

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK A.Ş.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022
TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S REPORT

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK A.Ş.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN
JANUARY 01, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022
INDEPENDENT AUDIT’S REPORT

To the General Assembly of
YÜKSELEN ÇELİK A.Ş.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Yükselen Çelik A.Ş. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS) and IAS.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards on auditing as issued by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey and Independent Auditing Standards (ISA) (of Turkey) 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.

Other Matters

The audit of the company's financial statements as of December 31, 2021, in accordance with TFRSs was carried out by another auditing company. The aforementioned audit company has expressed an unqualified opinion in its audit report dated February 28, 2022.

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 express a separate opinion on these matters.

- Accounting of the inventories

The Company carries the inventory at the amount at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The company uses the moving weighted average cost method in calculating the cost of inventories. This part has been identified as a key audit matter because of the Company's complex cost calculations and inventory reserves contain estimations.

How the issue is addressed in the audit

During our audit, the following audit procedures regarding inventory valuations were applied: -The processes, methods and assumptions used to calculate the impairment on inventory items have been evaluated during the audit work. -Moving weighted average costs have been recalculated. -The inventory turnover rate was compared with the previous year and it has been checked whether there are any non-moving item. -The appropriateness of the explanations and footnotes in the financial statements regarding inventories has been evaluated within the framework of TFRS.

- Revenue Recognition

In the period between 1 January - 31 December 2022, the Company has generated domestic sales revenue of TRY 1.477.757.197. As stated in the summary of "Significant Accounting Policies"; sales revenues are recognized on an accrual basis at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable upon the issuance of the good, the amount of revenue to be measured reliably and the probability that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will be acquired by the Company.

How the issue is addressed in the audit

During our audit, the following audit procedures were applied for the recognition of revenue:

- The design and implementation of controls related to the revenue process were evaluated. The company's sales and delivery procedures were analysed.
- In order to test whether the sales selected by the sampling method were recorded in the correct period, the terms of shipment, delivery and delivery documents and sales invoices of the sales contracts on customer basis were compared.
- In order to evaluate the collectability of the receivables from related sales, the customers were tested for their payments in the year and their open balances at the end of the period were confirmed by external verification.
- Focusing on the records of revenue transactions at the right time, which includes the testing of accounting records and the risk of the management violating the controls, is focused on the records.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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 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 financial reporting process.

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 ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Inaccuracies may be caused by error or trick. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are 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 ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We are 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 enough 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 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 ability to continue as a going concern. If we 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 1 January – 31 December 2022 and financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

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 Özkan Cengiz.

İstanbul, February 28, 2023

HSY Danışmanlık ve Bağımsız Denetim Anonim Şirketi
Member, Crowe Global

Özkan Cengiz
Partner, CPA

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YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AUDITED FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT (BALANCE SHEET)**

(Amounts expressed in Thousand Turkish Liras (TRY) unless otherwise indicated.)

		Current Period 31.12.2022 TRY	Prior Period 31.12.2021 TRY
	Notes		
ASSETS		1.281.591.966	539.970.446
CURRENT ASSETS		1.214.472.831	502.734.732
Cash and Cash Equivalents		97.271.072	1.722.654
Financial Investments	8	6.562.674	19.050
Trade Receivables	7	556.319.922	318.037.621
- Other Trade Receivables	7	556.319.922	318.037.621
Other Receivables	9	14.420.199	35.747
- Other Receivables	9	14.420.199	35.747
Derivative Instruments	46	--	314.706
Inventories	10	369.175.067	132.462.586
Prepaid Expenses	12	147.203.652	50.142.368
- Other Prepaid Expenses	12	147.203.652	50.142.368
Other Current Assets	29	23.520.245	--
Subtotal		1.214.472.831	502.734.732
Total Current Assets		1.214.472.831	502.734.732
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		67.119.135	37.235.714
Investments in Affiliates, Shareholders and Subsidiaries	4	13.402	--
Tangible Assets	14	59.114.699	33.030.984
Right-of-Use Assets	20	7.699.941	3.866.377
Intangible Assets	17	291.093	231.058
- Other Intangible Assets	17	291.093	231.058
Prepaid Expenses	12	--	107.295
- Other Prepaid Expenses	12	--	107.295
Total Non-Current Assets		67.119.135	37.235.714
TOTAL ASSETS		1.281.591.966	539.970.446

The accompanying accounting policies and notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AUDITED FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT (BALANCE SHEET)

(Amounts expressed in Thousand Turkish Liras (TRY) unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Current Period 31.12.2022 TRY	Prior Period 31.12.2021 TRY
LIABILITIES		1.281.591.966	539.970.446
Short-Term Liabilities		841.458.464	234.473.563
Short-Term Borrowings	47	7.610.524	110.150.577
- Other Short Term Borrowings	47	7.610.524	110.150.577
Short Term Portion of Long Term Borrowings	47	605.494.159	16.328.592
- Other Short Term Portion of Long Term Borrowings	47	605.494.159	16.328.592
Trade Payables	7	206.044.971	83.069.441
- Trade Payables to Related Parties	6	739	--
- Trade Payables to Others	6	206.044.232	83.069.441
Liabilities Under Employee Benefits	27	685.776	496.215
Other Payables	8	2.883.827	6.076.790
- Other Payables	8	2.883.827	6.076.790
Derivatives	46	956.712	--
Deferred Income	12	14.520.610	6.620.831
- Other Deferred Income	12	14.520.610	6.620.831
Tax liabilities for The Period Profit	40	3.128.633	11.731.117
Short-Term Provisions	25	133.252	--
- Short-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	25	133.252	--
Subtotal		841.458.464	234.473.563
Total Short-Term Liabilities		841.458.464	234.473.563
Long-Term Liabilities		27.806.354	38.239.976
Long-Term Borrowings	47	22.013.505	24.632.400
- Other Long Term Debts	47	22.013.505	24.632.400
Long Term Provisions	25	955.811	576.547
- Long-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	25	955.811	576.547
Deferred Tax Liabilities	40	4.837.038	13.031.029
Total Long-Term Liabilities		27.806.354	38.239.976
SHEOLDERS' EQUITY		412.327.148	267.256.907
Parent Company Shareholder's Equity		412.327.148	267.256.907
Paid in Capital	30	125.000.000	125.000.000
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses) That will Not Be Classified In Profit Or Loss Statement	30	(110.543)	(110.543)
- Revaluation and Measurement Gains (Losses)	30	(110.543)	(110.543)
- Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains (Losses)		(110.543)	--
Reserves on Retained Earnings	30	6.949.596	4.227.673
Accumulated Profit/Losses	30	114.417.854	28.998.589
Net Profit/Loss for The Period		166.070.241	109.141.188
Total Equity		412.327.148	267.256.907
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1.281.591.966	539.970.446

The accompanying accounting policies and notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
STATEMENT OF INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

	Not	Current Period 1.01.2022 31.12.2022 TRY	Prior Period 1.01.2021 31.12.2021 TRY
Revenue	31	1.477.757.197	678.717.588
Cost of Sales (-)	31	(1.150.404.999)	(498.448.337)
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		327.352.198	180.269.251
General Administrative Expenses (-)	28-33	(21.500.059)	(10.209.517)
Marketing Expenses (-)	28-33	(42.893.162)	(14.197.194)
Other Income from Operations		--	--
Other Expenses from Operations (-)	34	48.346.659	33.770.735
General Administrative Expenses (-)	34	(16.819.362)	(29.617.769)
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		294.486.274	160.015.506
Income from Investing Activities	35	48.200	99.991
Loss for implementing TFRS 9	35	101.487	--
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME/EXPENSES		294.635.961	160.115.497
Financial Income	37	5.186.951	10.598.923
Financial Expenses (-)	37	(104.154.314)	(24.481.467)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		195.668.598	146.232.953
Continuing Operations Tax Income/(Expense)		(29.598.357)	(37.091.765)
-Tax Income/(Expense) for The Period	40	(37.792.350)	(23.990.476)
-Deferred Tax Income /(Expense)	40	8.193.993	(13.101.289)
PROFIT/(LOSS) CONTINUING OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD		166.070.241	109.141.188
PROFIT/(LOSS)) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD		--	--
Profit (Loss) for The Period		166.070.241	109.141.188
Profit (Loss) for The Period Distribution		166.070.241	109.141.188
-Minority Interest Shares		-	-
-Parent Company Shares		166.070.241	109.141.188
Earnings Per Share		1,33	0,87
- Earnings (Loss) Per Share for Continuing Operations	41	1,33	0,87
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Loss)		1,33	0,87
-Earnings (Loss) Per Share for Continuing Operations	41	1,33	0,87
Net Profit (Loss) for The Period		166.070.241	109.141.188
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		--	130.300
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		--	130.300
Defined Benefit Plans Re-Measurement Gains (Losses)	38	--	162.875
Taxes Which Will Not Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss, Related to Other Comprehensive Income	38	--	(32.575)
-Defined Benefit Plans Re-Measurement Gains (Losses), Tax Effect		--	(32.575)
Reclassify as Profit or Loss		--	--
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		--	130.300
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSES)		166.070.241	109.271.488
Distribution of the Total Comprehensive Income (Expenses)			
-Minority Interest		--	--
-Parent Company Shares		166.070.241	109.271.488

The accompanying accounting policies and notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses) That Will Not Be Reclassified In Profit Or Loss Statement										
Revaluation and Measurement Gain / Losses										
Accumulated Profit										
	Notes	Paid in Capital	Repurchased Shares (-)	Defined Plans Measurement Gains (Losses)	Benefit Re-Measurement Gains (Losses)	Reserves on Retained Earnings	Profits / Losses of Previous Years	Net Profit/Loss for The Period	Parent Shareholders' Equity	Total Equity
Current Period										
Balances as of 01.01.2022 (beginning of the period)		125.000.000	--		(110.543)	4.227.673	28.998.589	109.141.188	267.256.907	267.256.907
Balance After Adjustments		125.000.000	--		(110.543)	4.227.673	28.998.589	109.141.188	267.256.907	267.256.907
Transfers	30	--	--		--	2.721.923	106.419.265	(109.141.188)	--	--
Total Comprehensive Income (Expense)	30	--	--		--		--	166.070.241	166.070.241	166.070.241
- Profit/(Loss) For the Period	30	--	--		--	--	--	166.070.241	166.070.241	166.070.241
- Other Comprehensive Income (Expense)		--	--		--		--	--	--	--
Dividends		--	--		--	--	(21.000.000)	--	(21.000.000)	(21.000.000)
Balances as of 31.12.2022 (end of period)		125.000.000	--	-	110.543	6.949.596	114.417.854	166.070.241	412.327.148	412.327.148
Prior Period										
Balances as of 01.01.2021 (beginning of the period)		125.000.000	(2.305.632)		(240.843)	2.395.783	16.474.115	12.661.446	153.984.869	153.984.869
Balance After Adjustments		125.000.000	(2.305.632)		(240.843)	2.395.783	16.474.115	12.661.446	153.984.869	153.984.869
Transfers		--	--		--	1.831.890	10.829.556	(12.661.446)	--	--
Dividend		--	--		130.300	--	--	109.141.188	109.271.488	109.271.488
Total Comprehensive Income (Expense)	30	--	--		--	--	--	109.141.188	109.141.188	109.141.188
- Profit/(Loss) For the Period)	30	--	--		130.300	--	--	--	130.300	130.300
- Other Comprehensive Income (Expense)		--	--		--	--	(4.300.000)	--	(4.300.000)	(4.300.000)
Increase/decrease due to repurchased shares		--	2.305.632		--	--	5.994.918	--	8.300.550	8.300.550
Balances as of 31.12.2021 (end of period)		125.000.000	--		(110.543)	4.227.673	28.998.589	109.141.188	267.256.907	267.256.907

The accompanying accounting policies and notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
AUDITED CASH FLOW STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

		Current Period 01.01.2022 31.12.2022	Prior Period 01.01.2021 31.12.2021
	Notes	TRY	TRY
A.CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(367.986.593)	(106.679.935)
Profits (Losses) for The Period (+/-)		166.070.241	109.141.188
- Profit (Loss) from Continuing Operations		166.070.241	109.141.188
Net Profit (Loss) Reconciliation Related Adjustments		(4.973.977)	62.065.326
Adjustments for Depreciation and Amortization	14,17,20	5.180.883	4.367.038
Adjustments for Impairment (Reversal) (+/-)		546.511	507.829
- Adjustments for Impairment (Reversal) on Receivables	7	546.511	507.829
Adjustments for Provisions (+/-)		512.516	160.253
- Adjustments for Provisions for Employee Benefits (Reversal)	25	512.516	160.253
Adjustments for Interest Income and Expenses (+/-)		(3.976.608)	19.938.441
- Adjustments for Interest Income	37	(2.940.884)	(169.276)
- Adjustments for Interest expenses	37	3.412.300	20.281.181
- Deferred Financing Costs Arising from The Term Purchase	7	(5.428.218)	(173.464)
- Unearned Finance Income Arising from Forward Sales	7	980.194	-
Fair Value Adjustments	46	956.712	-
- Adjustments for derivatives	46	956.712	-
Adjustments for Tax Revenue/Expenditure	40	(8.193.991)	37.091.765
Changes in Working Capital		(473.419.140)	(263.448.276)
Decrease (Increase) in Financial Investments	8	(6.543.624)	(19.050)
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Trade Receivables	7	(233.400.594)	(225.885.313)
- Increase/Decrease in Trade Receivables from Related Parties	7	(233.400.594)	(225.885.313)
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Other Receivables Related with Activities	9	(14.384.452)	(17.468)
- Increase/Decrease in Other Receivables Related with Activities from Unrelated Parties	9	(14.384.452)	(17.468)
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Derivative Assets	46	314.706	-
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Inventories	10	(236.712.481)	(51.101.005)
Increase/Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	12	(96.953.989)	-
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Trade Payables	7	121.995.336	38.700.813
- Increase/Decrease in Trade Payables to related Parties	6	739	-
- Increase/Decrease in Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties	7	121.994.597	38.700.813
Increase/Decrease in Payables as Part of Employee Benefits	27	189.561	240.987
Adjustments for Increase/Decrease in Other Payables Related with Activities	8	(3.192.963)	(4.822.582)
- Increase (Decrease) in Other Operational Payables to Unrelated Parties	8	(3.192.963)	(4.822.582)
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Income (Excluding Payables Arising From Customer Contracts)	12	7.899.779	4.184.266
Adjustments for Other Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital		(12.630.419)	(24.728.924)
- Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets Related to Activities		(28.790.709)	(24.728.924)
- Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities Related to Activities		16.160.289	-
The Cash Flow Generated from Operations (+/-)		(312.322.876)	(92.241.762)
Cash Outflows from Participation (Profit) Share and Other Financial Instruments	40	(21.000.000)	-
Tax Refunds (Payments)		(34.663.717)	(14.438.173)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(20.471.608)	(22.311.618)
Cash Outflows Due to Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures Share Purchase or Capital Increase	4	(13.402)	-
Cash Outflows for Sales Tangible and Intangible Assets		10.864.620	-
- Cash Outflows for Sales Tangible Assets	14	10.864.620	-
Cash Outflows for Purchasing Tangible and Intangible Assets		(34.263.709)	(22.480.894)
- Cash Outflows for Purchasing Tangible Asset	14	(34.150.509)	(22.480.894)
- Cash Outflows for Purchasing Intangible Assets	17	(113.200)	-
Interest Received		2.940.884	169.276
C. CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		484.006.619	129.543.508
Cash Outflows Resulting from Buying Its own Shares		-	8.300.550
- Cash Inflows from Sales of Repurchased Shares		-	8.300.550
Cash Inflows (Outflows) Resulted from Debts		5.293.268.613	392.713.035
- Cash Inflows (Outflows) from Bank Loans	47	5.293.268.613	392.713.035
Cash Outflows Related to Debt Payments		(4.715.468.410)	(251.889.550)
- Cash Outflows Related to Loan Repayments	47	(4.715.468.410)	(251.889.550)
Cash Outflows from Loan Payments Arising from Lease Agreements		(3.989.130)	(331.542)
Interest Paid		(89.804.454)	(19.248.985)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE FOREIGN CURRENCY		95.548.418	551.955
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		95.548.418	551.955
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	51	1.722.654	1.170.699
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (A+B+C+D+E)		97.271.072	1.722.654

The accompanying accounting policies and notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS**General Information**

Yukselen Celik Anonim Sirketi ("the Company") was established on 20 March 1989 in Istanbul under the title of "Yukselen Celik Ticaret Limited Sirketi". The name of the Company, on Trade Registry Gazette, No. 8230 dated January 7, 2013, the trade title change has been made and Company has the title of Yukselen Celik Anonim Sirketi.

The Company's main area of activities are the manufacture of carbon, manufacturing, structural, alloy and non-alloy, tooling stainless, skilled and unskilled iron and steel products for use in all industries including machinery, automotive, formwork, iron and steel, ship, construction and railway industries and import, export, domestic buying and selling of these products.

The registered address of the Company is Osmangazi Mahallesi 2647 sokak No:40/1 Esenyurt İSTANBUL.

Contact Office 1:

Dudullu OSB Mahallesi DES- 1Caddesi DES Sanayi Sitesi Ticaret Merkez Binası No:3/37 Ümraniye/İSTANBUL

Contact Office 2:

AOSB Mahallesi 10022 Sokak No: 18 Çiğli/İZMİR

Contact Office 3:

Ataköy Towers A Blok No:142 Çobançeşme E-5 Yanyol Bakırköy/İSTANBUL

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has 71 employees. (31 December 2021: 65)

As of December 31, 2022, and 31 December 2021, the capital and shareholding structure of the Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Share Amount	Share Ratio	Share Amount	Share Ratio
Barış GÖKTÜRK	35.158.450	28,20%	35.158.450	28,20%
Yüksel GÖKTÜRK	32.623.238	26,10%	32.623.238	26,10%
Burak GÖKTÜRK	17.605.634	14,08%	17.605.634	14,08%
Ferhan GÖKTÜRK	2.640.845	2,11%	2.640.845	2,11%
Public	36.971.833	29,58%	36.971.833	29,58%
Total Capital	125.000.000	100%	125.000.000	100%

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1) Basis of Presentation

- **Applied financial reporting standards**

The company and its established subsidiaries in Turkey maintain and prepare their legal books and legal financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles set out by the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") and tax legislation. Subsidiaries operating in foreign countries prepare their accounting records and legal financial statements in currencies and in accordance with the legislation of those countries in which they operate.

The related financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Board "CMB") "Principles regarding Financial Reporting in the Capital Market" ("Communiqué") no. 14.1 of Series II, published in the Official Gazette dated September 13, 2013 and numbered 28676, and are prepared in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the Communiqué. In accordance with the article, Turkey Account Standards ("TAS") enacted by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") and its annexes and interpretations are based on them.

In addition, financial statements and footnotes are presented in accordance with the formats announced by the POA with the announcement dated October 04, 2022.

Consolidation Basis

The Company is not subject to consolidation, The subsidiary of the Company abroad titles as "Rising Steel Inc." is inactive and stated in financial statements as its cost value.

- **Comparative Information and Adjustment Financial Statements of Previous Period**

The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends. When the presentation or classification of financial statement items changes, prior period financial statements are reclassified accordingly in order to ensure comparability. Accounting estimates are based on reliable information and reasonable estimation methods. However, estimates are reviewed as a result of changes in the conditions in which the forecast is made, the acquisition of new information or the emergence of additional developments. The impact of the change in accounting estimate is reflected in the financial statements in the current period of the change, in the period of the change, in the period of the change, in the period of the change, in the period of the change, and in the future, in the future and in the period of the change, to be taken into consideration in determining the profit or loss of the period. The quality and amount of a change in the accounting estimate, which has an impact on the current period activity outcome or is expected to have an impact on the subsequent periods, are explained in financial statements footnotes, except when there is no prediction of the impact on future periods. The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends.

For supplying comparative information, The Company reclassified its "personnel advance given" under prepaid expenses which was shown in "Other current asset" in prior period. The Company reclassified its "Loss from implementing TFRS 9" under "expenses from investing activities" which is stated in "Other Expenses from Operations" .

- **Going Concern Assumption**

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of the continuity of the business under the assumption that the Company will benefit from its assets and fulfill its obligations in the next year and within the natural flow of its activities.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

- **Functional and reporting currency**

Each item in the Company's financial statements is accounted for using the currency ("functional currency"), which is valid in the underlying economic environment in which the Company operates. Financial statements are presented using TRY, the company's functional and reporting currency.

- **Changes in Turkey Financial Reporting Standards**

POA published the TFRS 16 "Leases" standard in April 2018. The new standard eliminates the distinction between operating leases and finance leases, requiring many leases to be included on the balance sheet under a single model for lessee companies. Accounting for leasing companies has not changed significantly, and the difference between hiring and leasing is continuing. "TFRS 16" replaces the interpretations of "TAS 16" and "TAS 17" and is valid for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

Lessors have the exception that this standard does not apply to short-term leases (leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) or leases where the underlying asset is of low value (for example, personal computers, some office equipment, etc.). At the date of actual start of the lease, the tenant measures the rental obligation on the present value of the rent payments that have not been paid at that time (rental obligation) and, as of the same date, records the relevant right-to-use assets and subjects them to depreciation for the duration of the lease. Lease payments are discounted using that rate if the implied interest rate on the lease can be easily determined. The tenant uses the tenant's alternative borrowing interest rate if this rate cannot be easily determined. The lessee must separately record the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense of the right-of-use asset.

The tenant is required to re-measure the lease obligation in the event of certain events (e.g. changes in the lease period, changes in the prospective lease payments due to a specific index or change in rate, etc.). In this case, the tenant records the remeasurement effect of the lease obligation as a correction to the right of use asset.

In the event of changes and errors in accounting policies and accounting estimates, significant changes and significant accounting errors detected are applied retroactively and the previous period financial statements are revised. In case the changes made in the accounting policies affect the previous periods, the said policy is applied retrospectively in the financial statements as if it has always been in use. There has been no change in the Company's accounting policies.

Transition to TFRS 16:

The Company implemented TFRS 16 with a streamlined retrospective approach. The Company has previously chosen to apply this Standard to contracts it defines as leasing by implementing TMS 17 Leasing Transactions and TFRS Comment 4 Determination of Whether a Deal Contains a Leasing Transaction. For this reason, the Company has previously applied this Standard to contracts that it does not define as leasing according to TMS 17 and TFRS Comment 4. As of the transition date, the Company has benefited from the facilitating practices for rentals and low-value rentals whose leases expire in 12 months or less.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

• **Changes in Turkey Financial Reporting Standards (CONT.)**

Right-of-use assets

The company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease agreement (for example, as of the date the asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are calculated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. In case of revaluation of financial lease liabilities, this figure is also adjusted.

The cost of the right-of-use asset includes:

- (a) the first measurement of the lease liability,
- (b) the amount obtained by deducting all rental incentives received from all rent payments made on or before the actual start of the lease, and
- (c) All initial direct costs incurred by the company.

Unless the transfer of the ownership of the underlying asset to the Company at the end of the lease period is reasonably finalized, the Company subjects the right of use asset to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset from the date of actual start of the lease. Right-to-use assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Lease Obligations (Financial Borrowings)

The company measures the lease obligation on the present value of the lease payments that were not paid on the date of the actual start of the lease.

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term, which were not paid at the commencement date of the lease:

- (a) fixed payments,
- (b) Variable rent payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement of which is made using an index or rate on the date of the actual start of the rental,
- (c) Amounts expected to be paid by the Company as part of residual value commitments.
- (d) Use price of this option if the company is reasonably confident that it will use the purchase option and
- (e) Penalty payments for termination of the lease if the rental period shows that the Company will use an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period when the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.1) Basis of Presentation (CONT.)

- **Changes in Turkey Financial Reporting Standards (CONT.)**

Lease Obligations (Financial Borrowings) (CONT.)

The company determines the revised discount rate for the remainder of the lease period as an alternative borrowing interest rate at the time of the re-assessment, if the implied interest rate in the lease can be easily determined, and if it cannot be easily determined.

After the actual start of the company lease, the company measures its lease obligation as follows:

- (a) Increases the book value to reflect the interest on the lease obligation, and
- (b) Decreases book value to reflect lease payments made.

In addition, in the event of a change in the lease term, a change in the underlying fixed lease payments, or a change in the assessment of the option to purchase the underlying asset, the value of the finance lease liabilities is remeasured.

2.2) Changes in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting policies based on the preparation of the financial statements for the accounting period ended December 31, 2022 have been implemented consistent with those used in the previous year, except for the new and changed TFRS standards and TFRYK comments as of January 1, 2022 outlined below. The impact of these standards and comments on the Company's finances and performance is described in the relevant paragraphs.

New standards effective as of December 31, 2022, and changes and comments on previous standards:

As of 31 December 2022, the new standards in force and the amendments and interpretations to the existing previous standards:

- Narrow amendments to TFRS 3, TAS 16, TAS 37 and some annual improvements to TFRS 1, TFRS 9, TAS 41 and TFRS 16

The amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments published but not yet effective as of 31 December 2022:

- Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture,
- Amendments to TFRS 17– New Insurance Contracts Standard
- Amendments to TAS 8 – Definition of accounting estimates
- Amendments to TAS 12 – Deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction
- Amendments to TAS 16 – Proceeds before intended use,

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in operation, demand deposits held in financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that can be easily converted into a certain amount of cash and have an insignificant risk of change in value, and current accounts with banks (Note 53).

Financial assets

Classification

The Company accounts its financial assets in three classes as "financial assets accounted for at amortized cost price", "fair value difference reflected in other comprehensive income statement" and "fair value difference reflected in profit or loss". Classification is based on the business model used by the business for managing financial assets and the characteristics of contractual cash flows of the financial asset. The company classifies its financial assets on the date of purchase.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except in cases where the business model used by the Company in the management of financial assets changes; In case of business model change, financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the following reporting period after the change.

Accounting and Measurement

"Financial assets measured at amortized cost" are non-derivative financial assets held under a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows, which include interest payments only from principal and principal balances on certain dates in the terms of the contract. The Company's financial assets, which are accounted for at the amortized cost price, include "cash and cash equivalents", "commercial receivables", "other receivables" and "financial investments". The relevant assets are measured on their fair values in their first record in the financial statements and their discounted fees using the effective interest rate method in subsequent accounting. Gains and losses as a result of the valuation of non-derivative financial assets, measured on the amortized cost, are accounted for in the profit or loss statement.

"Financial assets reflected in other comprehensive income, the difference in actual value is a derivative non-derivative financial assets with cash flows on certain dates, including interest payments due to principal and principal balance, which are obtained under a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Gains or losses arising from related financial assets, impairment gains or losses, and those other than currency difference income or expenses are reflected in other comprehensive income.

For investments in equity-based financial assets, the Company may irrevocably choose the method of reflecting subsequent changes in its fair value to other comprehensive income during the first-time financial statements. In the event of such a choice, the dividends obtained from the related investments are accounted for in the profit or loss table.

"Financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected in profit or loss" consists of financial assets other than financial assets measured at amortized cost and whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income. The gains and losses resulting from the valuation of these assets are accounted for in the income statement.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONT.)

Write off

The company removes the financial asset from its records when its rights to the cash flows generated under the agreement on financial assets are terminated or when it transfers the ownership of all risks and returns related to this financial asset with a trading transaction. Any rights created or held by financial assets transferred by the company are accounted for as a separate entity or liability.

Impairment

Impairment of financial and contract assets is calculated using the "Expected Credit Loss" (EXP) model. The impairment model is applied to amortized cost financial assets and contract assets.

Losses are measured on the following basis;

The lifetime ECL measurement is applied if, at the reporting date, the credit risk associated with a financial asset increases significantly after initial recognition. In all other cases where the relevant increase was not experienced, the 12-month ECL calculation was applied. The Company may determine that if the financial asset's credit risk has a low credit risk at the reporting date, the financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly. However, lifetime ETC measurement (simplified approach) always applies to trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing element.

Trade Receivables

Commercial receivables resulting from the provision of products or services to the buyer are accounted for from the amortized value of the amounts to be obtained in the following periods from the original invoice value. Short-term receivables without a set interest rate are shown from the invoice amount if the effect of the original effective interest rate is not too great. In the financial statements, the "simplified approach" is applied within the scope of devaluation calculations of commercial receivables that are accounted for at the amortized cost price and do not contain a significant financing component (less than 1 year term). With this approach, in cases where commercial receivables are not depreciated for certain reasons (except for realized impairment losses), the provisions of losses related to commercial receivables are measured at an amount equal to "lifetime expected credit losses". If all or part of the depreciated credit amount is collected after the devaluation provision is allocated, the amount collected is deducted from the allocated impairment and recorded in other income from the principal activities. Interest income/expenses related to trade transactions and currency difference profits/losses are accounted for in the "Other Income/Expenses from Core Activities" account in the profit or loss table.

Trade Payables

Commercial liabilities refer to mandatory payments for goods and services provided by suppliers for the Company's usual activities. If the expected period for the payment of commercial debts is 1 year or less (or longer but is within the normal operating cycle of the enterprise), these debts are classified as short-term liabilities. Otherwise, they are classified as long-term liabilities.

Commercial debts are recorded with their true values and are accounted for in subsequent periods by alteration of the value from the discredited value using the effective rate method.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONT.)

Inventories

Inventories are valued at less than the net net realizable value or cost value. The cost determination method is the monthly weighted average for all stocks, and semi-finished products and products take a share of production costs. The net feasible value is the value after deducting marketing and sales expenses, with expenses made to get stocks ready for sale at the estimated sales price. For stocks that are unavailable or unsold, the value is recorded for impairment.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are accounted for by deducting the accumulated depreciation and, if any, accumulated impairment on cost values. When tangible assets are sold, the cost and accumulated depreciations and provisions for impairment, if any, are included in the income or expense, profit or loss statement after deducting them from the relevant accounts.

The cost value of the tangible asset consists of the purchase price, import taxes and non-refundable taxes and the costs to make the tangible asset ready for use. Costs such as repair and maintenance after the use of tangible assets are recorded at the time of their occurrence. If the expenditure provides an economic increase in future use of the relevant tangible asset, these expenditures are added to the cost of the asset.

Depreciated assets are subjected to depreciation according to linear depreciation method with rates based on their estimated economic lifespan. The method of economic life and depreciation is regularly reviewed and therefore it is examined whether the method and depreciation period are in line with the economic benefits to be obtained from the relevant asset.

If there is an indication that the value of the asset has decreased, the net realizable value of the related asset is re-estimated and the provision for impairment is reflected in the financial statements.

If the registered value of an asset is higher than the recoverable value of the asset, the registered value is immediately reduced to recoverable. The recoverable value is the net sale price or high value of the related asset in use. The net sale price is determined by deducting the costs to be bearable to realize the sale from the reasonable value of the asset. The value in use is determined by adding residual values to the reduced amounts of estimated cash flows to be obtained in the future as of the reporting period by continuing to use the relevant asset. Profits and losses resulting from the sale of tangible assets are included in the income and expenses accounts from investment activities.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONT.)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased

Intangible assets purchased are indicated by their accumulated amortization shares from cost values and their amounts after deducting accumulated impairments. These assets are amortized using linear amortization method according to their expected economic lifespan. The expected economic lifespan and amortization method is reviewed annually to determine the possible impact of changes in forecasts, and changes in estimates are accounted for going forward. These costs cover acquisition costs and are subject to amortization according to their economic lifespan.

Computer software

Purchased computer software is activated at the cost of purchase and in the time it takes to be ready for use. These costs are amortized according to their economic life (3-15 years).

The costs associated with developing and maintaining computer software are recorded in the comprehensive income statement during their occur time. Expenditures that are in control of the Company, which can be directly associated with detectable and distinctive software products and that will provide economic benefits above cost for more than a year, are considered intangible assets. Costs include the costs of employees developing the software and some of the overall production costs. Computer software development costs, which are considered as intangible assets, are subject to amortization over their economic life.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

For all its tangible and intangible assets, the Company evaluates at each report date whether there is any indication of impairment for the asset. If such an indication exists, the carrying value of that asset is compared with the net realizable value, which is the higher of the amounts to be obtained through use or sale. An impairment has occurred if the carrying amount of the asset, or any cash-generating unit to which that asset belongs, is greater than the amount to be recovered through use or sale. In this case, impairment losses are recognized in the profit or loss statement.

The increase in the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit) due to the reversal of the impairment should not exceed the carrying amount (net amount after depreciation) that would have occurred had the impairment been recognized in previous years. The reversal of the impairment is recognized in the profit or loss statement.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(CONT.)

Financial Leases

Operating lease (as lessee)

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership belong to the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made as operating leases (less incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating lease (as lessor)

In the operating leasing, the leased assets are classified under tangible assets in the financial situation table, excluding real estate, land and properties held for investment purposes, and the rental income obtained is reflected in the profit or loss statement in equal amounts during the rental period. Rental income is reflected in the profit or loss statement by linear method during the rental period.

Recording of Revenue

As of January 1, 2018, the Company has started to use the following five-stage model for accounting for revenue in accordance with TFRS 15 "Revenue Standard from Customer Contracts"

- Identification of contracts with customers
- Definition of performance obligations in contracts
- Determine the transaction price in contracts
- Distribution of transaction price to performance obligations
- Revenue recognition

According to this model, the goods or services committed in each contract with the customers are evaluated and each commitment to transfer such goods or services is determined as a separate operating obligation. Then it is determined whether the step obligations will be fulfilled as a time spread or at a certain time. If the Company transfers control of a goods or services over time and therefore fulfills its operations obligations for related sales in a timely way, it measures the progress towards the full fulfillment of such action obligations and puts the proceeds in the financial statements as a time spread.

Revenue related to performance obligations, which are in the nature of a commitment to transfer goods or services, are recognized when the control of the goods or services is in the hands of the customers.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(CONT.)

While the company evaluates the transfer of the control of the sold goods or services to the customer,;

- Ownership of the Company's right to collect goods or services,
- The customer's legal ownership of the goods or services,
- Transfer of possession of goods or services,
- The customer's ownership of the significant risks and rewards of owning the goods or services,
- It considers the conditions of the customer's acceptance of the goods or services.

The Company does not make corrections to the impact of a significant financing component on the promised price if it anticipates that at the beginning of the contract, the period between the transfer date of the goods or services committed to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for this goods or services will be one year or less. On the other hand, if there is an important financing element in the proceeds, the value of the proceeds is determined by reducing the future collections with the interest rate included in the financing element. The difference is recorded in the relevant periods as other income from the main activities on the basis of accrual.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued in the relevant period on the basis of the effective interest method that brings the estimated cash inflows from the remaining principal balance and the corresponding financial asset to the net book value of that asset. Interest income and exchange income related to trade transactions are accounted for as other income from the main activities.

Dividend income

Dividend income from stock investments is reflected in financial statements when shareholders are entitled to receive dividends. Dividend liabilities are reflected in financial statements as an obligation after the general assembly's approval as a component of the profit distribution.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)**2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONT.)****Borrowings**

Borrowings are accounted for at fair value less transaction costs incurred during initial recognition. Borrowings are measured at amortized cost after initial recognition. The difference between the amount collected (deducted transaction costs) and the amount recovered is recognized in profit or loss for the period using the effective interest method. Fees paid to obtain the loan facility are recognized as the transaction cost of the loan if it is probable that some or all the loan facility will be used. In this case, these fees are deferred until the loan is used. Where there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the credit facility will be utilized, these fees are capitalized as a down payment for the liquidity service and amortized over the period for which the credit facility relates.

Borrowing costs

The costs of general and special purpose borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset over the period necessary to get those assets ready for their intended use or sale. Such costs are included in the cost of the asset if they can be measured in a reliable way and it is likely that the enterprise will benefit from economic benefits in the future. Investment income earned by the temporary management of special purpose liabilities that are expected to be spent on featured assets is deducted from borrowing costs that meet the conditions of capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not covered by this scope are eliminated on the date they occur.

Current tax expense and deferred tax

Period tax expense includes current period tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized as income or expense in the statement of profit or loss, provided that the tax is not directly related to a transaction accounted for under equity or other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Current tax expense is calculated based on tax laws in the countries in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate, or close to the period of entry into force. The company periodically evaluates the tax returns if the applicable tax law is open to interpretation and, where necessary, a provision is made for the debts to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method based on the temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the tax values. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be applied during the period in which the tax asset will occur, or its liability will be executed, taking into account the tax rates and tax legislation that are in force or come into force as of the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are calculated provided that it is highly likely to benefit from temporary differences by making taxable profits in the future.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONT.)

The Company calculates a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences related to its subsidiaries, except that it can control the time when taxable temporary differences are closed and the temporary difference is unlikely to be closed within a predictable period of time.

The company can determine the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability of the same taxpayer or different taxpayers who intend to net the deferred tax asset or liability if and only if they have the legal right to set off the current tax assets against the current tax liabilities. If it is the same with the tax administration that made the arrangement, it is deducted.

Provision for Employment Termination Benefits

In accordance with the current labor law, the company is obliged to pay a certain amount of severance pay to the personnel who quit their job due to retirement or who are dismissed for reasons other than resignation and bad behavior and who have served for at least one year.

In the related financial statements, the Company calculated the severance pay return using the "Projection Method" and based on the Company's past experience in completing its staff service period and qualifying for severance, and discounted government bonds at the earnings ratio on the balance sheet date.

The current service cost for defined benefit plans, reflected in the income statement as employee expenses, refers to benefit change reductions and an increase in payments in defined benefit liability resulting from employee services in the current year, excluding those added to the cost of an asset. Historical service costs are recorded in the income statement during the period in which they occurred.

Net interest expense is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net value of the defined benefit obligation and the actual value of the planned asset. This cost is accounted for under employee expenses in the profit or loss table.

Defined benefit plans re-measurement gains and losses arising from difference corrections and actuarial assumption changes between actuarial assumption and realized are reflected in equity as other comprehensive income during the period in which they occurred.

Provision for unused permission

The unused permission rights accrued in financial statements represent the estimated total return for future potential liabilities related to the days of the well-deserved leave that employees do not use as of the balance sheet date.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(CONT.)

Earnings per share

Earnings per share reported in the profit or loss statement is calculated by dividing net profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding throughout the reporting period.

In Turkey, companies can increase their capital through "bonus shares", which they distribute to their existing shareholders from previous years' earnings and inflation adjustment differences. Such "bonus shares" distributions are treated as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations is calculated by taking into account the retrospective effects of the said share distributions.

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

A provision is made in the financial statements if there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that the obligation will be settled and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognized as a provision is calculated by estimating the expense to settle the obligation as of the report date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties associated with the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is determined as the present value of the expenses expected to be necessary to settle the obligation. In determining the discount rate to be used in reducing the provisions to their present values, the interest rate in the relevant markets and the risk related to the said liability are taken into account. This discount rate is determined pre-tax and does not include the risk associated with estimating future cash flows.

Where some or all of the economic benefit required to pay the recompense is expected to be covered by third parties, the amount to be collected is accounted for as an asset if the collection of the relevant amount is almost certain and measured reliably.

Transactions in Foreign Currency

The financial statements of each business of the Company are presented in the currency (functional currency) valid in the main economic environment in which they operate. The financial position and operating results of each business are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements. During the preparation of the financial statements of each enterprise, transactions in foreign currency (currencies other than TRY or currencies other than the functional currency of the relevant enterprise) are recorded based on the exchange rates on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities indexed to foreign currency in the statement of financial position are translated into TRY using the exchange rates prevailing on the report date.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(CONT.)

Those recorded in foreign currency from non-monetary items that are monitored with fair value are converted to TRY based on the exchange rates at the time the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items in foreign currency measured in historical costs are not subject to translation.

The assets and liabilities of the company's foreign activities are expressed in TRY using the rates valid at the date of the report in financial statements. Income and expense items are translated using average rates during the period unless there is significant fluctuation in exchange rates during the period at which the rates were to be used (in case of significant fluctuations, rates at the date of the transaction are used). The exchange difference is classified as equity and transferred to the Company's foreign currency translation differences fund. These differences are recorded in the profit or loss table during the period of the disposal of foreign activity.

Goodwill and fair value corrections arising from the purchase of activities abroad are treated as assets and burdens of activity abroad and translated using the end-of-term rate.

Net Off

The fact that a financial asset and debt are offset together, and the net amount is shown on the balance sheet, but it may be possible if it has a legal right to clarify the amounts accounted for and intends to make payments on a net basis or to obtain the asset and to pay the debt simultaneously. The legal right should not be linked to a future event and should be available in normal operational flow and even in the event of default, incapacitated or bankruptcy of the company or the other party.

Government Grants

Government donations are recorded on their fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that donations will be received and that the Company meets the conditions it is obliged to comply with.

Events after the balance sheet date

Events after the balance sheet date; covers all events between the balance sheet date and the date of authorization for the publication of the balance sheet, even if they occurred after any announcement of the profits of the period or other selected financial information was made public. The Company adjusts the amounts received in the financial statements in accordance with this new situation in the event of incidents that require correction after the balance sheet date. Non-correction issues arising from the date of balance sheet are explained in the financial statement footnotes if they are issues that affect the economic decisions of the financial statement users.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (CONT.)

Related Parties

In the presence of one of the following criteria, the party is deemed to be related to the Company:

- (a) The said party, directly or indirectly, through one or more of its intermediaries:
 - (i) Controls, is controlled by, or is under joint control with the entity (including parents, subsidiaries, and subsidiaries in the same line of business);
 - (ii) Having a share that will enable it to have significant influence on the company; or
 - (iii) Has joint control over the Company.
- (b) The party is an affiliate of the Company;
- (c) The entity is a partnership with which the Company is a joint entrepreneur;
- (d) The entity is a member of the Key Executive Staff of the Company or its parent partnership;
- (e) The entity is a close family member of any individual mentioned in (a) or (d);
- (f) The entity is a business where any individual, controlled, co-controlled or under significant influence, or referred to in (d) or (e), has the right to a significant vote directly or indirectly; or,
- (g). The entity must be a benefit plan provided to employees of a business or business that is associated with the business, after leaving work.

Cash Flow Statement

The Company prepares a cash flow statement as an integral part of other financial statements to inform financial statement users about the changes in its net assets, its financial structure and its ability to direct the amount and timing of cash flows according to changing conditions. Cash flows for the period are classified as operating, investing, and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities indicate cash flows from Company activities. The company chose to present its cash in and out of operating activities in financial statements in a clear (indirect) way.

Cash flows related to investment activities show the cash flows that the Company uses and achieves in investment activities (fixed investments and financial investments).

Cash flows related to financing activities indicate the resources used by the Company in its financing activities and the reimbursements of these resources.

2.4) Changes and Errors in Accounting Estimates

Changes in accounting estimates are applied only for one period, during the current period of the change, and in the future, both during the period of the change and in the future. Important estimates used during the preparation of financial statements for the period ending on December 31, 2022 are consistent with the estimates used during the preparation of financial statements for the period that ended on December 31, 2021. The key accounting errors identified are retroactively applied and the previous financial statements are reorganized.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(CONT.)

2.5) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the Company management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Those estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the periods in which they become known.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements and the significant judgments with the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

- The cost of defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations which involve making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and employee turnover. Due to the long- term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.
- The possibility of loss of lawsuits and any liability arising in the event of loss are assessed by the Company's management by taking the advice of the Company's Legal Counsel and the expert. Company management determines the amount of provision for the case based on best estimates.
- Company management has made assumptions based on the experience of the technical staff in determining the useful life of tangible and intangible assets.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded using tax rates that are widely used for temporary differences between the notebook values and matrahs of assets and liabilities. Based on the evidence available, it has been considered possible that all or part of the deferred tax assets may not be converted or converted into cash. Key factors considered include potential for future income, losses accumulated from previous years, tax planning strategies that will be implemented if necessary, and the nature of revenue that can be used to convert the deferred tax asset into cash.

NOTE 3 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 4 – SHARES IN OTHER COMPANIES

In order to support the export activities of the company, the establishment procedures of the subsidiary, which was decided to be established with the title of Rising Steel Inc, in the organized industrial area close to the Chicago region in the state of Illinois, USA, were completed as of 08.02.2022 and registered on 10.02.2022. Since the company was inactive in the relevant period, it was not consolidated and was shown in the financial statements at cost. It was reflected in the financial statements with a cost value of 1.000 USD (TRY equivalent amounting to TRY 13.402 as of acquisition date).

NOTE 5 – SEGMENT REPORTING

The methods which are used in the company's field of activity, quality of service, characteristics of economic, the classification of customers in accordance with risk, and the distribution of services are similar. In addition, the company's organizational structure, all different activities of the company are managed and considered as part of a single activity instead of including different activities. The company's operating results, the identification of resources to be allocated to these activities and review of the performance of these activities are considered in this context.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

(a) Other Short-Term Receivables

None (December 31, 2021: None)

(b) Other Short-Term Payables

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
SKY Fuarçılık A.Ş.	739	--
Total	739	--

(c) Short Term Prepaid Expenses

None (December 31, 2021: None)

(d) Purchases

The details of the company's purchases from related parties are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
SKY Fuarçılık A.Ş. (*)	229.871	601.710
Shareholders (**)	2.070.000	1.581.250
Total	2.299.871	2.182.960

(*) TRY 120.000 of the debt relationship with the related party of SKY Fuarçılık A.Ş. arises from rent expenses, TRY 109.871 from goods purchases. (31.12.2021: TRY 122.500 of the debt relationship with the related party of SKY Fuarçılık A.Ş. arises from rent expenses, TRY 295.000 from fixed asset purchases, TRY 184.210 from goods purchases.)

(**) Includes rental fees paid for the office rented from company partners Ferhan Göktürk and Yüksek Göktürk.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Cont.)**(e) Sales**

None (December 31, 2021: None)

(f) Key Management Compensation and Benefits

The details of the remuneration and similar benefits provided to the senior executives of the company are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Benefits to top management	2.127.759	1.526.867
Total	2.127.759	1.526.867

NOTE 7 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES**(a) Short-Term Trade Receivables**

The details of the company's short-term trade receivables are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Checks received	425.926.272	219.800.174
Trade receivables	135.969.148	98.469.213
Notes receivable	400.000	417.000
Rediscount of notes and checks receivable (-)	(5.428.218)	--
Trade receivables Tfrs 9 expected credit loss	(547.280)	(648.766)
Provision for doubtful receivables	4.700.951	4.255.926
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (-)	(4.700.951)	(4.255.926)
Total	556.319.922	318.037.621

Average collection maturity of trade receivables is 108 days (31.12.2021: 107 days). The company allocates a loss provision for its trade receivables that have become problematic. The provision amounts include the receivables that the relevant customers cannot repay or the value of the guarantees received for the said receivables cannot be realized.

NOTE 7 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Cont.)**(a) Short-Term Trade Receivables (Cont.)**

The Company has agreement with Euler Hermes Sigorta A.Ş. including following details.

- The policy is valid for the period between 1 June 2022 - 31 May 2023 and has been issued for 1 year.
- Currency of the claims subject to the policy has been determined as USD & EUR.
- The guaranteed rate has been determined as 90% for the commercial receivables for which a credit limit request has been made. In addition, the Company has receivables and letters of guarantee within the scope of DBS.

- As of 31 December 2022, the Company's customers are within the scope of Euler Hermes Sigorta A.Ş. There is an insurance coverage limit of USD 14.731.745 for 833 customers and EUR 3.385.000 for 39 customers. In addition, the Company has a DBS secured limit of TRY 63.894.000 for its 142 customers with 100% bank guarantee, which is allocated to its customers at 10 banks. In addition, there is a letter of guarantee limit of TRY 1.030.000 in total for 5 customers. (As of 31 December 2021, the Company's customers are within the scope of Euler Hermes Sigorta A.Ş. There is an insurance coverage limit of USD 13.591.861 for 798 customers and EUR 2.870.000 for 37 customers. In addition, the Company has a DBS secured limit of TRY 61.989.000 for its 139 customers with 100% bank guarantee, which is allocated to its customers at 10 banks. In addition, there is a letter of guarantee limit of TRY 1.030.000 in total for 5 customers.)

The movement table of the Company's provisions for doubtful receivables is as follows

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Opening	4.255.926	3.748.097
Increase during the period	445.025	507.829
Provisions no longer required	--	--
Closing	4.700.951	4.255.926

(b) Short Term Trade Payables

The details of the company's short term trade payables are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Suppliers	149.669.519	32.234.125
Notes Receivables	49.466.574	49.437.507
Other payables from related parties	739	--
Other trade payables	7.888.333	1.568.198
Rediscount on payables(-)	(980.194)	(173.464)
Total	206.044.971	83.069.441

The average payment term of trade payables is 45 days (31.12.2021: 45 days).

The Company has no Long-Term Trade Payables as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

NOTE 8 – RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES FROM FINANCE SECTOR ACTIVITIES

As of 31 December 2022, TRY 6.509.644 of the Company's financial investments consist of short-term debt instruments fund accounts.

the Company has a restricted bank balance of TRY 53.030. (31.12.2021: The Company has a restricted bank balance of TRY 19.050 of 31 December 2021).

NOTE 9 – OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES**(a) Other Short-Term Receivables**

The details of the company's other short-term receivables are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Receivables from the tax office	14.004.847	--
Deposits and guarantees given	33.346	17.102
Other receivables	42.006	18.645
Receivables from personnel	340.000	--
Total	14.420.199	35.747

(b) Other Long-Term Receivables

None (December 31, 2021: None)

(c) Other Short-Term Liabilities

The details of the Company's other short-term payables are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Taxes and funds payable	2.729.394	6.076.790
Other	154.433	--
Total	2.883.827	6.076.790

(d) Other Long-Term Liabilities

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 10 – INVENTORIES

The details of the company's inventories are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Trade goods	367.695.067	132.462.586
Other	1.480.000	--
Total	369.175.067	132.462.586

As of 31 December 2022, and 31 December 2021, the Company has no inventory impairment.

NOTE 11 – BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 12 – PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME**(a) Short Term Prepaid Expenses**

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Advances given to orders	143.127.767	49.277.588
Expenses for the following months	3.869.204	785.380
Advances given to staff	206.681	79.400
Total	147.203.652	50.142.368

(b) Long-Term Prepaid Expenses

The details of the company's long-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Expenses for the following years	--	107.295
Total	--	107.295

(c) Short Term Deferred Income

The details of the company's short-term deferred income is as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Liabilities arising from customer contracts	14.520.610	2.953.160
Income for the following months	--	3.667.671
Total	14.520.610	6.620.831

NOTE 13 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

None (December 31, 2021: None)

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

NOTE 14 – TANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements in the company's tangible assets and related accumulated depreciation are as follows:

	01.01.2021	Addition	Transfers	Disposal	31.12.2021	Addition	Transfers	Disposal	31.12.2022
Cost									
Lands	--	15.425.000	--	--	15.425.000	--	--	--	15.425.000
Buildings	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery and equipment	5.534.100	2.201.926	--	--	7.736.026	1.576.107	(323.737)	--	8.988.397
Vehicles	2.984.003	1.066.060	--	--	4.050.063	1.513.948	--	--	5.564.011
Fixtures	2.529.904	2.597.609	--	--	5.127.513	401.268	--	--	5.528.781
Specific costs	9.730.516	810.367	--	--	10.540.883	--	(10.540.883)	--	--
Construction in progress	--	192.652	--	--	192.652	30.659.186	--	--	30.851.838
	20.778.523	22.293.614	--	--	43.072.137	34.150.509	(10.864.620)	--	66.358.027
Accumulated Depreciation									
Machinery and equipment	1.087.766	732.545	--	--	1.820.311	814.183	(98.737)	--	2.535.757
Vehicles	1.274.897	567.535	--	--	1.842.432	1.031.617	--	--	2.874.049
Fixtures	747.283	459.400	--	--	1.206.683	626.839	--	--	1.833.522
Specific costs	3.653.468	1.518.259	--	--	5.171.727	--	(5.171.727)	--	--
	6.763.414	3.277.739	--	--	10.041.153	2.472.638	(5.270.464)	--	7.243.328
Net Book Value	14.015.109				33.030.984				59.114.699

As of 31 December 2022, the Company does not have any pledges or mortgages on Tangible Fixed Assets.

NOTE 15 – DECOMMISSIONING OF SERVICE, RIGHTS ON FUNDS FROM RESTORATION AND ENVIRONMENT REHABILITATION

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 16 – SHARES OF MEMBERS IN COOPERATIVE BUSINESS AND RELATED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 17 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The details of the company's intangible assets are as follows

	1.01.2021	Addition	Transfers	Disposal	31.12.2021	Addition	Transfers	Disposal	31.12.2022
Cost									
Rights	174.566	187.291	--	--	361.857	113.200	--	--	475.057
Total	174.566	187.291	--	--	361.857	113.200	--	--	475.057
Accumulated Depreciation									
Rights	(73.625)	(57.174)	--	--	(130.799)	(53.165)	--	--	(183.964)
Total	(73.625)	(57.174)	--	--	(130.799)	(53.165)	--	--	(183.964)
Net Book Value	100.941				231.058				291.093

NOTE 18 – GOODWILL

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 19 – INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 20 – RENT OPERATIONS

(a) Right-of-use assets (TFRS-16)

The balances of right-of-use assets as of 1 January and 31 December 2022 and their depreciation and amortization expenses in the relevant period are as follows:

	01.01.2021	Addition	Other	Disposal	31.12.2021	Transfers	Others	Disposal	31.12.2022
Cost									
Buildings	5.703.165	--	651.482	--	6.354.647	--	238.062	--	6.592.709
Special Costs	--	--	--	--	--	881.425	--	10.540.883	11.422.308
Total	5.703.165	--	651.482	--	6.354.647	881.425	238.062	10.540.883	18.015.017
Accumulated Depreciation									
Buildings	(1.454.244)	(1.032.125)	(1.901)	--	(2.488.270)	(1.087.233)	--	--	(3.575.503)
Special Costs	--	--	--	--	--	(1.567.847)	--	(5.171.727)	(6.739.574)
Total	(1.454.244)	(1.032.125)	(1.901)	--	(2.488.270)	(2.655.080)	--	(5.171.727)	(10.315.077)
Net Book Value	4.248.921				3.866.377				7.699.941

As of December 31, 2022, the total of the future minimum lease liability within the framework of non-cancellable operating leases is as follows;

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Payables from rental transactions (Short term)	6.732.726	1.242.969
Payables from rental transactions (Long term)	977.802	3.872.069
Total	7.710.528	5.115.038

Payables from lease transactions consist of borrowings within the scope of "TFRS-16 Leases" provision made for the lease of İzmir office, Dudullu office, Representative office, Ataköy office and Head office building as right-of-use assets.

NOTE 21– PRIVILEGE SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 22– IMPAIRMENT ON ASSETS

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Impairment on trade receivables	4.700.951	4.255.926
Total	4.700.951	4.255.926

NOTE 23 – GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 24 – BORROWING COSTS

For the period ended as of December 31, 2022, there is no borrowing cost added to the cost of assets directly related to the assets. (31 December 2021 - None) Borrowing costs are included in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTE 25 – CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The details of the company's provisions are as follows:

(a) Short-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits

The details of the company's short-term provisions for employee benefits are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Unused leave liability	133.252	--
Total	133.252	--

(b) Other Short-Term Provisions

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 25 – CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Cont.)**(c) Long-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits**

The details of the company's long-term provisions for employee benefits are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Severance pays liability	955.811	576.547
Total	955.811	576.547

Under Turkish Labour Law, Yukselen Çelik is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men). As the maximum liability is revised semi-annually, the maximum amount of TRY 15.371 effective from December 31,2022 (December 31,2021: TRY 8.285).

The liability is not funded as there is no funding requirement. The provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees. TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of total liabilities: The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service increases in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for future inflation effects.

As of 31 December 2022, the provisions in the accompanying financial statements are calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees. As of the 31 December 2022, the provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 13,00% and an interest rate of 16,50%, resulting in a real discount rate of 3,10%. (31 December 2021: %3,10 real discount rate).

The important estimates used in the calculation of the severance pay liability are the discount rate and the probability of voluntary dismissal.

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Opening balance	576.547	579.169
Service costs	361.406	81.084
Interest cost	17.858	79.169
Severance Pay Paid	--	(162.875)
End of period	955.811	576.547

NOTE 26 – COMMITMENTS

- Letters of Guarantee Taken**

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Letters of guarantee taken	1.030.000	1.030.000
Total	1.030.000	1.030.000

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there is no mortgage on Company's assets.

- Letters of Guarantee given**

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Letters of guarantee given	16.565.156	13.622.386
Total	16.565.156	13.622.386

Information on the Company's given collateral position is as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
A. Total amount of GMP that Issued on behalf of the legal entity	16.565.156	13.622.386
B. Total Amount of GSM given for partnerships which are included in full consolidation	--	--
C. Total Amount of GSM given for the purpose of guaranteeing third party loans to carry the regular trade activities	--	--
D. Total Amount of another GSM given	--	--
i. Total amount of GSM given in favor of the main partner	--	--
ii. Total amount of GSM given in favor of other group companies not covered by B and C clauses	--	--
iii. Total amount of GSM given in favor of third parties not covered by Article C	--	--
Total	16.565.156	13.622.386
The ratio of other GSM's to the Company's equity	0,00	0,00

NOTE 27 – PAYABLES FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**(a) Payables within the Scope of Employee Benefits**

The details of the payables within the scope of the company's employee benefits are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
SSI premium payables	685.776	317.393
SSI deduction payables	--	178.822
Total	685.776	496.215

NOTE 28 – EXPENSES BY NATURE**(a) General Administrative Expenses (-)**

The details of the company's general administrative expenses are as follows:

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Personnel expenses	(8.703.757)	(4.280.920)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.487.418)	(2.392.435)
Outside benefits and services	(2.648.856)	(664.412)
Insurance expenses	(2.466.153)	(852.082)
Electricity, Water, Natural Gas Expenses	(415.934)	(70.530)
Communication expenses	(66.041)	(50.066)
Tax, duty and fee expenses	(77.139)	(56.112)
Other expenses	(3.634.761)	(1.842.960)
Total	(21.500.059)	(10.209.517)

NOTE 28 – EXPENSES BY NATURE (Cont.)**(b) Marketing, Sales, and Distribution Expenses**

The details of the company's marketing, sales and distribution expenses are as follows:

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Personnel expenses	(10.932.347)	(5.610.541)
Shipping and cargo expenses	(7.325.545)	(3.353.650)
Depreciation and amortization	(1.693.465)	(1.974.607)
Repair and maintenance expenses	(100.933)	(409.336)
Vehicle Expenses	(1.288.842)	(378.705)
External Benefits and Services	(15.224.011)	(535.506)
Fair and advertising expenses	(2.118.540)	(215.664)
Insurance expenses	(1.233)	(60.418)
Travel expenses	(568.432)	(159.514)
Other expenses	(3.639.814)	(1.499.253)
Total	(42.893.162)	(14.197.194)

(c) Research and Development Expenses (-)

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 29 – OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**(a) Other Current Assets**

The details of the company's other current assets are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Income accruals	55.369	--
Transferred VAT	23.464.876	--
Total	23.520.245	--

NOTE 30 – CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS**(a) Paid in Capital**

The company's shareholders and their shares in the capital are as follows:

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	Share Amount (TRY)	Share Ratio (%)	Share Amount (TRY)	Share Ratio (%)
Bariş GÖKTÜRK	35.158.450	28,20%	35.158.450	28,20%
Yüksel GÖKTÜRK	32.623.238	26,10%	32.623.238	26,10%
Burak GÖKTÜRK	17.605.634	14,08%	17.605.634	14,08%
Ferhan GÖKTÜRK	2.640.845	2,11%	2.640.845	2,11%
Open to public	36.971.833	29,58%	36.971.833	29,58%
Total Capital	125.000.000	100%	125.000.000	100%

(*) As of 31.12.2022, 53.394 shares with a rate of 0,04% in the publicly traded portion belong to Yüksel Göktürk and 270.000 shares with a rate of 0,22% belong to Barış Göktürk.

(b) Share Premiums/(Discounts)

None (December 31, 2021: None)

(c) Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) that will not be Reclassified in Profit or Loss

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Defined Benefit Plans Re-Measurement Gains (Losses) (*)	110.543	110.543
Total	110.543	110.543

(*) With the change in TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" standard, actuarial loss and gains that are taken into account in the calculation of the severance pay provision are not allowed to be recognized in the income statement. Losses and gains resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions are accounted for under equity. Actuarial severance pay provision actuarial loss/gain fund cannot be reclassified to profit or loss.

(d) Previous years Profit/loss

The details of the company's previous years profit/loss account are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Previous Year's Profits/(Losses)	111.622.668	26.203.403
Extraordinary Reserves	2.795.186	2.795.186
Total	114.417.854	28.998.589

NOTE 30 – CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Cont.)

Publicly traded companies make their dividend distributions in accordance with the CMB's Dividend Communiqué no. II-19.1, which came into effect as of February 1, 2015.

Partnerships distribute their profits within the framework of the profit distribution policies to be determined by their general assembly and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation. Within the scope of the said communiqué, a minimum distribution rate has not been determined. Companies pay dividends as determined in their articles of association or dividend policy. In addition, dividends can be paid in installments of equal or different amounts, and dividend advances can be distributed in cash over the profit included in the interim financial statements.

Unless the reserves required to be set aside in accordance with the TTK and the dividend determined for the shareholders in the articles of association or 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 shareholders, members of the board of directors, partnership employees and non-shareholders.

Past years losses of partnerships; The portion exceeding the total amount resulting from the adjustment of retained earnings, general legal reserves including share premiums, and equity items excluding capital, according to inflation accounting, is considered as a discount item in the calculation of net distributable profit for the period.

(e) Restricted Reserves

The details of the company's restricted reserves allocated from profit account are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Legal reserves	6.949.596	4.227.673
Total	6.949.596	4.227.673

NOTE 31 – REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

The details of the company's revenue and cost of sales are as follows:

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Domestic sales	1.399.494.758	656.436.898
Foreign sales	96.719.430	25.951.017
Other sales	748.077	408.409
Gross sales	1.496.962.265	682.796.324
Sales returns (-)	(18.722.864)	(3.152.835)
Sales discounts (-)	(482.204)	(925.901)
Net sales	1.477.757.197	678.717.588
Cost of sales (-)	(1.150.404.999)	(498.448.337)
Gross Profit/(Loss)	327.352.198	180.269.251

NOTE 32 – CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

On 25.01.2022, the company changed its name to Grup İnşaat Tur. Gay. Dan. Tic. Ltd. Şti. has made the main contractor agreement for the rough construction part of the steel service center to be built on the industrial land in the OIZ, which is located in the Dilovası district of Kocaeli province, within the scope of the 'Construction Contract' signed. (December 31, 2021- None.)

NOTE 33 – GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE, MARKETING EXPENSES AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Details of the general management and marketing expenses of the Company are presented below;

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
General and administrative expenses (-)	(21.500.059)	(10.209.517)
Marketing expenses (-)	(42.893.162)	(14.197.194)
Total	(64.393.221)	(24.406.711)

NOTE 34 – OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM MAIN OPERATIONS

The details of the company's other income and expense accounts from main activities are as follows:

(a) Other Income from Main Operations

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Rediscount Income	1.153.658	5.531.492
Foreign Exchange Difference Income	3.378.407	542.145
Other	5.754.450	9.357.438
Total	48.346.659	33.770.735

(b) Other Expenses from Main Operations (-)

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022
Foreign Exchange Difference Expenses	(9.285.152)	(21.056.594)
Rediscount Expense	(5.775.145)	(1.541.187)
Doubtful Receivables Provision Expenses	(8.212)	(507.829)
Other Expenses	(1.750.853)	(6.512.159)
Total	(16.819.362)	(29.617.769)

NOTE 35 – INCOME / (EXPENSES) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Fixed asset sales profits	48.200	--
Financial asset sales profits	--	99.991
Total	48.200	99.991

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Impairment/(cancellation of impairment) in Accordance with TFRS 9	101.487	--
Total	101.487	--

NOTE 36 – CLASSIFIED EXPENSES BY FUNCTION**(a) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses**

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
General and Administrative Expenses	(3.487.418)	(2.392.437)
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses	(1.693.465)	(1.974.601)
Total	(5.180.883)	(4.367.038)

NOTE 37 – FINANCIAL INCOME / (EXPENSE)**(a) Financial Incomes**

The details of the financial income account of the company are as follows;

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Interest income	2.940.884	169.276
Exchange differences income	2.246.067	10.429.647
Total	5.186.951	10.598.923

(b) Financial expenses

The details of the financial expenses account of the company are as follows:

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Interest expense	(93.374.816)	(20.281.181)
Exchange differences expense	(3.130.338)	(2.894.067)
Bank commissions expenses	(7.649.160)	(1.306.219)
Total	(104.154.314)	(24.481.467)

NOTE 38 – ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ITEMS**Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss**

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Defined benefit plans re-measurement gains (losses)	--	162.875
Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	--	(32.575)
Total	--	130.300

NOTE 39 – ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

None. (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 40 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)**(a) Corporation tax**

The Group is subject to Turkish corporate taxes. Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Company's results for the years and periods. Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiary to file a tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in the accompanying financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis. Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductible expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and investment incentives utilized. The effective tax rate in 2022 is 25% for the Company. (31.12.2021: 23%)

The Law numbered 7061 on Amendment of Certain Taxes and Laws and Other Acts was published on the Official Gazette dated December 5, 2017 and numbered 30261. Article 5 entitled "Exceptions" of the Corporate Tax Law has been amended in Article 89 of the Law. In accordance with (a) clause in the first paragraph of the Article, the exemption of 75% applied to gains from the sales of lands and buildings held by the entities for two full years has been reduced to rate of 50%. This regulation has been effective from 5 December 2017.

The company's tax expenses are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Corporate tax provision	37.792.350	23.990.476
Prepaid corporate tax (-)	(34.663.717)	(12.259.359)
(Payable)/refundable corporate tax	3.128.633	11.731.117
	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Tax income / (expense) in the income statement		
Corporate tax provision	(37.792.350)	(23.990.476)
Deferred tax income / (expense), net	8.193.993	(13.101.289)
Total tax income / (expense), net	(29.598.357)	(37.091.765)

NOTE 40 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Cont.)**(a) Deferred Tax**

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary timing differences arising from the differences between the tax base legal financial statements and the financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS. These differences are generally due to the fact that some income and expense items are included in different periods in tax base financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS, and these differences are stated below. The corporate tax rate for 2021 and 2022 will be applied as 25% and 23%, respectively, within the scope of the "Law on the Law on the Collection of Public Claims and Amendments to Certain Laws", which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated April 22, 2021. Within the scope of the said law, deferred tax assets and liabilities in the financial statements dated 30 December 2022 are calculated with 20% tax rates for the part of temporary differences that will have tax effects in 2021 and 2022.

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	Total	Deferred tax	Total	Deferred tax
	Temporary differences	asset/ (liability)	Temporary differences	asset/ (liability)
Deferred tax assets:				
Leasing (TFRS -16)	(5.264.415)	(1.052.883)	(1.248.661)	(249.733)
Severance and Leave Compensation	(1.089.063)	(217.813)	(576.547)	(115.309)
Currency differences	(796.244)	(159.249)	(1.005.105)	(231.174)
Adjustments to trade receivables	(547.280)	(109.456)	(802.264)	(184.521)
Rediscount Adjustment	(5.428.218)	(1.085.644)	--	--
Statutory Tangibles Valuation Affect, Building	(51.561.037)	(10.312.207)	--	--
Statutory Tangibles Valuation Affect, Other	(4.778.974)	(477.897)	--	--
Deferred tax assets:	(69.465.231)	(13.415.149)	(3.632.577)	(780.736)
Deferred tax liabilities				
Loan Interest	44.728	8.946	202.790	46.642
Fixed Assets	14.007.011	2.801.402	32.191	6.438
Rediscount Adjustment	980.194	196.039	174.035	40.028
Adjustments to stocks	77.404.949	15.480.990	59.331.639	13.646.277
Derivative Instruments	(956.712)	(191.342)	314.706	72.382
Currency differences	(219.235)	(43.847)	--	--
Deferred tax liabilities	91.260.935	18.252.187	60.055.361	13.811.765
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net		4.837.038		13.031.029

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

NOTE 41 – EARNING PER SHARE

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares of the Company during the period.

The company's earnings per share calculation is as follows:

	01.01.2022- 31.12.2022	01.01.2021- 31.12.2021
Net profit per share of the parent shareholder	166.070.240	109.141.188
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued (TRY 1 each)	125.000.000	125.000.000
Earnings per share (TRY)	1,33	0,87

NOTE 42 – SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

None. (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 43 – INSURANCE CONTRACTS

None. (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 44 – EFFECTS OF CURRENCY CHANGE

The foreign exchange risk of the company as of December 31, 2022 is shown in the table in Note: 47, and as of the accounting period ending on December 31, 2022, foreign exchange gain and foreign exchange loss are included in the accompanying financial statements in other income/expenses from main activities and finance income/expenses. shown.

NOTE 45 – HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMY REPORTING

According to TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in Hyperinflationary Economies, enterprises whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy report their financial statements according to the purchasing power of money at the end of the reporting period. TAS 29 identifies features that may indicate an economy is a hyperinflationary economy, and it is recommended that businesses start implementing the Standard at the same time.

In the statement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Standards Authority (POA) on January 20, 2022, it was stated that businesses do not need to make any adjustments to their 2021 financial statements within the scope of TAS 29. On the other hand, no explanation has been made on whether or not the financial statements will be adjusted within the scope of TAS 29 in the financial statements for the accounting period ending on 31 December 2022. In this context, since there is no consensus on the application of inflation accounting throughout the country, no inflation adjustment was made according to TAS 29 while preparing the financial statements dated 31 December 2022 in order to ensure comparability

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

NOTE 46 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments included in Current Assets are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Account Name		
	--	314.706
Derivative financial instruments assets	(956.712)	--
Derivative financial instruments liabilities		
Total	(956.712)	314.706

NOTE 47 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**(a) Short Term Borrowings**

The details of the company's short-term borrowings are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Bank credits	7.188.998	110.050.286
Other financial debts	421.526	100.291
Total	7.610.524	110.150.577

(b) Short-Term Portions of Long-Term Borrowings

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Right of use liability	6.732.726	1.242.969
Bank credits	598.761.433	15.085.623
Total	605.494.159	16.328.592

(c) Long Term Borrowings

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Bank credits	21.035.703	20.760.331
Payables from rental transactions	977.802	3.872.069
Total	22.013.505	24.632.400

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

NOTE 47 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

Principal payment terms of bank loans and financial leasing are presented below;

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
To be paid within 1 year	605.950.431	126.314.358
To be paid within 1 - 2 years	17.535.703	15.900.578
To be paid within 2 - 3 years	3.500.000	1.096.785
To be paid within 3 - 4 years	--	873.383
To be paid within 4 - 5 years	--	1.811.427
Total	626.986.134	145.996.531

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The main financial instruments of the company consist of bank loans, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the operating activities of the Company. The company also has other financial instruments such as trade payables and trade receivables arising directly from its operating activities.

(a) Capital Risk Management

In capital management, the company aims at enhancing profitability while keeping a reasonable leverage, on the other hand rendering sustainability in its operations.

The debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated by dividing the net debt of the company, which is calculated by deducting the cash and cash equivalents of the company and short-term financial investments from the financial liabilities, by the total capital is as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total debt	869.264.818	272.713.542
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(97.271.072)	(1.741.655)
Net debt	771.993.746	270.971.887
Total equity	412.327.147	267.256.907
Debt/Equity Ratio	1,87	1,01

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total financial debt	635.118.188	151.047.049
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(97.271.072)	(1.741.655)
Net financial debt	537.847.116	149.305.394
Total Equity	412.327.147	267.256.907
Invested Capital	125.000.000	125.000.000
Net Financial Debt/Investment Capital Ratio	4,30	1,19

NOTE 48 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)**(b) Financial Risk Factors**

The main risks brought by the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The company management and the board of directors examine and accept the policies regarding the management of the following risks. The Company also considers the market value risk of all its financial instruments.

(1) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company will not be able to meet its funding needs. The table below shows the maturity distribution of the Company's non-derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities. Non-derivative financial liabilities are prepared without discounting and based on the earliest due dates. Interests to be paid on these liabilities are included in the table below.

Derivative financial liabilities are arranged according to undiscounted net cash inflows and outflows. Futures instruments are paid net for futures transactions that have to be paid in gross and are realized over undiscounted, gross cash inflows and outflows. When receivables and payables are not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined using the interest rate derived from the yield curves at the report date.

31.12.2022	Book value	Cashflow according to the agreement	0-1 Year	1-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities	772.513.842	358.107.248	(336.093.743)	(22.013.505)
Financial payables	562.899.268	148.492.674	(126.479.169)	(22.013.505)
Payables from Rental Transactions	--	--	--	--
Payables under employee benefits	685.776	685.776	(685.776)	--
Trade and other payables	208.928.798	208.928.798	(208.928.798)	--
Derivative financial liabilities	956.712	956.712	(956.712)	--
Total	773.470.554	359.063.960	(337.050.455)	(22.013.505)

31.12.2021	Book Value	Cashflow according to the agreement	0-1 Year	1-5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities	234.080.719	253.184.027	(216.576.315)	(36.607.712)
Financial payables	145.896.240	162.545.927	(130.918.830)	(31.627.097)
Payables under employee benefits	496.215	496.215	(496.215)	--
Trade and other Payables	83.069.441	83.242.905	(83.242.905)	--
Derivative financial liabilities	314.706	331.875	(331.875)	--
Total	234.395.425	253.515.902	(216.908.190)	(36.607.712)

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)**(b) Financial Risk Factors (Cont.)****(2) Market Risk Management**

The Company's operations are primarily exposed to financial risks related to changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, as detailed below. The Company uses various non-derivative financial instruments in order to keep the risks associated with foreign exchange and interest rates under control. Market risks are also evaluated with sensitivity analysis.

- Currency Risk Management**

Transactions in foreign currencies cause exchange rate risk. The distribution of the company's monetary and non-monetary assets in foreign currency and monetary and non-monetary liabilities as of the balance sheet date is as follows:

	31.12.2022			
	TRY	USD	EURO	Other
	Equivalent			
1. Trade Receivables	10.732.501	168.840	380.011	--
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including cash, banks)	2.241.388	90.209	27.823	--
2b. non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
3. Other	83.585.634	3.441.614	964.805	--
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	96.559.524	3.700.663	1.372.639	--
5. Trade Receivables	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
7. Other	--	--	--	--
8. Non-Current Assets((5+6+7)	--	--	--	--
9. Total Assets((4+8)	96.559.524	3.700.663	1.372.639	--
10. Trade Payables	(120.326.182)	(6.420.116)	(3.233)	--
11. Financial Liabilities	--	--	--	--
12a. Other monetary financial liabilities	(1.535.477)	(30.542)	(48.239)	--
12b. Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
13. Short-Term Liabilities (10+11+12)	(121.861.659)	(6.450.658)	(51.472)	--
14. Trade Payables	--	--	--	--
15. Financial Liabilities	--	--	--	--
16a. Other monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
16b. Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	--	--	--	--
18. Total Liabilities(13+17))	(121.861.659)	(6.450.658)	(51.472)	--
19. Net Asset / (Liability) Position of Non-Statement of Financial Position Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--
19a. Amount of Foreign Currency Derivative Products with Active Characters	--	--	--	--
19b. Amount of Foreign Currency Derivative Products with Liable Characters	--	--	--	--
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position (9-18+19)	218.421.183	10.151.321	1.424.111	--
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position (TFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	134.835.549	9.982.481	1.396.288	--
22. Fair value of derivative instruments used in foreign currency hedge	--	--	--	--
23. Amount of Hedged Part of Foreign Currency Assets	--	--	--	--
24. Amount of Hedged Part of Foreign Currency Liabilities	--	--	--	--
25. Export	96.159.086	886.624	4.801.060	--
26. Import	677.525.012	35.942.664	3.623.813	--

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (Cont.)

	31.12.2021			
	TRY	USD	Euro	Other
	Equivalent			
1. Trade Receivables	1.887.036	141.574	85.505	--
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including cash, banks)	1.038.523	1.626	67.401	--
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
3. Other	48.337.757	3.279.787	306.328	--
4.Current Assets(1+2+3)	51.263.316	3.422.986	459.234	--
5.Trade Receivables	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
6b.Non-monetaryfinancial assets	--	--	--	--
7.Other	--	--	--	--
8.Non-Current Assets(5+6+7)	--	--	--	--
9.Total Assets(4+8)	51.263.316	3.422.986	459.234	--
10.Trade Payables	17.675.099	1.326.063	--	--
11.Financial Liabilities	--	--	--	--
12a.Other monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
12b.Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
13. Short-Term Liabilities (10+11+12)	17.675.099	1.326.063	--	--
14.Trade Payables	--	--	--	--
15.Financial Liabilities	--	--	--	--
16a.Other monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
16b.Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	--	--	--	--
18. Total Liabilities(13+17)	17.675.099	1.326.063	--	--
19. Net Asset / (Liability) Position of Non-Statement of Financial Position Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--
19a. Amount of Foreign Currency Derivative Products with Active Characters	--	--	--	--
19b. Amount of Foreign Currency Derivative Products with Liable Characters	--	--	--	--
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position (9-18+19)	33.588.217	2.096.922	459.234	--
21. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position (TFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	33.588.217	2.096.922	459.234	--
22. Fair value of derivative instruments used in foreign currency hedge	--	--	--	--
23. Amount of Hedged Part of Foreign Currency Assets	23.638.856	84.143	1.830.399	--
24. Amount of Hedged Part of Foreign Currency Liabilities	248.202.682	22.440.477	4.551.573	--
25. Export	1.887.036	141.574	85.505	--
26. Import	1.038.523	1.626	67.401	--

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

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Company to 10% increase and decrease in USD and Euro exchange rates. The 10% rate is the rate used when reporting the exchange rate risk within the Company to the senior managers, and the said rate expresses the possible change expected by the management in the exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis covers only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items at year-end and shows the effects of 10% change in foreign currency rates at the end of the year. A positive value represents an increase in profit/loss and other equity items.

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)**(b) Financial Risk Factors (Cont.)**

	Profit/(Loss)		Equity	
	The appreciation of foreign currency	The depreciation of foreign currency	The appreciation of foreign currency	The depreciation of foreign currency
31.12.2022				
In case of appreciation/depreciation of USD against TRY at 10%				
1- USD net asset/liabilities	18.665.542	(18.665.542)	18.665.542	(18.665.542)
2- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
3- USD net effect (1+2)	18.665.542	(18.665.542)	18.665.542	(18.665.542)
In case of appreciation/depreciation of EURO against TRY at 10%				
4- EURO net asset/liabilities	4.602.205	(4.602.205)	4.602.205	(4.602.205)
5- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	4.602.205	(4.602.205)	4.602.205	(4.602.205)
In case other exchange rates change by 10% on average				
7- Other currency net asset/liabilities	--	--	--	--
8- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
9- Other currency net effect (4+5)	--	--	--	--
TOTAL (3+6+9)	23.267.747	(23.267.747)	23.267.747	(23.267.747)
31.12.2021				
In case of appreciation/depreciation of USD against TRY at 10%				
1- USD net asset/liabilities	2.794.988	(2.794.988)	2.794.988	(2.794.988)
2- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
3- USD net effect (1+2)	2.794.988	(2.794.988)	2.794.988	(2.794.988)
In case of appreciation/depreciation of EURO against TRY at 10%				
4- EURO net asset/liabilities	692.833	(692.833)	692.833	(692.833)
5- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	692.833	(692.833)	692.833	(692.833)
In case other exchange rates change by 10% on average				
7- Other currency net asset/liabilities	--	--	--	--
8- Part of hedged (-)	--	--	--	--
9- Other currency net effect (4+5)	--	--	--	--
TOTAL (3+6+9)	3.487.821	(3.487.821)	3.487.821	(3.487.821)

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)**(b) Financial Risk Factors (Cont.)**

- Interest Rate Risk Management**

The Company's borrowing at fixed interest rates exposes the Company to interest rate risk. These risks are managed using natural methods that emerge as a result of netting assets and liabilities related to interest rates.. Interest rates of financial assets and liabilities are stated in the related notes. The distribution of the company's interest rate sensitive financial instruments is as follows:

	Book Value	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	635.118.188	151.111.569
Total	635.118.188	151.111.569
Floating rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	--	--
Total	--	--

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)

(b) Financial Risk Factors (Cont.)

• Credit Risk Management

	Receivables					
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposit in banks	Total
31.12.2022	Related Parties	Other Parties	Related Parties	Other Parties		
Maximum credit risk exposed as of the reporting date	--	556.319.922	--	14.420.199	97.268.906	668.009.027
- The part of the maximum risk secured by collateral	--	--	--	--	--	--
A- Net book value of financial assets that are not overdue or impaired	--	556.319.922	--	14.420.199	97.268.906	668.009.027
B- Carrying value of financial assets whose conditions have been renegotiated otherwise would be deemed to be overdue or impaired.	--	--	--	--	--	--
C- Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--
D- Net book values of impaired assets	--	--	--	--	--	--
-overdue	--	4.700.951	--	--	--	4.700.951
- impairment	--	4.700.951	--	--	--	(4.700.951)
E- Factors that include off balance sheet credit risks	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE 48 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont.)**(b) Financial Risk Factors (Cont.)**

- Credit Risk Management**

	Receivables					Total
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposit in banks	
31.12.2021	Related Parties	Other Parties	Related Parties	Other Parties	Deposit in banks	Total
Maximum credit risk exposed as of the reporting date	--	318.037.621	--	35.747	1.729.329	319.802.697
- The part of the maximum risk secured by collateral	--	--	--	--	--	--
A- Net book value of financial assets that are not overdue or impaired	--	318.037.621	--	35.747	1.729.329	319.802.697
B- Carrying value of financial assets whose conditions have been renegotiated otherwise would be deemed to be overdue or impaired.	--	--	--	--	--	--
C- Net book value of assets that are past due but not impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--
D- Net book values of impaired assets	--	--	--	--	--	--
-overdue	--	3.607.160	--	--	--	3.607.160
- impairment	--	(3.607.160)	--	--	--	(3.607.160)
E- Factors that include off balance sheet credit risks	--	--	--	--	--	--

The risk of financial loss to the Company due to the failure of one of the parties to the financial instrument to fulfill its contractual obligations is defined as credit risk. Financial instruments of the company that may cause 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 as much as the amounts reflected in the financial statements.

The company has cash and cash equivalents in various financial institutions. The Company manages the aforementioned risk by constantly evaluating the reliability of the financial institutions it is in contact with.

The credit risk that may arise from trade receivables is limited due to high customer volume and the Company management's limited amount of credit applied to customers. The provision for doubtful receivables for financial assets has been determined based on experience of uncollectible. As of the balance sheet date, there is no collateral received for overdue trade receivables for which provision has been made.

NOTE 49 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES)

Fair value is defined as the price to be obtained from the sale of an asset or to be paid in the transfer of a debt in the usual transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, estimates are required in the interpretation of market data to determine fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented here may not show the amounts that the Company can obtain in a current market transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments whose fair values are practically possible:

Financial Assets

Monetary assets whose fair value approaches book value:

- Foreign currency balances are translated at the period-end rate.
- It is assumed that the fair values of some financial assets (cash-bank) shown at cost in the statement of financial position are approximate to the values of the statement of financial position.
- The fair value of trade receivables is estimated to be close to their carrying value after provisions have been made.

Financial Liabilities

Monetary liabilities whose fair value approximates book value:

- The fair values of short-term loans and other monetary liabilities are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.
- It is assumed that the fair value of long-term debts denominated in foreign currency and translated at period-end rates is equal to their book value.
- It is assumed that the book values of trade payables and accrued expenses, which represent estimated amounts to be paid to third parties, are approximate to their market values.

Fair value measurements hierarchy table

The Company classifies the fair value measurements of financial instruments reflected at fair value 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: Financial assets and liabilities are valued at stock prices traded in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Second level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued from the inputs used to find the directly or indirectly observable market price of the related asset or liability other than the market price specified in the first level.

Third level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued from inputs that are not based on market observable data used to determine the fair value of the asset or liability.

YÜKSELEN ÇELİK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
REVIEWED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, FOR THE PERIOD ENDED WITH DECEMBER 31,2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (*TRY*) unless otherwise indicated).

**NOTE 49 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES)
(Cont.)**

31.12.2022	Fair value through profit And loss Financial Assets	Financial assets available to sale	Financial assets shown As its Amortized cost	Financial liabilities shown at amortized value	Book value	Note
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	97.271.072	--	97.271.072	53
Trade receivables	--	--	556.319.922	--	556.319.922	7
Other receivables	--	--	14.420.199	--	14.420.199	9
Receivables from related parties	--	--	--	--	--	6
Other financial assets	--	--	6.562.674	--	6.562.674	29
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities	--	--	--	635.118.188	635.118.188	47
Trade payables	--	--	--	206.044.971	206.044.971	7
Other liabilities	--	--	--	2.883.827	2.883.827	9
Payables from related parties	--	--	--	--	--	6
Other financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	29

31.12.2021	Fair value through profit And loss Financial Assets	Financial assets available to sale	Financial assets shown As its Amortized cost	Financial liabilities shown at amortized value	Book value	Note
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--	1.741.655	--	1.741.655	53
Trade receivables	--	--	318.037.621	--	318.037.621	7
Other receivables	--	--	35.747	--	35.747	9
Receivables from related parties	--	--	--	--	--	6
Other financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	29
Financial Liabilities						
Financial liabilities	--	--	--	151.047.049	151.047.049	47
Trade payables	--	--	--	83.066.366	83.066.366	7
Other liabilities	--	--	--	6.394.183	6.394.183	9
Payables from related parties	--	--	--	--	--	6
Other financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	29

The company management considers that the book values of its financial instruments reflect their fair values.

NOTE 50 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Due to the negativities caused by the earthquakes that took place in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, affecting many of our cities and shaking our whole country, in accordance with the Official Gazette numbered 32098, dated Wednesday, February 8, 2023, Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilit, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa. It was decided to declare a state of emergency for three months in the provinces. Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. temporarily from 06.02.2023 in the equity markets; It was decided as follows.

1. Prohibition of short selling transactions, informing investors and investment institutions that positions made without pressing the short selling button during the day and closed on the same day are also within the scope of the said prohibition,
2. Implementation of a depository requirement for the shares to be sold by investors, 3. It has been decided that the investors with a single share can only sell the said securities through the investment institutions where the relevant securities are held.

The developments regarding the natural disaster in question are being closely monitored and evaluation are continuing to determine the situation.

Based on the Capital Markets Board's decision dated 26.01.2023 and numbered 4/103, approval was received for the issuance of TRY 500.000.000 of Debt Instruments for a period of 1 year.

NOTE 51 – THE OTHER MATTERS WHICH SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR ARE REQUIRED TO BE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF MAKING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 52 – FIRST TRANSITION TO TMS

None (December 31, 2021: None)

NOTE 53 – DISCLOSURES ON CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash and cash equivalents of the company are as follows:

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cash	2.166	113
Banks	97.268.906	1.729.329
-Demand deposit	5.333.481	1.563.026
-Time Deposit	91.935.425	166.303
Other cash equivalents	--	12.313
Total	97.271.072	1.741.655

NOTE 53 – DISCLOSURES ON CASH FLOW STATEMENT (Cont'd)

As of the balance sheet date, the details of time deposits are as follows;

31.12.2022	Maturity Start Date	Due Date	Interest Rate	Amount TRY
Akbank TRY Deposit	31.12.2022	2.01.2023	14,65%	2.002
ING TRY Deposit	31.12.2022	2.01.2023	12,50%	9.322.092
İş Bankası TRY Deposit	31.12.2022	2.01.2023	18,25%	82.500.000
Vakıfbank TRY Deposit	31.12.2022	2.01.2023	5,00%	111.331
Total				91.935.425

NOTE 54 – DISCLOSURES OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

The effect of the changes in the accounting policies explained in Note 2 and the accumulated profit / loss account and the effect of other accumulated comprehensive income / expenses which will not to be reclassified as profit or loss in other comprehensive income are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

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