CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2022 AND AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

pwc

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

REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the General Assembly of Ditaş Doğan Yedek Parça İmalat ve Teknik A.Ş.

Introduction

1. We have reviewed the accompanying statement of balance sheet of Ditaş Doğan Yedek Parça İmalat ve Teknik A.Ş. (the "Company"), as at 30 June 2022, the statement of income, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, cash flows and other explanatory notes for the six-month period then ended ("interim financial information"). The management of the Group is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 34 ("TAS 34") "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review

Scope of review

2. 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 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 financial statements. Consequently, a review on the interim 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

3. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to conclude that the accompanying consolidated interim financial information does not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ditaş Doğan Yedek Parça İmalat ve Teknik A.Ş. as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with TAS 34.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Salim Alyanak, SMMM
Partner

12 August 2022

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022 AND 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

ASSETS	**Notes**	**Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2022**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2021**
Current assets		**301,320,485**	**206,362,277**
Cash and cash equivalents	4	13,944,875	19,905,212
Trade receivables			
-Due from non-related parties	*6*	*138,224,084*	*93,669,390*
Other receivables			
-Due from related parties	*25*	*102,096*	*101,152*
-Due from non-related parties	*7*	*1,723,350*	*2,070,697*
Inventories	8	125,683,280	80,529,941
Prepaid expenses	9	10,893,513	4,683,592
Current tax assets		165,114	53,793
Other current assets	10	10,584,173	5,348,500
Non-current assets		**164,977,409**	**147,367,263**
Other receivables			
-Due from non-related parties	*7*	*34,320*	*34,320*
Financal investments accounted for using the equity method		-	*29,396*
Property, plant and equipment	12	109,936,915	98,218,516
Intangible assets	13	26,617,320	25,111,156
Goodwill	3	2,890,023	2,890,023
Right of use assets	11	23,606,134	19,168,614
Prepaid expenses	9	1,892,697	1,915,238
TOTAL ASSETS		**466,297,894**	**353,729,540**

The financial statements as of and for the period ended 30 June 2022 have been approved by the Board of Directors on 12 August 2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022 AND 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

LIABILITIES	**Notes**	**Reviewed Current Period 30 June 2022**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2021**
Current liabilities		**255,236,227**	**181,100,018**
Short-term borrowings			
- Due to non-related parties			
- Bank credits	*5*	*88,853,445*	*22,976,567*
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings			
- Short-term portion of long-term borrowings from related parties			
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*5, 25*	*927,086*	*1,073,039*
- Short-term portion of long-term borrowings from unrelated parties			
- Bank credits	*5*	*14,983,009*	*17,765,672*
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*5*	*3,941,550*	*3,327,063*
Trade payables			
- Due to non-related parties	*6*	*122,115,740*	*89,137,904*
Payables related to employee benefits	16	6,767,608	7,299,870
Other payables			
- Due to related parties	*25*	-	*2,685,687*
- Due to non-related parties	*7*	*2,923,466*	*27,860,021*
Deferred income (Excluding obligations arising from customer contracts)	9	5,448,937	2,830,588
Current income tax liability	23	966,103	-
Short-term provisions			
- Short-term provisions for employment benefits	*16*	*4,937,986*	*2,512,896*
- Other short-term provisions	*15*	*2,248,921*	*2,146,060*
Other current liabilities		*1,122,376*	*1,484,651*
Non-current liabilities		**104,768,467**	**95,853,168**
Long-term borrowings			
- Due to related parties			
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*5, 25*	*1,636,248*	*2,019,948*
- Due to non-related parties			
- Bank credit	*5*	*47,356,590*	*46,156,521*
- Payables due to leasing transactions	*5*	*18,392,054*	*13,954,965*
Long-term provisions			
Long-term provisions for employment benefits	*16*	*32,342,270*	*28,252,761*
Deferred tax liability	23	1,453,805	4,668,973
Deferred income	*9*	*3,587,500*	*800,000*
EQUITY		**106,293,200**	**76,776,354**
Issued capital	17	26,000,000	26,000,000
Adjustments to share capital	17	15,137,609	15,137,609
Other comprehensive income (losses) that will not be reclassified in profit or loss)			
- Revaluation and measurement gains/(losses)			
Actuarial (losses) on defined benefit plans	*17*	*(12,114,016)*	*(12,114,016)*
Other comprehensive income (losses) that will be reclassified in profit or loss			
- Change in currency translation reserves	*17*	*102,273*	*102,273*
Share premiums		294,504	294,504
Restricted reserves		3,681,024	2,267,711
Retained earnings or losses		32,696,178	7,360,738
Net profit for the period		11,881,568	27,348,754
Non-controlling interests		28,614,060	10,378,781
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**466,297,894**	**353,729,540**

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

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2022 AND 2021

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

	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2022	Reviewed Current Period 1 April - 30 June 2022	Reviewed Prior Period 1 January - 30 June 2021	Reviewed Prior Period 1 April - 30 June 2021
Revenue	18	341,006,963	183,278,338	110,254,846	55,833,902
Cost of Sales (-)	18	(273,313,606)	(149,634,087)	(76,342,724)	(39,312,566)
Gross Profit		**67,693,357**	**33,644,251**	**33,912,122**	**16,521,336**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	19	(21,646,668)	(9,979,163)	(7,207,869)	(3,573,309)
Marketing Expenses (-)	19	(14,262,874)	(7,966,697)	(7,265,921)	(3,998,359)
Research and Development Expenses (-)	19	(2,472,761)	(1,506,704)	(2,547,035)	(1,468,937)
Other Income from Operating Activities	21	22,051,744	12,981,438	8,070,999	3,204,721
Other Expenses from Operating Activities (-)	21	(18,489,603)	(11,971,130)	(4,517,664)	(1,823,572)
Operating profit/(loss)		**32,873,195**	**15,201,995**	**20,444,632**	**8,861,880**
Income from investing activities		3,700,250	1,015,643	229,376	-
Expenses from investing activities (-)		(1,367,461)	(59,839)	-	-
Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Financial (Expense)/ Income		**35,205,984**	**16,157,799**	**20,674,008**	**8,861,880**
Financial Income	22	-	-	973,717	(234,300)
Financial Expense (-)	22	(22,528,557)	(10,755,793)	(1,273,178)	(591,644)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**12,677,427**	**5,402,006**	**20,374,547**	**8,035,936**
Tax Expense From Continued Operations		**2,110,773**	**1,790,321**	**31,480**	**669,061**
Tax Income/(Expense) for the Period	23	(1,104,395)	1,072,196	(203,216)	(116,264)
Deferred Tax Income/(Expense)	23	3,215,168	718,125	234,696	785,325
Profit/(Loss) For the Period From Continued Operations		**14,788,200**	**7,192,327**	**20,406,027**	**8,704,997**
Profit / (Loss) Distribution					
Non-controlling interests		2,906,632	2,125,683	-	-
Equity holders of the parent		11,881,568	5,066,644	-	-
Earning per share		0.46	0.19	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
That will be reclassified as profit or loss:					
Currency Translation Differences					
- Profit/(Loss) from Currency Translation Differences		-	*220,337*	*(277,759)*	*(369,029)*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)		**-**	***220,337***	***(277,759)***	***(369,029)***
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)		**14,788,200**	**7,412,664**	**20,128,268**	**8,335,968**
Earnıng/Loss per Share	24	0.61	0.28	0.78	0.33

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2022 AND 2021

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

					Other Comprehensive Income That will Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss			Retained earnings				
	Notes	**Share Capital**	**Adjustments to share Capital**	**Share Premium**	**Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans**	**Currency Translation Differences**	**Restricted reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Net profit/(loss) for the period**	**Equity holders of the the parent company**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Balances at 1 January 2021	**17**	**10,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**-**	**(6,252,094)**	**380,032**	**3,028,735**	**2,039,552**	**5,160,162**	**29,493,996**	**-**	**29,493,996**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	-	10,000	5,150,162	(5,160,162)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-	-	-	(277,759)	-	-	20,406,027	20,128,268	-	20,128,268
- Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*20,406,027*	*20,406,027*	-	*20,406,027*
- Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	*(277,759)*	-	-	-	*(277,759)*	-	*(277,759)*
Capital increase		16,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000,000	-	16,000,000
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
Increase (decrease) due to other changes		-	-	294,502	-	-	-	-	-	294,502	-	294,502
Balances at 30 June 2021	**17**	**26,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**294,502**	**(6,252,094)**	**102,273**	**3,038,735**	**6,589,714**	**20,406,027**	**65,316,766**	**-**	**65,316,766**
Balances at 1 January 2022		**26,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**294,504**	**(12,114,016)**	**102,273**	**2,267,711**	**7,360,738**	**27,348,754**	**66,397,573**	**10,378,781**	**76,776,354**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	-	1,413,314	25,935,440	(27,348,754)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,881,568	11,881,568	2,906,632	14,788,200
- Profit (loss) for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,881,568	11,881,568	2,906,632	14,788,200
Dividends [2]		-	-	-	-	-	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
Transactions related to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,328,647	15,328,647
Balances at 30 June 2022		**26,000,000**	**15,137,609**	**294,504**	**(12,114,016)**	**102,273**	**3,681,025**	**32,696,178**	**11,881,568**	**77,679,141**	**28,614,060**	**106,293,201**

(1) The transactions regarding the increase of the Company's issued capital of 10,000,000 Turkish Liras to 26,000,000 Turkish Liras, fully covered in cash, were completed on 12 March 2021. In this context, the amendment of Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association titled "Registered and Issued Capital" was approved by the Capital Markets Board on April 8, 2021; The relevant amendment text was registered on 15 April 2021 and announced in TTSG no. 10311 on 16 April 2021.

(2) Dividend distribution amounting to gross TRY600,000 has been decided in the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting for the year-ended 2021 as at 3 March 2021 and the "cash" dividend distribution has been completed as of 29 April 2021.

DİTAŞ DOĞAN YEDEK PARÇA İMALAT VE TEKNİK A.Ş.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIODS
1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2022 and 2021

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

	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2022	Reviewed Prior Period 1 January - 30 June 2021
A, NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**(29,155,683)**	**14,476,331**
Profit/(loss) for the period		**11,881,568**	**20,406,027**
Adjustments regarding reconciliation of net profit/(loss) for the period		**31,666,007**	**3,963,991**
Adjustments related to depreciation and amortization	11,12,13	11,472,192	3,877,475
Adjustments related to provision (reversal) of impairment			
Adjustments related to provision of impairment on inventories	*8*	*478,810*	*(4,574)*
Adjustments related to provisions			
Adjustments related to provisions (reversals) for employee benefits	*16*	*7,021,045*	*2,421,772*
Adjustments related to provisions (reversal) for lawsuits and/or penalty		-	710,520
Adjustments related to interest (income) and expenses			
Adjustments related to interest income	*21*	*(302,796)*	*(42,702)*
Adjustments related to interest expense	*22*	*11,474,521*	*778,602*
Adjustments related to changes in unrealised foreign exchange differences	5	7,702,626	437,744
Adjustments related to Fair Value Losses/(Gains)			
Adjustments for the fair value losses/(gains) of derivative financial instruments	*26*	-	*(3,536,616)*
Adjustments related to tax income	23	(3,215,168)	(234,696)
Adjustments related to losses (gains) on disposal of fixed assets			
Adjustments related to losses (gains) on disposal of tangible assets		*(2,965,223)*	*(443,534)*
Changes in working capital		**(73,051,594)**	**(9,678,023)**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in trade receivables			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables from non-related parties		*(44,554,694)*	*(6,201,794)*
Adjustments regarding increase (decrease) in other receivables on operations			
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related to operations from related parties		*347,347*	*95,521*
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related to operations from non-related parties		*(944)*	*(29,000)*
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in inventories		(45,632,149)	(13,032,353)
Decrease/(increase) in prepaid expenses	9	(6,209,921)	(442,624)
Adjustments regarding increase (decrease) in trade payables			
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables to non-related parties		*32,977,836*	*11,190,328*
Increase/(decrease) in payables due to employee benefits	16	(532,262)	(885,052)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in other liabilities related to activities			
Increase/(decrease) in other payables to related parties related to operations		*(2,685,687)*	*(69,232)*
Increase/(decrease) in other payables to non-related parties related to operations		*(24,936,555)*	*(74,947)*
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income (Obligations arising from customer contracts excluded)	9	1,818,349	580,250
Adjustments for other increase (decrease) in working capital			
-Increase/(decrease) in other assets regarding operations		*13,029,002*	*(1,746,742)*
-Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities regarding operations		*3,328,084*	*937,622*
Net cash from operating activities		**(29,504,019)**	**14,691,995**
Employee termination benefits paid	16	(506,446)	(363,899)
Income tax refunds (payments)	23	854,782	148,235

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 30 JUNE 2022 and 2021

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

	Notes	Reviewed Current Period 1 January - 30 June 2022	Reviewed Prior Period 1 January - 30 June 2021
B, NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(18,681,428)**	**(5,871,034)**
Cash inflows from the sale of tangible and intangible assets			
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant and equipment	*12*	*4,234,935*	*506,575*
Cash outflows from purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	12, 13	(22,938,904)	(5,237,496)
Cash advances and debts given			
Other cash advances and liabilities		*22,541*	*(1,140,113)*
C, NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**41,876,774**	**(3,694,199)**
Cash inflows from share and other equity issues			
Cash inflows from share premium		-	*16,294,502*
Cash inflows from borrowings	5	85,973,200	1,600,000
Cash outflows from borrowings	5	(30,592,503)	(19,855,170)
Cash outflows due to payments of lease agreements	5	(4,146,046)	(610,590)
Dividends paid		(600,000)	(600,000)
Interest paid		(9,060,673)	(565,643)
Interest received		302,796	42,702
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE THE EFFECT OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVES (A+B+C)		**(5,960,337)**	**4,911,098**
Effect of foreign currency translation differences on cash and cash equıvalents		-	(277,759)
D, NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		**(5,960,337)**	**4,633,339**
E, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**4**	**19,905,212**	**742,916**
F, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (D+E)	**4**	**13,944,875**	**5,376,255**

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

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Ditaş Doğan Yedek Parça İmalat ve Teknik A.Ş. ("Ditaş" or"Company") was established on 1972 and is registered in Turkey. Main operating activity of the Company is to manufacture steering wheel and suspension system parts for all types of land transport vehicles. The Company is a subsidiary of Doğan Şirketler Grubu Holding A.Ş. ("Doğan Holding"). The Company's main shareholder is Aydın Doğan and Doğan Family (Işıl Doğan, Arzuhan Yalçındağ, Vuslat Sabancı, Hanzade V. Doğan Boyner ve Y.Begümhan Doğan Faralyalı).

The Company is registered with the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and its shares have been quoted on the Istanbul Stock Exchange market (ISE) since 21 May 1991. Within the frame of Resolution No: 31/1059 dated 30 October 2014 and No: 21/655 dated 23 July 2010 of CMB, according to the records of Central Registry Agency ("CRA"), the 31.07% (31 December 2021: 31.07%) shares of Ditaş are to be considered in circulation as of 30 June 2022 (Note 17). As of 6 August 2021 shares corresponding to 31,07% of Ditaş's capital are accepted as being in "circulation".

The Company established subsidiary Ditaş America LLC in New Jersey to carry out the sale and marketing of products in the Americas the Company manufactured in 2014, and subsidiary Ditaş Trading Shanghai Co. Ltd in the People's Republic of China to carry out sales and marketing in Asia Pacific countries, and the Company owns 100% of these subsidiaries. The Company also acquired D Stroy Ltd. in Russia to carry out sales and marketing in the Commonwealth of Independent States, of which Russia is a member. Subsidiaries began operations as of 2015. Ditaş Trading Shanghai Co. Ltd.'s liquidation procedures have been completed as of 25 December 2019 and the subsidiary has been closed. Our other subsidiaries Ditaş America LLC and D-Stroy Ltd. were closed by completing the liquidation procedures respectively on May 7, 2021 and June 16, 2021.

The natures of the business, segment and countries of the subsidiaries ("Subsidiaries") and joint ventures ("Joint Ventures") as follows:

			Share percentage in capital (%)	
Subsidiaries	**Nature of business**	**Country**	**30 June 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Profil Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş	,Sales and marketing of automotive supply products	Turkey	70.00	70.00
3S Kalıp Aparat Makine Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş	Sales and marketing of automotive supply products	Turkey	70.00	70.00
Profil GMBH	Sales and marketing of automotive supply products	Germany	70.00	0.00

The registered address of the parent company is as follows:

Kayseri Yolu Üzeri 3. km. 51100 Niğde

The number of employees of the Company as of 30 June 2022 is 347 (31 December 2021: 346).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

2.1.1 Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

Adopted Financial Reporting Standards

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with 2019 TAS Taxonomy based on the requirements of Capital Markets Board ("CMB") Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 "Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" and Turkish Financial Reporting Standarts ("TFRS") issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), which is developed by POA and announced to the public by the decision of the POA on 15 April 2019 in accordance with paragraph 9(b) of Decree Law No. 660.

The Company maintains their legal books of accounts in Turkish Lira in accordance with the Tax Legislation, and the Uniform Chart of Accounts (General Communiqué on Accounting System Implementation) issued by the Ministry of Finance.

These financial statements, except for the financial assets and investment properties that are presented at fair value, are prepared on the basis of historical cost.

Adjustment to the financial statements in hyperinflationary periods

POA made an announcement on 20 January 2022 in order to eliminate the hesitations regarding the application of TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) in 2021 financial reporting period for the entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"). Accordingly, it has been stated that the entities applying TFRS should not adjust financial statements for TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, and no new explanation has been made by the POA regarding the application of TAS 29. Considering that no new explanation has been made as of the date of these consolidated financial statements were prepared, no inflation adjustment was made in accordance with TAS 29 while preparing the consolidated financial statements as of 30 June 2022.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Turkish Lira, which is the functional and presentation currency of Ditaş.

2.1.2 Financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures operating in foreign countries

Financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures operating in foreign countries are prepared in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the countries in which they are registered and required adjustments and reclassifications reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the Company accounting policies.

If the company entities' functional currency is different from the presentation currency; it is translated into the presentation currency as below:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position.
- Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates in the accounting period; and all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity and statements of other comprehensive income (currency translation differences).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.2 Financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures operating in foreign countries (Continued)

When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences recorded in equity are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

2.1.3 Consolidation principles

The financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, Ditaş, its Subsidiaries (collectively referred as the "Company") on the basis set out in sections to below. The financial statements of the companies included in the consolidation are based on historical cost of the statutory records and for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2.1.1 and Note 2.1.2 and application of uniform accounting policies and presentations; adjustments and reclassifications. Financial statements of consolidated entities are restated in accordance with the TAS considering the accounting policies and presentation requirements applied by the Company.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries comprise of the companies directly or indirectly controlled by Ditaş.

Control is achieved when the Company:

- Has power over the company/asset,
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the company/asset and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are indicators of a situation or an event that may cause any changes to at least one of the elements of control listed above.

When the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in the relevant investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders,
- Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties,
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements and
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities (including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings).

Subsidiaries are consolidated by the date the Company takes the control and from the date the control is over, The company has no direct and/or indirect shareholding that affects the effective ownership rate.

Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. The dividends arising from shares held by Ditaş in its subsidiaries are eliminated from equity and income for the period.

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

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.3 Consolidation principles (Continued)

Subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the accounting period are included in the consolidation from the date at which the control of operations are transferred to the Company and excluded from the consolidation when the control is lost. Even if non-controlling interests result in a deficit balance, total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners and to the non-controlling interests.

Income and expenses of a subsidiary, acquired or disposed of the during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Changes in ownership interests

The company treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the company. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to owners of Ditaş.

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the consolidated subsidiaries and their ownership percentages are as follows:

	Effective Partnership Rates (%) 30 June 2022	Effective Partnership Rates (%) 31 December 2021
Profil Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş	70.00	70.00
3S Kalıp Aparat Makine Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş	70.00	70.00
Profil GMBH	70.00	0.00

2.1.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.1.5 Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements

The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period to identify the financial position and performance trends. The Company presents comparatively its statement of financial position as of 30 June 2022 with 31 December 2021. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of cash flow and statement of changes in equity for the period ended 1 January - 30 June 2022, are presented comparatively with the financial statements as of the period 1 January - 30 June 2021.

In the current period, in case of a necessity, prior period financial statements are reclassified in order to comply with the presentation of its current period financial statements and significant changes are explained.

The Group has offset the "Deferred tax asset" amounting to 9,309,779 TL in the consolidated statement of financial position for the 31 December 2021 accounting period with the "Deferred tax liability" in the 31 December 2022 accounting period.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.5 Comparative information and restatement of prior period financial statements (Continued)

The Group netted off the "Legal reserves" amounting to 3,700,555 TL in the consolidated statement of financial position for the 31 December 2021 accounting period with "Retained years' profits and losses" in the 31 December 2022 accounting period.

2.1.6 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates and errors and restatement of prior period financial statements

Changes of accounting policies resulting from the first time implementation of the TAS are implemented retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition provisions. Major accounting mistakes detected are applied retrospectively and the financial statements of previous period are revised. If the changes in accounting estimates only apply to one period, then they are applied in the current period when the change occurs; if the changes apply also to the future periods, they are applied in both the period of change and in the future period.

2.1.7 New and revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS")

There is no standard or opinion that affects the financial performance of the Company, statement of financial position, presentation or notes in the current period excluding. In addition, below, you can also find details about the standards, which apply in the current period and do not affect the financial statements of the Company, and standards, which have not yet been come into force and not applied by the Company in advance.

a) Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable as at 30 June 2022:

- **Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – Covid-19 related rent concessions Extension of the Practical expedient;** as of March 2021, this amendment extended till June 2022 and effective from 1 April 2021.As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.

- **Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2.1.7 New and revised Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") (Continued)

- **Amendments IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts', deferral of IFRS 9;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. These amendments change the fixed date of the temporary exemption in IFRS 4 from applying IFRS 9, Financial Instrument until 1 January 2023.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued but not effective as at 30 June 2022

- **IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts';** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This standard replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features

- **Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements' on classification of liabilities;** effective from 1 January 2022. These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.

- **A number of narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37 and some annual improvements on IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16;** effective from Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
  - **Amendments to IFRS 3,** 'Business combinations' update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.
  - **Amendments to IAS 16,** 'Property, plant and equipment' prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.
  - **Amendments to IAS 37**, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

- **Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, Practice statement 2 and IAS 8;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

- **Amendment to IAS 12 – Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction;** from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A summary of significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows. Accounting policies are applied consistently, unless otherwise indicated.

Related parties

Related parties are people or entities that are related to the entity (reporting entity) that is preparing its financial statements.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person,

- (i) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity,
- (ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity or,
- (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

(b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:

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

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Under the guidance of the explanations mentioned above and also in compliance with TAS 24, Doğan Şirketler Grubu Holding A.Ş. directly or indirectly has participation, including any entities under common control; real persons and/or legal entities that have direct or indirect individual or joint control over the company and their close family members (relatives up to second-degree) and legal entities having direct or indirect individual or joint control by them and legal entities having significant effect over the Company or their key management personnel; Company's subsidiaries and members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel and their close family members (relatives up to second-degree) and real persons and/or legal entities that are directly or indirectly controlled individually or jointly (Note 25).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank deposits and highly liquid investments without a significant risk over the change in their value, whose maturity at the time of purchase is three months or less (Note 4).

Trade receivables and provision for doubtful receivables

The Company's trade receivables from providing goods or services to customers are carried at net of unrealized finance income ("unearned financial income due to sales with maturity"). Trade receivables, net of unrealized finance income, are calculated by discounting future cash inflows of receivables carried at the original invoice amount using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Effective interest method is calculating the present value in accordance with the compound interest basis. The rate determined by compound interest basis and applied in this method is named "effective interest rate". Short-term receivables with indefinite interest rate are carried at cost unless the effect of imputing interest is significant (Note 6).

When calculating the impairment of trade receivables, which are recognised based on the cost amortised in financial statements and do not include an important financing component, Company preferred to adopt "simplified approach" in TFRS 9 standard.

According to "simplified approach" of TFRS 9 Standard, loss provisions concerning trade receivables are calculated equal to "lifetime expected credit loss" if trade receivables are not impaired due to valid reasons as stated in TFRS 9.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

TAS 39, "Financial Instruments" valid before 1 January 2018: Instead of "realised credit losses model" in Accounting and Measurement Standard, "expected credit loss model" was defined in TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" Standard. Expected credit loss is estimated by weighting credit losses, expected to occur throughout the expected life of financial instruments, based on previous statistics. When calculating the expected credit losses, credit losses in the previous years and forecasts of the Company are considered.

The Company decides to allocate provision for doubtful receivables, whose payment was not made within the ordinary commercial activity cycle of the Company, considering whether the trade receivable is subject to administrative and/or legal proceeding, whether or not they have a guarantee and there is an objective finding. The amount of such provision is the difference between the book value of the receivable and the collectible amount. The collectible amount is the current value of the expected cash flow, including the amounts to be collected from guarantees and collaterals, which is discounted based on the original effective interest rate of the initial receivable.

When trade receivables are not impaired for certain reasons along with realised impairment losses, Company recognises expected credit loss provision equal to lifetime expected credit loss for trade receivables as per TFRS 9. Expected credit loss is calculated by expected credit loss rates determined based on previous credit loss experiences of the Company and prospective macroeconomic indicators. Changes in expected credit loss provisions are recognised under other income and expenses from operating activities (Note 21).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or estimated selling price less estimated costs necessary to make a sale (net realizable value). Cost elements included in inventory are purchasing costs and other costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use. Cost elements included in inventories are materials, labor and production overheads. The unit cost of inventories is determined on the moving weighted average basis (Note 8).

When the net realizable value of inventory is less than cost, the inventory is written down to the net realizable value and the expense is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period the write-down or loss occurred. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of the changing economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. The reversal amount is limited to the amount of the initial impairment.

Financial assets

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

(a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, whose payments are fixed or predetermined, which are not actively traded and which are not derivative instruments are measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities more than 12 months after the balance sheet date. Those with maturities more than 12 months are classified as non-current assets. The Company's financial assets carried at amortized cost comprise "trade receivables", "other receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position. In addition, with recourse factoring receivables classified in trade receivables are classified as financial assets carried at amortized cost since collection risk for those receivables are not transferred to counterparty.

Impairment

Company has applied simplified approach and used impairment matrix for the calculation of impairment on its receivables carried at amortized cost, since they do not comprise of any significant finance component. In accordance with this method, if any provision is not provided to the trade receivables as a result of a specific event, Company measures expected credit loss from these receivables by the life-time expected credit loss. The calculation of expected credit loss is performed based on the past experience of the Company and its expectation based on the macroeconomic indications.

(b) Financial assets carried at fair value

Assets that are held by the management for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets are measured at their fair value. If the management do not plan to dispose these assets in 12 months after the statement of financial position, they are classified as non-current assets. Company makes a choice that cannot be changed later for the equity instruments during the initial recognition and elect profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the presentation of fair value gain and loss:

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of "derivative instruments" in statement of financial position and "financial asset", which are acquired to benefit from short-term price or other fluctuations in the market or which are a part of a portfolio aiming to earn profit in the short-run, irrespective of the reason of acquisition, and kept for trading purposes. Derivative instruments are recognised as asset if their fair value is positive and as liability if their fair value is negative. Company's derivative instruments consist of transactions concerning future contracts. Financial assets that are measured by their fair value and associated with the profit or loss statement are initially reflected on the statement of financial position with their costs including the transaction cost. These financial assets are valued based on their fair value after they are recognised. Realised or unrealised profit and losses are recognised under "financing income/(expense)". Dividends are recognised as dividend income in profit or loss statement. Financial assets including the derivative products not determined as hedging instruments are classified as financial assets whose fair value difference is reflected as profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments, predominantly foreign currency and interest swap agreements and foreign currency forward agreements are comprised. Derivative financial instruments are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values of derivative financial instruments are obtained from quoted market prices or discounted cash flow models as appropriate. Based on positive or negative fair value, derivative financial instruments are carried as assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position respectively.

In the case of future cash flows being subject to cash flow hedges and related transactions being effective, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognized in equity directly whereas the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

If the cash flow hedge of a firm commitment or an expected forward transaction result in the recognition of an asset or liability, at the initial recognition of this asset or liability the gain or loss previously recognized under equity related to derivatives is included in the measurement of the initial amount of the asset or liability. In a hedge accounting that does not result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, the amounts previously recognized under equity are transferred to statement of profit or loss in the period in which the hedged item has an effect on profit or loss. The changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity remains in equity until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss. If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or losses previously recognized in equity are transferred to the profit/(loss) statement.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leases

If a contract regulates the right to control the use of an asset that is defined in the contract for a certain period and for a specific price, this contract is considered as a lease in its nature or includes a lease transaction. At the beginning of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is a lease or include a lease transaction. The Company considers the following conditions when assessing whether or not a contract transfers the right to control the use of a defined asset for a specified period of time:

a) The existence of a clearly or implicitly identifiable asset that constitutes the subject of the lease,
b) The lessee has the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits from the use of the defined asset that constitutes the subject of the lease,
c) The lessee has the right to manage the use of the defined asset that constitutes the subject of the lease. According to circumstances listed below, the tenant is deemed to have the right to manage the defined asset constituting the subject of the lease:

    i. The lessee has the right to operate the property for the duration of its use (or to direct others to operate the property in its own way) and the lessor does not have the right to change these operating instructions or
    ii. Designing the asset (or certain features of the asset) in advance in a manner of how and for what purpose the asset will be used during its occupancy by the lessee.

In case that the contract fulfills these conditions, the Company reflects a right of use asset and a lease liability to the financial statements at the date of the lease's actual start.

The right of use assets

The right-of-use asset is initially recognized by the cost method and includes the followings:

a) The first measurement amount of the lease liability to be recognized as the right of use asset,
b) Deduction of all leasing incentives related to the lease, from the first measurement amount of the lease liability recorded as a right of use asset,
c) All direct costs, that are related to the lease, incurred by the Company to be added to the first measurement amount of the lease liability, which will be recognized as a right of use asset, and
d) Estimated costs to be incurred by the Company shall be added to the initial measurement amount in relation to the dismantling and transporting of the defined asset constituting the subject of the lease, the restoration of the area in which it is placed, or the restoration of the defined asset as required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

In applying the cost method, the Company measures the right of use asset by:

a) Deducting the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and
b) Measuring the cost of the lease in accordance with the re-measurement of the lease liability.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The right of use assets (Continued)

The Company applies depreciation provisions in "TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment" while depreciating the right of use asset. In order to determine whether the right of use asset has been impaired or not and to recognize any impairment losses the "TAS 36 Impairment of Assets" standard is implemented.

Lease liability

At the effective date of the lease, the Company measures its leasing liability at the present value of the lease payments not realized at that date. If the interest rate on the lease can be easily determined, this rate is used in discount; if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined, the payments are discounted by using the alternative borrowing interest rate of the lessee.

Lease payments that are included in the measurement of the lease liability of the Company and the payments that have not occurred on the date when the lease is actually started consist of the following:

(a) Amount deducted from all types of rental incentive receivables from fixed payments,
(b) Lease payments based on an index or a rate, lease payments made using an index or a rate at the time the initial measurement was actually started,
(c) The penalty for termination of the lease in cases the lessee shows a sign of it will use an option to terminate the lease.

After the effective date of the lease, the Company measures its lease liability as follows:

a) Increasing the book value by reflecting interest on lease liability,
b) Reducing the book value by reflecting the lease payments made,
c) Re-measures the book value to reflect any re-evaluations and reconfigurations, if any. The Company reflects the remeasured amount of the lease obligation to the financial statements as adjustment in the use of right.

Extension and early termination options

A lease obligation is determined by considering the extension of the contracts and early termination options. Most of the extension and early termination options included in the contracts consist of options that are jointly applicable by the Company and the lessor. However, if such extension and early termination options are at the Company's discretion in accordance with the contract and the use of the options is reasonably certain, the lease term shall be determined by taking this issue into account. If there is a significant change in the conditions, the evaluation is reviewed by the Company.

Facilitative applications

Contracts related to IT equipment leases (mainly printer, laptop, mobile phone, etc.), which are determined by the Company as low value, short-term lease agreements with a period of 12 months and less, have been assessed under the exemption granted by the "TFRS 16 Leases Standard", and payments for these contracts are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (Note 11). Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis (except land). Lands are not subject to depreciation due to their unlimited useful life. The depreciation periods for property, plant and equipment, which approximate the economic useful lives of such assets, are as follows:

	Years
Land improvements	5 - 50 years
Buildings	10 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 - 20 years
Leasehold improvements	5 - 10 years
Other tangible assets	5 years

Expected useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed annually for possible effects of changes in estimates and are recognized prospectively if there is a change in estimates.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized in the statement of financial position upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized as income or expenses from investing activities in profit or loss.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount provided to allocate provision. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset less the costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset plus the residual value of the related assets as of the statement of financial position date.

Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss as they are incurred. Capital expenditures that increase the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from property, plant and equipment by increasing its capacity is added to the cost of tangible fixed asset.

Gain and losses regarding sale of property, plant and equipment are accounted as other income and expenses from investing activities.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible assets and related amortization

Intangible assets comprise computer softwares and its rights. Intangible assets are recorded at acquisition cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is provided on intangible asset on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives for a period of 3-5 years from the date of acquisition. Assets that have infinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment at least once a year (Note 13).

Intangible assets with estimated useful lives are tested to determine whether there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired and if the carrying value of the intangible asset is higher than the recoverable amount, the carrying value of the intangible asset is written down to its recoverable amount provided to allocate provision. The amount recoverable from an intangible asset is either the discounted net cash flows generated from the use of that intangible asset or the net sales value of that intangible asset depending whether the former or the latter being higher. Provision for impairment is recognised under the statement of profit or loss in the related period.

Development costs

Development costs for the design and testing of detectable and unique products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following conditions are met:

- It is technically possible to complete the product to be ready for use,
- Management intends to complete and use or sell the product,
- Possibility to use and sell the product,
- Certainty on how the product is likely to provide future economic benefits,
- Availability of sufficient technical, financial and other resources to complete the development phase and to use or sell the product and
- Reliable measurement of expenses related to the product during the development process.

Capitalized development costs are recognized as intangible assets and are amortized beginning from the date the asset is ready for use (Note 13).

Impairment of assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company evaluates whether there are any indications that an asset other than goodwill or infinite life intangible assets may be impaired. When an indication of impairment exists, carrying value of the assets is compared with the net realizable value which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Impairment exists if the carrying value of an asset or a cash generating unit including that asset is greater than its recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxation

Taxation on income includes current period income taxes and deferred taxes. Current year tax liability consists of tax liability on period income calculated according to currently enacted tax rates and tax legislation in force as of statement of financial position date and includes adjustments related to the previous year's tax liabilities. Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company to file a tax return for its subsidiary and its joint venture. Therefore, tax provisions, as reflected in the accompanying financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the statutory tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, where deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities (Note 23).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they are related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority (Note 23).

Current and deferred tax

Tax is included in the statement of profit or loss, unless it is related to an operation that is accounted directly under equity. Otherwise, tax is accounted under equity as well as the related transaction (Note 23).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the profit or loss as finance expense over the period of the borrowings (Note 5). The borrowing costs which are directly related with the acquisition, manufacturing or production of a specialty good (means that a long period of time is required to make available for sale and use as purposed) are capitalized as a part of the related asset.

Employment termination benefits

The provision for employment termination benefit represents the present value of the estimated total reserves of the future probable liability of the Company arising from the retirement of the employees measured in accordance with the Turkish Labour and Press Labour Laws (Note 16).

According to the amendment in TAS 19, the Company calculated employment benefit in accordance with the report prepared by the actuarial firm and recognised all actuarial loss and gains in the other comprehensive statement of profit or loss as of the statement of financial position date.

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources comprising economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously treated as a contingent liability, a provision is recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognised by the Company in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company are not included in financial tables and are treated as contingent assets or liabilities. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably (Note 15).

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Share capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividend income is recognized as income by the Company when right to obtain of dividend is generated in the financial statements. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the General Assembly (Note 17).

Revenue recognition

When the Company meets its performance obligation by transferring a product or service that is committed before, the revenue is recognised in financial statements. When the client takes over the control of an asset, the asset is deemed transferred

The Company transfers the revenue to the financial statements based on the following five principles:

- Determining client agreements,
- Determining performance obligations in agreements,
- Determining transaction price in agreements,
- Distributing transaction price to performance obligations in agreements,
- Recognising the revenue as each performance obligation is met.

If all the below-mentioned conditions are met, Company recognises an agreement made with the client as revenue:

- Parties to the agreement approved the agreement (in writing, orally or in other means in line with commercial practices) and committed to meet their respective obligations,
- Company can define the rights of each party concerning the goods or services to be transferred,
- Company can define payment conditions concerning the goods or services to be transferred,
- The agreement is commercial in essence,
- It is possible that the Company will collect money in return for goods and services to be transferred to the client. When determining whether the money can be collected, Company only considers its client's ability and intention to pay the money in time.

At the beginning of the agreement, Company evaluates the goods or services committed to the client in the agreement and defines each commitment to transfer goods or services as performance obligation as follows:

a) Different goods or service (goods or service packages) or
b) A group of different goods or services which are similar in a great extent and transferred to the client with the same method.

Usually, in a contract signed with a client, the goods and services the Company commits to transfer to the client are explicitly stated. If the commitments stated in the commercial conventions of a contract with a client give rise to a valid expectation that the Company will transfer the goods or the services to the client, these commitments are defined as a separate performance obligation.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Company takes into account agreement provisions and commercial customs in order to determine transaction price. Transaction price is the price, which the Company expects to deserve in return for goods and services Company committed to provide to client, excluding amounts (e.g. some sales taxes) collected on behalf of third parties. A committed price in an agreement with a client can include both the fixed amounts and variable amounts. There are variable amounts because the agreements Company made with clients have scores from turnover-based discounts, returns and customer loyalty programs. If the price the Company commits in the agreement is variable, the Company determines the price it deserves in return for goods and services committed to client through estimation. For the Company to include some or all of cancellation in cumulative revenue in the financial statements when the uncertainty about variable price is eliminated. When assessing whether or not there will be an important cancellation in cumulative revenue in the financial statements when the uncertainty about variable price is eliminated, the Company must take into account both realisation possibility and impact of revenue cancellation.

After receiving pre-payment from client, the company includes an agreement liability equal to pre-payment in return for performance liability related to transferring goods or services in the future or making them ready to be transferred. When the company completes transfer of goods or services and therefore meets its performance liability, it removes this agreement liability from financial statements (and the revenue is included in the financial statements).

Turnover-based premiums the Company provided to vendors and other clients for retrospective service purchase represent variable prices. Turnover-based discount amounts the Company determined through estimation are accounted as "agreement liability" in the statement of financial position.

A good or service's contractually specified price is its independent sale price. If there is more than one good or service to transfer in the contract, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance liability (or different good or service) in an amount that shows the amount which the client expects to have a right to in return for transfer of the goods or services committed to the client. To reach its distribution target, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance liability specified in the contract at a proportional independent sale price. To allocate the transaction price to each performance liability on a basis of a proportionate individual sale price, the Company determines the individual sale price of different goods or services that make up the basis of each performance liability in the contract at the beginning date of the contract and allocates transaction price in proportion to these individual sale prices.

The Company determines if a performance obligation is executed over time or at a specific time when the agreement for each performance obligation begins.

The Company carries out its performance obligation at a specific point in time. The Company considers the following when determining when the client takes control of the committed asset and when the Company carries out its performance obligation,

a) The entitlement to collection related to the asset,
b) The client's ownership of the legal rights to the asset,
c) The transfer of physical possession of the asset,
d) The significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset,
e) The client's acceptance of the asset.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

When a party carries out the contract, the Company reflects the contract as a contract asset or contractual liability in the statement of financial position, depending on the relationship between the business performance and client payment. The Company records its unconditional rights related to the price as a receivable.

Before the company transfers a good or a service to the client, if the said client pays the price or the business has an unconditional receivable on the price, it reflects the contract as a contractual liability on the date the payment is made or when the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liability is the liability of the business to transfer goods or services to the client in return for the amount it has collected (or earned the right to collect). In cases where the customer does not pay the cost or the performance obligation is met by transferring the goods or services to the customer before the due date, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset except the amounts presented as receivable.

A contract asset is the right to payment for goods and services transferred to the client. The Company recognises its contractual assets and liabilities capitalised in the balance without having been finalised under "contract asset" and "contractual liability" (Note 17).

The main performance obligations applicable to all departments are as follows:

Original Equipment Production

The Company mass-produces original equipment in line with its clients' requests. The control of this equipment is transferred to the client at a specific point in time.

Original Equipment Spare Part Production

After mass-production of the equipment, the Company is contractually liable to keep spare parts for the equipment and provide them when requested. As with original equipment production, spare parts are recognised at a specific point in time when physical possession is transferred to the client.

Segment Reporting

In this context, since the Company has only one reportable segment, there is no segment reporting.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, under finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis under other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognised under other comprehensive income.

Company companies

The results and financial position of all the Company entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet,
- Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates unless this average is not reasonable approximate of the cumulative effect of the prevailing on the transaction dates in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

A significant portion of the Company's foreign operations is performed in USA and Russia. Foreign currencies and exchange rates at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are summarized below:

Earnings/(loss) per share

Earnings/(loss) per share is determined by dividing net income/ (loss) by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the period concerned.

In Turkey, companies can increase their issued capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares ("bonus shares") to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, such bonus share issuances are regarded as issued shares for all of the periods presented in the financial statements. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in earnings per share computations are made with regards to the distribution of shares occurred in the prior years (Note 24).

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized in the financial statements until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants which are financial assets, should be recognized as unearned revenue in the statement of financial position rather than recognised in the statement of profit or loss to clarify the expenditure item that is financed and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates (Note 14).

Subsequent events

In the case that events requiring a correction to be made occur subsequent, the Company makes the necessary corrections to the financial statements.

In the case that events not requiring a correction to be made occur subsequent, those events are disclosed in the notes of financial statements (Note 27).

Statement of cash flows

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

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

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

The cash flows due to financing activities indicate the cash obtained from financial arrangements and used in their repayment.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits and the investments that are readily convertible into cash and highly liquid with three months or less to maturity.

2.3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Decisions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, their probable commitments and undertaking as of the balance sheet date, and the amounts of income and expenses in the reporting period. Actual results may differ from estimates. Estimates are regularly reviewed, necessary corrections are made and reflected in the profit or loss table in the period in which they are realized.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Decisions (Continued)

The following are the assumptions made by taking into consideration the actual sources of the estimates that may be realized or materialized at the balance sheet date, which could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements:

a) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the temporary timing differences arising from the differences between the Company's statutory tax financial statements and the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Institution. The recoverable amount of deferred tax assets partially or fully is estimated under current conditions. During the assessment, future profit projections, losses incurred in the current period, unused losses and the date of last use of other tax assets and tax planning strategies that can be used when necessary are taken into account.

b) The Company management has assumed the experience of the technical team in determining the useful economic lives of the tangible and intangible assets.

c) The Company's management is responsible for actuarial calculations based on a number of assumptions including retirement pay liability, discount rates, future salary increases and employee retirement rates.

d) The Company provides a provision for doubtful receivables in trade receivables, if the circumstances indicate that it will not be able to collect the amounts due. In other words, the amount of this difference is the difference between the recorded value of the receipt and the possible amount of the receivable.

e) The Company is capitalising its ongoing development spendings and evaluates annually whether there is impairment regarding these capitalised assets. As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, we have not detected any impairment related to capital development expenses.

Significant developments in the current period

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic that emerged in 2020, in parallel with the developments and slowdowns in both the general economic activity and the sector in which the Company operates, the automotive sub-industry business line in which the Company operates was negatively affected by the COVID-19 process. However, with the restart of production in the automotive industry in 2021 and the increase in demand, positive effects were also seen in the sector in which the Company operates.

Minimized investment expenditures, operational expenses and stocks were re-evaluated following the positive movements in the market. As a result of this evaluation, since the Company's expectations for the coming period are for the continuation of positive movements, actions have been taken on the relevant issues and the cash management strategy has been reviewed in order to strengthen the liquidity position.

Through this process, company management took the necessary actions to minimise as much as possible the potential impact of COVID-19 on Company's operations and financial status. There were no delays in payments to suppliers or collection of receivables.

However, while preparing the financial statements dated 30 June 2022, the possible effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic were evaluated, and the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements were reviewed. In this context, the Company tested the possible impairment in the values of financial assets, stocks and tangible fixed assets included in its financial statements as of 30 June 2022, using the available information and did not find any evidence of impairment of any significant amount.

NOTE 3 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations as of June 30, 2022:

Acquisition of 3S Kalıp Aparat Makine Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and Profil Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Company purchased and transferred 70% of the shares of companies 3S Kalıp Aparat Makine Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("3S Kalıp") and Profil Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Profil"), representing the fully paid capital of 11,250,000 Turkish Liras, through a subsidiary. The purchase price was realized on December 3, 2021, covered by equity and through the bank. The purchase price is 27,107,178 Turkish Liras (approximately 1.8 Million Euros). 14,350,432 Turkish Liras will be paid to Profil as cash capital increase fee, as Ditaş will undertake the remaining part of the sellers' shares in the subsequent capital increase, and the remaining 12,756,746 Turkish Liras will be paid to the sellers. These amounts have been paid as of the date the financial statements were prepared.

Since the initial accounting of this acquisition within the scope of TFRS 3 business combinations standard has not been completed as of the date of preparation of the financial statements, it has been accounted for with provisional amounts in the consolidated financial statements on 31 December 2021. The company will complete the initial accounting of the business combination and make the necessary corrections within 1 year from the date of acquisition.

During the ongoing initial accounting of the acquisition, a positive value difference regarding the inventories and tangible assets of the acquired companies and an intangible asset resulting from the valuation of the existing customer contract emerged. The draft fair value difference, determined by an independent real estate valuation firm with a CMB license, using market approach and cost approach valuation methods, was determined as 54,062,384 TRY for tangible fixed assets. A useful life of 4 years has been determined for the intangible asset related to existing customer contracts amounting to 15,831,377 TL, which was also determined in the draft valuation study of an independent valuation company, and will be subject to straight-line depreciation throughout its useful life.

In the consolidated statement of profit or loss, Profil Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s share in the sales revenues obtained from 30 November 2021, which is the financial statement date closest to the acquisition date, until 31 December 2021, was 22,137,000 TL. If the Profil Company had been included in the consolidation as of January 1, 2021, additional sales revenue of 133,137,000 TL would have been realized in the consolidated profit or loss statement for the accounting period of January 1 - December 31, 2021. These amounts are calculated taking into account the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS.

In the consolidated statement of profit or loss, Profil Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.'s share in the sales revenues obtained from 30 November 2021, which is the financial statement date closest to the acquisition date, until 31 December 2021, is not included in the consolidation. If the Profil Company had been included in the consolidation as of January 1, 2021, additional sales revenue of 70,151,817 TL would have been realized in the consolidated profit or loss statement for the accounting period of January 1 - June 30, 2021. These amounts are calculated taking into account the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS.

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

NOTE 3 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (Continued)

	Net Book value	Fair value
Currents assets	**77,862,877**	**77,862,877**
Cash and cash equivalents	4,162,606	4,162,606
Trade receivables	29,323,225	29,323,225
Other receivables due from related parties	101,152	101,152
Other receivables due from non related parties	478,334	478,334
Inventories	39,649,270	39,649,270
Prepaid expenses	793,876	793,876
Other current assets	3,354,414	3,354,414
Non-current assets	**22,527,175**	**92,420,936**
Financial investments	29,396	29,396
Right of use assets	10,160,022	10,160,022
Property, plant and equipment	8,422,145	62,484,529
Intangible assets	537,831	537,831
Customer relationship-	15,831,377	
Deferred tax assets	3,126,088	3,126,088
Other non-current assets	251,693	251,693
Total assets	**100,390,052**	**170,283,813**
Current liabilities	**90,318,180**	**90,318,180**
Short-term borrowings	25,732,831	25,732,831
Short-term lease liabilities	2,794,779	2,794,779
Trade payables	51,322,632	51,322,632
Other payables due to related parties	5,685,687	5,685,687
Other payables due to non related parties	1,695,814	1,695,814
Other current liabilities	3,086,437	3,086,437
Non-current liabilities	**31,390,945**	**45,369,697**
Long-term borrowings	5,605,698	5,605,698
Long-term lease liabilities	7,898,030	7,898,030
Other payables to non related parties	800,000	800,000
Provisions for employment benefits	4,902,228	4,902,228
Deferred income	12,184,989	12,184,989
Deferred tax liability	-	13,978,752
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**121,709,125**	**135,687,877**
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**(21,319,073)**	**34,595,936**
Total purchase cost (Note 7)		27,107,178
Ditaş share in net assets (70%)		24,217,155
Goodwill as of share purchase date		2,890,023
Goodwil at 30 June 2022		**2,890,023**
Non-controlling interests		**10,378,781**

As of June 30, 2022, goodwill in the amount of TRY 2,890,023 has been recognized in the consolidated financial statements through business combinations, the details of which are disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Goodwill	2,890,023	2,890,023
Total	**2,890,023**	**2,890,023**

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

NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Cash	-	16,009
Banks		
- Demand deposits	13,944,875	19,889,203
Total	**13,944,875**	**19,905,212**

Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the statements of cash flows as of 30 June 2022 31 December 2021, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	30 June 2021	31 December 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	13,944,875	19,905,212	5,376,255	742,916
Total	**13,944,875**	**19,905,212**	**5,376,255**	**742,916**

NOTE 5 - SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS

The details of short-term and long-term borrowings at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Borrowings

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Bank borrowings	151,193,044	86,898,760
Payables due to leasing transactions	24,896,938	20,375,015
Total	**176,089,982**	**107,273,775**

Short-term borrowings

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Short-term bank borrowings	88,853,445	22,976,567
Total	**88,853,445**	**22,976,567**

Short-term portions of long-term borrowings

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Short-term portions of long-term borrowings	14,983,009	17,765,672
Lease borrowings from related parties	927,086	1,073,039
Lease borrowings from non-related parties	3,941,550	3,327,063
Total	**19,851,645**	**22,165,774**

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

NOTE 5 - SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

Long-term borrowings

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Long-term bank borrowings	47,356,590	46,156,521
Lease borrowings from related parties	1,636,248	2,019,948
Lease borrowings from non-related parties	18,392,054	13,954,965
Total	**67,384,892**	**62,131,434**

The movement table of the lease borrowings is as follows:

	2022	2021
1 January	**20,375,015**	**2,130,101**
Additions	7,465,082	-
Payments	(4,146,046)	(610,590)
Interest expense (Note 22)	1,202,887	212,959
Currency translation differences	-	51,146
30 June	**24,896,938**	**1,783,616**

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the repayment schedule for long-term bank loans is as follows:

Long-term financial liabilities

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
To be paid in 1 - 2 years	31,310,015	42,393,311
To be paid in 2 - 3 years	11,316,458	7,400,617
To be paid in 3 - 4 years	10,825,351	6,168,753
More than 5 years	13,933,068	6,168,753
Total	**67,384,892**	**62,131,434**

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the repayment schedule for long-term bank loans is as follows:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Financial borrowings with fixed interest rates (Notes 26)	176,089,982	99,773,775
Financial borrowings with floating interest rates (Note 26)	-	7,500,000
Total	**176,089,982**	**107,273,775**

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

NOTE 5 - SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

Allocation of borrowings with fixed and floating interest rates of the Company excluding financial liabilities to be paid to the suppliers as of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

a) Bank borrowings

	Original currency		Interest rate per annum (%)		TRY equivalent	
	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
EUR	1,853,428	2,622,897	0.70-4.00	2.60-4.00	32,252,242	39,642,203
TRY	118,940,806	47,256,550	10.00-20.00	4.00-24.75	118,940,806	47,256,550
	120,794,234	**49,879,447**			**151,193,048**	**86,898,753**

The interest rates of TRY borrowings used by the Group are 4% and 24.74%, the interest rates of EUR borrowings Libor 2.6% 7.00% (31 December 2021: TRY: +4% and 24.75%, EUR: Libor+2.60%-7.00%).

b) Payables from leasing transactions from non-related parties

	Original currency		TRY equivalent	
	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
TRY	22,333,604	17,282,028	22,333,604	17,282,028
	22,333,604	**17,282,028**	**22,333,604**	**17,282,028**

c) Payables from leasing transactions from related parties

	Original currency		TRY equivalent	
	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
TRY	2,563,334	3,092,987	2,563,334	3,092,987
	2,563,334	**3,092,987**	**2,563,334**	**3,092,987**

The reconciliation of the net financial borrowings as of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	13,944,875	19,905,212
Short-term borrowings	(108,705,090)	(45,142,341)
Long-term borrowings	(67,384,892)	(62,131,434)
	(162,145,107)	**(87,368,563)**

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

NOTE 5 - SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents	Net financial debt
As of 1 January 2022	**(45,142,341)**	**(62,131,434)**	**19,905,212**	**(87,368,563)**
Additions	(89,821,072)	(3,617,210)	-	(93,438,282)
Payments	34,738,549	-	(5,960,337)	28,778,212
Foreign currency adjustments	(7,702,627)	-	-	(7,702,626)
Interest accrual, net	(777,599)	(1,636,248)	-	(2,413,847)
As of 30 June 2022	**(108,705,090)**	**(67,384,892)**	**13,944,875**	**(162,145,106)**

	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents	Net financial debt
As of 1 January 2021	**(19,989,651)**	**(4,102,622)**	**742,916**	**(23,349,357)**
TFRS 16 transition effect	190,289	156,196	-	346,485
Additions	(1,600,000)	-	4,911,098	3,311,098
Payments	18,797,020	1,058,150	-	19,855,170
Foreign currency adjustments	(68,340)	(428,680)	(277,759)	(774,779)
Interest accrual, net	17,168	-	-	17,168
As of 30 June 2021	**(2,653,514)**	**(3,316,956)**	**5,376,255**	**(594,215)**

The maturity and interest information of the lease payables are presented below;

	30 June 2022		
	Maturity	**Interest rate (%) (*)**	**TRY**
Short-term portion of long-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 25)	1 March 2023	22.55	927,086
Short-term portion of long-term payables from non-related parties leasing transactions	1 March 2023	22.55	3,941,550
Long-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 25)	1 February 2024-30 September 2024	22.55	1,835,477
Long-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 25)	1 February 2024-30 Septemberl 2024	22.55	18,392,054
			25,096,167

	31 December 2022		
	Maturity	**Interest rate (%) (*)**	**TRY**
Short-term portion of long-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 25)	1 February 2022	22.55	1,073,039
Long-term payables from related parties leasing transactions (Note 25)	1 February 2024-30 September 2024	22.55	2,019,948
Long-term payables from non-related parties leasing transactions	1 February 2022	22.55	17,282,028
			20,375,015

(*) Represents the inter-company borrowing rate.

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

NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Short-term trade receivables from non-related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Trade receivables	124,384,981	83,766,468
Time notes and checks	16,347,400	11,767,884
Provision for doubtful receivables (-)	(2,258,573)	(1,864,962)
Unearned finance income from forward sales (-)	(249,724)	-
Total	**138,224,084**	**93,669,390**

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 the maturity of time receivables is less than six months. The unearned interest income arising from the sales regarding the trade receivables of the Company in TRY, EUR and USD is not calculated (31 December 2021: not calculated). The rate used in this method is determined on the basis of compound interest called "effective interest rate"; which has been determined taking into consideration the data of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. The average maturity of not overdue trade receivables of the Company is 45 days as of the statement of financial position date. (31 December 2021: 83 days).

Explanations on the nature and level of risks in trade receivables are provided in Note 26.

The movement of the provision for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:

	2022	2021
1 January	**(1,864,962)**	**(789,909)**
Provisions during the period	(393,611)	-
30 June	**(2,258,573)**	**(789,909)**

Short-term trade payables to non-related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Trade payables	105,974,569	64,990,173
Notes payable	16,141,171	24,147,731
Total	**122,115,740**	**89,137,904**

As of 30 June 2022 the average maturity days of trade payables is 60 days (31 December 2021: 64days). The deferred interest income arising from purchase regarding the trade payables of the Company in TRY, EUR and USD is not calculated (31 December 2021: not calculated).

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

NOTE 7 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a) Other short-term receivables from non-related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Receivables from personnel	243,000	211,737
Deposit and guarantees given	653,178	623,607
Other (*)	827,172	1,235,353
Total	**1,723,350**	**2,070,697**

(*) It consists of the receivables from the tax office.

b) Other long-term payables to non-related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Deposit and guarantees given	34,320	34,320
Total	**34,320**	**34,320**

c) Other short-term payables to non-related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Personnel union dues	150,000	150,000
Taxes and funds payable	2,773,466	602,843
Other (*)	-	27,107,178
Total	**2,923,466**	**27,860,021**

(*) It consists of payables arising from employee union fees.

NOTE 8 - INVENTORIES

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Raw materials and supplies	61,328,150	35,663,784
Semi-finished goods	49,715,883	31,624,445
Products	15,147,061	13,268,536
Goods on the road	38,821	41,001
	126,229,915	**80,597,766**
Provision for impairment of inventory (-)	(546,635)	(67,825)
Total	**125,683,280**	**80,529,941**

The raw materials and materials expensed during the period amount to TRY199,729,720 (1 January - 30 June 2021: TRY43,865,981) (Note 18).

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

NOTE 8 – INVENTORIES (Continued)

The movement of the provision for impairment of inventories are as follows:

	2022	2021
1 January	**67,825**	**22,000**
Increase in the period	478,810	-
Provisions no longer required	-	(4,574)
30 June	**546,635**	**17,426**

If non-moving inventory identified during the previous period is used and/or disposed of in the current period, the related amounts are recognised as provisions no longer required.

NOTE 9 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short-term prepaid expenses

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Order advances given for inventory purchase	8,192,077	2,535,289
Expenses for the coming months	2,578,603	2,070,121
Business advances	122,833	78,182
Total	**10,893,513**	**4,683,592**

Long-term prepaid expenses

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Advances given for the purchase of fixed assets	1,809,244	1,816,059
Other	83,453	99,179
Total	**1,892,697**	**1,915,238**

Short-term deferred income

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Advances received	5,448,937	2,830,588
Total	**5,448,937**	**2,830,588**

NOTE 10 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Value added tax ("VAT") receivables (*)	10,548,843	5,297,252
Personnel advances	35,210	51,248
Other	120	-
Total	**10,584,173**	**5,348,500**

(*) It became appropriate to offset the TRY6,218,262 (31 December 2021: TRY3,210,156) portion of VAT receivables. This portion will be offset from payments to public institutions, including the Social Security Institution.

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

NOTE 11 - RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The movements of the rights of use assets during the periods are shown below:

	1 January 2022	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30 June 2022
Cost-Machine	12,633,390	3,023,638	-	-	15,657,028
Cost-Vehicles	3,707,410	-	-	-	3,707,410
Cost- Office	1,871,296	-	-	-	1,871,296
Cost- Buildings	12,787,356	4,441,444	-	-	17,228,800
Accumulated amortization - Machine	(4,000,126)	(1,143,953)	-	-	(5,144,079)
Accumulated amortization - Vehicles	(1,319,933)	(350,869)	-	-	(1,670,802)
Accumulated amortization - Buildings	(5,559,792)	(1,348,678)	-	-	(6,908,470)
Accumulated amortization - Office	(950,987)	(184,062)	-	-	(1,135,049)
	19,168,614	**4,437,520**	-	-	**23,606,134**

	1 January 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30 June 2021
Cost- Office	1,871,296	-	-	-	1,871,296
Cost-Vehicles	944,919	-	-	-	944,919
Accumulated amortization - Office	(582,863)	(184,062)	-	-	(766,925)
Accumulated amortization - Vehicles	(457,456)	(195,238)	-	-	(652,694)
	1,775,896	**(379,300)**	-	-	**1,396,596**

For the period ended at 30 June 2022, depreciation expenses for buildings and vehicles are recorded under cost of sales and depreciation expense of office is recorded under general administrative expenses (Note 19).

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	1 January 2022	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30 June 2022
Cost:					
Land	132,531	-	-	-	132,531
Land improvements	3,206,819	-	-	-	3,206,819
Buildings	10,845,795	-	-	-	10,845,795
Machinery and equipment	134,981,548	11,100,344	-	1,268,562	147,350,454
Motor vehicles	7,020,048	6,163	(1,697,025)	-	5,329,186
Furniture and fixtures	11,363,849	203,933	(43,236)	-	11,524,546
Special costs	5,018,687	50,748	-	-	5,069,435
Construction in progress	3,018,487	4,774,740	-	(1,268,563)	6,524,664
Other tangible assets	11,274,159	3,013,501	-	-	14,287,660
	186,861,923	**19,149,429**	**(1,740,261)**	-	**204,271,090**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	2,567,928	81,738	-	-	2,649,666
Buildings	4,945,495	108,538	-	-	5,054,033
Machinery and equipment	61,103,140	4,738,361	-	-	65,841,501
Motor vehicles	1,790,511	155,042	(464,662)	-	1,480,891
Furniture and fixtures	7,921,644	359,848	(5,888)	-	8,275,604
Special costs	2,650,487	431,393	-	-	3,081,880
Other tangible assets	7,664,202	286,398	-	-	7,950,600
	88,643,407	**6,161,318**	**(470,550)**	-	**94,334,175**
Net book value	**98,218,516**				**109,936,915**

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

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	1 January 2021	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	30 June 2021
Cost:					
Land	132,531	-	-	-	132,531
Land improvements	3,042,130	-	-	-	3,042,130
Buildings	10,845,795	-	-	-	10,845,795
Machinery and equipment	56,828,283	2,070,865	(168,139)	2,845,112	61,576,121
Motor vehicles	168,102	-	(108,070)	-	60,032
Furniture and fixtures	5,667,785	167,567	(990)	-	5,834,362
Special costs	110,962	-	-	-	110,962
Construction in progress	3,111,528	1,942,098	-	(2,845,112)	2,208,514
	79,907,116	**4,180,530**	**(277,199)**	**-**	**83,810,447**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	2,413,300	70,660	-	-	2,483,960
Buildings	4,704,370	120,561	-	-	4,824,931
Machinery and equipment	37,791,051	1,894,447	(168,139)	-	39,517,359
Motor vehicles	105,061	-	(45,029)	-	60,032
Furniture and fixtures	4,539,531	197,731	(990)	-	4,736,272
Special costs	18,949	11,090	-	-	30,039
	49,572,262	**2,294,489**	**(214,158)**	**-**	**51,652,593**
Net book value	**30,334,854**				**32,157,854**

As of 30 June 2022, amortization expense amounting to TRY10,238,537 (30 June 2021: TRY2,148,679) accounted to cost of sales (Note 18), TRY627,009 (30 June 2021: TRY63,033) accounted to general administrative expense, TRY408,552 accounted to marketing expenses (30 June 2021: TRY47,881) and TRY198,094 accounted to researched and development expenses (30 June 2021: TRY34,896) (Note 18).

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, there is no mortgage on property, plant and equipment.

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company does not have any tangible assets acquired by financial leasing.

NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	1 January 2022	Additions	Transfers	30 June 2022
Cost:				
Rights	3,895,992	237,578	-	4,133,570
Development costs	11,598,469	3,504,897	-	15,103,366
Other intangible assets	3,413,571	47,000	-	3,460,571
Customer relationship	15,831,377	-	-	15,831,377
	34,739,409	**3,789,475**	**-**	**38,528,884**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Rights	3,186,232	81,074	-	3,267,306
Development costs	3,882,947	1,578,792	-	5,461,739
Other intangible assets	2,559,074	623,445	-	3,182,519
	9,628,253	**2,283,311**	**-**	**11,911,564**
Net book value	**25,111,156**			**26,617,320**

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

NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

	1 January 2021	Additions	Transfers	30 June 2021
Cost:				
Rights	3,299,262	96,548	-	3,395,810
Development costs	8,473,042	960,418	-	9,433,460
Other intangible assets	314,172	-	-	314,172
	12,086,476	**1,056,966**	**-**	**13,143,442**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Rights	2,851,494	165,720	-	3,017,214
Development costs	1,807,460	1,037,170	-	2,844,630
Other intangible assets	294,677	796	-	295,473
	4,953,631	**1,203,686**	**-**	**6,157,317**
Net book value	**7,132,845**			**6,986,125**

Amortization charges for the accounting periods ending 30 June 2022 and 2021 are reflected in the cost of sales (Note 17).

NOTE 14 - GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Company, benefits from the insurance premium incentive, regional incentive (Law no: 56486), incentive of the social security institution and minimum wage (Law no: 56645) under the scope of Social Security and General Health Insurance Law (Law no: 5510) and R&D incentive. In this context, the Company offset the incentive of the insurance premium amounting to TRY1,633,183 (30 June 2021: TRY567,093) is recorded against the labor expense under cost of goods sold in the financial statements as of 30 June 2022.

NOTE 15 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other short-term provisions

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Provision for service expenses	1,253,078	788,405
Provision for ongoing lawsuits	202,000	202,000
Provision for overseas turnover premium	240,917	1,035,320
Provision for domestic turnover premium	552,926	120,335
Total	**2,248,921**	**2,146,060**

The provision for ongoing lawsuits includes ongoing business lawsuits filed against the Company and attorney fees related to the product liability lawsuit filed in the United States. The product liability case in question will be evaluated within the scope of our Company's product liability insurance. At the end of each period, the company management examines the possible consequences and financial impact of these lawsuits and makes necessary provisions. As of 30 June 2022, the lawsuit provision amount is TRY202,000 (31 December 2021: TRY202,000).

Movement of lawsuit provisions for the periods ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022	2021
1 January	**202,000**	**432,000**
Provisions during the period	-	870,520
Canceled provisions (-)	-	(160,000)
30 June	**202,000**	**1,142,520**

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

NOTE 15 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Collaterals/pledges/mortgages ("CPM") position

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company's position in CPM is as follows:

Letters of guarantee and guarantee notes given

	30 June 2022				31 December 2021		
	TRY equivalent	TRY	EUR	USD	TRY equivalent	TRY	EUR
A. CPM's given in the name of its own legal personality	91,359,359	31,574,281	3,133,500	315,000	18,695,440	534,200	1,201,625
B. CPM's given on behalf of 3rd parties for ordinary course of business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amount of other CPM's given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Total amount of other CPM's given on behalf of majority shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of other company companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of 3rd parties which are not in scope of B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**91,359,359**	**31,574,281**	**3,133,500**	**315,000**	**18,695,440**	**534,200**	**1,201,625**

As at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 all CPMs of the Company were given on behalf of its own legal entity. The rate of given other CPMs to the Company's total equity is 0%.

The Company does not expect any significant debt or loss related to the guarantee letters. These letters include those given to Eximbank for a loan, to suppliers for a steel purchase, to Kapadokya Doğalgaz A.Ş. for natural gas usage, to Meram Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş. for electricity usage and to the Niğde Enforcement Office for ongoing lawsuits.

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

NOTE 15 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Contingent assets	**30 June 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Guarantee bills received from vendors	867,289	590,448
Letters of guarantee received from customers	-	750,000
Letters of guarantee received from vendors	-	598,102
Total	**867,289**	**1,938,550**

The Company received collateral bills, guarantee letters, mortgage and guarantee checks from the clients as guarantees for the Company's receivables from the independent spare parts dealers. The Company obtained collateral bills from the sellers for the advance payments and other activities.

NOTE 16 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

16.1 Long-term provisions for employee benefits:

	30 June 2022	**31 December 2021**
Wages payable to personnel	4,428,807	4,341,680
Social security premiums payable	2,338,801	1,746,570
Income tax on fees	-	1,211,620
Total	**6,767,608**	**7,299,870**

16.2 Short-term provisions for employment benefits:

	30 June 2022	**31 December 2021**
Provision for unused vacation	4,937,986	2,512,896
	4,937,986	**2,512,896**

The movement of Provision for unused vacation within the period is as follows:

	2022	**2021**
1 January	**2,512,896**	**1,607,990**
Provision amount allocated during the period	2,451,567	455,814
Payment for unused vacation provision	(26,477)	(6,827)
30 June	**4,937,986**	**2,056,977**

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

NOTE 16 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

16.3 Long-term provisions for employment benefits:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Provision for employment termination benefits	32,342,270	28,252,761
	32,342,270	**28,252,761**

There are no retirement commitment agreements for the Company other than the legal obligations in Turkey stated below.

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company 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 is called up for military service, dies and achieves the retirement age. As of 30 June 2022, the maximum amount payable equivalent to one month of salary is TRY10,848.59 (exact) (31 December 2021: TRY8,284.51 (exact)) for each year of service. The retirement pay provision ceiling TRY10,848.59 which is effective from 1 July 2022, is taken into consideration in the calculation of provision for employment termination benefits (1 January 2021: TRY7,638.96).

Provision for employment termination benefits is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees of the Company.

The standard TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" envisages the development of actuarial valuation methods in order to estimate the provision of severance pay. According to this, following assumptions were used in the calculation of total liability based on the report prepared by the actuarial firm.

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase parallel with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 30 June 2022, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees.

Discount rate applied as 20.22%(1) (31 December 2021: 11.80%(1)), inflation rate applied as 15.90%(2) (31 December 2021: 16.90%) and increase in wages applied as 15.90% (31 December 2021: 7.43%) in the calculation.

Age of retirement is based on considering the Company's historical operating data and taken as the average age of retirement from the Company.

(1) Discount rate used for calculating the severance payment liability is determined as the 10 years of Government Bond compound interest of 4.07% (31 December 2021: 4.07%).
(2) The upper band inflation rate of the inflation report of Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey as of the year 2021 has been used in calculating the liability for severance payment.

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

NOTE 16 - PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

16.3 Long-term provisions for employment benefits (Continued):

The movement details of provision for employee termination benefits are as follows:

	2022	2021
1 January	**28,252,761**	**14,151,655**
Service cost	1,373,673	528,057
Interest cost	3,222,282	798,941
Payments during the period	(506,446)	(357,072)
30 June	**32,342,270**	**15,121,581**

NOTE 17 - EQUITY

Issued Capital

The Company adopted the registered paid-in capital system and set a limit on its registered paid-in capital representing registered type shares with a nominal value of TRY1. Company's registered capital ceiling and issued capital at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows.

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Registered authorized capital ceiling	38,000,000	38,000,000
Issued capital	26,000,000	26,000,000

The ultimate shareholders of the Company are Aydın Doğan and Doğan Family (Işıl Doğan, Arzuhan Yalçındağ, Vuslat Sabancı, Hanzade V. Doğan Boyner ve Y. Begümhan Doğan Faralyalı).

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, the shareholding structure of the Company is as follows:

	(%)	30 June 2022	(%)	31 December 2021
Doğan Holding	68.24	17,742,854	68.24	17,742,854
Publicly traded on Borsa İstanbul and other [(1)]	31.76	8,257,146	31.76	8,257,146
Issued Capital	**100.00**	**26,000,000**	**100.00**	**26,000,000**
Adjustment to issued capital		15,137,609		15,137,609
Total		**41,137,609**		**41,137,609**

(1) In accordance with the "CMB" Resolution No: 31/1059 issued on 30 October 2014 and 21/655 issued on 23 July 2010, it is regarded that 31.76% of the shares are outstanding as of 30 June 2022 based on the Central Registry Agency's ("CRA") records (31 December 2021: 31.03%). In addition, as of 5 August 2021, shares corresponding to 31.76% of Ditaş's capital are considered to be "in circulation".

There are no privileged shares of the Company.

NOTE 17 - EQUITY (Continued)

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are reserved from the prior period profit due to legal or contractual obligations or for certain purposes other than the profit distribution (for example, to obtain the tax advantage of gain on sale of associates). Restricted reserves are in the scope of solo legal records in accordance with TCC and TPL.

General Statutory Legal Reserves are reserved according to the article 519 of Turkish Commercial Code and used in accordance with the principles set out in this article. The aforementioned amounts should be classified in "Restricted Reserves" in accordance with the TAS.

As of 30 June 2022, according to the Company's records kept within the scope of Tax Legislation, the "General Legal Reserve" amount is 3,637,168 TL (31 December 2021: 2,223,855 TL).

Capital Reserves and Retained Earnings

Subsequent to the first inflation adjusted financial statements, equity items such as; "Capital, Emission Premiums, General Statutory Legal Reserves, Statutory Reserves, Special Reserves and Extraordinary Reserves" are carried at carrying value in the statement of financial position and their adjusted values based on inflation are collectively presented in equity accounts company.

In accordance with the CMB regulations, "Issued capital", "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premiums" shall be carried at their statutory amounts. The valuation differences resulted due to the inflation adjustment shall be disclosed as follows:

- If the difference is due to the "Issued Capital" and not yet been transferred to capital, it should be classified under "Capital adjustment difference",

- If the difference is due to "Restricted Reserves" and "Share Premium" and the amount has not been subject to dividend distribution or capital increase yet, it shall be classified under "Retained Earnings/(Losses)".

Capital adjustment differences have no other use than to be included to the share capital.

In the financial records for the period 30 June 2022 under the tax legislation "Extraordinary Reserves" are TRY48,108,803 (31 December 2021: TRY21,855,845).

Dividend distribution

The Company decides to distribute profit and makes profit distribution in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), Capital Market Law ("CML"), Capital Market Board ("CMB") Regulations and Laws; Tax Legislations; other related statutory legislation and Articles of Association and Resolutions of General Assembly. Profit distribution is determined by Profit Distribution Policy.

On the other hand:

a) Retained earnings derived from the repreparation of comparative financial statements based on the first-time adoption of TAS,
b) "Equity inflation adjustment differences" derived from resources that do not have any restriction regarding profit distribution,
c) Retained earnings derived from the first-time inflation adjustment of financial statements, can be distributed to shareholders as cash dividends.

NOTE 17 - EQUITY (Continued)

Dividend distribution (Continued)

In addition, if the financial statements include the "Purchasing Impact on Equity" item under equity, the related item is not considered as a deductible or additional item when presenting net distributable profit for the period.

Dividend distribution (Continued)

At the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting dated on 3 March 2022;

- Communiqué on Financial Reporting in Capital Markets (Communiqué No. II-14.1), presentation principles prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS) and Turkish Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Board (KGK) were independently audited as required by the CMB. As a result of the "Tax Expense of the Period" and "Deferred Tax Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 accounting period, the "Net Period Profit" was TRY27,348,754 Considering that the limit determined in accordance with paragraph (1) of Article 519 of the TCC has been reached so "General Legal Reserve" was not allocated and "Donations" amounting to TRY38,250.00 were deducted, "Net Distributable Period Profit Including Donation" amounting to TRY25,973,690.42 was calculated for the accounting period, as per CMB regulations on dividend distribution,

- In the Legal Statutory Records ("Statutory Records") for the period 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021, kept as per tax legislation and prepared as per the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Finance, a "Net Period Profit" of TRY28,266,271.68 was observed. Considering that the limit determined in accordance with paragraph (1) of Article 519 of the TCC has been reached, a "Net Distributable Term Profit" in the amount of 26,852,958.10 Turkish Lira was calculated as a result of not allocating "General Legal Reserve",

- "In the framework of CMB and KGK regulations, the consolidated financial statements prepared in line with TAS and TFRS taken as the base when calculating "net distributable period profit",

- In accordance with subparagraph (c) of the 2nd paragraph of Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code, the Central Registry Agency A.Ş. is valid for "fraction" on the date of dividend distribution. In compliance with the ("MKK") rules, a total of 600,000 Turkish Liras (gross) and 510,000 Turkish Liras (net) will be distributed in "cash" profits, and the dividend distribution will begin on 29 April 2022 at the latest,

- As per the CMB and POA regulations, after the above-mentioned legal and special reserves were allocated in the consolidated financial statements prepared in line with TAS and TFRS, non-distributed profit amounting to TRY25,335,440.42 was recognised under "Previous Years' Profit or Loss",

The retained earnings amounting to TRY26,252,958.10 which were not distributed after required legal reserves were allocated according to the legal accounting records of the Company, would be included in the "Extraordinary Reserves" account.

The CMB's requires the disclosure of total amount of net profit in the statutory records and other resources which may be subject to distribution. As of the statement of financial position date, the Company's gross amount of resources that may be subject to the profit distribution amounts to TRY48,108,803 (2021: TRY28,266,271.68).

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

NOTE 17 - EQUITY (Continued)

Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans

Provision for employment termination benefits is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees of the Company. The Company recognised all actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income. Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans amounting to TRY12,114,016 is accounted under shareholders' equity (31 December 2021: TRY12,114,016).

Currency translation differences

Currency translation differences consist of currency translation differences of the Company's subsidiaries and joint ventures financial statements located out of Turkey using a measurement currency other than TRY and classified under equity amounting to TRY102,273 (31 December 2021: TRY102,273).

NOTE 18 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

Revenue:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Independent spare parts sales	221,918,908	118,624,685	57,945,234	30,475,863
Original spare parts sales	115,753,071	62,928,958	52,309,612	25,358,039
Other	3,334,984	1,724,695	-	-
Net sales	**341,006,963**	**183,278,338**	**110,254,846**	**55,833,902**

Cost of sales:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Raw material cost (Note 8)	199,729,720	105,750,576	43,865,981	22,248,003
Labour costs (Note 20, b)	22,050,122	12,305,223	14,636,154	7,625,041
Production overhead	26,879,028	14,341,118	14,292,986	7,688,676
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12 and 13)	10,238,537	6,395,268	3,547,603	1,750,846
Externally provided benefits and services	14,416,199	10,841,902	-	-
Total	**273,313,606**	**149,634,087**	**76,342,724**	**39,312,566**

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

NOTE 19 - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, MARKETING AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	1 January - 30 June 2022				1 April - 30 June 2022			
	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total
Service expenses	75,836	7,915,898	7,549,931	15,541,665	74,685	4,021,559	4,201,698	8,297,942
Personnel expenses	2,150,175	2,245,816	12,344,612	16,740,603	1,290,391	1,490,598	4,604,128	7,385,117
Tax expenses	-	16,070	436,317	452,387	-	-	186,220	186,220
Packing materials	-	2,003,832	-	2,003,832	-	1,003,069	-	1,003,069
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12, 13)	198,094	408,552	627,009	1,233,655	92,971	373,511	521,887	988,369
Rent expenses	-	81,221	299,845	381,066	-	35,314	234,445	269,759
Insurance expenses	-	632,069	47,587	679,656	-	306,794	24,135	330,929
Travel expenses	-	328,410	222,428	550,838	-	295,389	115,891	411,280
Other	48,656	631,006	118,939	798,601	48,657	440,463	90,759	579,879
Total	**2,472,761**	**14,262,874**	**21,646,668**	**38,382,303**	**1,506,704**	**7,966,697**	**9,979,163**	**19,452,564**

	1 January - 30 June 2021				1 April - 30 June 2021			
	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total	Research and development expenses	Marketing expenses	General administrative expenses	Total
Service expenses	491,808	5,137,778	2,926,898	8,556,484	395,787	2,982,313	1,445,823	4,823,923
Personnel expenses	1,950,491	1,002,741	2,759,395	5,712,627	1,011,880	381,328	1,323,225	2,716,433
Payments to managers (Note 24 ii,c)	-	-	1,155,089	1,155,089	-	-	587,446	587,446
Packing materials	-	1,029,584	-	1,029,584	-	589,138	-	589,138
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12)	34,896	84,693	210,283	329,872	27,520	40,943	104,755	173,218
Other	69,840	11,125	156,204	237,169	33,750	4,637	112,060	150,447
Total	**2,547,035**	**7,265,921**	**7,207,869**	**17,020,825**	**1,468,937**	**3,998,359**	**3,573,309**	**9,040,605**

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

NOTE 20 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

a) The Company's depreciation and amortization expenses are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Cost of sales (Note 18)	10,238,537	6,395,268	3,547,603	1,750,846
General and administrative expenses (Note 19)	627,009	521,887	210,283	104,755
Research and development costs (Note 19)	198,094	163,053	34,896	27,520
Marketing expenses (Note 19)	408,552	303,429	84,693	40,943
Total	**11,472,192**	**7,383,637**	**3,877,475**	**1,924,064**

b) The Company's personnel expenses are as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Cost of sales (Note 18)	22,050,122	12,305,223	14,636,154	7,625,041
General and administrative expenses (Note 19)	12,344,612	4,604,128	3,914,484	1,910,671
Marketing expenses (Note 19)	2,245,816	1,490,598	1,002,741	381,328
Research and development costs (Note 19)	2,150,175	1,290,391	1,950,491	1,011,880
Total	**38,790,725**	**19,690,340**	**21,503,870**	**10,928,920**

NOTE 21 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Other income from operating activities

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Foreign exchange gains from operations	21,748,948	13,585,043	7,488,726	2,860,312
Provisions no longer required (Note 14)	-	-	160,000	35,000
Interest income	302,796	142,355	42,702	20,652
Other	-	(745,960)	379,571	288,757
Total	**22,051,744**	**12,981,438**	**8,070,999**	**3,204,721**

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

NOTE 21 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Other expenses from operating activities

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Foreign exchange loss from operations	16,454,798	10,337,311	3,332,423	893,810
Unearned finance income from forward sales (*)	249,724	213,251	-	-
Provision for ongoing litigation (Note 14)	393,000	613,947	870,520	870,520
Compensation costs	-	-	103,475	3,677
Other	1,391,471	806,621	211,246	55,565
Total	**18,489,603**	**11,971,130**	**4,517,664**	**1,823,572**

(*) Prior period "Finance expense from purchases with maturity"' reversals are included.

NOTE 22 - FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

Finance Income

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Derivative instrument income	-	-	973,717	(234,300)
Total	**-**	**-**	**973,717**	**(234,300)**

Finance Expenses

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Foreign exchange differences, net	8,289,310	3,946,156	494,576	237,312
Interest expenses	10,271,635	4,642,759	565,643	253,840
Other	2,764,725	1,424,113	-	-
Interest expenses arising from the lease obligation	1,202,887	742,765	212,959	100,492
Total	**22,528,557**	**10,755,793**	**1,273,178**	**591,644**

NOTE 23 - INCOME TAX

Turkish tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in these financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis for all the subsidiaries consolidated on a line-by-line basis.

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

NOTE 23 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Provision for current income tax	(1,104,395)	(294,617)
Prepaid corporate taxes	1,269,509	348,410
Current period tax (liability)/asset	**165,114**	**53,793**

Income tax (expense)/income for the periods ended at 30 June 2022 and 2021 are detailed below:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Tax income/(expense) for the period	(1,104,395)	1,072,196	(203,216)	(116,264)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	3,215,168	718,125	234,696	785,325
Total	**2,110,773**	**1,790,321**	**31,480**	**669,061**

Corporate Tax

Turkey

The corporate tax rate is applied to the tax base that will be found as a result of adding the expenses that are not deductible in accordance with the tax laws to the commercial income of the institutions and deducting the exemptions (such as the participation earnings exemption) and deductions (such as the R&D discount) included in the tax laws. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed.

Companies calculate corporate tax quarterly over their corporate income and these amounts are disclosed by the end of 14th day and paid by the end of the 17th day of the second month following each calendar quarter-end. Advance taxes paid in the period are offset against the following period's corporate tax liability. If there is an outstanding advance tax balance as a result of offsetting, the related amount may either be refunded in cash or used to offset against for other payables to the government.

With the amendment to the Corporate Tax Law, which came into force by being published in the Official Gazette No. 31462 dated 22 April 2021, the corporate tax rate in Turkey is 23% as of 30 June 2022 (2021: 25%). In the Company's financial statements dated June 30, 2021; When calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities for subsidiaries located in Turkey, the tax rate of 25% will be used for the parts of the relevant temporary differences that will occur as of 2022. For the parts that will take place starting from 2023, the tax rate is taken into account as 20%.

According to, Amendments in Tax Procedural Law, Income Tax Law and Corporate Tax Law ("Law No. 5024") published in the Official Gazette on 30 December 2003 and the income or corporations taxpayers whose determine their profits on the basis of the statement of financial position, the financial statements are subject to inflation adjustment starting from 1 January 2004.

In accordance with the related law, the cumulative inflation of last 36 months inflation rate (PPI) must exceed 100% and the inflation rate (PPI) of last 12 months must exceed 10% in order to adjust inflation. There has not been any inflation adjustment after 2005 due to the absence of conditions required.

NOTE 23 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns by the 25th of the fourth month following the close of the financial year to which they relate.

Tax authorities can review accounting records within five years and if they determine any errors on the accounting records, tax payable can be reassessed as a result of another tax assessment.

Corporate Tax (Continued)

Under the Turkish tax legislation, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years.

There are numerous exemptions in the Corporate Tax Law concerning the corporations. The exemptions that are related to the Company are as follows:

Exemption for participation in subsidiaries

Dividend income from participation in shares of capital of another fully fledged taxpayer corporation (except for dividends from investment funds participation certificates and investment partnerships shares) are exempt from corporate tax.

Issued premiums exemption

Gains from issued premiums derived from the disposal of sales at nominal values during incorporations and the capital increase of joint stock companies are exempt from corporate tax.

Exemption for participation into foreign subsidiaries

For companies participating in 10% or more of the capital of a non-resident limited liability or joint stock company,(except for those whose principal activity is financial leasing or investment property) for at least one year until the date of the income is generated and transferred to Turkey until the date of the filing of the corporate income tax return of the fiscal year in which the income is generated is exempt from corporation tax subject to those subsidiaries being subject to corporate income tax, or alike, in their country of legal residence or business center at the rate of at least 15% (minimum corporate income tax applicable in Turkey for those whose principal activity is finance assurance or insurance).

Investment Tax Credit Practise

Article 5 of Law No. 6009 which became effective after being promulgated in Official Gazette No. 27659 dated 01 August 2010, and the statement "pertaining only to the years 2006, 2007 and 2008" in temporary article 69 of Income Tax Law No. 193, which was annulled with Constitutional Court decision No. 2009/144 after being promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 8 January 2010, have been changed. With this new arrangement, it is possible to continue benefiting from the investment allowance which cannot be deducted due to inadequate earnings and which was carried forward without a time limit; however, the amount to be deducted as an investment allowance cannot exceed 25% of the total revenue in the relevant year when determining the tax base. The same arrangement brought the principle that the corporate income tax rate of 20% which is in effect shall apply to those who can benefit from the investment allowance exemption instead of the 30% tax rate.

The provision "However, the amount deducted as an investment allowance cannot exceed 25% of the related revenue when determining the tax base" regarding the 25% limit added to temporary article 69 with Law No. 6009 was annulled with Constitutional Court decision (stay of execution) No. E: 2010/93, K: 2012/9 dated 09 February 2012, which was promulgated in Official Gazette No. 28208 dated 18 February 2012 on the grounds that it is contrary to the Constitutional Law.

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

NOTE 23 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

The regulation related to the 25% limitation was cancelled by decision no. 2012/9 dated 9 February 2012 of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court's relevant decision has not yet been promulgated in the Official Gazette. However, the motion of the Court, case no. 2010/93 decision no. 2012/9, granting a stay of execution until the Court's decision of cancellation is published in the Official Gazette, was promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 18 February 2012.

Deferred tax

The Company recognises deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between their financial statements as reported under the POA's Financial Reporting Standards. The temporary differences arise due to accounting treatments made in different reporting periods based on the applicable tax laws and the transfer of financial losses.

Deferred taxes are calculated on temporary differences that are expected to be realized or settled based on the taxable income in coming years under the liability method using tax rates enacted at the statement of financial position dates which are disclosed in the table and explanations above.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in net in the financial statements of the Company, since they are presented in net in the financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures, which are each individual tax payers. Temporary differences, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at the table below are presented based on gross amounts.

The composition of cumulative temporary differences and the related deferred tax assets and liabilities in respect of items for which deferred tax has been provided at 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 using the enacted tax rates are as follows:

	Cumulative temporary differences		**Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)**	
	30 June 2022	**31 December 2021**	**30 June 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Provision for employee termination benefits	32,342,270	28,252,761	6,272,365	5,650,552
Withdrawal of unrealized sales	1,552,469	1,055,842	357,068	211,168
Unused vacation provisions	4,937,986	2,512,896	1,098,231	502,579
Provision for lawsuits	202,000	202,000	40,400	40,400
Provision for doubtful receivables	1,864,962	1,864,962	372,992	372,992
Correction of R&D activations	6,117,177	6,117,177	1,223,435	1,223,435
Provision for impairment of inventory	546,635	67,825	125,726	13,565
Leases	3,368,265	1,274,210	774,701	254,842
Foreign exchange	814,557	1,093,073	178,139	218,615
Net difference between net book values of tangible and intangible assets and tax values	5,802,316	4,196,488	1,334,533	839,298
Loan	978,776	-	215,331	-
Other	2,660,130	78,605	532,026	15,722
Deferred tax assets	**61,187,543**	**46,715,839**	**12,524,947**	**9,343,168**
Net differences between the tax and registered value of property, plant and equipment inventories and intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of tangible and intangible assets	(69,893,761)	(69,893,761)	(13,978,752)	(13,978,752)
Exchange rate valuation of advance accounts	-	(166,942)	-	(33,389)
Deferred tax liabilities	**(69,893,761)**	**(70,060,703)**	**(13,978,752)**	**(14,012,141)**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) ,net			**(1,453,805)**	**(4,668,973)**

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

NOTE 23 - INCOME TAX (Continued)

The rates to be applied for the deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated according to the liability method over the future long-term temporary differences are valid tax rates at the balance sheet date and these rates are included in the table above and explanations.

Deferred tax (Continued)

The movement details of deferred tax income is as follows:

	2022	**2021**
1 January	**(4,668,973)**	**4,040,798**
Deferred tax income	3,215,168	234,696
30 June	**(1,453,805)**	**4,275,494**

Reconciliation of current period tax income is as follows:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	**1 January - 30 June 2021**
Profit before tax	**12,677,427**	**20,374,547**
Tax rate 23% (2021: 25%)	(2,915,808)	(5,093,637)
Tax effect: Exceptions, investment discounts	5,269,085	4,885,755
Non-deductible expenses	(51,570)	(25,631)
Effect of legal tax rate change on deferred tax amount (*)	-	208,824
Other	(190,934)	56,169
Current period tax income	**2,110,773**	**31,480**

(*) Published in the Official Gazette dated 22 April 2021 and numbered 31462; Additional tax regulations have been made, among other regulations, with the "Law No. 7316 on the Collection Procedure of Public Receivables and the Law on Amendments to Certain Laws". With the regulation, it is envisaged that the corporate tax rate will be applied as 25% for 2021 corporate earnings and 23% for 2022 corporate earnings. The regulation entered into force on the date of its publication, to be valid for corporate earnings for the taxation period starting as of January 1, 2021, starting from the declarations that must be filed as of July 1, 2021 (for institutions designated as a special accounting period; the accounting period starting as of January 1, 2021).

NOTE 24 - EARNING/LOSS PER SHARE

Gain/(loss) per share for each class of shares is disclosed below:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	**1 April - 30 June 2022**	**1 January - 30 June 2021**	**1 April - 30 June 2021**
Net profit/(loss) for the period	15,974,640	8,378,767	20,406,027	8,704,997
Weighted average number of shares with face value of TRY1 each	23,852,055	23,852,055	20,882,715	26,000,000
Earnings/(losses) per share	**0.67**	**0.35**	**0.98**	**0.33**

There are no differences between base per share and proportional profit/(loss) for any periods.

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

NOTE 25 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As of the statement of financial position date, due from and to related parties and related party transactions for the periods ending 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 are disclosed below:

i) Balances with related parties:

a) Short-term other receivables to related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Sezayi Sezer	102,096	101,152
Total	**102,096**	**101,152**

b) Short-term trade payables to related parties:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Sezer's Family [1]	-	2,685,687
Total	**-**	**2,685,687**

(1) Total short-term debts of the Sezer family are 5,685,687 TRY. 3,000,000 TRY is shown in the amount related to company acquisition (Note 7).

c) Short-term portion of long-term lease payables from related parties:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
D Gayrimenkul Yatırımları ve Ticaret A.Ş. [1]	297,712	334,385
Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş. [2]	629,374	738,654
Total	**927,086**	**1,073,039**

d) Long-term lease payables from related parties:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 January - 31 December 2021
D Gayrimenkul Yatırımları ve Ticaret A.Ş. [1]	794,760	1,101,141
Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş. [2]	841,488	918,807
Total	**1,636,248**	**2,019,948**

(1) Comprises of rent an office from Trump Towers.
(2) Comprises of rent a car services purchased from Değer Merkezi.

ii) Transactions with related parties:

a) Product and service sales to related parties:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Çelik Halat [1]	-	-	163,600	61,350
D Gayrimenkul (2)	10,698	-	8,930	-
Total	**10,698**	**-**	**172,530**	**61,350**

(1) Comprises of rent an office of Trump Towers.

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

NOTE 25 - RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

b) Product and service purchases from related parties:

Operating expenses:

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Değer Merkezi (1)	1,489,020	816,747	1,404,865	695,557
D Gayrimenkul (2)	280,892	135,672	355,974	177,985
Suzuki Motor Araçlar Paz.A.Ş	270,647	138,209	-	-
Aytemiz Akaryakıt (3)	255,336	158,183	74,339	45,140
Doğan Trend (4)	201,060	105,626	64,163	32,572
Doğan Şirketler Grubu Holding A.Ş.	18,297	-	-	-
Doruk Faktoring (6)	576	288	510	255
Çelik Halat (5)	-	-	40,900	-
Total	**2,515,828**	**1,354,725**	**1,940,751**	**951,509**

(1) Comprises of advisory, consultancy and technical support services and rent a car, travel services purchased from Değer Merkezi Hizmetler ve Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş.
(2) Comprises of Trump Towers office rent services.
(3) Comprises of vehicle identification service purchases from Aytemiz Akaryakıt.
(4) Comprises of car rental services received from Doğan Trend.
(5) Comprises of Trump Towers office rent services.
(6) Comprises of debt assignments of related parties.

c) Benefits provided to key management personnel of Company

The Company has designated its key management personnel as members of the board of directors, general manager and assistant general manager.

	1 January - 30 June 2022	1 April - 30 June 2022	1 January - 30 June 2021	1 April - 30 June 2021
Salaries and other short-term provisions	2,126,196	2,037,096	1,155,089	587,446
Total	**2,126,196**	**2,037,096**	**1,155,089**	**587,446**

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; these risks are credit risk, market risk including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk, and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

a) Market risk

a.1) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through the impact of rate changes on the translation of foreign currency liabilities to local currency. These risks are monitored and limited by analyzing foreign currency position. These risks are monitored and limited by analyzing foreign currency position.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, net foreign currency position of Company is as follows;

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Total assets	57,330,507	64,624,950
Total liabilities	(106,887,558)	(80,605,795)
Net foreign currency position	**(49,557,051)**	**(15,980,845)**

a) Market risk (Continued)

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, sensitivity analysis for currency risk and foreign currency denominated asset and liability balances are summarized below:

	30 June 2022				
	TRY equivalent	USD	EUR	GBP	RUB
1. Trade receivables	53,955,101	1,337,930	1,787,676	25,501	307,100
2. Monetary financial assets (cash, banks included)	3,375,406	18,222	167,507	-	515,000
3. Other non-monetary assets	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**57,330,507**	**1,356,152**	**1,955,183**	**25,501**	**822,100**
5. Total Assets (4)	**57,330,507**	**1,356,152**	**1,955,183**	**25,501**	**822,100**
6. Short-term liabilities (Note 5)	(43,819,892)	-	(2,518,182)	-	-
7. Short-term portion of long-term liabilities (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-
8. Trade Payables	(80,152,669)	(2,461,960)	(2,243,237)	(1,166)	-
9. Other non-monetary fnancial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
10. Short-term Liabilities	(123,972,566)	(2,461,960)	(4,761,419)	(1,166)	-
11. Long-term Liabilities (Note 5)	17,085,008	-	981,818	-	-
12. Total liabilities (10+11)	**(106,887,558)**	**(2,461,960)**	**(3,779,601)**	**(1,166)**	**-**
13. Total asset related to the cash flow hedges (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-
14. Total liabilities related to the cash flow hedges (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-
15. Net Asset/Liability Position Of Off Statement of Financial Position (13+14)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
16. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position (5+12+15)	**(49,557,051)**	**(1,105,808)**	**(1,824,418)**	**24,335**	**822,100**
16. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of Monetary Items (5+12)	**(49,557,051)**	**(1,105,808)**	**(1,824,418)**	**24,335**	**822,100**
Export	**123,597,174**	**2,577,775**	**4,366,477**	**209,818**	**1,042,100**
Import	**27,611,790**	**868,521**	**753,673**	**-**	**-**

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

	31 December 2021			
	TRY equivalent	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**
1. Trade receivables	51,426,217	1,529,253	1,923,824	112,355
2. Monetary financial assets (cash, banks included)	13,198,733	61,131	820,850	-
3. Other non-monetary assets	-	-	-	-
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**64,624,950**	**1,590,384**	**2,744,674**	**112,355**
5. Total Assets (4)	**64,624,950**	**1,590,384**	**2,744,674**	**112,355**
6. Short-term liabilities (Note 5)	-	-	-	-
7. Short-term portion of long-term liabilities (Note 5)	-	-	-	-
8. Trade Payables	(26,950,067)	(1,313,213)	(626,131)	-
9. Other non-monetary fnancial liabilities	-	-	-	-
10. Short-term Liabilities	(26,950,067)	(1,313,213)	(626,131)	-
11. Long-term Liabilities (Note 4)	(53,655,728)	-	(3,556,492)	-
12. Total liabilities (10+11)	**(80,605,795)**	**(1,313,213)**	**(4,182,623)**	**-**
13. Total asset related to the cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
14. Total liabilities related to the cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-
15. Net Asset/Liability Position Of Off Statement of Financial Position (13+14)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
16. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position (5+12+15)	**(15,980,845)**	**277,171**	**(1,437,949)**	**112,355**
16. Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position of Monetary Items (5+12)	**(15,980,845)**	**277,171**	**(1,437,949)**	**112,355**
Export	**49,546,713**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Import	**9,618,568**	**402,355**	**282,075**	**-**

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to EUR and USD. The effect of the Company's EUR and USD foreign currency position as of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 under the assumption of the appreciation and depreciation of TRY against other currencies by 10% with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	30 June 2022 Profit/(Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
If the USD had changed by 20% against the TRY		
USD net (liabilities)/assets	(3,699,644)	3,699,644
Hedging amount of USD (-)	-	-
USD net effect	**(3,699,644)**	**3,699,644**
If the EUR had changed by 20% against the TRY		
EUR net (liabilities)/assets	(13,195,727)	(13,195,727)
Hedging amount of EUR (-)	-	-
EUR Net Effect	**(13,195,727)**	**(13,195,727)**
If the GBP had changed by 20% against the TRY		
GBP net (liabilities)/assets	98,168	(98,168)
Hedging amount of GBP (-)	-	-
GBP Net Effect	**98,168**	**(98,168)**
If the Other had changed by 20% against the TRY		
Other net (liabilities)/assets	51,781	(51,781)
Hedging amount of GBP (-)	-	-
Other Net Effect	**51,781**	**(51,781)**
Total Net Effect	**(16,745,422)**	**16,745,422**

	31 December 2021 Profit/(Loss)	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
If the USD had changed by 20% against the TRY		
USD net (liabilities)/assets	738,884	(738,884)
Hedging amount of USD (-)	-	-
USD net effect	**738,884**	**(738,884)**
If the EUR had changed by 20% against the TRY		
EUR net (liabilities)/assets	(4,338,781)	4,338,781
Hedging amount of EUR (-)	-	-
EUR Net Effect	**(4,338,781)**	**4,338,781**
If the GBP had changed by 20% against the TRY		
GBP net (liabilities)/assets	403,730	(403,730)
Hedging amount of GBP (-)	-	-
GBP Net Effect	**403,730**	**(403,730)**
Total Net Effect	**(3,196,167)**	**3,196,167**

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

a) Market risk (Continued)

a.2) Price risk

The Company does not have any financial assets with price risk.

a.3) Cash-flow and fair value of financial instruments

The Company is subject to fair value interest rate risk because of loans with fixed interest rates. Company management manages this risk by balancing the assets and the liabilities that are sensitive to interest rates.

Financial instruments with fixed rate	**30 June 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Financial liabilities (Note 5)	(176,089,982)	(99,773,775)
Total	**(176,089,982)**	**(99,773,775)**

Financial instruments with floating rate	**30 June 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Financial liabilities (Note 5)	-	(7,500,000)
Total	**-**	**(7,500,000)**

b) Credit risk

Credit risk consists of deposits at banks and clients subject to credit risk, including uncollected receivables and transfers guaranteed. The Company prefers working with banks with high credit ratings. Management assesses the client's credit quality, considering financial position, previous experience and other factors, because there are no independent assessment opportunities for clients. The Company relieves these risks by limiting the average risk for the other party in each agreement and taking securities when necessary. Company management assesses the trade receivables that have passed their maturity periods (which is 90 days on average) considering the current market conditions, and after allocating necessary provisions for doubtful receivables, indicates this in net amounts on the balance sheet.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

The table representing the Company's credit risk of financial instruments as of 30 June 2022 is as follows:

	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Bank
	Related parties	Other	Related parties	Other	deposits
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at balance sheet date	**-**	**138,224,084**	**102,096**	**1,757,670**	**13,944,875**
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral etc.	**-**	**6,171,118**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets	-	112,317,335	102,096	1,757,670	13,944,875
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	25,906,749	-	-	-
- Guaranteed amount by collateral [1]	-	6,171,118	-	-	-
D. Impaired asset net book value	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross amount) (Note 6)	-	2,258,573	-	-	-
- Impairment (-) (Note 6)	-	(2,258,573)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Represents overdue receivable that is guaranteed by receivables insurance.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

The table representing the Company's credit risk of financial instruments as of 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Trade receivables		Other receivables		Bank
	Related parties	**Other**	**Related parties**	**Other**	**deposits**
Exposure to maximum credit risk as at balance sheet date	**-**	**93,669,390**	**101,152**	**2,105,017**	**19,905,212**
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral etc.	**-**	**78,491,576**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets	-	77,597,040	101,152	2,105,017	19,905,212
- The part under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	62,018,035	-	-	-
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	16,072,350	-	-	-
- Guaranteed amount by collateral [(1)]	-	16,473,541	-	-	-
D. Impaired asset net book value	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross amount) (Note 6)	-	1,864,962	-	-	-
- Impairment (-) (Note 6)	-	(1,864,962)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Represents overdue receivable that is guaranteed by receivables insurance.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

The aging of the receivables of the Company, which are past due but not impaired including related party balances by taking into consideration past due dates are as follows:

	30 June 2022		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Bank deposits
1 - 30 days overdue	20,007,930	-	-
1 - 6 months overdue	2,417,056	-	-
6 - 12 months overdue	3,481,763	-	-
1 - 5 years overdue	-	-	-
Up to 5 years overdue	-	-	-
Total overdue	**25,906,749**	**-**	**-**
The part under guarantee with collateral [1]	**6,171,118**	**-**	**-**

	31 December 2021		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	Other receivables	Bank deposits
1 - 30 days overdue	10,392,356	-	-
1 - 6 months overdue	5,679,994	-	-
6 - 12 months overdue	-	-	-
1 - 5 years overdue	-	-	-
Up to 5 years overdue	-	-	-
Total overdue	**16,072,350**	**-**	**-**
The part under guarantee with collateral [1]	**16,473,541**	**-**	**-**

[1] Guarantees consist of guarantee letters received, collaterals, credit risk insurance and mortgages from customers.

c) Liquidity risk

Conservative liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

As of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the agreement maturities are as follows:

	30 June 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Book value**	**Contractual undiscounted cash flow**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 - 12 months**	**1 - 5 years**	**On demand**
Short term borrowings (Note 5)	88,853,445	108,991,581	35,275,166	73,716,415	-	-
Short-term portion from long-term borrowings (Note 5)	14,983,009	31,256,892	16,629,905	14,626,987	-	-
Long-term borrowings (Note 5)	47,356,590	52,745,249	-	-	45,912,082	6,833,167
Lease payables (Note 5)	24,896,938	24,896,938	-	4,868,636	20,028,302	-
Trade payables due to non-related parties (Note 6)	122,115,740	122,115,740	105,974,569	16,141,171	-	-
Other payables due to related parties (Note 25.i.a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables due to non-related parties (Note 7)	2,923,466	2,923,466	2,923,466	-	-	-
Payables related to employee benefits (Note 16)	6,767,608	6,767,608	4,428,807	2,338,801	-	-
Total	**307,896,796**	**349,697,474**	**165,231,913**	**111,692,010**	**65,940,384**	**6,833,167**

	31 December 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Book value**	**Contractual undiscounted cash flow**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 - 12 months**	**1 - 5 years**	**On demand**
Short-term borrowings (Note 5)	22,976,567	23,227,530	5,664,185	14,802,466	2,760,879	-
Short-term portion from long-term borrowings (Note 5)	17,765,672	18,262,246	-	18,262,246	-	-
Long-term borrowings (Note 5)	46,156,521	46,556,689	-	14,913,960	23,431,914	8,210,815
Lease payables (Note 5)	20,375,015	20,375,015	4,400,102	2,019,948	13,954,965	-
Trade payables due to non-related parties (Note 6)	89,137,904	89,137,904	88,429,410	708,494	-	-
Other payables due to related parties (Note 25.i.a)	2,685,687	2,685,687	2,685,687	-	-	-
Other payables due to non-related parties (Note 7)	27,860,021	27,860,021	-	27,860,021	-	-
Payables related to employee benefits (Note 16)	7,299,870	7,299,870	4,341,680	2,958,190	-	-
Total	**234,257,257**	**235,404,962**	**105,521,064**	**81,525,325**	**40,147,758**	**8,210,815**

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

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

d) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net liability/total equity ratio. Net liability is calculated as the total liability less cash and cash equivalents, derivative instruments and tax liabilities. Total equity is calculated as the total of net liability and the equity as shown in the statement of financial position.

The net liability/total equity ratio is summarized below:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Total liability [(1)]	359,038,591	286,262,965
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	(13,944,875)	(19,905,212)
Net liability	345,093,716	266,357,753
Total equity	106,293,200	76,776,354
Total capital	**451,386,916**	**343,134,107**
Net Liability/total capital	**76.45%**	**77,62%**

(1) The amounts are calculated by deducting profit for the period, income tax payable, and deferred tax liability accounts from total liability.

e) Fair value of financial instruments

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 are determined by the Company, using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies for each segment of the Company. 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.

The following methods and assumptions are used in the estimation of the fair value of the financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value:

Monetary assets

The fair values of balances denominated in foreign currencies, which are translated at the period end exchange rates, are considered to approximate carrying value.

The fair values of certain financial assets carried at cost, including fair values of cash and due from banks are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature and immateriality of losses on collectibility. The fair value of investment securities has been estimated based on the market prices at the statement of financial position dates.

Trade receivables are disclosed at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and the carrying values of trade receivables along with the related allowances for collectability are estimated to be at their fair values.

NOTE 26 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

e) Fair value of financial instruments (Continued)

Monetary liabilities

The fair value of bank borrowings and other monetary liabilities are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Long-term borrowings, which are principally at variable rates, and denominated in foreign currencies, are translated at the period-end exchange rates and accordingly, their fair values approximate their carrying values.

Trade payables are disclosed at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and accordingly their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

The fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

a. First Level: The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices.

b. Second Level: The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on prices from observable current market transactions.

c. Third Level: The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities is determined in accordance with the unobservable current market data.

30 June 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative instruments held for sale (Note 26)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

31 December 2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative instruments held for sale (Note 26)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

NOTE 27 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the period ended on 30 June 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 August 2022. Persons who are not members of the Board of Directors are not authorized to amend financial statements.

NOTE 28 - OTHER MATTERS THAT REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED WHICH MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED TO MAKE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

None (31 December 2021: None).

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