

**YATAŞ YATAK VE YORGAN
SANAYİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
AND IT'S SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1
JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2023 AND
THE REVIEW REPORT**

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH)

To the Board of Directors of Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated statement of balance sheet of Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries ("collectively referred as the "Group") as at 30 June 2023, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, changes in equity, consolidated cash flows and other explanatory notes for the six-month period then ended ("interim consolidated financial information"). The management of the Group is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim consolidated financial information in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 34 ("TAS 34") "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim consolidated financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements ("SRE") 2410, "Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity". A review of interim consolidated financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and the objective of which is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, a review on the interim consolidated financial information does not provide assurance that the audit firm will be aware of all significant matters which would have been identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to conclude that the accompanying interim consolidated financial information of the Group is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with TAS 34.

İstanbul, 21 August 2023

PKF Aday Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
(A Member Firm of PKF International)

Abdulkadir SAYICI
Partner

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YATAŞ YATAK VE YORGAN SANAYİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2023
(Currency - Turkish Lira 'TRY' unless expressed otherwise.)

ASSETS	Dipnot	Reviewed 30 June 2023	Audited 31 December 2022
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash And Cash Equivalents		311.783.972	341.763.557
Financial Investments		--	--
Trade Receivables		1.076.572.708	745.117.696
<i>Due From Related Parties</i>	3-4	--	1.369.224
<i>Trade Receivables, Third Parties</i>	4	1.076.572.708	743.748.472
Other Receivables		40.096.541	2.351.165
<i>Due From Related Parties</i>		24.150.717	934.711
<i>Other Receivables, Third Parties</i>		15.945.824	1.416.454
Inventories	6	1.679.795.434	1.264.075.661
Prepaid Expenses	7	685.131.000	214.495.364
Other Current Assets	5	544.423.193	414.875.579
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		4.337.802.848	2.982.679.022
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Investments	8	261.000	261.000
Other Receivables		3.330.024	2.727.504
<i>Due From Related Parties</i>		--	--
<i>Other Receivables, Third Parties</i>		3.330.024	2.727.504
Investment Properties		28.376.057	28.153.470
Tangible Fixed Assets	9	1.122.905.498	980.639.838
Right of Use Assets		28.263.174	45.413.841
Intangible Fixed Assets		81.186.577	80.455.158
Prepaid Expenses	7	36.412.823	97.305.152
Deferred Tax Assets	20	81.726.705	63.643.861
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1.382.461.858	1.298.599.824
TOTAL ASSETS		5.720.264.706	4.281.278.846

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

YATAŞ YATAK VE YORGAN SANAYİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2023
(Currency - Turkish Lira 'TRY' unless expressed otherwise.)

LIABILITIES	Note	Reviewed 30 June 2023	Audited 31 December 2022
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities	10	1.218.696.143	800.749.264
Short Term Portion Of Long Term Financial Liabilities	10	406.439.162	413.413.385
Lease Payables	10	30.549.458	39.977.368
Trade Payables		1.081.371.591	872.551.923
<i>Due To Related Parties</i>	3-4	--	--
<i>Trade Payables, Third Parties</i>	4	1.081.371.591	872.551.923
Employee Benefit Obligations	11	180.263.072	86.896.517
Other Payables		1.248.552	812.832
<i>Due To Related Parties</i>		--	--
<i>Other Payables, Third Parties</i>		1.248.552	812.832
Deferred Income	12	398.397.641	253.093.779
Current Income Tax Liabilities	20	58.363.148	35.070.947
Provisions		16.702.472	7.009.899
Other Current Liabilities	5	99.592.382	37.026.754
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3.491.623.621	2.546.602.668
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities	10	345.735.635	157.645.510
Lease Payables	10	13.722.347	19.269.713
Deferred Income	12	8.659.958	15.715.042
Provisions		57.540.843	34.289.209
<i>Provision For Employee Benefits</i>		57.540.843	34.289.209
Deferred Tax Liabilities	20	113.621.982	103.665.256
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		539.280.765	330.584.730
EQUITY			
Paid-In Capital	14	149.798.932	149.798.932
Buy-Back Shares (-)	14	(36.449.260)	(36.449.260)
Other Comprehensive Income Not To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		345.980.392	346.853.062
<i>Gains/ Losses On Revaluation And Remeasurement</i>		353.490.398	353.490.398
<i>Actuarial Gain/Loss Arising From Defined Benefit Plans</i>		(7.510.006)	(6.637.336)
Other Comprehensive Income To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		(40.455.859)	(14.293.299)
<i>Currency Translation Differences</i>	14	(40.455.859)	(14.293.299)
Restricted Reserves		71.811.410	71.147.019
Retained Earnings	14	886.370.603	372.879.435
Net Income For The Period		312.304.102	514.155.559
EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT		1.689.360.320	1.404.091.448
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5.720.264.706	4.281.278.846

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

YATAŞ YATAK VE YORGAN SANAYİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS ENDED AT 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2023
(Currency - Turkish Lira 'TRY' unless expressed otherwise.)

		<i>Reviewed</i> 1 January –	<i>Unaudited</i> 1 April –	<i>Reviewed</i> 1 January –	<i>Unaudited</i> 1 April –
	Note	30 June 2023	30 June 2023	30 June 2022	30 June 2022
Revenue	15	4.627.959.613	2.585.001.937	2.754.239.002	1.621.231.388
Cost Of Sales (-)	16	(3.108.654.834)	(1.728.628.255)	(1.860.736.048)	(1.082.670.721)
Gross profit		1.519.304.779	856.373.682	893.502.954	538.560.667
General Administrative Expenses (-)	17	(141.191.826)	(72.709.972)	(58.877.847)	(32.057.123)
Marketing, Selling And Distribution Expenses (-)	17	(822.230.433)	(450.042.157)	(495.190.632)	(294.902.938)
Research And Development Expenses (-)	17	(19.922.523)	(11.113.979)	(8.969.962)	(5.609.755)
Other Income From Operating Activities		245.080.855	168.906.514	110.125.120	28.079.663
Other Expenses From Operating Activities		(189.811.579)	(98.368.618)	(101.080.721)	(29.789.587)
Operating Profit / Loss		591.229.273	393.045.470	339.508.912	204.280.927
Income From Investment Activities		1.349.139	796.525	1.478.589	905.966
Expenses From Investment Activities (-)		--	--	--	--
OPERATING INCOME BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME		592.578.412	393.841.995	340.987.501	205.186.893
Financial Expenses (-)	19	(225.560.520)	(145.093.010)	(76.487.425)	(43.092.913)
Financial Income	18	25.672.403	12.931.889	10.275.481	1.233.116
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		392.690.295	261.680.874	274.775.557	163.327.096
Tax income/(expense)		(80.386.193)	(54.545.713)	(61.261.643)	(36.540.428)
Taxes On Income		(88.266.173)	(63.017.579)	(59.384.127)	(36.130.122)
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)		7.879.980	8.471.866	(1.877.516)	(410.306)
PERIOD PROFIT / LOSS		312.304.102	207.135.161	213.513.914	126.786.668
Earnings Per Share					
Earnings Per Share		2,08	1,38	1,43	0,85
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Not To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		(872.670)	--	(1.425.874)	(3.511.208)
Actuarial Gain/Loss Arising From Defined Benefit Plans		(1.118.808)	--	(1.828.044)	(4.501.549)
Tax Income/(Expense)		246.138	--	402.170	990.341
Deferred Tax (Expense) Income		246.138	--	402.170	990.341
Other Comprehensive Income/Loss To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		(26.162.560)	(17.246.714)	4.297.462	6.179.734
Currency Translation Differences	14	(26.162.560)	(17.246.714)	4.297.462	6.179.734
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		(27.035.230)	(17.246.714)	2.871.588	2.668.526
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		285.268.872	189.888.447	216.385.502	129.455.194

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

YATAŞ YATAK VE YORGAN SANAYİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIODS ENDED AT 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2023 AND 2022
(Currency - Turkish Lira 'TRY' unless expressed otherwise.)

			Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Not To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income/Loss To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss				
	Paid In Capital	Buy-Back Shares	Gains/ Losses On Revaluation And Remeasurement	Actuarial Gain/Loss Arising From Defined Benefit Plans	Currency Translation Differences	Restricted Reserves	Retained Earnings	Net Income For The Period	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	149.798.932	(36.015.309)	353.490.398	872.331	(7.083.800)	49.650.743	240.113.597	256.056.383	1.006.883.275
Buy-Back Shares	--	(426.937)	--	--	--	426.937	(426.937)	--	(426.937)
Transfer From Retained Profit	--	--	--	--	--	8.197.906	247.858.477	(256.056.383)	--
Period Profit / Loss (Net)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213.513.914	213.513.914
Other Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	(1.425.874)	4.297.462	--	--	--	2.871.588
Due to Other Changes Increase / Decrease	--	--	--	--	--	--	(848.643)	--	(848.643)
Balance at 30 June 2022	149.798.932	(36.442.246)	353.490.398	(553.543)	(2.786.338)	58.275.586	486.696.494	213.513.914	1.221.993.197
Balance at 1 January 2023	149.798.932	(36.449.260)	353.490.398	(6.637.336)	(14.293.299)	71.147.019	372.879.435	514.155.559	1.404.091.448
Transfer From Retained Profit	--	--	--	--	--	664.391	513.491.168	(514.155.559)	--
Period Profit / Loss (Net)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	312.304.102	312.304.102
Other Comprehensive Income	--	--	--	(872.670)	(26.162.560)	--	--	--	(27.035.230)
Balance at 30 June 2023	149.798.932	(36.449.260)	353.490.398	(7.510.006)	(40.455.859)	71.811.410	886.370.603	312.304.102	1.689.360.320

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

YATAŞ YATAK VE YORGAN SANAYİ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED AT 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2023 AND 2022
(Currency - Turkish Lira 'TRY' unless expressed otherwise.)

		<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>
	Note	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities :			
Profit / (Loss) Of The Period		312.304.102	213.513.914
Adjustments Related To Reconciliation Of Profit/(Loss)			
Adjustments Related To The Increase/Decrease In Amortization And Depreciation	9	92.219.211	39.093.935
Adjustment To Interest Income (Expenses)		10.229.158	67.014.100
- Adjustment To Unearned Interest On Receivables		23.180.090	67.516.471
-Adjustment To Unearned Interest On Payables		(24.741.359)	(3.884.138)
-Adjustment To Interest Expenses	19	4.863.378	2.333.597
-Adjustments for Interest Expenses from Leases	19	6.927.049	1.048.170
-Adjustments for Interest Income	18	--	--
Adjustment To Provision		22.132.826	212.704
-Adjustments Related To Provision (Reversal) For Employee Benefits		22.132.826	212.704
-Adjustment To Provision For Lawsuits		--	--
Adjustment To Impairment	4	832.991	--
-Adjustment To Provision For Doubtful Receivables	20	832.991	--
Other adjustments		--	979.401
Adjustment To Tax Income (Expenses)		80.386.193	61.261.643
		518.104.481	382.075.697
Changes In Operating Assets And Liabilities			
Changes In Trade Receivables	4	(355.468.093)	(261.219.389)
Changes In Other Receivables		(15.131.890)	(116.657.178)
Changes In Other Assets	5	(129.547.614)	(116.657.178)
Changes In Inventories	6	(415.719.773)	(483.992.498)
Changes In Prepaid Expenses	7	(409.743.307)	(161.446.626)
Changes In Trade Payables	4	233.561.027	263.718.927
Changes In Other Payables		435.720	(50.311)
Changes In Employee Benefit Liabilities	11	93.366.555	29.544.182
Changes In Other Liabilities	5	72.258.201	16.310.489
Changes In Deferred Income	12	138.248.778	92.731.420
Taxes Returns (Payments)	20	(64.973.972)	(48.180.839)
Interest Paid	19	119.823.754	54.965.494
Interest Received	18	(4.175.204)	(1.261.042)
Changes In Other		(222.587)	(637.774)
Total		(219.183.924)	(233.630.915)
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Change in Financial Investments		--	(316.855)
Cash Inflows From Sales Of Tangible And Intangible Assets		7.316.414	49.580
-Cash Inflows From Sales Of Tangible Assets	9	7.316.414	49.580
Cash Outflows From Purchases Of Tangible And Intangible Non-Current Assets		(225.382.037)	(95.651.098)
-Cash Outflows From Purchases Of Tangible Assets	9	(200.581.531)	(76.114.328)
-Cash Outflows From Purchases Of Intangible Assets		(24.800.506)	(19.536.770)
Collections From Advances Given		(23.216.006)	(27.798)
-Collections From Related Parties		(23.216.006)	(27.798)
Total		(241.281.629)	(95.946.171)
C. Cash Flow From Financial Activities			
Cash Inflows / (Outflows) From Borrowings	10	1.155.006.724	676.739.650
Cash Outflows From Payables		(582.709.646)	(225.912.218)
-Cash Outflows Regarding Financial Borrowings Repayments	10	(560.807.321)	(217.049.995)
- Cash Outflows Related to From Leases	10	(21.902.325)	(8.862.223)
Interest Paid	19	(119.823.754)	(54.965.494)
Interest Received	18	4.175.204	1.261.042
Cash Outflows Related To Buy-Back Shares		--	(426.937)
Total		456.648.528	396.696.043
Foreign Currency Translatin Differences of Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Effect of Net Increase / Decrease (A + B + C)		(3.817.025)	396.696.043
D. The Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(26.162.560)	4.297.462
Net Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents in / Decrease (A + B + C + D)		(29.979.585)	71.416.419
E. Beginning Of The Period Cash And Cash Equivalents		341.763.557	111.399.760
Cash And Cash Equivalents At The End Of The Period (A+B+C+D+E)		311.783.972	182.816.179

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

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION OF THE GROUP

Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (“Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries are referred as “Group” on the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The summarized information of entities which are consolidated with “complete consolidation method” is comprised of the following;

Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret Anonim Şirketi

Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. (“Company”) was established in 1987. The Company’s engaged in the production of bed, furniture, quilt, armchair, sofa, home textile and home furniture. The Company acquired and merged with İstanbul Pazarlama Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş (“Yataş İstanbul Pazarlama A.Ş.”) on 28 February 2011. The Company established ‘Yatas Europe GMBH’ On 10.07.2015 as owner of 100% shares. Therefore the Company begin to prepare its consolidated financial statements in complete consolidation method.

For the period ended at 30 June 2023, 3.660 personnel are employed at the Company (31 December 2022: 3.513).

Company registered on the Kayseri Chamber of Industry with the number of 14222 and its legal adres Organize Sanayi Bölgesi 18. Cadde No:6 Melikgazi / Kayseri. The Company’s operating activities located on the Turkey. The Company has 101 stores located on Turkey.

The Company is registered to the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) and its shares have been quoted on the Borsa İstanbul (“BIST”) since 1996.

Company’s shareholding structure is mentioned in Note 20.

Yatas Europe GMBH

Yatas Europe Gmbh (“Yatas Europe”) was established in 10.07.2015 in Germany. The Company’s engaged in export and import of Bed, Furniture, Quilt, Armchair, Sofa, Home Textile and Home Furniture.

For the period ended at 30 June 2023, 15 personnel are employed by the Company (31 December 2022: 15 Personnel). Yatas Europe’s shareholding structure as of 30 June 2023 in EUR are as following;

	30 June 2023		31 December 2022	
	Share Percentage	Share Amount (EUR)	Share Percentage	Share Amount (EUR)
Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş.	%100,00	100.000	%100,00	100.000
Total	%100,00	100.000	%100,00	100.000

Yatas Rus Ltd.

Yatas Rus Limidet Şirketi (“Yatas Rus”), was established in 03.07.2019 in Russia. The Company’s engaged in export and import of Bed, Furniture, Quilt, Armchair, Sofa, Home Textile and Home Furniture. For the period ended at 30 June 2023, 9 personnel are employed by the Yatas Rus. Yatas Rus’s shareholding structure as of (31 December 2022: 9 Personnel).

30 June 2023 in RUBLE is as following;

	30 June 2023		31 December 2022	
	Share Percentage	Share Amount (RUB)	Share Percentage	Share Amount (RUB)
Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş.	%100,00	3.500.000	%100,00	3.500.000
Total	%100,00	3.500.000	%100,00	3.500.000

EnzaHome International Inc.

EnzaHome International Inc. ("EnzaHome"), was established in 21.02.2020 in ABD. The Company's engaged in export and import of Bed, Furniture, Quilt, Armchair, Sofa, Home Textile and Home Furniture. For the period ended at 30 June 2023, 5 personnel are employed by the EnzaHome. EnzaHome's shareholding structure as of (31 December 2022: 5 Personnel).

30 June 2023 in USD is as following;

	30 June 2023		31 December 2022	
	Share Percentage	Share Amount (USD)	Share Percentage	Share Amount (USD)
Shareholders				
Yataş Yatak ve Yorgan Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş.	%100,00	50.000	%100,00	50.000
Total	%100,00	50.000	%100,00	50.000

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.a. Basis of Presentation

Compatibility Statement

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" (the Communiqué) published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013. According to Article 5 of the Communiqué, condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POAASA). TFRS contains Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) and its addendum and interpretations. The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared as per the CMB announcement of 15 April 2019 relating to financial statements presentations. Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in the presentation of the current year's condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Company maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (the "TCC"), tax legislation and the uniform chart of accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. Subsidiaries and associates operating in foreign countries have prepared their statutory financial statements in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country in which they operate. The condensed consolidated financial statements, except for the financial asset/liabilities and land, buildings presented with their fair values, are maintained under historical cost conversion in TRY. These condensed consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, which are maintained under historical cost conversion, with the required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the TAS/TFRS.

Going Concern

The condensed consolidated financial statements including the accounts of the parent company, its subsidiaries and associates have been prepared assuming that the Group will continue as a going concern on the basis that the entity will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Approval of Condensed consolidated Financial Statements

Condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group are approved by the Board of Directors and granted authority to publish on August 21, 2023. With no intention, the Board of Directors and some regulative agencies have the right to change the financial statements that were prepared according to legal regulations after they have been published.

Financial Statements Correction in High Inflation Period

CMB, with its resolution dated 17 March 2005, announced that all publicly traded entities operating in Turkey was not obliged to apply inflationary accounting effective from 1 January 2005. In accordance with this resolution, TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" is not applied to the condensed consolidated financial statements since 1 January 2005.

Currency

The financial statements and the prior period financial statements for comparison purpose, in the accompanying statements are prepared in terms of Turkish Lira (TRY).

Subsidiaries Operating in Countries Other Than Turkey's Financial Statements

Financial statements of subsidiaries, operating in countries other than Turkey, are prepared properly according to their laws and to regulations and are adjusted Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards for the purpose of fair presentation by the Public Oversight Accounting and Audited Standards Authority. The related Subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are translated into TRY from the foreign exchange rate at the balance sheet date and income and expenses are translated into TRY at the average foreign exchange rate. Foreign exchange differences arising from the use of the average and balance sheet date rates are included in the "currency translation difference" under the shareholders' equity.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basis of Consolidation

The companies are subject to "Complete Consolidation Method" if directly or indirectly 50% or more than 50% of their shares or over 50% of their voting rights or the controlling rights regarding companies' operations are belonging to the Parent Company. Parent Company has controlling rights if it is able to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to benefit from its activities. The companies which have continuous relationship on management and power to govern Parent Company's policies and/or which have direct or indirect capital and management relationship or which have voting share of Parent Company between the rates 20-50% are accounted by using equity pick-up method.

Complete Consolidation Method

The principles of consolidation followed in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are as follows:

- The financial statements of the condensed consolidated subsidiaries have been equipped according to the accounting principles of the Parent Company.
- The share of the Parent Company in the shareholders equity of subsidiaries is eliminated from the financial of subsidiaries these are adjusted according to the accounting principles of financials of the Parent Company.
- The income statements of the Parent Company and the subsidiaries are condensed consolidated a line by line basis and the transaction between companies are eliminated mutually. Consolidation of income statements of subsidiaries held in an audit period are based on the investment date and the items after the holding date are included.

- The minority part of shareholders' equity including paid capital of the companies subject to consolidation is classified as "Minority Interest" in accompanying financial statement.

The portion of the third parties other than condensed consolidated companies in the net profit or losses of the subsidiaries are classified as "Minority Interest" in the income statements. The 100% shares of the subsidiary is owned by the Parent Company therefore minority interest is not occurred.

As of 30 June 2023 the Company that are subject to "Complete Consolidation Method" if directly or indirectly 50% or more than 50% of their shares or over 50% of their voting rights or the controlling rights regarding companies' operations are belonging to the Parent Company are as below;

Subsidiaries	Ownership of the Parent Company		Minority Interest
	(Direct)	(Direct+ Indirect)	
Yatas Europe Gmbh	100,00%	100,00%	-
Yatas Rus Limidet	100,00%	100,00%	-
EnzaHome International Inc.	100,00%	100,00%	-

2.b. New and Revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

a) Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2023

Amendments to TAS 1	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i>
Amendments to TAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i>
Amendments to TAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i>
Amendments to TFRS 17	<i>Initial Application of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 — Comparative Information (Amendment to TFRS 17)</i>

Amendments to TAS 1 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

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

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

Amendments to TAS 8 *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments are effective with the first application of TFRS 17.

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

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

TFRS 17	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>
Amendments to TFRS 4	<i>Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying TFRS 9</i>
Amendments to TAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current</i>
Amendments to TFRS 16	<i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>
Amendments to TAS 1	<i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i>

TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

TFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 supersedes TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as of 1 January 2024 for insurance and reinsurance and pension companies.

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

The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* from applying TFRS 9, so that insurance and reinsurance and pension companies would be required to apply TFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with the deferral of the effective date of TFRS 17.

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

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

Amendments to TAS 1 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to TFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

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

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

Amendments to TAS 1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

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

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

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

2.c. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group changes accounting policies when it is believed that the change will lead to better presentation of transactions and events in the financial statements. When the intentional change can affect the prior period results, the change is applied retrospectively as though it was already applied before. Accounting policy changes arising from the application of a new standard are applied considering the transition principles of the related standard, if any, retrospectively or forward. If no transition principle for the standard exists, the changes are applied retrospectively.

2.d. Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements necessitate that some predictions about income and expenses regarding possible assets and liabilities in the financial statements prepared by the Group management to be compatible with statements required by Capital Market Board. Realized amounts can differ from the predictions. These predictions are observed regularly and reported periodically in income statements. Changes in accounting estimates and errors explained in title of "Comparative Information and Previous Periods Financial Statements Adjustments".

Comparative Information and Previous Periods Adjustments

For the purpose of conducting a comparison of financial position and performance trend, Group's current financial statements are prepared comparative with previous periods. Comparative information is reclassified to be compatible with the presentation of current financial statements, when necessary.

2.e. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent values contain cash on hand, bank deposits and high liquidity investments. Cash and cash equivalents are showed with obtaining costs and the total of accrued interests.

Financial Instruments

Classification and Measurement

Group classifies its financial assets in three categories of financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at fair value through profit of loss. The classification of financial assets is determined considering the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The appropriate classification of financial assets is determined at the time of the purchase.

“Financial assets measured at amortised cost”, are non-derivative assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Group’s financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise “cash and cash equivalents” and “trade receivables”. Financial assets carried at amortised cost are measured at their fair value at initial recognition and by effective interest rate method at subsequent measurements. Gains and losses on valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortised cost are accounted for under the condensed consolidated statement of income.

“Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”, are non-derivative assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Gains or losses on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings.

Group may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. In such cases, dividends from those investments are accounted for under condensed consolidated statement of income.

“Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss”, are assets that are not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on valuation of these financial assets are accounted for under the condensed consolidated statement of income.

Changes regarding the classification of financial assets and liabilities in terms of TFRS 9 are summarised below. Related changes in classification do not result in changes in measurement of the financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets	Classification under TAS 39	Classification under TFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost
Financial investments	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities	Classification under TAS 39	Classification under TFRS 9
Borrowings	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Trade payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost

Impairment

“Expected credit loss model” defined in TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” superseded the “incurred credit loss model” in TAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” which was effective prior to 1 January 2019. Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. The calculation of expected credit loss is performed based on the past experiences and future expectations of the Group.

Trade Receivables

Group has preferred to apply "simplified approach" defined in TFRS 9 for the recognition of impairment losses on trade receivables, carried at amortised cost and that do not comprise of any significant finance component (those with maturity less than 12 months). In accordance with the simplified approach, Group measures the loss allowances regarding its trade receivables at an amount equal to "lifetime expected credit losses" except incurred credit losses in which trade receivables are already impaired for a specific reason.

Buy-Back Shares

The buy back shares are reflected in the "Buy-Back Shares disclosure" account under shareholders' equity in the Condensed consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the II-22.1 of the CMB's Communiqué on "Acquisition of Buy Back Shares". In addition, the shares are classified in "Restricted reserves" in accordance with the related communiqué.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All of the other borrowing costs are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred. For the periods ended there is no capitalized borrowing cost.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined on the "weighted average" method. Cost elements included in inventories are materials, labor and factory overheads. The cost of borrowings is not included in the costs of inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and estimated costs to make the sale.

Tangible Fixed Assets and Amortisations

Tangible fixed assets except lands, buildings are carried at cost, restated by deduction of the yearly accumulated depreciation. Land and buildings are valued with their fair values. Borrowing costs are recognized in accordance with TAS-23 as an element of the book value of assets that are manufactured by the entity. Entities may subject their tangible assets to revaluation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the adjusted amounts and at the rates that reflect the economic useful lives of the following assets Land is considered as limitless useful life, so it is not subject to depreciation. Expected useful life, residual value and amortization method are reviewed for possible effects of changes in estimates and are accounted for prospectively if there is a change in estimates.

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

	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildigs	25-50 years
Land improvements	8-25 years
Property, plant and equipment	5-14 years
Motor vehicles	4-10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5-25 years
Leasehold improvements	Rental Period - 5-10 years

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for possible impairment and the carrying value of the tangible asset is reduced to its recoverable amount if the recoverable amount is greater than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is recognized as the higher of net cash flows from the current use of the property, plant and equipment and net selling price.

Appraisal reports containing fair value of property, plant and equipment held for sale is not obtained, Therefore method of deducting selling prices from fair value has not been applied. Property, plant and equipment held for sale are stated at cost in the financial statements.

Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets comprise of rights and they are recorded at acquisition cost. Intangible fixed assets are amortized on a straight-line method with prorated basis over period of between 3-10 years from the date of acquisition.

Investment Property

Investment properties, which are properties, held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal

TFRS 16 Leases

The Group – as a lessee

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

- a) the contract involved the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.
- b) the asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, the asset is not identified.
- c) the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an asset throughout the period of use; and
- d) the Group has the right to direct use of the asset. The Group concludes to have the right of use, when it is predetermined how and for what purpose the Group will use the asset. The Group has the right to direct use of asset if either:
 - i. the Group has the right to operate (or to have the right to direct others to operate) the asset over its useful life and the lessor does not have the rights to change the terms to operate or;
 - ii. the Group designed the asset (or the specific features) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it is used

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

Right of use asset

The right of use asset is initially recognized at cost comprising of:

- a) amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and

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

- a) less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and
- b) adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group applies the straight-line method to depreciate the right of use. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, The Group depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

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

Lease Liability

At the commencement date, The Group measure the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- a) fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- c) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- d) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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

- a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- b) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- c) remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised insubstance fixed lease payments.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. The Group determine the revised discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be readily determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, The Group remeasure the lease liability to reflect changes to the lease payments. The Group recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the rightof- use asset.

The Group shall remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, if either:

- a) There is a change in the lease term. The Group determine the revised lease payments on the basis of the revised lease term; or
- b) There is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group determine the revised lease payments to reflect the change in amounts payable under the purchase option..

The Group determine the revised discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be readily determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

The Group remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments, if either:

- a) There is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The Group determine the revised lease payments to reflect the change in amounts expected to be payable under the residual value guarantee.
- b) There is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments. The Group remeasure the lease liability to reflect those revised lease payments only when there is a change in the cash flows.

The Group determine the revised lease payments for the remainder of the lease term based on the revised contractual payments. In that case, the Group use an unchanged discount rate.

The Group account for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- a) The restructuring extends the scope of the leasing by including the right of use of one or more underlying assets, and
- b) The lease payment amount increases as much as the appropriate adjustments to the price mentioned individually so that the increase in scope reflects the individual price and the terms of the relevant agreement.

Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets determined by the Group are evaluated in scope of the exemption of TFRS 16 and payments associated with those leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

Impairment of Assets

The Group evaluates whether there is an indicator for the decrease in value related to the asset for the rest of every assets of financial assets which are shown with the deferred tax and fair value, or not, at the every financial statement date. If there is an indicator, the regain amount of this asset is estimated. Impairment occurred if the topic assets or the net book value of unit which is belong to assets that produce cash is higher than the regain amount which was gained with the help of using or sale. In the related period, impairment lost is accounted in the income statement. Impairment loss of assets is reversed in the manner of not passing the amount of impairment which was saved before, in the situation of association an amount which was occur at the period which is following registration of impairment with the following increase in regain amount of this assets.

Severance Pay Provision / Employee Benefits

- **Severance Pay**

Under Turkish Labor Law, Group is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed one year of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, or who retires in accordance with social insurance regulations or is called up for military service or dies.

The Group has reflected the severance pay liability calculated on the balance sheet date on the financial statements using the expected inflation rate and the real discount rate based on the principles stated above for the financial statements as of 30 June 2023.

The Group has calculated severance pay liability on the financial statements in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements using the "Projection Method" based on the experience gained over the past years by the Group in completing the personnel service period and entitlement to termination indemnity and discounting it with the government treasury rate at the balance sheet date. All calculated gains and losses are reflected in the income table.

- **Social Insurance Premium**

Group pays social security contribution to social security organization compulsorily. So long as Group pays these premiums, it has no liability. These premiums are reflected as personnel expenses in the period in which they are paid.

Fair value estimation:

The Group's various accounting policies and footnote disclosures require fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The fair values are determined by the following methods for valuation and / or disclosure purposes. Where feasible, the assumptions used in the determination of fair value are presented in the footnotes related to the asset or liability as additional information. Level-by-level valuation methods are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

Tax

In the accompanying Condensed consolidated Financial Statements, the tax consists of corporate tax provision and deferred tax. The corporation tax that will be arise from the results of the period's operations have set aside a provision for the income tax liabilities at the statutory tax rates that are valid at the balance sheet date.

The Group recognizes deferred tax on the temporary timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS and statutory financial statements which is used in the computation of taxable profit. The related differences are generally due to the timing difference of the tax base of some income and expense items between statutory and TFRS financial statements. The Group has deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences, which could reduce taxable income in the future periods. All or partial amounts of the realizable deferred tax assets are estimated in current circumstances. The main factors which are considered include future earnings potential; cumulative losses in recent years; history of loss carry-forwards and other tax assets expiring, the carry-forward period associated with the deferred tax assets, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences that would, if necessary, be implemented, and the nature of the income that can be used to realize the deferred tax asset.

Revenue recognition

Group recognises revenue based on the following five principles in accordance with the TFRS 15 - “Revenue from Contracts with Customers Standard” effective from 1 January 2019:

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

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

Group determines at contract inception whether the performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time. When the Group transfers control of a good or service over time, and therefore satisfies a performance obligation over time, then the revenue is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring promised goods or services to a customer, the Group recognises the revenue as the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation. The goods or services are transferred when the control of the goods or services is delivered to the customers.

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

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

If Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less, the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component is not adjusted. On the other hand, when the contract effectively constitutes a financing component, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised on an accrual basis as other operating income.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued in proportion as effective interest rate which reduces estimated cash addition to recorded value of the asset in corresponding period.

Dividend and other incomes

Dividend income which obtained from share investments, is recorded when shareholders’ have the right to get dividend.

Other incomes are recorded with the possibility of having the worth giving service or accrual of the facts related with income, making the transfer of risk and benefit, determination of income amount and enrollment of economic benefits related with the procedure.

Accounting Estimates

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements necessitate that some predictions about income and expenses regarding possible assets and liabilities in the financial statements prepared by the Group management to be compatible with statements required by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority. Realized amounts can differ from the predictions. These predictions are observed regularly and reported periodically in income statements. Comments those would have significant effect on balances reflected in the financial statements and important expectations and valuations considering present or future expectation as of report date, are as following.

Provision for inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Group management has determined that some of its inventories cost value are higher than the their net realizable value as of the balance sheet date. Management of the company has estimated the future cash flow amounts, replacement costs and the sales prices may be generated in the ordinary business activity from the sale of inventories in the calculation of the impairment.

Provision for doubtful receivables

Provision for doubtful receivables reflects the future loss that the Group anticipates to incur from the trade receivables as of the balance sheet date which is subject to collection risk considering the current economical conditions. During the impairment test for the receivables, the debtors are assessed with their prior year performances, their credit risk in the current market, their performance after the balance sheet date up to the issuing date of the financial statements; and also the renegotiation conditions with these debtors are considered. The provision for doubtful receivables is presented in Note 5.

Useful lifetime of tangible and intangible assets

Group reserves provision for depreciation regarding to footnote 2 that refers to useful lifetime on fixed assets. Information about useful lifetime is described in footnote 2.

Provision for lawsuits

While setting provision for lawsuits, it has considered probability to lose lawsuit, then the consequences of loosing case by the legal advisor of the Group.

Severance pay provision

Severance pay provision is calculated with actuarial expectation based on assumptions like discount rates, salary increase in the future and probability to quit the job.

Deferred Tax

The Group recognizes deferred tax on the temporary timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and statutory financial statements which is used in the computation of taxable profit. The related differences are generally due to the timing difference of the tax base of some income and expense items between statutory and IFRS financial statements. The Group has deferred tax assets resulting from tax loss carry-forwards and deductible temporary differences, which could reduce taxable income in the future periods. All or partial amounts of the realizable deferred tax assets are estimated in current circumstances.

The main factors which are considered include future earnings potential; cumulative losses in recent years; history of loss carry-forwards and other tax assets expiring, the carry-forward period associated with the deferred tax assets, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences that would, if necessary, be implemented, and the nature of the income that can be used to realize the deferred tax asset. As a result of the revaluation, as of 30 June 2023, temporary differences due to tax incentives can be foreseen and the fraction falls in continuity of tax incentives within the context of tax legislations, can be benefited from and is to be tax assets and accounted. As of balance sheet date, the details regarding deferred tax calculations are stated in Note 30.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Transactions that may give rise to contingencies and commitments are those where the outcome and the performance of which will be ultimately confirmed only on the occurrence or non occurrence of certain future events, unless the expected performance is not very likely. Accordingly, contingent losses are recognized in the financial statements of the Group if a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made. Contingent gains are reflected only if it is probable that the gain will be realized.

Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities

Foreign currency transactions are entered in the accounts with current rates in transaction date. Foreign currency assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are converted to the TRY as the rates in the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange profit and loss are reflected to the income statements.

USD, EUR ,GBP and RUB are used at the end of the period as follows:

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
USD	25,8231	18,6983
EUR	28,1540	19,9349
RUB	0,30336	0,25948
GBP	32,8076	22,4892
CNY	3,5499	2,6806

Effects of Change in Currency Rate

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency and purchase and sale commitments create exchange risk. Foreign exchange risk stemming from depreciation or appreciation of Turkish Lira managed by top management by following the currency position of Group and taking position according to approved limits

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share in the consolidated income statements are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

In Turkey, companies can increase their share capital by making distribution of “bonus shares” to existing shareholders from inflation adjustment difference in shareholder’s equity. For the purpose of the earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of “bonus shares” issued without corresponding change in resources by giving them retroactive effect for the period in which they were issued and each earlier period.

Other Balance Sheet Items

Other balance sheet items are mainly reflected at book value.

Cash Flow Statement

The Group prepares statement of cash flows to inform users of financial statements about changes in net assets and ability to direct financial structure, amounts and timing of cash flows according to changing situations. In the statement of cash flows, current period cash flows are grouped according to operating, financing, and investing activities. Operating cash flows resulting from activities in scope of Group's main operating scope. Cash flows related to investing activities are cash flows resulting from investing activities (fixed investments and financial investments) of the company. Cash flows related to financing activities comprise of funds used in financing activities of the Group and their repayments. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments which their maturities are three months or less from date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant change in value.

Post Balance Sheet Events

In the case that events requiring a correction to be made occur subsequent, the Group makes the necessary corrections to the condensed consolidated financial statements. In the case that events not requiring a correction to be made occur subsequent, those events are disclosed in the notes of condensed consolidated financial statements (Note 24).

Reporting of Financial Information by Segments

The Group does not have an activity area to report activity according to the departments.

Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making the financial and operating decisions. For the purpose of these financial statements shareholders are referred to as related parties. Related parties also include individuals that are principle owners, management and members of the Group's Board of Directors and their families. In the course of conducting its business, the Group conducted various business transactions with related parties on commercial terms:

Süntaş Sünger ve Yatak Sanayi Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (in liquidation)

Süntaş Sünger ve Yatak Sanayi Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (in liquidation) was established in 1976 in Kayseri. The Company engaged in trade of polyurethane foam and quilt bed quilts and so on. The company have gone to into liquidation since March 2019.

NOTE 3– RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	30 June 2023		31 December 2022	
	Trading	Non-Trading	Trading	Non-Trading
Short Term Trade Receivables (Note 4)				
Süntaş Sünger ve Yatak San.Tic. A.Ş. <i>(in liquidation)</i>	--	--	1.369.224	--
Other Receivables				
Receivables from Shareholders	--	24.150.717	--	934.711
Total	--	24.150.717	1.369.224	934.711

Due To Related Parties Payables

None (31 December 2022: None).

Purchases and / or expenses from related parties:

	Rent Expenses	
	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022
Süntaş Sünger ve Yatak San.Tic. A.Ş. <i>(in liquidation)</i>	--	739.913
Yavuz Altop	902.100	650.117
Yılmaz Öztaşkın	902.100	650.117
Other Shareholders	1.804.200	1.248.225
Toplam	3.608.400	3.288.372

The total amount of benefits provided to the senior management such as the chairman and members of the board of directors, general manager, general coordinator and general manager of the Group for the period ended 30 June 2023 is TRY 36.389.435 (30 June 2022: TRY 16.845.122).

NOTE 4 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Trade Receivables

Short Term Trade Receivables

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Trade Receivables	750.136.470	510.680.466
- Trade Receivables from related parties (note 3)	--	1.369.224
- Other trade Receivables	750.136.470	509.311.242
Notes Receivables	344.899.148	249.452.392
- Other notes Receivables	344.899.148	249.452.392
Unearned Interest (-)	(18.462.910)	(15.015.162)
Doubtful trade receivables	22.479.478	21.646.487
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (-)	(22.479.478)	(21.646.487)
Total	1.076.572.708	745.117.696

The maturity schedule of receivables are as follows:

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Up to 3 months	674.787.308	539.606.495
3 to 12 months	420.248.310	220.526.363
Total	1.095.035.618	760.132.858

Trade Payables

Short Term Trade Payables

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Trade payables	920.040.035	753.163.056
Notes payables	199.774.932	152.823.226
Unearned interest (-)	(38.443.376)	(33.434.359)
Total	1.081.371.591	872.551.923

Long Term Trade Payables

None (31 December 2022: None).

As of 30 June 2023, and 31 December 2022 maturity schedule of payables are as follows:

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Up to 3 months	1.062.242.644	896.419.033
3 to 12 months	57.572.323	9.567.249
Total	1.119.814.967	905.986.282

NOTE 5 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other Current Assets

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
VAT carried forward	541.838.586	412.885.823
Receivables from tax office	2.584.607	1.989.756
Total	544.423.193	414.875.579

Other Current Liabilities

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Taxes and dues payable	97.814.859	32.462.072
Other liabilities	1.777.523	4.564.682
Total	99.592.382	37.026.754

NOTE 6 – INVENTORIES

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Raw materials	239.530.115	214.793.701
Work in process	27.349.583	31.501.026
Finished goods	1.398.743.900	1.003.601.283
Merchandises	14.171.836	12.317.124
Other inventories ⁽¹⁾	--	1.862.527
Total	1.679.795.434	1.264.075.661

⁽¹⁾ Other inventories consist of goods on transit.

The related inventory items are reported net by deducting the their provisions for impairment. As of 30 June 2023, there is insurance coverage amounting to 1.162.830.000 TRY on inventories (31 December 2022: 1.159.130.000 TRY)

NOTE 7 – PREPAID EXPENSES

Short-Term Prepaid Expenses

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Order advances given	533.105.110	206.712.220
Prepaid expenses	140.984.562	3.541.748
Advances given for business purposes	926.832	209.126
Advances given to personnel	10.114.496	4.032.270
Total	685.131.000	214.495.364

Long-Term Prepaid Expenses

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Prepaid expenses	22.699.231	70.502.561
Income accruals	13.205.814	26.802.591
Advances given for property, plant and equipment purchases	507.778	--
Total	36.412.823	97.305.152

NOTE 8 – FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The fair values of financial investments are classified as follows due to the data used to determine the levels.

As of 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022 financial investments is as following;

Short term financial investmens

None (31 December 2022: None).

Long term financial investments (Available-for-sale financial assets)

	30 June 2023		31 December 2022	
	(%)	TRY	(%)	TRY
Kay-Ser A.Ş.	%1	1.000	%1	1.000
Arge ve Tasarım Merkezi Girişim Sermaye Fonu	%99	260.000	%99	260.000
Toplam		261.000		261.000

The fair values of financial investments are classified as follows due to the data used to determine the levels.

30 June 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Arge ve Tasarım Merkezi Girişim Sermaye Fonu	--	--	260.000
Kay-Ser A.Ş.	--	--	1.000
31 December 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Arge ve Tasarım Merkezi Girişim Sermaye Fonu	--	--	260.000
Kay-Ser A.Ş.	--	--	1.000

NOTE 9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Cost	Lands	Land improvements	Buildings	Plants, machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Total
1 January 2022	91.712.586	674.011	419.377.144	179.083.355	7.835.158	129.564.660	106.447.823	10.786.706	945.481.443
Addition	4.888.766	9.000	159.023.273	22.846.477	1.919.169	79.413.975	43.218.846	12.676.731	323.996.237
Disposals	--	--	--	(2.043.301)	(245.559)	(227.414)	(2.605.783)	--	(5.122.057)
31 December 2022	96.601.352	683.011	578.400.417	199.886.531	9.508.768	208.751.221	147.060.886	23.463.437	1.264.355.623
Addition	--	--	5.601.075	22.612.353	536.040	55.610.634	32.656.509	83.564.920	200.581.531
Disposals	--	--	(71.000)	(516.654)	--	(1.975.088)	(1.241.276)	--	(3.804.018)
30 June 2023	96.601.352	683.011	583.930.492	221.982.230	10.044.808	262.386.767	178.476.119	107.028.357	1.461.133.136
Accumulated depreciation									
1 January 2022	--	125.898	20.103.656	70.538.914	5.009.620	60.229.590	64.177.193	--	220.184.871
Charge for the period	--	30.111	5.250.175	17.501.399	1.019.153	25.119.883	17.464.569	--	66.385.290
Disposals	--	--	--	(2.043.301)	(245.135)	(164.140)	(401.800)	--	(2.854.376)
31 December 2022	--	156.009	25.353.831	85.997.012	5.783.638	85.185.333	81.239.962	--	283.715.785
Charge for the period	--	17.118	8.910.573	11.121.835	560.546	22.006.992	14.264.862	--	56.881.926
Disposals	--	--	(4.852)	(190.696)	--	(1.476.253)	(698.272)	--	(2.370.073)
30 June 2023	--	173.127	34.259.552	96.928.151	6.344.184	105.716.072	94.806.552	--	338.227.638
Net book value, 31 December 2022	96.601.352	527.002	553.046.586	113.889.519	3.725.130	123.565.888	65.820.924	23.463.437	980.639.838
Net book value, 30 June 2023	96.601.352	509.884	549.670.940	125.054.079	3.700.624	156.670.695	83.669.567	107.028.357	1.122.905.498

As of 30 June 2023 there is insurance amounting to TRY 2.020.195.745 on property, plant and equipment. The liability amounts for fixed assets are mentioned in Note 13.

The distribution of depreciation expenses is as follows:

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Tangible fixed assets	56.881.926	27.219.531
Investment properties	--	39.474
Intangible fixed assets	18.186.618	7.696.882
Right of use assets	17.150.667	4.138.048
Total	92.219.211	39.093.935

NOTE 10 - FINANCIAL BORROWINGS

As of 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022 the details of short term financial borrowings are as follows:

Short Term Financial Borrowings

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Turkish Lira financial borrowings	1.109.929.386	658.600.430
Foreign currency financial borrowings	108.766.757	142.148.834
Lease payables	30.549.458	39.977.368
Total	1.249.245.601	840.726.632

Current Installments of Long-Term Financial Liabilities

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Current installment of long term Turkish Lira financial borrowings	214.787.395	87.260.004
Current installment of long term foreign currency financial borrowings	191.651.767	326.153.381
Total	406.439.162	413.413.385

Long Term Financial Borrowings

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Turkish lira financial borrowings	216.780.553	64.746.710
Foreign currency financial borrowings lease payables	128.955.082	92.898.800
Lease payables	13.722.347	19.269.713
Total	359.457.982	176.915.223

As of June 30, 2023, the interest rates average of financial liabilities are 6,28 % in EUR and 16,54 % in TRY (31 December 2022: EUR – 2,84 %, TRY – 13,76 %).

Liabilities given for bank borrowings are mentioned in note 13.

Maturity schedule of banks borrowings are as follows:

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Up to 3 months	740.850.296	237.713.037
3 to 12 months	873.479.740	528.930.936
1 to 5 years	292.228.701	647.707.074
Over 5 years	108.584.008	16.704.193
Total	2.015.142.745	1.431.055.240

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Due to personnel	104.978.082	44.794.897
Taxes and funds payable for personnel	23.327.809	--
Social security and Taxes and dues payable	51.957.181	42.101.620
Total	180.263.072	86.896.517

NOTE 12 – DEFERRED INCOME

Short-Term Deferred Income

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Advances received	394.891.285	253.093.779
Income accruals	3.506.356	--
Total	398.397.641	253.093.779

Long-Term Deferred Income

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Income for future years	8.659.958	15.715.042
Total	8.659.958	15.715.042

NOTE 13 – PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent Liabilities

Given GSM (Guarantee-Security-Mortgage) by Group	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
A. Total Amount of GSM Given on Behalf of Legal Entity	920.022.986	463.213.604
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 Other GSM Given	--	--
i. Total Amount of GSM Given for the Parent Company	--	--
ii. Total Amount of GSM Given for Other Group Companies not Included in B and C Clauses	--	--
iii. Total Amount of GSM Given for Third Parties not Included in C Clause	--	--
Total	920.022.986	463.213.604

Letters of guarantee - As of June 30, 2023, the Group has given letters of guarantee amounting to TRY 703.822.585 to the suppliers and other corporations. The details of the letters of guarantee are as below:

	Foreign currency	Amount	FX Rate	TRY equivalent
Electricity Distribution Companies	TL	4.589.660	1,0000	4.589.660
Executive Directorate	TL	8.777.092	1,0000	8.777.092
Customs Directorate	TL	1.113.386	1,0000	1.113.386
Gas Distribution Companies	TL	172.245	1,0000	172.245
Private Sector	TL	14.380.944	1,0000	14.380.944
Private Sector	EUR	97.280	28,1540	2.738.821
Private Sector	CNY	85.000.000	3,5499	301.741.500
Private Sector	USD	572.000	25,8231	14.770.813
Export Credit Bank of Turkey	EUR	9.854.800	28,1540	277.452.039
Export Credit Bank of Turkey	CNY	5.387.600	3,5499	19.125.441
Export Credit Bank of Turkey	USD	2.240.000	25,8231	57.843.744
Government Supplies Office	TL	287.400	1,0000	287.400
Disaster and Emergency Situation of Ministry of Interior	TL	829.500	1,0000	829.500
Total				703.822.585

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
	Foreign currency		TRY equivalent	
Bills given (TL)	210.000.000	200.000.000	210.000.000	200.000.000
Total			210.000.000	200.000.000

As at 30 June 2023, mortgages on various tangible assets of the Group amounting to 216.200.400 TRY (31 December 2022: TRY 184.830.740).

Contingent Asset

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
	Foreign currency		TRY equivalent	
Letters of Guarantee (TRY)	753.108.200	519.303.000	753.108.200	519.303.000
Letters of Guarantee (USD)	4.722.500	3.200.000	121.949.590	59.834.560
Letters of Guarantee (EUR)	1.060.000	880.000	29.843.240	17.542.712
Mortgages	316.727.500	283.932.500	316.727.500	283.932.500
Mortgages (Abroad)	4.325.000	4.325.000	111.684.907	80.870.148
Checks Received	2.650.000	2.850.000	2.650.000	2.850.000
Total			1.335.963.437	964.332.920

NOTE 14 – SHARE CAPITAL

Paid in Capital

The registered capital of the parent company is TRY 150.000.000 (31 December 2022: TRY 150.000.000).

In accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors dated 27.03.2019 the Company increased TRY 95.988.292 to TRY 149.798.932 in order to be covered by the paid capital ceiling.

Paid-in capital of the parent company each 1 TRY. of the total shares of the Company with a nominall amount of TRY 149.798.932 (31 December 2022: TRY 149.798.932).

The shareholding structure of the parent company as of 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022 is as follows;

	30 June 2023		31 December 2022	
	Amount TRY	Share (%)	Amount TRY	Share (%)
Hacı Nuri Öztaşkın	12.427.403	8,30%	12.427.403	8,30%
Yılmaz Öztaşkın	10.940.192	7,30%	10.940.192	7,30%
Bostancı Otelcilik ve Turizm İşletmesi A.Ş	8.467.847	5,65%	8.467.847	5,65%
Other ⁽¹⁾	117.963.490	78,75%	117.963.490	78,75%
Total	149.798.932	100,00%	149.798.932	100,00%

⁽¹⁾ Includes nominal repurchase shares amounting to TRY 6.035.734 at the rate of 4,03 % stated.

Foreign currency conversion differences

Currency conversion differences as of 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022 are as follows;

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
1 January	14.293.299	7.083.800
Addition	26.162.560	7.209.499
Total	40.455.859	14.293.299

Foreign currency translation differences consist of foreign currency exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements from the current currency to the reporting currency.

Buy back shares

As 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022 buy back shares as following;

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Beginning of the period	36.449.260	36.015.309
Buy back shares	--	433.951
Total	36.449.260	36.449.260

In accordance with II-22.1 "Communiqué on Buy Back Shares" issued by the CMB, the Group has purchased the shares quoted in the Exchange Market.

As of 30 June 2023, the Group has Purchased 6.035.734 shares amounting to TRY 30.057.957 that is 4,03 % of its total capital and reflected it in the accompanying financial statements under "Buy back shares in Equity".

In addition, in accordance with the related communiqué, the amount of buy back shares is reclassified in "restricted reserves".

Retained Earnings

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
1 January	372.879.435	240.113.597
Increase/ Decrease Due To Buy-Back Shares	--	(1.794.269)
Transfer From Retained Profit	--	(433.951)
Dividend Distribution	513.491.168	234.994.058
Due to other Changes Increase / Decrease	--	(100.000.000)
Total	886.370.603	372.879.435

NOTE 15 – REVENUE

For the periods ended at 30 June 2023 and 2022, the details of sales are as following;

	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 April – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022	1 April – 30 June 2022
Domestic sales	4.991.491.260	2.783.486.301	3.245.033.103	1.700.307.320
Export sales	411.841.204	247.868.310	299.078.232	162.986.623
Other sales	22.088.654	13.887.300	21.697.097	13.878.732
Gross Sales	5.425.421.118	3.045.241.911	3.565.808.432	1.877.172.675
Sales returns (-)	(159.210.817)	(81.527.316)	(81.086.292)	(40.323.593)
Sales discounts (-)	(635.948.189)	(377.756.331)	(728.840.464)	(214.970.137)
Other discounts (-)	(2.302.499)	(956.327)	(1.642.674)	(647.557)
Sales returns and Discounts (-)	(797.461.505)	(460.239.974)	(811.569.430)	(255.941.287)
Net Sales	4.627.959.613	2.585.001.937	2.754.239.002	1.621.231.388

NOTE 16 – COST OF SALES (-)

For the periods ended at 30 June 2023 and 2022, the details of cost of sales are as following;

	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 April – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022	1 April – 30 June 2022
Cost of finished goods sold	(2.313.036.318)	(964.606.574)	(1.431.148.545)	(667.879.401)
Cost of merchandise	(731.544.318)	(728.748.214)	(399.163.712)	(399.023.302)
Cost of services sold	(64.074.198)	(35.273.467)	(30.423.791)	(15.768.018)
Total	(3.108.654.834)	(1.728.628.255)	(1.860.736.048)	(1.082.670.721)

NOTE 17 – RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES, MARKETING, SALES AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (-)

	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 April – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022	1 April – 30 June 2022
General administrative expenses	141.191.826	72.709.972	58.877.847	32.057.123
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses	822.230.433	450.042.157	495.190.632	294.902.938
Research and development expenses	19.922.523	11.113.979	8.969.962	5.609.755
Total	983.344.782	533.866.108	563.038.441	332.569.816

EXPENSES BY NATURE (-)

	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 April – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022	1 April – 30 June 2022
Personnel expenses	336.924.431	185.108.631	148.950.276	87.137.048
Transportation expenses	146.188.295	78.725.583	153.163.037	96.054.465
Advertising expenses	171.210.099	105.813.083	98.035.888	63.745.511
Amortization expenses	54.924.763	29.078.088	22.062.948	11.033.268
Rent expenses	98.651.414	54.750.685	44.204.885	23.892.727
Consultancy expenses	22.444.829	11.069.880	14.686.277	10.786.395
Travel and accommodation expenses	13.995.935	7.713.404	6.868.872	4.071.808
Retailer opening supports	11.909.798	9.532.910	16.201.571	3.568.830
Electricity, water, climate expenses	16.014.695	5.556.854	10.534.931	4.770.666
Retailers common area rent expenses	10.204.234	4.980.388	3.782.516	2.060.214
Retirement pay provision expenses	15.492.978	12.322.301	3.692.062	1.066.556
Material expenses	5.091.821	2.673.404	7.304.750	4.734.821
Tax, duties and fee expenses	1.623.447	692.883	941.115	636.355
Maintenance and repair expenses	7.073.334	3.996.721	2.827.209	1.588.043
Insurance expenses	4.292.651	2.008.378	1.577.348	803.520
Communication expenses	1.384.821	714.924	677.746	354.724
Other expenses	65.917.237	19.127.991	27.527.010	16.264.865
Total	983.344.782	533.866.108	563.038.441	332.569.816

NOTE 18 – FINANCIAL INCOME

	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 April – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022	1 April – 30 June 2022
Foreign exchange income	21.497.199	10.988.215	9.014.439	562.867
Interest income	4.175.204	1.943.674	1.261.042	670.249
Total	25.672.403	12.931.889	10.275.481	1.233.116

NOTE 19 – FINANCIAL EXPENSES (-)

	1 January – 30 June 2023	1 April – 30 June 2023	1 January – 30 June 2022	1 April – 30 June 2022
Foreign exchange losses	42.649.506	22.949.349	14.908.010	930.866
Interest expenses	124.687.132	81.730.208	57.299.091	42.867.627
Bank commission	29.438.387	16.109.434	1.936.353	116.784
Lease payables interest accruals	6.941.211	3.344.635	1.048.170	(1.537.551)
Guarantee letter commison expenses	1.513.365	765.963	489.716	91.039
Other financial expenses	20.330.919	20.193.421	806.085	624.148
Total	225.560.520	145.093.010	76.487.425	43.092.913

NOTE 20 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory profit by adding back non-deductible expenses and by deducting other exempt income.

Dividend payments made to resident and non-resident individuals, non-resident legal entities and corporations resident in Turkey (except for the ones exempt from corporate and income tax), are subject to an income tax of 15%.

Dividend payments made from a corporation resident in Turkey to a corporation also resident in Turkey are not subject to income tax. Furthermore, income tax is not calculated in case the profit is not distributed or transferred to equity.

In Turkey, advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis at the rate of %25, until the 14th day of the following month and paid until the 17th day. Advance tax returns files within the year are offset against corporate income tax calculated over the annual taxable corporate income.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, 50% of the capital gains arising from the sale of tangible assets and 75% of the investments in equity shares owned for at least two years are exempted from corporate tax on the condition that such gains are reflected in the equity.

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to be offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back.

Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities as of 30 June 2023 are calculated with 25% tax rate for those which will be realized after 2021 and onwards.

Exemption for Real Estate and Subsidiary Share Sales Gains

Dividend income (excluding profits from investment funds 'participation certificates and investment trusts' shares) obtained from participating in the capital of another corporation which is fully taxpayer is exempt from corporation tax. In addition, 75% of the profits arising from the sale of founders' shares, redeemable shares and preferential rights of real estates (immovables) owned by the same duration as the participation shares included in the assets of the institutions for at least two full years are exempt from corporate taxation as of 30 June 2023. However, with the amendment made by Law No. 7061, this ratio has been reduced from 75% to 50% in terms of immovables and this ratio will be used as 50% in tax declarations to be prepared from 2019. In order to benefit exclusively, the earning must be kept in a passive fund account and not withdrawn for 5 years. The sales price must be collected until the end of the second calendar year following the year in which the sale is made. There are many exceptions to the Corporate Tax Law. The following are the exceptions to the Company regarding these exceptions:

If the property that reflected balance sheet for two years and sold, thier income's 75% as of 30 June 2023 non-obliged to corprate tax for this reason Group's properties which are taxable might be occur temporary differences thus accepted 5% for previous periods corprate tax's 75% used exempt. As of 30 June 2023 the exemption rate was set at 50%, the exemption was applied and the new deferred tax rate was taken as 10%.

Taxes in balance sheet

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022
Corporation tax	88.185.574	140.774.796
Prepaid taxes and funds (-)	(29.822.426)	(105.703.849)
Total	58.363.148	35.070.947

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	30 June 2023	31 Dec. 2022	30 June 2023	31 Dec. 2022
	Cumulative temporary difference	Cumulative temporary difference	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)
Deferred taxes:				
Right of use assets	178.364.552	161.213.885	44.591.138	37.079.194
Retirement pay provision	55.568.504	31.979.543	13.599.347	6.596.040
Maturity difference and adjustments on inventories	32.090.223	41.353.324	8.022.556	9.511.265
Provisions for doubtful receivables	19.862.138	19.029.147	4.965.535	3.805.829
Rediscount on receivables	18.462.910	15.015.162	4.615.728	3.453.487
Capitalized brand cancellations	3.424.305	3.424.305	856.076	684.861
Adjustment of Prepaid Expenses	8.907.278	--	2.226.820	--
Adjustment of FX gain/loss	1.500.135	1.194.619	375.030	274.758
Fixed asset valuation decrease	--	500.000	--	700.510
Provision for costs	405.529	405.529	101.382	93.272
Adjustment of investment properties	394.732	394.732	98.683	78.946
Interest accruals	--	2.967.522	--	682.530
Other	9.097.626	2.970.293	2.274.410	683.169
Deferred tax assets	328.077.932	280.448.061	81.726.705	63.643.861
Fixed asset valuation increases	(388.595.724)	(388.595.724)	(43.466.425)	(43.513.237)
Lease payables	(162.355.921)	(147.380.645)	(40.588.980)	(33.897.548)
Adjustment of tangible and intangible assets	(55.806.336)	(69.795.332)	(12.306.079)	(12.862.063)
Rediscount on payables	(38.443.376)	(33.434.359)	(9.610.844)	(7.689.903)
Adjustment of investment properties	(18.112.600)	(18.112.600)	(4.528.150)	(4.165.898)
Retirement pay provision	--	(10.116.652)	--	(225.900)
Doubtful receivables provisions	(2.668.445)	(2.668.445)	(667.111)	(613.742)
Adjustment on prepaid expenses	(5.525.767)	(2.250.177)	(1.381.442)	(517.541)
Adjustment of Time Deposit Interest Accruals	--	(4.989)	--	(1.147)
Other	(4.291.803)	(775.117)	(1.072.951)	(178.277)
Deferred tax liabilities	(675.799.972)	(673.134.040)	(113.621.982)	(103.665.256)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net	(347.722.040)	(392.685.979)	(31.895.277)	(40.021.395)

NOTE 21 – NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments

Foreign currency risk

The carrying amounts of foreign currency assets and liabilities held by the Group as of 30 June 2023 and 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	30 June 2023				
	TRY equivalent functional currency	USD	EUR	GBP	RUB
1. Trade Receivables	452.638.989	10.814.418	2.106.800	18.000	374.050.000
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including cash, banks)	38.570.171	825.317	551.622	7	5.694.000
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
3. Other	154.094.742	2.585.706	3.101.648	--	--
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	645.303.902	14.225.441	5.760.070	18.007	379.744.000
5. Trade Receivables	--	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
7. Other	2.142.749	82.978	--	--	--
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)	2.142.749	82.978	--	--	--
9. Total Assets (4+8)	647.446.651	14.308.419	5.760.070	18.007	379.744.000
10. Trade Payables	258.946.997	5.367.758	4.260.438	11.780	--
11. Financial Liabilities	279.411.749	2.419.333	7.705.373	--	--
12a. Other monetary financial liabilities	22.045.512	615.561	218.435	--	--
12b. Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
13. Current Liabilities (10+11+12)	560.404.258	8.402.652	12.184.246	11.780	--
14. Trade Payables	--	--	--	--	--
15. Financial Liabilities	132.718.998	--	4.714.037	--	--
16a. Other monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
16b. Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
17. Non-Current Liabilities (14+15+16)	132.718.998	--	4.714.037	--	--
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	693.123.256	8.402.652	16.898.283	11.780	--
19. Net asset / liability position of off- balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--	--
19a. Hedged amount of assets	--	--	--	--	--
19b. Hedged amount of liabilities position	--	--	--	--	--
20. Net foreign currency position asset / liabilities (9-18+19)	(45.676.605)	5.905.767	(11.138.213)	6.227	379.744.000
21. Net foreign currency asset / liability position of monetary items (IFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(201.914.096)	3.237.083	(14.239.861)	6.227	379.744.000

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	31 December 2022				
	TRY equivalent functional currency	USD	EUR	GBP	RUB
1. Trade Receivables	480.105.256	17.717.240	6.921.885	18.000	40.200.000
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including cash, banks)	30.412.310	1.479.707	125.070	11.163	--
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
3. Other	27.062.615	985.282	425.181	7.274	--
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	537.580.181	20.182.229	7.472.136	36.437	40.200.000
5. Trade Receivables	--	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
7. Other	1.068.084	57.122	--	--	--
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)	1.068.084	57.122	--	--	--
9. Total Assets (4+8)	538.648.265	20.239.351	7.472.136	36.437	40.200.000
10. Trade Payables	155.572.820	3.417.431	4.597.712	396	34.050
11. Financial Liabilities	148.255.322	434.205	7.029.703	--	--
12a. Other monetary financial liabilities	12.011.058	436.007	193.553	--	--
12b. Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
13. Current Liabilities (10+11+12)	315.839.200	4.287.643	11.820.968	396	34.050
14. Trade Payables	--	--	--	--	--
15. Financial Liabilities	110.177.581	--	5.526.869	--	--
16a. Other monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
16b. Other non-monetary financial liabilities	--	--	--	--	--
17. Non-Current Liabilities (14+15+16)	110.177.581	--	5.526.869	--	--
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	426.016.781	4.287.643	17.347.837	396	34.050
19. Net asset / liability position of off- balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--	--
19a. Hedged amount of assets	--	--	--	--	--
19b. Hedged amount of liabilities position	--	--	--	--	--
20. Net foreign currency position asset / liabilities (9-18+19)	112.631.484	15.951.708	(9.875.701)	36.041	40.165.950
21. Net foreign currency asset / liability position of monetary items (IFRS 7.B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	84.500.785	14.909.304	(10.300.882)	28.767	40.165.950

Details of the import and export amounts of the Group as of 30 June 2023 and 2022 are as follows;

	1 January – 30 June 2023		1 January – 30 June 2022	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
USD	4.524.095	11.390.364	8.805.966	11.059.896
EUR	5.132.841	4.668.103	5.831.054	5.299.722
TRY	--	5.186.504	--	2.862.772
GBP	--	--	54.829	--
TRY equivalent	163.139.452	338.025.529	226.122.662	254.914.178

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity Analysis

As of 30 June 2023, if TRY evaluates / devaluates against foreign currency by 10% and all other variables remains the same, profit before tax which occurs as a result of the foreign exchange loss / gain arising from net foreign exchange exposure is as below:

Foreign Currency Risk Sensivity Analysis Table		
30 June 2023		
	Profit / (Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of appreciation / depreciation of USD against TRY at 10%		
1- USD net asset / liability	15.250.521	(15.250.521)
2- Part of hedged from USD risk (-)	--	--
3- USD net effect (1+2)	15.250.521	(15.250.521)
In case of appreciation / depreciation of EUR against TRY at 10%		
4- EUR net asset / liability	(31.358.525)	31.358.525
5- Part of hedged from EUR risk (-)	--	--
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	(31.358.525)	31.358.525
In case of appreciation / depreciation of GBP against TRY at 10%		
7-GBP net asset/liability	20.429	(20.429)
8-Part of hedged from GBP risk (-)	--	--
9-GBP net effect (7+8)	20.429	(20.429)
In case of appreciation / depreciation of RUB against TRY at 10%		
10-RUB net asset/liability	11.519.914	(11.519.914)
11-Part of hedged from RUB risk (-)	--	--
12-RUB net effect (10+11)	11.519.914	(11.519.914)
Total (3+6+9+12)	(4.567.661)	4.567.661

Foreign Currency Risk Sensivity Analysis Table		
31 December 2022		
	Profit / (Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case of appreciation / depreciation of USD against TRY at 10%		
1- USD net asset / liability	29.826.982	(29.826.982)
2- Part of hedged from USD risk (-)	--	--
3- USD net effect (1+2)	29.826.982	(29.826.982)
In case of appreciation / depreciation of EUR against TRY at 10%		
4- EUR net asset / liability	(19.687.111)	19.687.111
5- Part of hedged from EUR risk (-)	--	--
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	(19.687.111)	19.687.111
In case of appreciation / depreciation of GBP against TRY at 10%		
7-GBP net asset/liability	81.051	(81.051)
8-Part of hedged from GBP risk (-)	--	--
9-GBP net effect (7+8)	81.051	(81.051)
In case of appreciation / depreciation of RUB against TRY at 10%		
10-RUB net asset/liability	1.042.226	(1.042.226)
11-Part of hedged from RUB risk (-)	--	--
12-RUB net effect (10+11)	1.042.226	(1.042.226)
Total (3+6+9+12)	11.263.148	(11.263.148)

NOTE 22 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURES)

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists. The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available markets information in Turkey and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to estimate the fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

Financial Assets

Balances denominated in foreign currencies are converted at period exchange rates. The fair value of certain financial assets carried at cost, including cash and cash equivalents are considered to approximate their respective carrying amounts in the financial statements. The carrying value of trade receivables, net of allowances for possible non-recovery of uncollectible are considered to approximate their fair values

Financial Liabilities

The fair value of short-term bank loans and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature. The fair values of long-term bank borrowings, which are denominated in foreign currencies and translated at period/year-end exchange rates, are considered to approximate their carrying values. The carrying amount of accounts payable and accrued expenses reported in the financial statements for estimated third party payer settlements approximates its fair values.

NOTE 23 – OTHER ISSUES AFFECTING THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SIGNIFICANTLY OR REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSURE FOR CLEAR, UNDERSTANDABLE AND INTERPRETABLE PRESENTATION

None. (31 December 2022: None).

NOTE 24 – POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In accordance with the Presidential Decree numbered 7346 published in the Official Gazette dated 07 July 2023, the general VAT rate applied as 18% for taxable general transactions has been increased to 20% and the VAT rate applied for other deliveries and services subject to 8% VAT rate has been increased to 10% to enter into force on 10 July 2023. This matter is considered as an event after the reporting period that does not require an adjustment within the scope of TAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period.

Pursuant to the “Law on the Issuance of Additional Motor Vehicles Tax for the Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on 6/2/2023 and Amendments to Certain Laws and the Decree Law No. 375” published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023; the corporate tax rate of 25% for banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing and savings finance companies, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies has been increased to 30% and the corporate tax rate of 20% for other companies has been increased to 25%. The tax rate change will be effective for the earnings of the companies in 2023 and the following taxation periods. This matter is considered as an event after the reporting period that does not require an adjustment within the scope of TAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period. The Group continues to evaluate the possible effects of the relevant Law as of the date of issuance of the financial statements.