic refinery on consignment. Due to the fact that the sales are made on demand and the customer is corporate, the Company considers that there is no significant risk of receivables.

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26. Nature and level of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)

The analysis of the Company's credit risk as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Cash and cash equivalents
					Deposits in banks
December 31, 2022	Related party	Third party	Related party	Third party	
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) *	-	182	23.665	91.846	141.878
<i>Portion of the maximum risk that is guaranteed with a collateral, etc</i>	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are not overdue or not impaired	-	182	23.665	91.846	141.878
B. The book value of financial assets whose conditions have been renegotiated or that would be deemed overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book values of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
Overdue (gross book value)	-	72.628	-	-	-
Impairment (-)	-	(72.628)	-	-	-
The part of net value under guarantee with collateral, etc	-	-	-	-	-
Not due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
The part of net value under guarantee with collateral, etc	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(*) In determining the amount, factors that increase credit reliability, such as guarantees received, have not been taken into account.

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26. Nature and level of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)

	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Cash and cash equivalents
December 31, 2021	Related party	Third party	Related party	Third party	Deposits in banks
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A + B + C + D + E) (*)	-	205	1.032.636	56.450	8.885.296
<i>Portion of the maximum risk that is guaranteed with a collateral, etc</i>	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are not overdue or not impaired	-	205	1.032.636	56.450	8.885.296
B. The book value of financial assets whose conditions have been renegotiated or that would be deemed overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book values of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
Overdue (gross book value)	-	72.705	-	-	-
Impairment (-)	-	(72.705)	-	-	-
The part of net value under guarantee with collateral, etc	-	-	-	-	-
Not due (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
The part of net value under guarantee with collateral, etc	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(*) In determining the amount, factors that increase credit reliability, such as guarantees received, have not been taken into account.

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26. Nature and level of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

b) Market risk

Due to operations, the Company is exposed to financial risks related to changes in exchange rates and interest rates. Market risks encountered by the Company are measured on the basis of sensitivity analysis. In the current year, there isn't any change in the market risk that the Company is exposed to, or the method of handling the encountered risks or the method used to measure these risks, compared to the previous year.

Transactions in foreign currency cause exchange risk. The Company controls this risk through a natural precaution that occurs by netting foreign currency assets and liabilities.

The distribution of the monetary and non-monetary assets and monetary and non-monetary liabilities of the Company in foreign currency as of the date of financial position is as follows:

December 31, 2022	TL Equivalent	Usd	Euro	Gbp
Cash and cash equivalents	2.643	132	2	6
Other receivables	2.003	39	3	54
Current assets	4.646	171	5	60
Total assets	4.646	171	5	60
Trade payables	77.785	67	3.398	391
Other payables	102.672	5.491	-	-
Current liabilities	180.457	5.558	3.398	391
Total liabilities	180.457	5.558	3.398	391
Net foreign currency position	(175.811)	(5.387)	(3.393)	(331)

As of 31 December 2022, the Group has foreign currency protected deposits amounting to thousand TL 1.187.

December 31, 2021	TL Equivalent	Usd	Euro	Gbp
Cash and cash equivalents	801.693	61.755	17	1
Trade receivables	519	40	-	-
Other receivables	86.106	6.635	-	-
Prepaid expenses	1.418	107	2	-
Current assets	889.736	68.537	19	1
Total assets	889.736	68.537	19	1
Trade payables	90.997	912	4.342	883
Other payables	71.259	5.491	-	-
Current liabilities	162.256	6.403	4.342	883
Total liabilities	162.256	6.403	4.342	883
Net foreign currency position	727.480	62.134	(4.323)	(882)

Notes to the financial statements
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26. Nature and level of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

b) Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis:

The Company is exposed to currency risk mainly in US Dollars and Euro.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Company to 10% increase and decrease in US Dollar and Euro exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only open monetary items in foreign currency at the end of the period and shows the effects of the 10% exchange rate change at the end of the year. Positive value indicates an increase in profit / loss and other equity items.

December 31, 2022	Profit / Loss		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of USD against TL				
1- USD net asset/liability	(10.739)	10.739	(10.739)	10.739
2- Portion protected from USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- USD net effect (1+2)	(10.739)	10.739	(10.739)	10.739
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of EUR against TL				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(6.344)	6.344	(6.344)	6.344
5- Portion protected from EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6-EUR net effect (4+5)	(6.344)	6.344	(6.344)	6.344
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of GBP against TL				
7-GBP net asset/liability	(745)	745	(745)	745
8- Portion protected from GBP risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9-GBP Net effect (7+8)	(745)	745	(745)	745
Total (3+6+9)	(17.828)	17.828	(17.828)	17.828

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26. Nature and level of risks arising from financial instruments (continued)

b) Market risk (continued)

	Profit / Loss		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
December 31, 2021				
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of USD against TL				
1- USD net asset/liability	80.635	(80.635)	80.635	(80.635)
2- Portion protected from USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- USD net effect (1+2)	80.635	(80.635)	80.635	(80.635)
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of EUR against TL				
4-EUR net asset/liability	(5.610)	5.610	(5.610)	5.610
5- Portion protected from EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6-EUR net effect (4+5)	(5.610)	5.610	(5.610)	5.610
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of GBP against TL				
7-GBP net asset/liability	(1.144)	1.144	(1.144)	1.144
8- Portion protected from EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9-GBP net effect (7+8)	(1.144)	1.144	(1.144)	1.144
Total (3+6+9)	73.881	(73.881)	73.881	(73.881)

Price risk

The most important operational risk of the Company is the gold price risk.

The operational profitability of the Company and the cash flows it provides from its operations are affected by the changes in gold and silver prices in the markets. If the gold prices decrease comparing under the cash-based operational production costs of the Company and continue in this way for a certain period, the operational profitability of the Company may decrease.

The Company does not expect any change in gold prices to drop significantly in the near future. Accordingly, the Company has not used any derivative instruments to hedge the risk of falling gold prices and has not made a similar agreement.

c) Capital risk management:

While managing the capital, the Company's objectives are to maintain the most appropriate capital structure in order to benefit its shareholders and reduce the cost of capital and to ensure the continuity of the Company's activities.

In order to return capital to shareholders, the Company could maintain or reorganize its capital structure, issue new shares, and sell assets to reduce borrowing.

The Company uses the net financial debt / equity ratio to monitor the capital structure. Net debt is calculated by deducting cash and cash equivalents from the total debt amount (including loans and other payables to related parties as shown in the balance sheet).

Company management should follow the net debt / equity ratio regularly and update it when necessary. The Company does not have an Early Detection of Risk Committee.

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27. Financial instruments (fair value disclosures and disclosures within the framework of hedge accounting)

Fair value of the financial instruments

The Company classifies the fair value measurements of the financial instruments measured at their fair values in the financial statements according to the source of the inputs of each financial instrument class, using a three-level hierarchy as follows.

- First level: Quotation prices (unadjusted prices) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the entity can reach at the measurement date.
- Second level: These are directly or indirectly observable inputs for the asset or liability and other than quoted prices within Level 1.
- Third level: These are unobservable inputs to the asset or liability.

Level classifications of financial assets measured at their fair values:

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:	8.573.478	1.187.002	218.753	9.979.233
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8.573.478	1.187.002	218.753	9.979.233
December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:	-	-	218.753	218.753
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	218.753	218.753

28. Subsequent events after balance sheet date

It has been decided to increase the Company's issued capital, which is TL 152,500,000 (One Hundred Fifty Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Turkish Liras), within the registered capital ceiling of TL 5,000,000,000 (Five Billion Turkish Lira), to TL 3,202,500,000 (Three Billion Two Hundred Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Turkish Liras), by an increase of TL 3,050,000,000 (Three Billion Fifty Million Turkish Liras) and 2000%, by being covered by internal resources. The permission and approval for the amendment of Article 6, titled "Type of Capital and Shares", was given by the Capital Markets Board on 02.02.2023, registered on 15.02.2023 and announced in the Trade Registry Gazette dated 15 February 2023 and numbered 10770.

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29. Fees for services received from independent auditor/independent audit firm

The Company's explanation regarding the fees for services rendered by independent audit firms, which is prepared by the KGK pursuant to the Board Decision published in the Official Gazette on March 30, 2021, and the preparation principles of which are based on the KGK letter dated August 19, 2021 are as follows:

	January 1– December 31, 2022	January 1– December 31, 2021
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	680	475
	680	475

30. Other matters that significantly affect the financial statements or are required to be disclosed for the financial statements to be clear, interpretable and understandable

The Company's independently audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 the possible cumulative reflections of the business and transactions of the previous financial periods, the judgment process of which are ongoing, on the statements of the Turkish Commercial Code No.6102 ("TCC"). ") Excluding the provisions of article 401/4, it has been approved and published by the Board of Directors with the resolutions dated April 24, 2018, April 30, 2018, 28 February 28, 2019, February 27, 2020, March 1, 2021 and March 1, 2022 respectively. Independently audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, on the other hand, were not approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 401/4 of the TCC. Ordinary general assembly meetings of the Group for the years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 as explained in detail in footnote number 10, in accordance with the decision of the Ankara 5th Criminal Court of Peace, dated October 26, 2015, the management of the Group, the Board of Trustees, followed by the Board of Trustees on September 22, 2016. was transferred to the Savings Deposits Insurance Fund ("SDIF"). As of the date of the report, due to the fact that various examinations and studies are ongoing by the Prosecutor's Office, the Police Department of Financial Crimes and the CMB, the financial statements of the relevant periods were not submitted to the approval of the General Assembly.