GSD Holding
Anonim Şirketi

Consolidated Financial Statements
As at and For the Year Ended
31 December 2024
Together With Independent Auditor's
Report on
Consolidated Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of GSD Holding A.Ş.

A. Audit of the consolidated financial statements

1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of GSD Holding A.Ş. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS").

2. Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Standards on Independent Auditing (the "SIA") that are part of Turkish Standards on Auditing adopted within the framework of the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "POA"). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We hereby declare that we are independent of the Group in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the "Ethical Rules") the ethical requirements regarding independent audit in regulations issued by the POA; the regulations of the Capital Markets Board; and other relevant legislation are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Ethical Rules and regulations. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained during the independent audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

3. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our independent audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
Recognition of revenue from maritime operations	
During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group obtained sales revenue of TL 1.417.081 thousand from its maritime activities. When the Group fulfills its performance obligation by transferring a promised service to its customer in maritime activities within the scope of chartering, the revenue is recognized in its consolidated financial statements. Revenue represents one of the most significant amounts in the Group's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and is defined as an important matter for our audit procedures as it has a weighted effect on the Group's key performance indicators. Revenue recognition has been identified as a key audit matter by us for the reasons stated.	The following procedures have been applied for the revenue recognition audit: • We have understood the sales processes and evaluated the design of the controls related to these processes. • We conducted analyzes on whether the revenue recorded in the consolidated financial statements is at the expected levels. • We tested the revenue with supporting documents such as invoices and contracts by sampling method. • We reviewed the Group's sales agreements with its customers and evaluated the timing of revenue recognition for different performance obligations. • We checked the compliance of the disclosures in the footnotes of the consolidated financial statements regarding the revenue with TFRS.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
Application of TAS 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies"	
As described in Note 2, the Company has applied TAS 29 "Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies" ("TAS 29") in its financial statements as at and for the year ending 31 December 2024. TAS 29 requires financial statements to be restated into the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, transactions in 2024 and non-monetary balances at the end of the period were restated to reflect a price index that is current at the balance sheet date as of 31 December 2024. The application of TAS 29 has a pervasive and material impact on the financial statements and the impact of TAS 29 is reliant upon a number of key judgements. Considering the risk of inaccurate or incomplete data used in the application of TAS 29 and the additional associated audit effort, the application of TAS 29 has been identified as a key audit matter for our audit.	The following audit procedures were addressed in our audit work for the application of TAS 29: • Understanding and evaluating the process and controls related to the implementation of TAS 29 designed and implemented by management, • Verifying whether the determination of monetary and non-monetary items made by the management is in compliance with TAS 29, • Obtaining detailed lists of non-monetary items and testing the original entry dates and amounts on a sample basis, • Evaluating the calculation methods used by management and verifying whether they are consistently used in all periods, • Verifying the general price index rates used in calculations with the coefficients obtained from the Consumer Price Index in Turkey published by the Turkish Statistical Institute, • Evaluating the mathematical accuracy of non-monetary items, income statement, other comprehensive income statement and cash flow statement adjusted for inflation effects, • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures related to the application of TAS 29 in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with TFRS.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
Expected loan loss provision for loans in accordance with TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments Standard" ("TFRS 9")	
There is a total of TL 488.389 thousand of loans from the Group's banking activities and an expected loss provision of TL 700 thousand, which has a significant share in the assets of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024. The Bank allocates expected loss provisions in accordance with TFRS 9 provisions. The Bank uses complex models based on data obtained from multiple systems and external sources to detect significant increase in credit risk and calculate TFRS 9 expected loss allowance. These models include judgments and estimations such as creating future expectations, scenarios of macroeconomic conditions and weighting of scenarios. Information including past events, current conditions and macroeconomic estimates taken into account in expected loss provision accounting should be reasonable and supportable. The reason why we focus on this area during our audit; the expected provision for credit losses, as a whole, contains complex information and estimations, such as past events, current conditions, future macroeconomic expectations, and the formulation and weighting of macroeconomic scenarios; size of loans; The importance of classifying these loans according to their stages and determining the expected loss provision calculated for them. Since the accurate and timely determination of credit defaults and the significant increase in credit risk and other judgments and estimations made by the management will significantly affect the amount of provisions carried in the balance sheet, this area has been considered as a key audit matter by us.	Within the scope of the audits we have carried out, we have evaluated the Bank's policies, procedures and management principles regarding the classification of loans according to stages and calculation of expected loss provision in accordance with the relevant legislation. We tested the design and operation efficiency of application controls established in line with these principles. We evaluated together with our financial risk experts that the methods used in the models developed for classification of loans according to their stages and determination of expected loan loss provisions were prepared in accordance with TFRS 9 principles within the framework of the Bank's policies and procedures. We interviewed management and evaluated these assumptions using publicly available information. Together with our financial risk experts, the segmentation used in the models considered in the expected loan loss provision methodology, the expected lifetime probabilities of default, the risk amount if defaulted, the loss-on-default ratio models, and reasonable and supportable projections for the future (including macroeconomic factors) together with our financial risk experts. We evaluated and tested. Our work also includes the following procedures: • We evaluated and tested the suitability of the models in the expected credit loss provision methodology with our financial risk experts.

	• We checked the probability of default models used in determining the Bank's provisions for various loan portfolios by recalculating them on a sample basis with our financial risk experts. • We checked the Loss on Default (THK) calculations, which are subject to the expected loan loss calculation by the bank, and tested the collaterals, collections and expenses considered in addition to the arithmetic calculations. • We checked the sources of data used in the expected credit loss models used by the Bank to determine the provision for impairment. We tested the reliability and completeness of the data used in the calculation of the expected loan loss allowance with our knowledge and technology experts. • We checked the accuracy of the calculations, which reached the final values in the calculation of the expected loan loss provisions, by means of samples. • We conducted a loan review process for the selected loan group on a sample basis to determine whether the classification of loans according to credit risk is reasonable, whether they are impaired or not, and whether the provision for impairment of the receivable is established in a timely and appropriate manner. • We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements regarding the provisions for impairment of loans within the scope of TFRS.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
Impairment of factoring receivables	
the Company has a total of TL 2.583.961 thousand gross factoring receivables, including receivables under follow-up, in its financial statement as of 31 December 2024; the explanations regarding the TL 100.075 thousand impairment provisions set aside by the Company for factoring receivables within the framework of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation are included in footnotes 3 and 5 of the accompanying financial statements as of 31 December 2023. The reason we focused on this area within the scope of our audit is the size of the factoring receivables and the related impairment provisions in the financial statement, the importance of classifying the factoring receivables subject to impairment as determined in the legislation and determining the impairment provision to be calculated according to these classifications in accordance with the legislation. Since the judgments and estimates made by the management in determining the default status of factoring receivables in a correct and timely manner and in allocating appropriate impairment provisions will significantly affect the amount of impairment provisions carried in the statement of financial position, this area has been considered as a key audit matter.	Within the scope of our audit studies, we evaluated the processes implemented by the Company, which we deemed important, regarding the determination of the impairment of factoring receivables and the calculation of the amount of the impairment in accordance with the relevant legislation. Within the scope of our audit studies, we tested a sample set that we selected from factoring receivables in order to determine whether the factoring receivables were impaired and whether the relevant impairment provision was established in a timely manner and in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. In addition, we tested whether the provisions recognized for the impaired factoring receivables were calculated in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting legislation. We evaluated the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosures made in the financial statements regarding the impairment provisions of factoring receivables.

4. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

5. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Responsibilities of independent auditors in an independent audit are as follows:

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Assess the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

B. Other responsibilities arising from regulatory requirements

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association related to financial reporting.

2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.

3. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 398 of the TCC, the auditor's report on the early risk identification system and committee was submitted to the Company's Board of Directors on 11 March 2025.

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

Baki Erdal, SMMM
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 11 March 2025

GSD Holding Anonim Şirketi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GSD HOLDİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED TOGETHER WITH 31 DECEMBER 2024

INDEX **PAGE**

GSD HOLDİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 31.12.2024	Audited 31.12.2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets		**8,147,352**	**6,216,357**
Cash and cash equivalents	**36**	**1,994,176**	**1,579,501**
Financial Investments	**36**	**3,043,639**	**2,091,920**
Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		3,043,639	2,018,782
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		-	16,976
Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost (net)		-	56,162
Trade Receivables	**6**	**35**	**3,452**
Trade Receivables Due From Unrelated Parties		35	3,452
Receivables From Financial Sector Operations	**7**	**2,922,295**	**2,410,322**
Receivables From Financial Sector Operations Due From Related Parties		**-**	**4,116**
Loans and Advances		-	4,116
Receivables From Financial Sector Operations Due From Unrelated		**2,922,295**	**2,406,206**
Loans and Advances		438,358	611,453
Factoring Receivables		2,483,886	1,794,684
Financial Leasing Receivables		51	69
Other Receivables	**8**	**78,356**	**24,991**
Other Receivables Due From Unrelated Parties		78,356	24,991
Inventories		**-**	**8,019**
Derivative Instruments for Trading Purposes		-	8,019
Inventories	**9**	**14,413**	**17,271**
Prepayments	**10**	**79,134**	**66,754**
Prepayments to Unrelated Parties		79,134	66,754
Current Tax Assets	**31**	**648**	**100**
Other Current Assets	**21**	**12,882**	**12,253**
Other Current Assets Due From Unrelated Parties		12,882	12,253
SUBTOTAL		**8,145,578**	**6,214,583**
Fixed Assets Classified as Held for Sale	**30**	**1,774**	**1,774**
Non Current Assets		**6,816,117**	**6,851,071**
Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates	**36**	**8,881**	**8,881**
Receivables From Financial Sector Operations	**7**	**180,295**	**1,105**
Receivables From Financial Sector Operations Due From Related Parties		**-**	**1,047**
Loans and Advances		-	1,047
Receivables From Financial Sector Operations Due From Unrelated Parties		**180,295**	**58**
Loans and Advances		180,295	58
Other Receivables	**8**	**31**	**38**
Other Receivables Due From Unrelated Parties		31	38
Property, Plant and Equipment	**11**	**6,592,692**	**6,820,064**
Buildings		29	30
Machinery and Equipments		2,323	2,685
Vehicles		5,418,370	6,516,054
Fixtures and Fittings		14,381	12,596
Leasehold Improvements		3,025	3,033
Construction in Progress		1,146,944	278,476
Other Property, Plant and Equipment		7,620	7,190
Right of Use Assets	**12**	**14,621**	**13,368**
Intangible Assets	**13**	**6,138**	**4,764**
Brand Names		-	6
Licenses		6,047	4,632
Other Intangible Assets		91	126
Prepayments	**10**	**257**	**14**
Prepayments to Unrelated Parties		257	14
Deferred Tax Asset	**31**	**13,178**	**2,815**
Other Non-current Assets		**24**	**22**
Other Non-current Assets Due From Unrelated Parties		24	22
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,963,469**	**13,067,428**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GSD HOLDİNG ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

LIABILITIES	Notes	Audited 31.12.2024	Audited 31.12.2023
Current Liabilities		**2,549,404**	**1,908,647**
Current Borrowings	**36**	**11,789**	**4,457**
Current Borrowings From Related Parties		**11,650**	**4,305**
Lease Liabilities		11,650	4,305
Current Borrowings From Unrelated Parties		**139**	**152**
Lease Liabilities		139	152
Current Portion of Non-current Borrowings	**36**	**376,106**	**197,608**
Current Portion of Non-current Borrowings From Related Parties		**1,463**	**-**
Lease Liabilities		1,463	-
Current Portion of Non-current Borrowings from Unrelated Parties		**374,643**	**197,608**
Bank Loans		373,499	194,930
Lease Liabilities		1,144	2,678
Trade Payables	**6**	**81,463**	**52,589**
Trade Payables to Unrelated Parties		81,463	52,589
Payables on Financial Sector Operations		**1,816,604**	**1,460,627**
Payables to Related Parties on Financial Sector Operations	**5**	**52,128**	**129,194**
Borrower Funds		52,128	129,194
Payables to Unrelated Parties on Financial Sector Operations	**7**	**1,764,476**	**1,331,433**
Payables from Money Market Transactions		727,153	579,551
Borrower Funds		5,012	5,212
Credits Obtained		1,031,356	746,175
Factoring Payables		745	237
Financial Leasing Receivables		210	258
Other Payables	**8**	**66,718**	**31,441**
Other Payables to Unrelated Parties		66,718	31,441
Deferred Income	**10**	**22,302**	**43,109**
Deferred Income		22,302	43,109
Current Tax Liabilities, Current	**31**	**108,553**	**73,666**
Current Provisions		**65,869**	**45,137**
Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	**19**	54,959	34,219
Other Current Provisions	**17**	10,910	10,918
Other Current Liabilities	**21**	**-**	**13**
Other Short-Term Liabilities to Non-Related Parties		-	13
SUBTOTAL		**2,549,404**	**1,908,647**
Non-Current Liabilities		**2,181,247**	**942,630**
Long Term Borrowings	**36**	**2,158,841**	**888,828**
Long Term Borrowings From Unrelated Parties		**2,158,841**	**888,828**
Bank Loans		2,158,696	886,603
Lease Liabilities		145	2,225
Non-Current Provisions		**17,274**	**8,027**
Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	**19**	17,274	8,027
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**31**	**5,132**	**45,775**
Total Liabilities		**4,730,651**	**2,851,277**
EQUITY		**10,232,818**	**10,216,151**
Equity Attributable to Owners of Parent		**9,526,248**	**9,436,723**
Issued capital	**22**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
Inflation Adjustments on Capital		**9,631,149**	**9,631,149**
Treasury Shares (-)		**(1,852,879)**	**(1,852,879)**
Share Premium (Discount)		**487,106**	**487,106**
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) that will not be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	**32**	**(11,475)**	**(7,556)**
Gains (Losses) on Revaluation and Remeasurement		**(11,475)**	**(7,556)**
Gains (Losses) on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans		(11,475)	(6,841)
Other Revaluation and Measurement Gains (Loss)		-	(715)
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income (Loss) that will be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	**32**	**3,713,189**	**4,137,823**
Exchange Differences on Translation		3,713,189	4,137,823
Restricted Reserves Appropriated From Profits		**2,380,567**	**2,366,964**
Legal Reserves		527,688	514,085
Treasury Share Reserves		1,852,879	1,852,879
Prior Years' Profits or Losses		**(6,257,715)**	**(3,901,369)**
Current Period Net Profit Or Loss		**436,306**	**(2,424,515)**
Non-Controlling Interests	**22**	**706,570**	**779,428**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**14,963,469**	**13,067,428**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

INCOME STATEMENT	Notes	Audited 01.01.2024-31.12.2024	Audited 01.01.2023-31.12.2023
PROFIT OR LOSS SECTION			
Revenue	23	1,417,081	1,119,243
Cost of Sales	23	(921,430)	(921,804)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS) FROM COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS		**495,651**	**197,439**
Revenue from Finance Sector Operations	23	**2,648,328**	**1,562,328**
Fee, Premium, Commission and Other Service Income		125,278	175,709
Foreign Exchange Gains		21,408	32,345
Interest Income		2,039,154	1,042,452
Gain from Derivative Financial Transactions		-	11,926
Other Revenues from Finance Sector Operations		462,488	299,896
Cost of Finance Sector Operations (-)	23	**(1,019,072)**	**(409,180)**
Fee, Premium, Commissions and Other Service Expenses		(17,378)	(57,393)
Foreign Exchange Loss		(51,624)	(24,542)
Interest Expenses		(776,418)	(322,047)
Loss from Derivative Financial Transactions		(71,255)	-
Other Expenses Related with Finance Sector Operations		(102,397)	(5,198)
Gross Profit/(Loss) From Financial Sector Operations		**1,629,256**	**1,153,148**
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		**2,124,907**	**1,350,587**
Administrative expenses (-)	24	**(609,256)**	**(528,309)**
Other income from operating activities	25	**436,706**	**227,747**
Other expense from operating activities (-)	25	**(102,951)**	**(14,002)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**1,849,406**	**1,036,023**
Income from investment activities	26	**909,450**	**676,896**
Expense from investment activities (-)	26	**(18,159)**	**(289,058)**
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE FINANCING EXPENSES		**2,740,697**	**1,423,861**
Financing expenses (-)	28	**(143,624)**	**(103,524)**
Net Monetary Position Gains (Losses)		**(1,882,488)**	**(3,564,669)**
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**714,585**	**(2,244,332)**
Tax income/(expense) from continuing operations		**(288,649)**	**(338,578)**
Current tax income/(expense)	31	(324,454)	(342,384)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	31	35,805	3,806
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**425,936**	**(2,582,910)**
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)		**425,936**	**(2,582,910)**
Non-controlling interest	22	**(10,370)**	**(158,395)**
Equity holders of the company	33	**436,306**	**(2,424,515)**
Earnings Per Share	33	**0,4848**	**(2,6939)**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Audited 01.01.2024-31.12.2024	Audited 01.01.2024-31.12.2023
NET PERIOD PROFIT / (LOSS)		**425,936**	**(2,582,910)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive income which will be not reclassified in profit or loss	**32**	**(2,710)**	**(2,946)**
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		(2,710)	(2,231)
Other Other Comprehensive Income Items That Will Not Be Reclassified as Profit or Loss		-	(715)
Other comprehensive income which will be reclassified in profit or loss	**4**	**(315,104)**	**1,116,736**
Foreign Currency Conversion Differences Regarding the Conversion of Foreign Businesses		(315,104)	1,116,736
Gains (Losses) from Foreign Currency Translation Differences Related to the Translation of Foreign Businesses		(315,104)	1,116,736
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (AFTER TAX)		**(317,814)**	**1,113,790**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (EXPENSE)		**108,122**	**(1,469,120)**
Non-controlling interest		**100,369**	**120,784**
Equity holders of the company		**7,753**	**(1,589,904)**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Notes	Share capital	Inflation adjustment to share capital	Treasury shares (-)	Premiums (Discounts) Related to Shares	Other accumulated comprehensive income and expense which will be not reclassified in profit or loss: Revaluation and Measurement Gains / Losses: Revaluation and remeasurement gain/loss	Other Revaluation and Measurement Gains / Losses)			Other accumulated comprehensive income and expense which will be not reclassified in profit or loss: Foreign Currency Conversion Differences		Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit: Legal Reserves	Reserves for Repurchased Shares		Accumulated Profits: Prior Period Profit or (Loss)	Net Profit or (Loss) for the Period		
	22	**1,000,000**	**9,631,149**	**(1,852,879)**	**487,106**	**(6,665)**	**-**	**(6,665)**	**(6,665)**	**3,295,657**	**3,295,657**	**496,336**	**1,852,879**	**2,349,215**	**(118,794)**	**(3,608,312)**	**(3,727,106)**	**11,1**
		1,000,000	9,631,149	(1,852,879)	487,106	(6,665)	-	(6,665)	(6,665)	3,295,657	3,295,657	496,336	1,852,879	2,349,215	(118,794)	(3,608,312)	(3,727,106)	11,1
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,665**	**-**	**6,665**	**6,665**	**-**	**-**	**17,749**	**-**	**17,749**	**(3,632,726)**	**3,608,312**	**(24,414)**	
s/(losses)		-	-	-	-	6,665	-	6,665	6,665	-	-	-	-	-	(3,614,977)	3,608,312	(6,665)	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,749	-	17,749	(17,749)	-	(17,749)	
(expense)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6,841)**	**(715)**	**(7,556)**	**(7,556)**	**842,166**	**842,166**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,424,515)**	**(2,424,515)**	**(1,58**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,424,515)	(2,424,515)	(2,42
e (expense)		-	-	-	-	(6,841)	(715)	(7,556)	(7,556)	842,166	842,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(149,667)**	**-**	**(149,667)**	**(14**
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(149,667)	-	(149,667)	(14
m other adjustments		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(182)**	**-**	**(182)**	
djustments		**1,000,000**	**9,631,149**	**(1,852,879)**	**487,106**	**(6,841)**	**(715)**	**(7,556)**	**(7,556)**	**4,137,823**	**4,137,823**	**514,085**	**1,852,879**	**2,366,964**	**(3,901,369)**	**(2,424,515)**	**(6,325,884)**	**9,4**
	22	**1,000,000**	**9,631,149**	**(1,852,879)**	**487,106**	**(6,841)**	**(715)**	**(7,556)**	**(7,556)**	**4,137,823**	**4,137,823**	**514,085**	**1,852,879**	**2,366,964**	**(3,901,369)**	**(2,424,515)**	**(6,325,884)**	**9,4**
		1,000,000	9,631,149	(1,852,879)	487,106	(6,841)	(715)	(7,556)	(7,556)	4,137,823	4,137,823	514,085	1,852,879	2,366,964	(3,901,369)	(2,424,515)	(6,325,884)	9,4
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,603**	**-**	**13,603**	**(2,438,118)**	**2,424,515**	**(13,603)**	
s/(loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,424,515)	2,424,515	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,603	-	13,603	(13,603)	-	(13,603)	
(expense)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,634)**	**715**	**(3,919)**	**(3,919)**	**(424,634)**	**(424,634)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**436,306**	**436,306**	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436,306	436,306	4
e (expense)		-	-	-	-	(4,634)	715	(3,919)	(3,919)	(424,634)	(424,634)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42
olling Shareholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,772	-	81,772	
m other adjustments		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
	22	**1,000,000**	**9,631,149**	**(1,852,879)**	**487,106**	**(11,475)**	**-**	**(11,475)**	**(11,475)**	**3,713,189**	**3,713,189**	**527,688**	**1,852,879**	**2,380,567**	**(6,257,715)**	**436,306**	**(5,821,409)**	**9,5**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Current Period Audited As Of 01.01.2024 31.12.2024	Prior Period Audited As Of 01.01.2023 31.12.2023
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**618,809**	**3,271,838**
Cash flows from operating activities of continuing operations		**3,672,123**	**2,587,357**
- Receipts from Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services		1,417,081	1,119,243
Marine sector income		1,417,081	1,119,243
- Cash Payments from Interest, Fees, Commissions and Other Revenues		**2,247,023**	**1,464,207**
Interest Received From Financial Sector Activities		2,121,746	1,288,498
Interest Paid For Financial Sector Activities Interest Paid For Financial Sector Activities		125,277	175,709
- Cash Inflows Related to Contracts Held for Trading		**8,019**	**3,907**
-Cash Inflows From Derivative Instruments For Trading		8,019	3,907
Cash Outflows from Operating Activities		**(2,050,122)**	**(1,228,568)**
- Payments To Suppliers For Goods And Services		**(861,563)**	**(818,025)**
Marine Sector Expenses		(661,262)	(632,435)
-Non-Personnel General Administrative Expenses		(200,301)	(185,590)
- Cash Outflows from Interest, Fees, Premiums, Commissions and Other Income		**(779,953)**	**(159,377)**
-Interests Paid from Finance Sector Activities		(762,575)	(101,983)
-Service Expenses from Finance Sector Activities		(17,378)	(57,394)
Cash Outflows Related to Contracts Held for Trading Purposes		**(71,255)**	**-**
Cash Outflows from Derivative Instruments for Trading Purposes		(71,255)	-
- Cash Outflows from Payments Made to and behalf of Employees		**(336,388)**	**(250,495)**
Cash Outflows Resulting from Payments Made to Employees and on Behalf of Employees		(325,415)	(209,478)
Payments Made Within the Scope of Provisions for Benefits Provided to Employees		(10,973)	(41,017)
- Rent Payments		**(963)**	**(671)**
Net Cash Flows from Operations		**1,622,001**	**1,358,789**
Interest Received		**345,133**	**62,894**
Tax Refunds(Payments)		**(251,582)**	**(318,043)**
Other Cash Inputs(Outputs)		**(1,096,743)**	**2,168,198**
Other Cash Inputs(Outputs)		**548,354**	**42,612**
Changes in Operational Assets and Liabilities		**(1,645,097)**	**2,125,586**
-Required Reserves (Increase)/Decrease		604	(385)
Change In Loans and Advances to Customers		(46,463)	991,178
Change In Factoring Receivables		(826,865)	272,441
Change In Finance Lease Receivables		18	7
Change In Other Assets		(753,486)	931,516
Change In Payables Due to Money Market Transactions		147,602	320,314
Change In Borrowers' Funds		(78,752)	(314,057)
Change In Factoring Payables		508	(593)
Change In Liabilities Arising From Finance Leases		(48)	(25)
Change In Other Liabilities		(88,215)	(74,810)
B. CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(1,205,237)**	**693,607**
Cash Inflows from the Sales of Shares of Other Businesses or Funds or Debt Instruments		**112,692**	**2,769,714**
- Cash Inflows Related to the Sale of Financial Assets Classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		61,717	2,695,041
- Cash Inflows for Selling Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		50,975	74,673
Cash Outflows for the Acquisition of Shares of Other Businesses or Funds or Debt Instruments		**(262,531)**	**(2,749,379)**
- Cash Outflows from the Sale of Financial Assets Classified as Fair Value Through Profit/Loss		(266,151)	(2,742,987)
- Cash Outflows for Selling Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost		3,620	(6,392)
Cash Inflows from Sale of Tangible and Intangible Assets		**726,783**	**322,214**
-Cash Inflows from Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets		727,074	322,214
-Cash Inflows from Sale of Intangible Fixed Assets		(291)	-
Cash Outflows from the Purchase of Tangible and Intangible Assets		**(1,642,861)**	**(1,527,578)**
-Cash Outflows Resulting from the Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets		(1,640,693)	(1,526,515)
-Cash Outflows from the Purchase of Intangible Assets		(2,168)	(1,063)
Interest Received		**1,127**	**9,822**
Other Inflows (Outflows) of Cash		**(140,447)**	**1,868,814**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**1,631,445**	**(899,421)**
Cash Inflows from Issuance of Shares and Other Equity Instruments		**83,369**	**2,834**
Cash Inflows from Share Issuance		83,369	2,834
Cash Inflows from Borrowing		**3,853,723**	**1,608,637**
Cash Outflows Related to Debt payments		**(2,132,008)**	**(2,505,585)**
Cash Outflows Related to Debt Payments Arising from Rental Agreements		**(34,066)**	**(30,477)**
Dividends Paid		**-**	**129,525**
-Dividends Paid to Shareholders by the Company		-	(149,667)
Dividends Paid by Subsidiaries to Non-Parent Shares		-	279,192
Interest paid		**(136,769)**	**(99,946)**
Other inflows (outflows) of cash		**(2,804)**	**(4,409)**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEFORE THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION DIFFERENCES		**1,045,017**	**3,066,024**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	Current Period Audited As Of	Prior Period Audited As Of
		01.01.2024 31.12.2024	01.01.2023 31.12.2023
Effect of net foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		1,000,311	(305,092)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		390,165	(385,942)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		1,577,552	1,963,878
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		1,967,717	1,577,936
CONTINUING OPERATIONS		(1,655,168)	(3,147,258)
D. EFFECT OF NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(654,857)	(3,452,350)
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		390,160	(386,326)
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY		1,577,552	1,963,878
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER		1,967,712	1,577,552

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

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

1. GROUP'S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

GSD Holding Anonim Şirketi (the "Company") was established in Istanbul in 1986. Its main business activity is to hold equity, to manage its subsidiaries, to invest in related business areas, to establish companies operating in these fields, and to engage in other typical holding company activities.

The Company's registered address is Aydınevler Mahallesi, Kaptan Rıfat Sokak, No:3, 34854, Küçükyalı, Maltepe, İstanbul, Türkiye. The Company's shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul.

As at 31 December 2024, the number of employees is 139 (31 December 2023: 121).

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the composition of shareholders and their respective percentages of ownership can be summarized as follows:

31 December 2024

(Full TRY)	Class (A)	Class (B)	Class (C)	Class (D)	Total	Share (%)
Publicly owned (*)	-	-	-	598,611,289	598,611,289	59,861
M. Turgut Yılmaz	1,571	981	1,571	254,995,886	255,000,009	25,500
GSD Holding A.Ş.	-	112	-	100,000,000	100,000,112	10,000
MTY Delta Denizcilik İç ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	-	-	-	45,000,000	45,000,000	4,500
Adeo Turizm Otelcilik Ticaret Limited Şirketi	-	-	-	1,388,000	1,388,000	0,139
Other privileged shareholders	-	590	-	-	590	0,000
Share capital	**1,571**	**1,683**	**1,571**	**999,995,175**	**1,000,000,000**	**100,000**
Inflation adjustment on share capital					9,631,149,000	
Inflation adjusted share capital					**10,631,149,000**	

(*) Samet Ali Yavuz's share in the capital is 6.14% and Marmara Capital Portfolio Stock (TRY) Fund (Stock Intensive Fund) has a share of 5.55% in the capital.

31 December 2023

(Full TRY)	Class (A)	Class (B)	Class (C)	Class (D)	Total	Share (%)
Publicly owned (*)	-	-	-	598,611,289	598,611,289	59,861
M. Turgut Yılmaz	1,571	981	1,571	254,995,886	255,000,009	25,500
GSD Holding A.Ş.	-	112	-	100,000,000	100,000,112	10,000
MTY Delta Denizcilik İç ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş.	-	-	-	45,000,000	45,000,000	4,500
Adeo Turizm Otelcilik Ticaret Limited Şirketi	-	-	-	1,388,000	1,388,000	0,139
Other privileged shareholders	-	590	-	-	590	0,000
Share capital	**1,571**	**1,683**	**1,571**	**999,995,175**	**1,000,000,000**	**100,000**
Inflation adjustment on share capital					9,631,149,000	
Inflation adjusted share capital					**10,631,149,000**	

(*) Samet Ali Yavuz's share in the capital is 6.14%

As of 31 December 2024, as explained in the capital structure presented above, 59.86% of the shares of the Company are open to the public (31 December 2023: 59.86%). According to the special situation statement announced on KAP on 20 December 2022, Samet Ali Yavuz has 6.14% share in the publicly traded segment. Additionally, 32% shares of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., the subsidiary subject to consolidation, are open to the public as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 32%).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

1. GROUP'S ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Nature of Activities of the Company and the Consolidated Group Companies

For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group". The subsidiaries included in consolidation and the effective ownership percentages of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	BIST Code	Principal Activities	Effective Shareholding(%)	
				31 December 2024	31 December 2023
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (1)	Türkiye	-	Banking	100	100
GSD Faktoring A.Ş. (1)	Türkiye	-	Faktoring	99.36	89.36
GSD Varlık Yönetim A.Ş. (1) (7)	Türkiye	-	Asset Mng.	100	-
GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("GSD Marin") (1) (2) (3)	Türkiye	GSDDE	Maritime	68.00	68.00
GSD Ship Finance B.V. (2) (3)	Netherlands	-	Maritime	68.00	68.00
Cano Maritime Ltd. (2)	Malta	-	Maritime	68.00	68.00
Hako Maritime Ltd. (2)	Malta	-	Maritime	68.00	68.00
Nehir Maritime Ltd. (2) (4)	Marshall Islands	-	Maritime	68.00	68.00
GSD Shipping B.V. (1) (2)	Netherlands	-	Maritime	100	100
Zeyno Maritime Ltd. (2)	Malta	-	Maritime	100	100
Neco Maritime Ltd. (2)	Malta	-	Maritime	100	100
Dodo Maritime Ltd. (2)	Malta	-	Maritime	100	100
Mila Maritime Ltd. (2)	Malta	-	Maritime	100	100
Lena Maritime Ltd. (2)	Marshall Islands	-	Maritime	100	100
Nejat Maritime Ltd. (2) (4)	Marshall Islands	-	Maritime	100	100
Guzide Maritime Ltd. (2) (5)	Malta	-	Maritime	100	100
Deniz Maritime Ltd. (2) (6)	Marshall Islands	-	Maritime	100	-

(1) GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş., GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnş. San. ve Tic. A.Ş., GSD Faktoring A.Ş., GSD Shipping B.V. and GSD Varlık Yönetim A.Ş.'s financial statements are consolidated under GSD Holding A.Ş.

(2) The financial statements of Cano Maritime Ltd., Hako Maritime Ltd., Nehir Maritime Ltd. and GSD Ship Finance B.V. are consolidated under GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnş. San.ve Tic. A.Ş.; whereas the financial statements of Zeyno Maritime Ltd., Dodo Maritime Ltd., Neco Maritime Ltd., Mila Maritime Ltd., Lena Maritime Ltd., Nejat Maritime Ltd., Guzide Maritime Ltd. and Deniz Maritime Ltd. are consolidated under GSD Shipping B.V.

(3) GSD Ship Finance B.V. was founded on 6 April 2023 by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnş. San.ve Tic. A.Ş. It was established in the Netherlands with a capital of 12,000,000 USD to operate in the field of maritime transportation as a 100% subsidiary of the Company.

(4) The purchase of a dry cargo vessel built in Japan by Nejat Maritime Ltd. has been completed and the vessel started dry cargo transportation activities in international waters was delivered on 27 June 2023. The purchase of a dry cargo ship for Nehir Maritime Limited built in Japan has been completed and the ship was delivered on 9 August 2023 and began dry cargo transportation activities in international waters as of 10 August 2023.

(5) The establishment procedures of Guzide Maritime Limited company, based in Malta with a capital of 5,000 USD, were completed to conclude a shipbuilding contract with Sumisho Marine Co. under the guarantee of Sumitomo Corporation Ltd., 100% owned by our subsidiary GSD Shipping B.V. on 13 September 2023.

(6) The establishment procedures of Deniz Maritime Limited, a company established in the Marshall Islands with a capital of USD 5,000, 100% of whose shares are owned by our subsidiary GSD Shipping B.V., were completed as of 29 April 2024.

(7) The registration procedures regarding establishment of the company titled GSD Varlık Yönetim Anonim Şirketi with a capital of TRY 100,000,000, which is a 100% subsidiary of GSD Holding A.Ş. to operate for the purpose of purchasing, collecting, restructuring and selling the receivables and other assets of the source institutions, were completed on 5 July 2024 and the operating license was granted by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency on 11 September 2024.

Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

The unconsolidated subsidiary, its area of activity, and the Group's shareholding as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Effective Shareholding and Voting Rights (%)	
			31 December 2024	31 December 2023
GSD Eğitim Vakfı	Türkiye	Foundation	100.00	100.00

The subsidiary is not consolidated due to its immaterial financial size and limited operational activity, and is carried at cost and classified under the item "Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates" in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("TASB").

The Company and its subsidiaries which were incorporated in Türkiye maintain their books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the regulations on accounting and reporting framework and accounting standards which are determined by the provisions of Turkish Banking Law, Finance Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies Law, Turkish Commercial Code, the regulations of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye and the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye ("CMB") and Tax Legislation. The foreign subsidiaries maintain their books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements in their functional currencies and in accordance with the regulations of the countries in which they operate.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the TFRS Taxonomy, which was developed by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye, based on the financial statement examples specified in the Financial Statement Examples and User Guide published in the Official Gazette dated 7 June 2019 and numbered 30794.

Approval of financial statements:

Consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the formats determined in the "Announcement on TMS Taxonomy" published by the KGK on 15 April 2019 and the Financial Statement Samples and User Guide published by the CMB.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 11 March 2025. The Company's General Assembly has the right to amend these consolidated financial statements, and the relevant regulatory authorities have the right to request their amendment.

Preparation of Financial Statements and Functional Currency

The Company and its subsidiaries which were incorporated in Türkiye maintain their books of account and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with the regulations on accounting and reporting framework and accounting standards which are determined by the provisions of Turkish Banking Law, Finance Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies Law, Turkish Commercial Code, the regulations of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye and the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye ("CMB") and Tax Legislation.

The consolidated financial statements are based on the legal records of the Company and its subsidiaries and are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") as mentioned above, in accordance with the TFRS issued by the POA, some adjustments and classifications are made in order to adequately present the status of the Company and its subsidiaries.

In the preparation of these financial statements, the fair value for financial assets and derivative financial instruments classified as fair value through profit/loss and fair value through other comprehensive income, the book value for non-current assets held for sale and the fair value less costs to sell the lower one, and historical cost for other statement of financial position items. Functional currencies of group companies established in Türkiye are TL, functional currencies of group companies established abroad; GSD Shipping B.V., Cano Maritime Limited, Dodo Maritime Limited, Hako Maritime Limited, Zeyno Maritime Limited, Neco Maritime Limited, Mila Maritime Limited, Lena Maritime Limited, Nejat Maritime Limited, Nehir Maritime Limited, Guzide Maritime Limited, Deniz Maritime Limited and GSD Ship Finance B.V. are US Dollars.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Reporting in High Inflation Economies

In accordance with the decision of the CMB dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, for the issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations applying Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards, it has been decided to apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TMS 29 "Financial Reporting Standard in Economies with High Inflation", starting from the annual financial reports for the accounting periods ending as of 31 December 2023. Group, the CMB decision in question, based on the announcement made by the KGK on 23 November 2023 and the "Implementation Guide on Financial Reporting in Economies with High Inflation" published, has prepared its consolidated financial statements for the year dated 31 December 2024 and ending on the same date, by applying TMS 29 Standard. In accordance with the standard in question, financial statements prepared based on the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. This currency must be prepared in the purchasing power of the balance sheet date and the previous period financial statements must be rearranged in terms of the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Group has also presented the consolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2023 on a purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2024.

Rearrangements made in accordance with TMS 29, it was made using the correction coefficient obtained from the Consumer Price Index in Turkey ("CPI") published by the Turkish Statistical Institute ("TURKSTAT"). As of 31 December 2024, used in restating consolidated financial statements. The indices and correction coefficients for the current and previous periods since 1 January 2005, when the definition of TRY as the currency of a high-inflation economy was terminated, are as follows:

Date	Index	Correction coefficient	3-year compound inflation rate
31 December 2024	2,684.55	1,00000	291%
31 December 2023	1,859.38	1,44379	268%
31 December 2022	1,128.45	2,37897	156%

The main elements of the Group's adjustment for financial reporting purposes in high-inflation economies are as follows:
- Current period consolidated financial statements prepared in TRY with the purchasing power of money valid at the balance sheet date. Amounts for previous reporting periods are also expressed by adjusting the purchasing power of the money at the last balance sheet date.
- Monetary assets and liabilities (such as cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables, receivables and payables from financial sector activities, borrowings) are currently available. Since it is expressed in current purchasing power at the balance sheet date, it is not adjusted. Inflation adjusted values of non-monetary items (such as inventories, tangible and intangible assets, investment properties and equity items) exceeds the recoverable amount or net realizable value. Provisions regarding TAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" and TAS 2 "Inventories" Standards have been applied, respectively.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity items that are not expressed in current purchasing power at the balance sheet date corrected using the relevant correction coefficients.
- Except for those that have an impact on the consolidated income statement of non-monetary items in the consolidated balance sheets. All items included in the consolidated income statement. They are indexed with coefficients calculated over the periods in which income and expense accounts are first reflected in the consolidated financial statements.
- The effect of inflation on the Group's net monetary asset position in the current period recorded in the net monetary position gains/(losses) account in the consolidated income statement. While the purchasing power of companies carrying monetary assets at a higher amount than monetary liabilities weakens with the increase in inflation, the purchasing power of companies carrying a higher amount of monetary liabilities than monetary assets increases with the increase in inflation. Net monetary position gain or loss of non-monetary items of equity is obtained from the adjustment differences of the items in the income statement and other comprehensive income statement and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Comparative Information and Correction of Prior Period Financial Statements

Comparative Information and Restatement of Prior Period Consolidated Financial Statements

To enable the determination of financial situation and performance trends, The Group's current period consolidated financial statements are prepared comparatively with the previous period. Comparative information is reclassified when deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements.

Comparative Figures

As described in Note 2 Reporting in High-Inflation Economies, figures from the previous reporting period, are rearranged by applying the general price index in order to present comparative financial statements in the currency valid at the end of the reporting period. Information disclosed for previous periods is also expressed in the currency valid at the end of the reporting period.

Applied Consolidation Principles

Consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the companies controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is provided by the Company's fulfillment of the following conditions:

- Having power over the invested company/asset,
- Being open to or entitled to variable returns from the investee company/asset, and
- Ability to use power to have an impact on returns.

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

In cases where the Company does not have majority voting rights on the investee company/asset, it has control power over the investee company/asset, provided that it has sufficient voting rights to direct/manage the activities of the relevant investment. The Company considers all relevant events and circumstances in assessing whether the majority of votes in the relevant investment is sufficient to gain control, including the following:

- Comparing the voting rights of the Company with the voting rights of other shareholders,
- Potential voting rights held by the company and other shareholders,
- Rights arising from other contractual agreements and
- Other events and conditions that may indicate whether the Company has the current power to manage the relevant activities (including the voting at the previous general assembly meetings) in cases where a decision needs to be made.

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

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

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Foreign currency transactions

If necessary, adjustments have been made to the accounting policies in the financial statements of the subsidiaries in order to be the same as the accounting policies followed by the Group. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income and expenses and cash flows related to transactions between Group companies are eliminated in consolidation.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded by being valued at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are valued at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. All exchange differences arising are reflected in consolidated profit or loss.

The exchange rates used by the Group in the valuation of foreign currencies as of the period ends are as follows:

Date	**TRY/EURO (full)**	**TRY/US DOLLAR (full)**
31 December 2024	36,7362	35,2803
31 December 2023	32,5739	29,4382

Turkish Accounting Standard No. 21 (TAS 21) "Effects of Exchange Rate Changes" requires that when financial statements prepared in foreign currency are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements, all financial position statement items are translated using the relevant period-end exchange rates, and the income statement is translated using the average exchange rates of the period it ends in, and that exchange rate differences related to monetary items receivables and payables in foreign currency are classified in other comprehensive income in the consolidated financial statements and kept in a separate account cumulatively under equity.

Netting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset in the consolidated statement of financial position in the event that they have a legal right and sanction power to offset and there is an intention to collect/pay on a net basis or to settle them simultaneously.

Business Continuity

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

Estimates Used

Group management in the preparation of consolidated financial statements,will affect reported asset and liability amounts, it is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that may affect the disclosures regarding possible assets and liabilities that will occur as of the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Necessary adjustments are made and reflected in the operating results of the relevant period. Significant estimates and assumptions that have an impact on the financial statements. It is explained in detail in the relevant sections of the footnotes of the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2024.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Changes in Accounting Policies, Comparative Information

a. Standards, amendments, and interpretations applicable as of 31 December 2024:

- **TMS 1, Amendment regarding long-term liabilities with contractual terms;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments clarify how the conditions that an entity must comply with within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve the information an entity provides about liabilities subject to these conditions.
- **Amendment to TFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in TFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.
- **Amendments to TMS 7 and TFRS 7 regarding supplier financing agreements;** It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These changes require disclosure to increase transparency about supplier financing arrangements and their impact on businesses' liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risks. The disclosure requirements are the TASB's response to investor concerns that some companies' supplier financing arrangements are insufficiently clear and hinder investors' analysis.
- **TSRS 1, "General Provisions Regarding Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability"** It is valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This standard contains the basic framework for disclosing a company's exposure to significant risks and opportunities related to sustainability in its value chain.
- **TSRS 2, "Climate-related disclosures";** It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This standard is the first subject standard to establish disclosure requirements for companies about climate-related risks and opportunities.

However, in the Board Decision published in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023, the KGK announced that certain businesses will be subject to mandatory sustainability reporting as of 1 January 2024. In order to determine the businesses that will be subject to sustainability reporting within the scope of the "Board Decision on the Scope of Application of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)" dated 5 January 2024, businesses falling within the scope of sustainability application are counted. On the other hand, in accordance with the "Board Decision on the Scope of Application of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)" dated 16 December 2024, a change has been made to the scope of businesses that will be subject to sustainability reporting.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Changes in Accounting Policies, Comparative Information

b. Standards, amendments and interpretations published but not yet effective as of 31 December 2024:

The TFRS codification has been preserved in the standards newly published by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet incorporated into legislation by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority.

- **TFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts';** Effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows a wide range of applications. TFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting of all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

  However, in its letter dated 6 April 2023 sent to the Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies Association of Turkey, the Public Oversight Authority (POA) stated that it has reached the conclusion that it would be appropriate to apply TFRS 17 to the consolidated and individual financial statements of insurance, reinsurance and pension companies, banks with partnerships/investments in these companies and other companies with partnerships/investments in these companies, as of 1 January 2024.
  On the other hand, due to the change of the effective date of TFRS 17 from "1 January 2024" to "1 January 2025" in accordance with the subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 13 of the "Regulation on Amendments to the Regulation on Financial Reporting of Insurance and Reinsurance Companies and Pension Companies" issued by the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency (IPPRSA), in its letter dated 15 February 2024 sent to the Banks Association of Turkey, it was stated that the application date of TFRS 17 in the consolidated and individual financial statements of insurance, reinsurance companies and pension companies, banks with partnerships/investments in these companies and other companies with partnerships/investments in these companies has been postponed to 1 January 2025.
  However, due to the change of the effective date of TFRS 17 from "1 January 2025" to "1 January 2026" in accordance with the subparagraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 13 of the "Regulation on Amendments to the Regulation on Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance Companies and Pension Companies" issued by IPPRSA, in the letter sent by KGK to the Banks Association of Turkey dated 14 January 2025, it was stated that the application date of TFRS 17 in consolidated and individual financial statements of insurance, reinsurance companies and pension companies, banks with partnerships/investments in these companies and other companies with partnerships/investments in these companies was postponed to 1 January 2026.

- **Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

- **Changes in TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments;** Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early application permitted). These changes:
  - clarification of timing requirements for the recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, together with a new exemption for certain financial liabilities paid through the electronic cash transfer system;
  - providing further guidance and clarification on assessing whether a financial asset meets the criteria of payments of principal and interest only;
  - adding new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that could alter cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives); and
  - Updates are made to the disclosures regarding equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Changes in Accounting Policies, Comparative Information

- **Annual Improvements to TFRS – Amendment 11;** Annual improvements are limited to changes that clarify language in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights, or inconsistencies among provisions in an Accounting Standard. The 2024 changes are for the following standards:
  - First Application of TFRS 1 Turkish Financial Reporting Standards;
  - TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the Guidance on the Application of TFRS 7 accompanying the Standard;
  - TFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
  - TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and
  - TAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- **TFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;** It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This is the new standard on the presentation and disclosure of financial statements, focusing on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in TFRS 18 relate to:
  - structure of the profit or loss statement
  - required disclosures in the financial statements for specific profit or loss performance measures reported outside the entity's financial statements (that is, performance measures defined by management); and
  - improved principles for aggregation and disaggregation that apply generally to the primary financial statements and notes.
- **TFRS 19 Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability: Disclosures;** It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted. This new standard is applied in conjunction with other TFRSs. A qualifying subsidiary shall apply the requirements of other TFRS Accounting Standards, except for the disclosure requirements, and instead apply the reduced disclosure requirements in TFRS 19. The reduced disclosure requirements of TFRS 19 balance the information needs of users of the financial statements of qualifying subsidiaries with the cost savings for financial statement preparers. TFRS 19 is a standard that can be voluntarily applied by qualifying subsidiaries. A subsidiary shall meet the relevant requirements in the following cases.
  - lack of public accountability and
  - Having a parent or sub-parent company that produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and comply with TFRS Accounting Standards.

These changes have no impact on the financial position and performance of the Group's.

CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively and prior period financial statements are restated. The Group has applied its accounting policies consistent with the previous financial year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

TFRS 9 Financial Instruments

TFRS 9, regulates the provisions regarding the recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. This standard replaces TMS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Details of significant new accounting policies and the impact and nature of changes in previous accounting policies are set out below.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The amendments made in TFRS 9 mainly affect the classification and measurement of financial assets and the measurement of financial liabilities classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, and require the presentation of the credit risk-related portion of the fair value changes of such financial liabilities in the other comprehensive income statement.

TFRS 9 largely preserves the existing provisions in TMS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. However, the previous classification categories under TAS 39 namely held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets have been removed.

The application of TFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the Group's accounting policies regarding its financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

The impact of TFRS 9 on the classification and measurement of financial assets is stated below.

Under TFRS 9, on initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; FVOCI ("financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income") – debt investment; FVOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL ("financial asset measured at fair value through profit/loss"). The classification of financial assets under TFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI ("other comprehensive income"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized for the FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized for the at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

The effect of adopting TFRS 9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets relates solely to the new impairment and reclassification requirements, as described further below.

Borrowing Funds

The most important funding sources of the Group are equity placed in liquid assets, funds obtained from domestic and foreign banks, interbank money market and their borrowers. Due to the short-term nature of the borrowed funds, it is assumed that their fair values approximate their book values.

Loans

Loans are financial assets created by providing money, goods or services to the borrower. The said loans and receivables are first recorded over the acquisition cost reflecting their fair value and are afterwards measured at their amortized amounts using the effective rate of interest (internal rate of return) method. Paid fees and other similar expenses related to the assets received as collateral of these are not accepted as part of the transaction cost and are reflected in the expense accounts. All of the Bank's loans are recorded under the account "Measured at Amortised Cost".

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Evaluation of the Business Model Used by the Bank

The Bank classifies its financial assets based on the business model for managing the financial assets. According to TFRS 9 the business model is determined to show how financial asset groups are managed together in order to manage a specific management purpose. When evaluating the business model used for the management of financial assets, all relevant evidence that can be obtained at the date of the assessment is taken notice.

Impairment of Financial Assets

TFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in TAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments.

The financial assets at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and corporate debt securities.

Under TFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

–12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

–Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The expected credit loss estimates are required to be unbTASed, probability-weighted and include supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

These financial assets are divided into three categories depending on the gradual increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition:

Stage 1: For the financial assets at initial recognition or that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Impairment for credit risk is recorded in the amount of 12-month expected credit losses.

Stage 2: In the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2. Impairment for credit risk is determined on the basis of the instrument's lifetime expected credit losses. The purpose of the provision for impairment is to include the expected credit losses to financial statements that have material increases in the credit risk since the first time credit risks applied to the financial statements.

Stage 3: It includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 introduced a single lease accounting model for lessees. As a result, the Group, as a lessee, recognized the right-of-use asset representing the right to use the underlying asset and lease liabilities representing the lease payments that it is obligated to pay. Accounting for the lessor is similar to previous accounting policies.

a) Rental Definition

Previously, the Group decided whether a contract contains a lease at the inception of the contract according to TFRS Interpretation 4 "Determining whether an arrangement includes a lease", but the Group now evaluates whether a contract includes a lease based on the new definition of lease. In accordance with TFRS 16, if the right to control the use of the asset defined under a contract is transferred for a specified period, that contract is or includes a lease.

The group allocates to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone price at reassessment or contract inception of a contract that includes a lease component. However, for properties of which it is a lessee, the Group has chosen not to separate the non-lease components and to account for the non-lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

b) As a tenant

The Group leases many assets, including real estate and land vehicles. As a lessee, the Group has previously classified the lease as an operating or finance lease based on an assessment of whether all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are transferred.

In accordance with TFRS 16, the Group has recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases. In other words, these lease transactions are presented in the statement of financial position.

The Group has presented its lease liabilities in the statement of financial position in the "Liabilities from Lease Transactions".

The Group recognizes the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is measured initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and after the lease actually commenced, it is measured at fair value in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the Group's alternative borrowing rate, if the implied interest rate in the lease can be easily determined, if not easily determined. Generally, the Group has used the alternative borrowing interest rate as the discount rate. After the commencement date of the lease, the lessee increases the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the interest on the lease liability and the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has applied judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Tangible Assets

Tangible assets are stated at indexed acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

The estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2024 were reviewed. In this context, possible impairments that may occur in the consolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2024 were evaluated.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is separated using the straight-line depreciation method based on the asset entry or assembly dates according to the useful lives of the assets. Special costs are depreciated using the straight-line depreciation method. The Group determines the remaining value that it takes into account in the depreciation of the vessels it owns, based on the current sales prices published as of the reporting date of vessels of the same or similar nature that have completed the depreciation period of 18 years, which is the depreciation period applied to these vessels, and updates the determined value as the value changes significantly. As of October 2016, Tangible assets started to be recorded using the accelerated (decreasing) depreciation method. The depreciation periods specified below are close to the estimated useful lives of the relevant assets.

Upon acquisition of a vessel, the components of the vessel which are required to be replaced at the next dry-docking are identified and their costs are depreciated over the period to the next estimated dry-docking date. Costs incurred on subsequent dry-docking of vessels are capitalized and depreciated over the period to the next estimated drydocking date. When significant dry-docking costs incurred prior to the expiry of the depreciation period, the remaining costs of the previous dry-docking are written off immediately.

Repair and maintenance costs are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which they are incurred. The cost of a major renovation or alteration is included in the carrying amount of the asset if it is probable that future economic benefits will exceed the originally assessed standard performance of the asset. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

	Years
Buildings	50 years
Ships	18 years
Office and vehicle equipment	2-15 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Drydock	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term, not less than 5 years

In case of any event or change that indicates that the carrying values of tangible assets will not be realized, it is examined whether there is any impairment. If the said indicators are present and the carrying values exceed the realizable value, the relevant assets are reduced to their realizable value. Value impairments are reflected in the consolidated profit or loss.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired without the purchase of a business are stated by deducting amortization shares from the indexed acquisition cost. Intangible assets created within the business, except for development costs, are not capitalized and are recorded as expenses in the year they are incurred. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 15 years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognized.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Assets Held for Sale

A property is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

A property is not depreciated and is stated at the lower of it carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell while it is classified as held for sale or while it is a part of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

A property that ceases to be classified as held for sale or ceases to be included in a disposal group classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount before the property or disposal group was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation or revaluations that would have been recognized had the property or disposal group not been classified as held for sale, and its recoverable amount at the date of subsequent decision not to sell.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

For assets subject to amortization, an impairment test is applied in cases where the book value cannot be recovered. If the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment provision is recorded.

The recoverable value is the higher of the fair value less sales expenses and the value in use found by the discounted cash flow method. In order to assess the impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level with separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Cash Flow Statement

In terms of the presentation of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents, cash in hand and bank deposits with original maturity less than 3 months, Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası A.Ş. ("CBRT") and other financial institutions, money market receivables and other short-term investments with high liquidity that can be converted into cash.

Leases

Finance leases (the Group as lessor)

The Group presents leased assets as receivables equal to the net investment in the leases. Finance income is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding.

Finance leases (the Group as lessee)

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income. Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Factoring Receivables

Factoring receivables are measured at amortized cost less specific allowances for uncollectibility and unearned interest income. Specific allowances are made against the carrying amount of factoring receivables and that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding balances to reduce factoring receivables to their recoverable amounts. When a factoring receivable is known to be uncollectible, all the necessary legal procedures have been completed, and the final loss has been determined, receivable is written off immediately.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Taxes Calculated on Corporate Income

Tax expense/(income) represents the total balance used in determining the net profit or loss for the period, taking into account current and deferred tax. The tax is included in the statement of profit or loss, provided it is not directly related to a transaction accounted for under equity. Otherwise, the tax is accounted for under equity along with the related transaction.

Deferred tax is calculated using the statement of financial position liability method, taking into account the tax effect of temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial reporting and the amounts that are the basis for the tax calculation. Deferred tax liability is calculated over all temporary differences except transactions that have no taxable profit effect.

Deferred tax asset is calculated over carried and unused accumulated losses and all kinds of deductible temporary differences, when it is deemed possible to generate sufficient profit to be able to deduct these losses in the future.

The Group reviews the deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reverses the deferred tax assets that are determined not to be deductible from taxable income in the following years by expense. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the basis of tax rates that are enacted or enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to be valid when the related asset will be realized or the liability will be fulfilled.

Since the current tax amounts to be paid are related to the prepaid tax amounts and corporate tax, they are netted for each group company. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also netted off for each group company. Companies in Türkiye cannot file consolidated tax returns, therefore, deferred tax positions of companies with deferred tax assets and companies with deferred tax liabilities have not been netted and disclosed separately.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Most of the derivative transactions are considered as effective economic hedges under the Group's risk management policies; however since they do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific provisions of TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", they are treated as derivatives held for trading. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date at which a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, to the extent publicly available, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

Custody Assets

Assets held by the Group in a custody agency or custodian capacity for its customers are not included in the statement of financial position, since such items are not treated as assets of the Group.

Credits Used

The credits used are recorded with the fair value of the acquired value after deducting the costs directly related to the transaction. After initial recognition, the repaid amounts are deducted and carried from the discounted amounts using the effective interest method. The discounted amount is calculated by taking into account all discounts and premiums on the transaction date. Income or expense incurred when the related liability is derecognised or impaired is recognized in consolidated profit or loss.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs may include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of finance leases and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest cost. The Group begins capitalizing borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset when it incurs expenditures for the asset and borrowing costs and undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. The Group ceases capitalizing borrowing costs when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Repurchased Shares and Mutual Affiliate Capital Adjustment

The amount paid on purchase for Company shares acquired by the Group's companies subject to consolidation is deducted from equity under the item "Redeemed Shares" for those acquired directly by the Company itself and "Mutual Participation Capital Adjustment" for those acquired by the Company's consolidated subsidiaries; On disposal, these items are credited in the amount of the purchase cost. The profit/loss on disposal of the shares followed in the "Repurchased Shares" and "Mutual Participation Capital Adjustment" items is recorded in the "Repurchased Shares Reserves" and "Premiums/Discounts on Shares" items, respectively, in the consolidated equity. In the change table, the items related to the changes of these items are shown. No profit or loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss due to the purchase, disposal, issue or cancellation of its own shares acquired by the Company or its consolidated subsidiaries.

Short – Term Employee Benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

In accordance with existing social legislation in Türkiye, the Group is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed over one year of service with the company and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan for Bonus Provisions:

However, without the Group having any legal obligation to pay, bonus provisions for premium payments, which become a tacit obligation as they are implemented regularly every year, are set aside on a short-term basis.

An obligation under profit-sharing and bonus plans results from employee service and not from a transaction with the Group's owners. Therefore, the Group recognises the cost of profit-sharing and bonus plans not as a distribution of profit but as an expense.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Benefits Provided to Long-Term Employees

(i) **Defined Benefit Plan for Severance Pay:**

Group, in accordance with current labor law, it is obliged to pay a certain amount of severance pay to the personnel who leave the job due to retirement after serving for at least one year or whose employment is terminated for reasons other than resignation and bad behavior. Group, the severance pay provision in the attached consolidated financial statements was calculated using the "Projection Method" and based on the Group's experience in the past years in completing the personnel service period and being entitled to severance pay, and discounted it at the end of the reporting period. Group except where another IFRS permits or requires inclusion in the cost of an asset. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), which are the components of defined benefit cost, are included in profit or loss. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) have been recognized in other comprehensive income. Other remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in comprehensive income. It is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. However, these amounts recognized in other comprehensive income may be transferred to another element of equity, Group within the scope of this provision. The previous year-end balance of the "Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains/Losses" fund followed in equity. It is transferred to "Retained Years Profit/(Loss)" in shareholders' equity at the beginning of each year.

Defined contribution plans

The Group has recognized the expected cost of employee benefits in the form of accumulated vesting paid absences relating to the unused entitlement arising from the services rendered by the Group's employees, required to be paid when the employment of the personnel is terminated due to any reason in accordance with the existing social legislation in Türkiye, as a long-term liability by measuring it on an undiscounted basis since its discounting does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial position or performance of the Group.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

(ii) Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed in the notes if the possibility of any outflow is low. Contingent assets are not included in financial statements but explained in the notes if an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Trade Payables

All debts are recorded with the cost value found by deducting the resource cost of the debt from their fair values at the date of receipt.

After the initial recording date, the liabilities are valued at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method in the following periods. Discounted cost is calculated taking into account issuance costs, discounts and premiums.

Gains or losses on these liabilities are shown in net profit or loss as liabilities arise.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Income and Expense Recognition

Interest income and expense are recognized in the consolidated income statement for all interest bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective yield method based on the actual purchase price. Interest income recognition on loans and factoring receivables are suspended when loans and factoring receivables are overdue by more than 90 days and on financial lease receivables overdue by more than 150 days. Interest accrual does not start until such loans become performing. Interest income includes interest income earned on financial assets– fair value through profit/loss, financial assets– fair value through other comprehensive income.

Factoring commission income represents the upfront charge to the customer to cover the service given and the collection expenses incurred. Factoring commission is accounted for on accrual basis.

General model for accounting of revenue

In accordance with TFRS 15, a five-step model is followed in recognizing revenue for all contacts with customers.

Step 1: Identify the contract

A contract with a customer is in the scope of the new standard when the contract is legally enforceable and certain criteria are met. If the criteria are not met, then the contract does not exist for purposes of applying the general model of the new standard, and any consideration received from the customer is generally recognized as a deposit (liability).

Contracts entered into at or near the same time with the same customer (or a related party of the customer) are combined and treated as a single contract when certain criteria are met.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations

The Group defines the "performance obligations" as a unit of account for revenue recognition. The company assesses the goods or services it has committed in a contract with the customer and determines each commitment to the customer as one of the performance obligations as a performance obligation:

(a) good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or

(b) series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Group may define a contract or a service separately from other contractual obligations and define it as a different commodity or service if the customer makes use of such goods or services alone or in combination with other resources available for use. A single contract may contain promises to deliver to the customer more than one good or service. At contract inception, an entity evaluates the promised goods or services to determine which goods or services (or bundle of goods or services) are distinct and therefore constitute performance obligations.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

When determining the transaction price, an entity assumes that the goods or services will be transferred to the customer based on the terms of the existing contract. In determining the transaction price, an entity considers variables considerations and significant financing components.

Significant financing component

To estimate the transaction price in a contract, the Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration to reflect the time value of money if the contract contains a significant financing component. Significant financing component exists if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Group with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. The Group does not have a sales transaction with a significant financing component.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Income and Expense Recognition (continued)

Variable consideration

The Entity identifies items such as price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, completion bonuses, price adjustment clauses, penalties, discounts, credits, or similar items may result in variable consideration if there is any in a customer contract.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation – generally each distinct good or service – to depict the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Step 5: Recognize revenue

An entity recognizes revenue over time when one of the following criteria's are met:

• Customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the entity performs, or

• The entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced, or

• The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date

For each performance obligation that is satisfied over time, an entity applies a single method of measuring progress toward complete satisfaction of the obligation. The objective is to depict the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer. To do this, an entity selects an appropriate output or input method. It then applies that method consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances.

If a performance obligation is not fulfilled in time, then the Group recognizes revenue when the control of goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Contract changes

If the Group commits to providing an additional service, it accepts the contract modification as a separate contract. In case of termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract, the relevant changes are accounted for if the services provided are different. If the modification to the contract does not create separate services, the entity accounts for combining the additional services with the original contract as if they were part of the original contract.

The main revenue elements of the Group in non-financial sectors consist of ship chartering and other maritime sector service income. When the Group fulfills its performance obligation by transferring a promised service to its customer, it recognizes revenue in its consolidated financial statements.

Rental income is obtained by renting ships within the scope of time charter. Rental fees are collected at the beginning of the rental period in 15-day periods within the scope of the contract, and are income at the end of the rental period.

Interest and other income from finance sector activities are accounted for on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date of declaration. Other income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Financial income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis using effective interest management.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Earnings per Share

The Group presents basic earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Increases in the number of shares due to share capital increases made from internal resources during the period or after the end of the period until the financial statements are authorized for issue are taken into consideration in the calculation of weighted average number of the shares from the beginning of the period.

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Group's position at the reporting dates (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

Related Parties

For the purposes of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group's shareholders, key executives, companies controlled or in which they and their close family members have significant influence and/or are key executives, and the Group's unconsolidated subsidiaries are considered as "related parties".

Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

3. SHARES IN OTHER BUSINESSES

Information on interests in other businesses is disclosed in Note 1 Group's Organization and Field of Activity "Company and Consolidated Group Companies' Activities", "Unconsolidated Subsidiaries" and "Jointly Managed Subsidiaries and Affiliates" and Note 38 Financial Instruments " Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)" Financial Assets Reflected in Profit/Loss" section.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group conducts the majority of its business activities in five business segments as banking, marine, factoring, asset management and holding and in two geographical areas as Turkey and International (Netherlands, Malta and Marshall Islands). Information on the results for each reported section is provided below:

Country of Operation	Türkiye	Türkiye&Malta International	Türkiye	Türkiye	Türkiye			Segment Information Combined by Countries			
Consolidated Income Statement (01.01.2024-31.12.2024)	**Banking**	**Marine[(1) (2)]**	**Faktoring**	**Holding**	**Asset Management**	**Inter-segment eliminations**	**Group**	**Türkiye**	**International**	**GSDHO Kons. Inter-country elimination**	**Group**
Revenue	-	1,448,295	-	275,524	-	(306,738)	1,417,081	320,188	1,417,081	(320,188)	1,417,081
Cost of sales (-)	-	(921,430)	-	(9,105)	-	9,105	(921,430)	(12,328)	(921,430)	12,328	(921,430)
Gross profit/(loss) from financial activities	**-**	**526,865**	**-**	**266,419**	**-**	**(297,633)**	**495,651**	**307,860**	**495,651**	**(307,860)**	**495,651**
Revenue from finance activities	**1,024,053**	**5**	**1,576,940**	**-**	**64,158**	**(16,828)**	**2,648,328**	**2,665,156**	**-**	**(16,828)**	**2,648,328**
Fee, commission and other service income	124,891	-	480	-	-	(93)	125,278	125,371	-	(93)	125,278
Foreign exchange income	13,123	5	8,280	-	-	-	21,408	21,408	-	-	21,408
Interest income	419,149	-	1,563,146	-	64,036	(7,177)	2,039,154	2,046,331	-	(7,177)	2,039,154
Gain from Derivative Financial Transactions	5,908	-	-	-	-	(5,908)	-	5,908	-	(5,908)	-
Other financial sector operations income, net	460,982	-	5,034	-	122	(3,650)	462,488	466,138	-	(3,650)	462,488
Cost of finance activities (-)	**(306,757)**	**(9)**	**(815,815)**	**-**	**(209)**	**103,718**	**(1,019,072)**	**(1,122,790)**	**-**	**103,718**	**(1,019,072)**
Fee, commission and other service expense	(4,774)	-	(12,488)	-	(209)	93	(17,378)	(17,471)	-	93	(17,378)
Foreign exchange expense	(47,453)	(9)	(4,162)	-	-	-	(51,624)	(51,624)	-	-	(51,624)
Interest expense	(172,862)	-	(697,623)	-	-	94,067	(776,418)	(870,485)	-	94,067	(776,418)
Other financial sector operations expense net	(77,163)	-	-	-	-	5,908	(71,255)	(77,163)	-	5,908	(71,255)
Gross profit/(loss) from financial sector operations	(4,505)	-	(101,542)	-	-	3,650	(102,397)	(106,047)	-	3,650	(102,397)
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	**717,296**	**(4)**	**761,125**	**-**	**63,949**	**86,890**	**1,629,256**	**1,542,366**	**-**	**86,890**	**1,629,256**
General administrative expenses (-)	**717,296**	**526,861**	**761,125**	**266,419**	**63,949**	**(210,743)**	**2,124,907**	**1,850,226**	**495,651**	**(220,970)**	**2,124,907**
Other income from operating activities	(175,280)	(93,201)	(175,969)	(165,820)	(31,866)	32,880	(609,256)	(601,379)	(50,984)	43,107	(609,256)
Other expense from operating activities (-)	-	370,816	2,713	157,989	-	(94,812)	436,706	170,214	361,304	(94,812)	436,706
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	-	(102,849)	-	(848)	-	746	(102,951)	(38,591)	(65,106)	746	(102,951)
Income from investment activities	**542,016**	**701,627**	**587,869**	**257,740**	**32,083**	**(271,929)**	**1,849,406**	**1,380,470**	**740,865**	**(271,929)**	**1,849,406**
Expense from investment activities (-)	-	24,298	-	605,404	19,341	260,407	909,450	694,059	20,751	194,640	909,450
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE FINANCING EXPENSES	-	(8,118)	-	(8,059)	(1,982)	-	(18,159)	(10,816)	(7,343)	-	(18,159)
Financing expenses (-)	**542,016**	**717,807**	**587,869**	**855,085**	**49,442**	**(11,522)**	**2,740,697**	**2,063,713**	**754,273**	**(77,289)**	**2,740,697**
Net Monetary Position Gains (Losses)	(1,964)	(148,944)	(1,343)	(2,949)	-	11,576	(143,624)	(68,583)	(152,384)	77,343	(143,624)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(567,437)	(218,532)	(285,083)	(461,844)	(12,997)	(336,595)	(1,882,488)	(1,545,893)	-	(336,595)	(1,882,488)
Tax income/(expense) from continuing operations	**(27,385)**	**350,331**	**301,443**	**390,292**	**36,445**	**(336,541)**	**714,585**	**449,237**	**601,889**	**(336,541)**	**714,585**
Current tax income/(expense)	**(39,949)**	**(72,539)**	**(193,334)**	**31,805**	**(14,632)**	**-**	**(288,649)**	**(228,854)**	**(59,795)**	**-**	**(288,649)**
Deferred tax income/(expense)	(42,344)	(72,979)	(194,502)	-	(14,629)	-	(324,454)	(264,659)	(59,795)	-	(324,454)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	2,395	440	1,168	31,805	(3)	-	35,805	35,805	-	-	35,805
Fee, commission and other service expense	**(67,334)**	**277,792**	**108,109**	**422,097**	**21,813**	**(336,541)**	**425,936**	**220,383**	**542,094**	**(336,541)**	**425,936**

(1) The maritime division was formed from the relevant amounts of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş and GSD Shipping B.V.

(2) The ships owned by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and GSD Shipping B.V.'s subsidiaries established in Malta are registered in the Malta International Ship Registry, and the ships owned by their subsidiaries established in the Marshall Islands are registered in the Marshall Islands International Ship Registry and operate in the field of international cargo transportation.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Country of Operation	Türkiye	Türkiye& Malta International	Türkiye	Türkiye	Türkiye			Segment Information Combined by Countries			
(01.01.2024-31.12.2024)	**Banking**	**Marine [1] [2]**	**Faktoring**	**Holding**	**Asset Management**	**Inter-segment eliminations**	**Group**	**Türkiye**	**International**	**GSDHO Kons. Inter-country elimination**	**Group**
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	**(67,334)**	**277,792**	**108,109**	**422,097**	**21,813**	**(336,541)**	**425,936**	**220,383**	**542,094**	**(336,541)**	**425,936**
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**(11,059)**	**2,248**	**-**	**-**	**(1,559)**	**(10,370)**	**(8,811)**	**-**	**(1,559)**	**(10,370)**
Equity holders of the company	**(67,334)**	**288,851**	**105,861**	**422,097**	**21,813**	**(334,982)**	**436,306**	**229,194**	**542,094**	**(334,982)**	**436,306**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME											
Which will be not classified in profit or loss	**(91)**	**44**	**(91)**	**(1,938)**	**-**	**(634)**	**(2,710)**	**(2,076)**	**-**	**(634)**	**(2,710)**
Defined benefit plans re-measurement gains / losses	(91)	44	(91)	(1,938)	-	(634)	(2,710)	(2,076)	-	(634)	(2,710)
Which will be classified in profit or loss	**-**	**446,662**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(761,766)**	**(315,104)**	**(169,988)**	**616,650**	**(761,766)**	**(315,104)**
Foreign Currency Conversion Differences Regarding the Conversion of Foreign Businesses	-	446,662	-	-	-	(761,766)	(315,104)	(169,988)	616,650	(761,766)	(315,104)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (AFTER TAX)	**(91)**	**446,706**	**(91)**	**(1,938)**	**-**	**(762,400)**	**(317,814)**	**(172,064)**	**616,650**	**(762,400)**	**(317,814)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**(67,425)**	**724,498**	**108,018**	**420,159**	**21,813**	**(1,098,941)**	**108,122**	**48,319**	**1,158,744**	**(1,098,941)**	**108,122**
Non-controlling interest	-	169,942	2,233	-	-	(71,806)	100,369	172,176	-	(71,807)	100,369
Equity holders of the company	(67,425)	554,556	105,785	420,159	21,813	(1,027,135)	7,753	(123,857)	1,158,744	(1,027,134)	7,753
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (31 December 2024)											
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,726,678**	**8,854,149**	**2,580,170**	**6,471,770**	**213,711**	**(4,883,009)**	**14,963,469**	**11,054,654**	**9,679,194**	**(5,770,379)**	**14,963,469**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**466,168**	**2,797,590**	**1,654,289**	**26,152**	**79,767**	**(293,315)**	**4,730,651**	**2,232,869**	**3,678,466**	**(1,180,684)**	**4,730,651**
Other segment information (continued and discontinued operations)											
(Advances given)/Transfer of advances given for capital expenditures	-	910,124	-	-	-	(833,048)	77,076	-	910,124	(833,048)	77,076
Capital (Fixed Asset) expenditures	5,543	705,015	4,804	6,885	-	843,539	1,565,786	22,698	699,549	843,539	1,565,786
Depreciation expense	(5,642)	(261,817)	(7,328)	(3,855)	-	(251)	(278,893)	(18,474)	(260,168)	(251)	(278,893)
Amortization expense	(409)	(34)	(95)	(546)	-	-	(1,084)	(1,084)	-	-	(1,084)
Impairment (losses)/reversal income recognized in income statement	(3,795)	-	(98,602)	-	-	-	(102,397)	(102,397)	-	-	(102,397)

[1] The maritime division was formed from the relevant amounts of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş and GSD Shipping B.V.

[2] The ships owned by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and GSD Shipping B.V.'s subsidiaries established in Malta are registered in the Malta International Ship Registry, and the ships owned by their subsidiaries established in the Marshall Islands are registered in the Marshall Islands International Ship Registry and operate in the field of international cargo transportation.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Country of Operation	Türkiye	Türkiye&Malta International	Türkiye	Türkiye			Segment Information Combined by Countries			
Consolidated Statement of and Other Comprehensive Income (01.01.2023-31.12.2023)	**Banking**	**Maritime [1] [2]**	**Faktoring**	**Holding**	**Inter-segment eliminations**	**Group**	**Türkiye**	**International**	**GSDHO Kons. Inter-country elimination**	**Group**
Revenue	-	1,147,270	-	10,661	(38,688)	1,119,243	48,177	1,119,243	(48,177)	1,119,243
Cost of sales (-)	-	(921,804)	-	(7,551)	7,551	(921,804)	(10,801)	(921,804)	10,801	(921,804)
Gross profit/(loss) from financial activities	**-**	**225,466**	**-**	**3,110**	**(31,137)**	**197,439**	**37,376**	**197,439**	**(37,376)**	**197,439**
Revenue from finance activities	**714,575**	**34**	**895,126**	**-**	**(47,407)**	**1,562,328**	**1,609,735**	**-**	**(47,407)**	**1,562,328**
Fee, commission and other service income	186,952	-	920	-	(12,163)	175,709	187,872	-	(12,163)	175,709
Foreign exchange income	27,844	31	4,507	-	(37)	32,345	32,382	-	(37)	32,345
Interest income	188,879	3	883,753	-	(30,183)	1,042,452	1,072,635	-	(30,183)	1,042,452
Gain from Derivative Financial Transactions	11,926	-	-	-	-	11,926	11,926	-	-	11,926
Other financial sector operations income, net	298,974	-	5,946	-	(5,024)	299,896	304,920	-	(5,024)	299,896
Cost of finance activities (-)	**(79,006)**	**(2)**	**(396,986)**	**-**	**66,814**	**(409,180)**	**(475,994)**	**-**	**66,814**	**(409,180)**
Fee, commission and other service expense	(4,848)	-	(64,708)	-	12,163	(57,393)	(69,556)	-	12,163	(57,393)
Foreign exchange expense	(30,608)	(2)	(1,995)	-	8,063	(24,542)	(32,605)	-	8,063	(24,542)
Interest expense	(42,339)	-	(326,296)	-	46,588	(322,047)	(368,635)	-	46,588	(322,047)
Other financial sector operations expense net	(1,211)	-	(3,987)	-	-	(5,198)	(5,198)	-	-	(5,198)
Gross profit/(loss) from financial sector operations	**635,569**	**32**	**498,140**	**-**	**19,407**	**1,153,148**	**1,133,741**	**-**	**19,407**	**1,153,148**
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	**635,569**	**225,498**	**498,140**	**3,110**	**(11,730)**	**1,350,587**	**1,171,117**	**197,439**	**(17,969)**	**1,350,587**
General administrative expenses (-)	(156,371)	(82,191)	(124,848)	(200,138)	35,239	(528,309)	(533,335)	(36,452)	41,478	(528,309)
Other income from operating activities	6,527	69,572	5,092	174,116	(27,560)	227,747	204,868	50,439	(27,560)	227,747
Other expense from operating activities (-)	-	(9,015)	-	(5,024)	37	(14,002)	(13,936)	(103)	37	(14,002)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	**485,725**	**203,864**	**378,384**	**(27,936)**	**(4,014)**	**1,036,023**	**828,714**	**211,323**	**(4,014)**	**1,036,023**
Income from investment activities	-	28,641	-	648,255	-	676,896	695,613	12,743	(31,460)	676,896
Expense from investment activities (-)	-	-	-	(289,058)	-	(289,058)	(289,058)	-	-	(289,058)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE FINANCING EXPENSES	**485,725**	**232,505**	**378,384**	**331,261**	**(4,014)**	**1,423,861**	**1,235,269**	**224,066**	**(35,474)**	**1,423,861**
Financing expenses (-)	(1,971)	(98,494)	(1,226)	(6,643)	4,810	(103,524)	(47,802)	(91,992)	36,270	(103,524)
Net Monetary Position Gains (Losses)	(1,301,751)	(460,414)	(418,797)	(5,556,327)	4,172,620	(3,564,669)	(7,737,289)	-	4,172,620	(3,564,669)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**(817,997)**	**(326,403)**	**(41,639)**	**(5,231,709)**	**4,173,416**	**(2,244,332)**	**(6,549,822)**	**132,074**	**4,173,416**	**(2,244,332)**
Tax income/(expense) from continuing operations	**(64,126)**	**(20,895)**	**(122,636)**	**(130,921)**	**-**	**(338,578)**	**(319,257)**	**(19,321)**	**-**	**(338,578)**
Current tax income/(expense)	(59,930)	(22,481)	(122,661)	(137,312)	-	(342,384)	(323,063)	(19,321)	-	(342,384)
Deferred tax income/(expense)	(4,196)	1,586	25	6,391	-	3,806	3,806	-	-	3,806
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**(882,123)**	**(347,298)**	**(164,275)**	**(5,362,630)**	**4,173,416**	**(2,582,910)**	**(6,869,079)**	**112,753**	**4,173,416**	**(2,582,910)**

[1] The maritime division was formed from the relevant amounts of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş and GSD Shipping B.V.
[2] The ships owned by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and GSD Shipping B.V.'s subsidiaries established in Malta are registered in the Malta International Ship Registry, and the ships owned by their subsidiaries established in the Marshall Islands are registered in the Marshall Islands International Ship Registry and operate in the field of international cargo transportation.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Country of Operation	Türkiye	Türkiye& Malta Internationalı	Türkiye	Türkiye			Segment Information Combined by Countries			
(01.01.2023-31.12.2023)	Banking	Maritime [1][2]	Faktoring	Holding	Inter-segment eliminations	Group	Türkiye	International	GSDHO Kons Inter-country elimination	Group
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	**(882,123)**	**(347,298)**	**(164,275)**	**(5,362,630)**	**4,173,416**	**(2,582,910)**	**(6,869,079)**	**112,753**	**4,173,416**	**(2,582,910)**
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**(140,908)**	**(17,487)**	**-**	**-**	**(158,395)**	**(158,395)**	**-**	**-**	**(158,395)**
Equity holders of the company	**(882,123)**	**(206,390)**	**(146,788)**	**(5,362,630)**	**4,173,416**	**(2,424,515)**	**(6,710,684)**	**112,753**	**4,173,416**	**(2,424,515)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME										
Which will be not classified in profit or loss	**(3,171)**	**27**	**(2,102)**	**2,300**	**-**	**(2,946)**	**(2,946)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,946)**
Defined benefit plans re-measurement gains / losses	**(2,456)**	**27**	**(2,102)**	**2,300**	**-**	**(2,231)**	**(2,231)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,231)**
Reinstated as Other Profit or Loss Other Comprehensive Income Items That Will Not Be Classified	**(715)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(715)**	**(715)**	**-**	**-**	**(715)**
Which will be classified in profit or loss	**-**	**1,895,217**	**-**	**-**	**(778,481)**	**1,116,736**	**329,952**	**1,565,265**	**(778,481)**	**1,116,736**
Foreign Currency Conversion Differences for Foreign Operations	**-**	**1,895,217**	**-**	**-**	**(778,481)**	**1,116,736**	**329,952**	**1,565,265**	**(778,481)**	**1,116,736**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (AFTER TAX)	**(3,171)**	**1,895,244**	**(2,102)**	**2,300**	**(778,481)**	**1,113,790**	**327,006**	**1,565,265**	**(778,481)**	**1,113,790**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**(885,294)**	**1,547,946**	**(166,377)**	**(5,360,330)**	**3,394,935**	**(1,469,120)**	**(6,542,073)**	**1,678,018**	**3,394,935**	**(1,469,120)**
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**138,666**	**(17,865)**	**-**	**(17)**	**120,784**	**120,801**	**-**	**(17)**	**120,784**
Equity holders of the company	**(885,294)**	**1,409,280**	**(148,512)**	**(5,360,330)**	**3,394,952**	**(1,589,904)**	**(6,662,874)**	**1,678,018**	**3,394,952**	**(1,589,904)**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (31 December 2023)										
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,018,398**	**7,936,077**	**1,881,942**	**6,109,965**	**(4,878,954)**	**13,067,428**	**9,698,506**	**8,781,001**	**(5,412,079)**	**13,067,428**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**883,112**	**1,316,190**	**1,456,522**	**75,700**	**(880,247)**	**2,851,277**	**1,978,389**	**2,286,261**	**(1,413,373)**	**2,851,277**
Other segment information (continued and discontinued operations)										
(Advances given)/Transfer of advances given for capital expenditures	-	887,460	-	-	(776,179)	111,281	-	887,460	(776,179)	111,281
Capital (Fixed Asset) expenditures (****)	18,026	585,245	29,351	7,488	776,179	1,416,289	55,178	584,932	776,179	1,416,289
Depreciation expense	(3,425)	(309,761)	(4,596)	(4,433)	(1)	(322,216)	(13,943)	(308,272)	(1)	(322,216)
Amortization expense	(503)	(52)	(115)	(71)	-	(741)	(741)	-	-	(741)
Impairment (losses)/reversal income recognized in income statement	(605)	-	(4,593)	-	-	(5,198)	(5,198)	-	-	(5,198)

[1] The maritime division was formed from the relevant amounts of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş and GSD Shipping B.V.

[2] The ships owned by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and GSD Shipping B.V.'s subsidiaries established in Malta are registered in the Malta International Ship Registry, and the ships owned by their subsidiaries established in the Marshall Islands are registered in the Marshall Islands International Ship Registry and operate in the field of international cargo transportation.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

5. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making the financial and operating decisions. For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, unconsolidated subsidiaries and other companies of the shareholders are referred to as related parties. Related parties also include individuals that are principle owners, management and members of the Board of Directors and their families.

In the course of conducting its business, the Group conducted various business transactions with related parties on commercial terms and at rates which approximate market rates:

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	GSD Group	Share-holders	Key Executives	GSD Group	Share-Holders	Key Executives
Cash loans given	-	-	-	-	5,163	-
Deposits-Borrowers' funds	-	52,128	-	-	129,194	-

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	GSD Group	Share-holders	Key Executives	GSD Group	Share-Holders	Key Executives
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	6,676	-
Rent expense	-	37,254	-	-	28,018	-
Donation expense	66,834	-	-	71,859	-	-

In the above table, the balances related with the shareholders belong to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz and Delta Group is under the control of Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz. The balances related with GSD Eğitim Vakfı.

Rent expenses from the related party balances in the table above, from the amounts paid to Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz by the Group companies; donation expenses consist of donations made by Group companies to the GSD Eğitim Vakfı. In the table above, the related party transactions with the names of deposit-borrower funds, interest expense, rent expense, commission income and other income consist of the transactions carried out by the related parties with the Group banks under market conditions. Comparable price method is applied in determination of rental expenses from related party transactions.

The executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors and the management received remuneration and fees totalling TRY 87,857 for the annual period ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: TRY 78,646).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES & TRADE PAYABLES

a) Trade Receivables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Customers	-	75
Trade receivables from maritime activities	35	3,377
Doubtful export goods receivables	1,980	2,859
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(1,980)	(2,859)
Total	**35**	**3,452**

Movement in the provision for doubtful trade receivables:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Provision at the beginning of year	**2,859**	**4,711**
Provision for doubtful receivables set aside during the period	-	-
Collection	-	-
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(879)	(1,852)
Provision net of recoveries	**(879)**	**(1,852)**
Provision at the end of period	**1,980**	**2,859**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

b) Trade payables

Short Term Trade Payables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Payables to marine sector suppliers	79,446	50,115
Payables to suppliers	1,939	2,361
Export trade payables	78	113
Total	**81,463**	**52,589**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

7. RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCE SECTOR ACTIVITIES

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

a) Loans and Advances

	31 December 2024					
	Amount			Effective interest rate (%)		
	Turkish Lira	Foreignı Currency	Foreign Currency indexed	Turkish Lira	Foreignı Currency	Foreign Currency indexed
Corporate loans	488,389	130,964	-	12.48-68.00	7.00-7.00	-
Total	**488,389**	**130,964**	**-**			
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss (1)	(700)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**487,689**	**130,964**	**-**			

(1) The expected credit loss in the current period are presented in other provisions.

	31 December 2023					
	Amount			Effective interest rate (%)		
	Turkish Lira	Foreignı Currency	Foreign Currency indexed	Turkish Lira	Foreignı Currency	Foreign Currency indexed
Corporate loans	593,662	23,750	-	12.48-58.00	7.00-8.00	-
Total	**593,662**	**23,750**	**-**			
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected credit loss (1)	(738)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**592,924**	**23,750**	**-**			

(1) The expected credit loss in the current period are presented in other provisions.

Allowance at the beginning of the year

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Allowance at the beginning of the year	**738**	**1,070**
Recoveries	-	(152)
Provision for possible losses allocated during the period	3,795	757
Allowance net of recoveries	**3,795**	**605**
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(485)	(411)
Classification of general provisions	(3,348)	(526)
Allowance at the end of the period	**700**	**738**

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, all of the loans and advances to customers have fixed interest rates.

The Group does not recognize interest accrual on non-performing loans. As of 31 December 2024. There are no loans for which interest has not been accrued. (31 December 2023: not available).

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

7. RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCE SECTOR ACTIVITIES (continued)

b) Factoring Receivables and Payables

	31 December 2024					
	Amount			Interest rate (%)		
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency Indexed	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency Indexed	Foreign Currency
Factoring receivables	2,475,243	-	-	58.00-84.96	-	-
Doubtful factoring receivables	108,718	-	-	-	-	-
Total factoring receivables	**2,583,961**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Less: Provision for doubtful factoring receivables	(100,075)	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables, net	**2,483,886**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Factoring payables	**745**	**-**	**-**			

	31 December 2023					
	Amount			Interest rate (%)		
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency Indexed	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency Indexed	Foreign Currency
Factoring receivables	1,794,684	-	-	31.82-86.00	-	-
Doubtful factoring receivables	16,614	-	-	-	-	-
Total factoring receivables	**1,811,298**	**-**	**-**			
Less: Provision for doubtful factoring receivables	(16,614)	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables, net	**1,794,684**	**-**	**-**			
Factoring payables	**237**	**-**	**-**			

Movement in the provision for doubtful factoring receivables:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Provision at the beginning of year	**16,614**	**26,037**
Recoveries	(2,059)	(3,399)
Provision for doubtful factoring receivables	100,661	3,853
Provision net of recoveries	**98,602**	**454**
Factoring receivables written off during the period	-	-
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(15,141)	(9,877)
Provision at the end of period	**100,075**	**16,614**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

c) Finance lease receivables, net

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Invoiced lease receivables	64	88
Finance lease receivables, gross	**64**	**88**
Less: Unearned interest income	(13)	(19)
Finance lease receivables, net	**51**	**69**

The aging of net finance lease receivables is as follows:

	31 Aralık 2024	31 Aralık 2023
Not later than 1 year	51	69
Finance lease receivables	**51**	**69**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

PAYABLES FROM FINANCE SECTOR ACTIVITIES LEASE LIABILITIES

a) Loans Received

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Amount		Effective interest rate (%)		Amount		Effective interest rate (%)	
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency
Short Term	**1,031,356**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**746,175**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fixed interest	1,031,356	-	48.00-50.75	-	746,175	-	42.00-48.00	-
Total	**1,031,356**	**-**			**746,175**	**-**		

b) Liabilities From Money Market Transactions

	31 December 2024				31 December 2024			
	Amount		Effective interest rate (%)		Amount		Effective interest rate (%)	
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency
Loans from the interbank money market	727,153	-	40.50-48.50	-	579,551	-	40.00-43.10	-
Total money market debts from transactions	**727,153**	**-**			**579,551**	**-**		

c) Borrowing funds

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Amount		Effective interest rate (%)		Amount		Effective interest rate (%)	
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency
Term	4,952	30	-	-	3,163	2,042	-	-
Due date	52,158	-	52.50-52.50	5.50-6.90	43	129,158	35.00-35.00	7.00-9.00
Total	**57,110**	**30**			**3,206**	**131,200**		

d) Payables from Financial Leasing Activities

Payables from Short-Term Financial Leasing Activities:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Advances received under financial leasing	210	258
Total	**210**	**258**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other Receivables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Transitory receivables	35,047	7,900
Deposits and guarantees given	10,881	8,027
Other	32,428	9,064
Total	**78,356**	**24,991**

Collaterals given in other receivables

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other collaterals given	31	38
Total	**31**	**38**

Other Payables Short-Term Liabilities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Transfer orders (*)	37,904	9,346
Taxes and funds payable other than on income	24,645	12,568
Other	4,169	9,527
Total	**66,718**	**31,441**

(*) The part of the payment orders amounting to TRY 35,047 is in the clearing account in the 'Other Receivables' item and the relevant amounts of these two accounts work reciprocally.

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

9. INVENTORIES

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Ship oil	14,413	17,271
Total	**14,413**	**17,271**

10. PREPAID EXPENSES & CURRENT LIABILITIES

Prepaid expense, current assets

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Short-term prepaid expenses	79,134	66,754
Total	**79,134**	**66,754**

Prepaid expense, non current assets

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Long-term prepaid expenses	257	14
Total	**257**	**14**

Deferred Revenues, Current Liabilities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deferred income related to ship charters	22,162	42,906
Other	140	203
Total	**22,302**	**43,109**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Buildings	Office and Vehicle Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Ships	Dry Docking(2)	Motor Vehicler	Construction In Progress	Total
At 1 January 2024, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	**30**	**22,471**	**3,033**	**6,269,903**	**197,785**	**48,366**	**278,476**	**6,820,064**
Additions	-	8,375	1,080	699,549	-	21,567	910,124	**1,640,695**
Disposals, net	-	(422)	-	(455,063)	(4,792)	(6,390)	-	**(466,667)**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(1,116,743)	35,892	-	(41,656)	**(1,122,507)**
Depreciation charge for the period	(1)	(6,100)	(1,088)	(193,547)	(66,621)	(11,536)	-	**(278,893)**
At 31 December 2024, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	**29**	**24,324**	**3,025**	**5,204,099**	**162,264**	**52,007**	**1,146,944**	**6,592,692**
At 31 December 2024								
Cost	**56**	**106,541**	**25,624**	**2,317,671**	**73,602**	**67,876**	**910,124**	**3,501,494**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	4,558,474	305,193	-	236,820	5,100,487
Accumulated depreciation(1)	(27)	(82,217)	(22,599)	(1,672,046)	(216,531)	(15,869)	-	(2,009,289)
Net carrying amount at 31December 2024	**29**	**24,324**	**3,025**	**5,204,099**	**162,264**	**52,007**	**1,146,944**	**6,592,692**

(1) Accumulated depreciation contains the foreign currency translation differences relating to the accumulated depreciation.

(2) Information on the dry docking is disclosed in the note titled "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates" under the heading Tangible Assets.

(3) It consists of advance payments given for the construction of 1 dry cargo ship each under construction for Guzide Maritime Ltd., Zeyno Maritime Ltd., Hako Maritime Ltd., Neco Maritime Ltd. and Dodo Maritime Ltd.

	Buildings	Office and Vehicle Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Ships	Dry Docking(2)	Motor Vehicler	Construction In Progress	Total
At 1 January 2023, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	**32**	**19,718**	**3,039**	**4,590,494**	**75,175**	**10,931**	**751,933**	**5,451,322**
Additions	-	9,656	1,174	473,075	111,857	43,294	887,460	**1,526,516**
Disposals, net	-	-	-	1,214,523	-	-	(1,214,523)	**-**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	227,144	83,692	-	(146,394)	**164,442**
Depreciation charge for the period	(2)	(6,903)	(1,180)	(235,333)	(72,939)	(5,859)	-	**(322,216)**
At 31 December 2023, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment	**30**	**22,471**	**3,033**	**6,269,903**	**197,785**	**48,366**	**278,476**	**6,820,064**
At 31 December 2023								
Cost	**56**	**99,201**	**24,508**	**2,336,939**	**106,147**	**64,031**	**278,476**	**2,909,358**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	6,126,317	336,281	-	-	6,462,598
Accumulated depreciation(1)	(26)	(76,730)	(21,475)	(2,193,353)	(244,643)	(15,665)	-	(2,551,892)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**30**	**22,471**	**3,033**	**6,269,903**	**197,785**	**48,366**	**278,476**	**6,820,064**

(1) Accumulated depreciation contains the foreign currency translation differences relating to the accumulated depreciation.

(2) Information on the dry docking is disclosed in the note titled "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates" under the heading Tangible Assets.

(3) It consists of the advance payment given for the construction of 1 dry cargo ship with a carrying capacity of 42,350 DWT, which is currently under construction on behalf of Guzide Maritime Ltd. companies.

(4) The purchase process for a dry cargo ship built in Japan by Nejat Maritime Ltd., which was established in the Marshall Islands with a 100% share of GSD Shipping BV, our company's 100% subsidiary operating in the Netherlands, has been completed, and the ship was delivered on 27 June 2023 and started dry cargo transportation activities in international waters.

(5) The purchase process for a dry cargo ship built in Japan by Nehir Maritime Ltd., which was established in the Marshall Islands with a 100% capital share of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnş. San.ve Tic. A.Ş., has been completed. The ship was delivered on 9 August 2023 and started dry cargo transportation operations in international waters on 10 August 2023.

As of 31 December 2024, the effects of the ship's impairment have been evaluated for nine dry cargo ships owned by the Group's subsidiaries and they have been carried with their recorded values.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

12. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 the balances of right of use asset and depreciation expenses are as follows:

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
1 January 2024, net book value	**5,585**	**7,783**	**13,368**
Addition	47,950	743	48,693
Disposal	-	(512)	(512)
Current period depreciation expense	(41,568)	(5,360)	(46,928)
31 December 2024, net book value	**11,967**	**2,654**	**14,621**
1 January 2024			
Cost	**34,137**	**13,003**	**47,140**
Accumulated depreciation	(22,170)	(10,349)	(32,519)
31 December 2024, net book value	**11,967**	**2,654**	**14,621**

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
1 January 2023, net book value	**9,252**	**11,364**	**20,616**
Addition	32,657	(6,254)	26,403
Disposal	(15,021)	15,359	338
Current period depreciation expense	(21,303)	(12,686)	(33,989)
31 December 2023, net book value	**5,585**	**7,783**	**13,368**
1 January 2023			
Cost	**38,345**	**18,270**	**56,615**
Accumulated depreciation	(32,760)	(10,487)	(43,247)
31 December 2023, net book value	**5,585**	**7,783**	**13,368**

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Patents and Licenses
At 1 January 2024 net of accumulated amortization	**4,764**
Additions	2,458
Amortization charge for the period	(1,084)
At 31 December 2024 net of accumulated amortization	**6,138**
At 31 December 2024	
Cost	37,437
Accumulated amortization	(31,299)
31 December 2024, net carrying amount	**6,138**

	Patents and Licenses
At 1 January 2023 net of accumulated amortization	**4,442**
Additions	1,063
Amortization charge for the period	(741)
At 31 December 2023 net of accumulated amortization	**4,764**
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	34,979
Accumulated amortization	(30,215)
31 December 2023, net carrying amount	**4,764**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

14. RENTAL PROCEDURES

The Group has leased nine dry cargo ships owned by its subsidiaries with time charter charter agreements. The technical management of the said ships is outsourced to two company abroad by Cano Maritime Limited, Dodo Maritime Limited, Hako Maritime Limited, Neco Maritime Limited, Mila Maritime Limited, Lena Maritime Limited, Nejat Maritime Limited, Nehir Maritime Limited, Deniz Maritime Limited under a contract.

15. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Explanations on trade receivables, loans and advances, factoring receivables and provisions for financial leasing are given in Note 6 Trade Receivables and Payables, Note 7 Receivables and Payables from Finance Sector Operations. The movements of property, plant and equipment, and fixed assets held for sale are given in Note 11 Property, Plant and Equipment and Note 30, Fixed Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

16. BORROWING COSTS

In the consolidated financial statements dated December 31, 2024, borrowing costs totaling TRY 5,414 incurred in connection with the construction of a 64,000 DWT dry bulk vessel being built by Hako Maritime Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of our subsidiary GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş., have been capitalized as part of the cost of the vessel in accordance with TAS 23 Borrowing Costs Standard. These costs are capitalized under investments in progress in the statement of financial position of Hako Maritime Limited until the delivery date of the vessel. After the delivery date, the vessel will be reclassified under property, plant, and equipment. (As of December 31, 2023: None.)

In the consolidated financial statements dated December 31, 2023, dry bulk vessels M/V Nejat and M/V Nehir, owned by Nejat Maritime Limited and Nehir Maritime Limited respectively both wholly-owned subsidiaries of our subsidiaries GSD Shipping B.V. and GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş., and incorporated in the Marshall Islands were delivered on June 27, 2023, and August 9, 2023, respectively, and are recorded under vessels classified within property, plant, and equipment.

17. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Litigation and Claims

As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there are no lawsuits that require disclosure and provision.

Short term provisions

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
General provision for non-cash loans [1]	10,910	10,918
Total	**10,910**	**10,918**

[1] Expected credit loss for non-cash loans are presented in the short-term provisions in liabilities.

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Group undertakes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in the financial statements including:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Letters of guarantee	10,346,086	12,661,637
Total non-cash loans and off-balance sheet commitments	**10,346,086**	**12,661,637**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provisions for Short-Term Employee Benefits

The Group allocates short-term bonus provisions for premium payments, which it regularly applies every year without legal obligation to pay and therefore becomes a constructive obligation.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Bonus provision (*)	54,959	34,219
Total	**54,959**	**34,219**

(*) TRY 4,049 of the bonus provision amount is given to GSD Holding A.Ş., TRY 43,887 to GSD Faktoring A.Ş. (TRY 39,425 amount is from the board of directors dividend reserves, TRY 4,462 from other personnel bonus provisions), TRY 1,733 consists of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş., TRY 4,685 belongs to GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.and and TRY 605 belongs to GSD Varlık Yönetim A.Ş. (31 December 2023: TRY 2,804 to GSD Holding A.Ş., TRY 26,916 to GSD Faktoring A.Ş. (TRY 24,182 for board dividend, TRY 2,734 for other personnel bonus), TRY 1,265 for GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş. and TRY 3,234 for GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.).

Movements of Bonus Provisions during the Period:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	**34,219**	**24,332**
Provision reversed during the period	(876)	-
Provision made during the period	13,459	24,589
Monetary gain/ (loss)	8,157	(14,702)
Period end balance	**54,959**	**34,219**

Provisions for Long-Term Employee Benefits

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Provision for severance pay	13,680	5,880
Permission charge	3,594	2,147
Total	**17,274**	**8,027**

Turkish Accounting Standard No. 19 "Employee Benefits" requires actuarial valuation methods to be used to estimate the severance pay liability. The severance pay provision is calculated according to the net present value of the future liabilities due to the retirement of all employees and is reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The main statistical assumptions used to calculate the liability at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest rate (%)	29.32	28.00
Estimated Salary / Severance Pay Ceiling Increase Rate (%)	24.96	24.61
Net Discount Rate	3.49	3.39

The basic assumption is that the ceiling liability determined for each year of service will increase in proportion to inflation. The discount rate applied represents the expected long-term interest rate. The Group's severance pay liability is calculated based on the severance pay ceiling of TRY 46,655.43 effective from 1 January 2025 (1 January 2024: TRY 35,058.58 , TRY 50,617.15 with 31 December 2024 purchasing power).

Group classifies the unused leave provision for the annual leave periods that the employees are entitled to but not used over the wages on the date of termination according to the applicable labor law in Türkiye, as long-term and the Group's consolidated Since it does not have a material effect on its financial position or performance, it is separated according to the estimated payment date without discounting.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Movements of Provision for Severance Pay during the Period:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	**5,880**	**20,961**
Actuarial loss/(gain)	5,535	10,196
Interest expense on provision	330	367
Response paid back	(2,329)	(16,641)
Unpaid reimbursement	(137)	(1,029)
Current service expense	4,867	(2,030)
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(466)	(5,944)
Period end balance	**13,680**	**5,880**

Movements of Leave Provision during the Period:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	**2,147**	**9,854**
Provision reversed during the period	(177)	(4,962)
Provision made during the period	1,652	-
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(28)	(2,745)
Period end balance	**3,594**	**2,147**

20. EXPENSE ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALITIES

Expenses by nature are disclosed in Note 23 Revenue and Note 24 General Administrative Expenses.

21. OTHER ASSETS&LIABILITIES

Other Current Assets

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Personnel and work advances	453	355
Deferred VAT	12,429	11,898
Total	**12,882**	**12,253**

Other Short-Term Liabilities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other	-	13
Total	**-**	**13**

The analysis related to the Group's exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks based on the types of financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 37.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

22. SHARE CAPITAL / TREASURY SHARES

Share Capital

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the nominal values and number of shares of the issued capital of the Company are as follows in terms of share groups:

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
Share group	**Total number of shares**	**Nominal value per share (Full TRY)**	**Total nominal value (Full TRY)**	**Total number of shares**	**Nominal value per share (Full TRY)**	**Total nominal value (Full TRY)**
A (bearer shares)	157,120	0.01	1,571.20	157,120	0.01	1,571.20
B (bearer shares)	168,332	0.01	1,683.32	168,332	0.01	1,683.32
C (bearer shares)	157,120	0.01	1,571.20	157,120	0.01	1,571.20
D (bearer shares)	99,999,517,428	0.01	999,995,174.28	99,999,517,428	0.01	999,995,174.28
Total	**100,000,000,000**		**1,000,000,000.00**	**100,000,000,000**		**1,000,000,000.00**

Privileges

The Company's Board of Directors consists of 9 members which are selected by the general assembly according to Turkish Commercial Code.

5 members of the board of directors, 2 of whom are required to meet the criteria stipulated by the Corporate Governance Principles for independent board members, are selected from the candidates nominated by Class (A) shareholders, 2 members of the board of directors are selected from the candidates nominated by Class (B) shareholders and 2 members of the board of directors are selected from the candidates nominated by Class (C) shareholders by the general assembly.

The cancellation of privileges given to Class (A) shareholders is possible only with a quorum for meeting and decision of 60% of the Class (A) shareholders, the quorum for decision being independent from the numbers of shareholders who attend the assembly.

The cancellation of privileges given to Class (B) shareholders is possible only with a quorum for meeting and decision of 60% of the Class (B) shareholders, the quorum for decision being independent of the numbers of shareholders who attend the assembly.

The cancellation of privileges given to Class (C) shareholders is possible only with a quorum for meeting and decision of 60% of the Class (C) shareholders, the quorum for decision being independent of the numbers of shareholders who attend the assembly.

Registered Capital Ceiling

The company is subject to the registered capital system and can increase the capital by issuing shares up to the registered capital ceiling determined in the company's articles of association, regardless of the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code on increasing the capital, with the decision of the Board of Directors. The registered capital ceiling can be exceeded for once by adding all internal resources other than cash increase to the capital. However, the registered capital ceiling cannot be exceeded with a cash capital increase. The registered capital ceiling allowed by the CMB is valid for a maximum of 5 years, including the year it was allowed.

At the Board of Directors meeting of GSD Holding A.Ş. dated 24 February 2021, it is decided to increase the registered capital ceiling from TRY1,000,000 to TRY1,500,000, which is stated in article 7 of the articles of association, and the period of the registered capital ceiling to be valid for the years 2021-2025, to be extended for another 5 (five) years, Article 7 of the company's articles of association and validity period to be amended in accordance with the said registered capital ceiling increase, after making the necessary applications, obtaining the necessary permissions from the Ministry of Commerce and to submit the amendment to the shareholders for approval at the first General Assembly to be held.

After the approval of the Capital Markets Board dated 4 March 2021, the relevant amendment draft was approved by the Ministry of Commerce by the Republic of Türkiye, General Directorate of Domestic Trade on 18 March 2021. After the relevant amendment was approved at the General Assembly meeting on 26 May 2021, the General Assembly decision was registered by the Istanbul Trade Registry on 2 June 2021.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

22. SHARE CAPITAL / TREASURY SHARES (Continued)

Treasury Shares

The repurchased shares including GSD Holding A.Ş.'s shares, Which is shown under the Group's equity in the consolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, are presented below:

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
GSD Holding A.Ş. The owner of the treasury Shares	**Carrying Value**	**Nominal Value**	**Ownership %**	**Carrying Value**	**Nominal Value**	**Ownership %**
GSD Holding A.Ş.	1,852,879	100,000	10.00%	1,852,879	100,000	10.00%
Total	**1,852,879**	**100,000**	**10.00%**	**1,852,879**	**100,000**	**10.00%**

Restricted Reserves Separated from Profit

The following Amounts adjusted for inflation in the legal records of the Company. Within the scope of TMS 29, the differences resulting from the conversion to CPI-adjusted Amounts are accounted under the Retained Earnings item.

	PPI Indexed Legal Records	CPI Indexed Amounts	Differences Followed in Retained Years' Profits/Loss
Capital inflation adjustment differences	13,087,649	9,631,149	3,456,500
Repurchased Shares (-)	(2,654,135)	(1,852,879)	(801,256)
Premiums/discounts for shares	429,192	487,106	(57,914)
Restricted reserves allocated from profit	3,331,367	2,380,567	950,800
Extraordinary Reserves	2,313,977	-	2,313,977

Profit Distribution

Publicly traded companies make their dividend distributions by their general assemblies in accordance with Article 19 of the Capital Markets Law No. 6362, which came into effect on 30 December 2012, and the Dividend Communiqué No. II.19.1 of the CMB, which entered into force as of 1 February 2014. distribute them within the framework of the profit distribution policies to be determined and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation.

According to the TCC, legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves. The ceiling of the first legal reserve, which is allocated as 5% of the annual net profit, is limited to 20% of the paid-in capital. Except for holding companies, 10% of the distributed dividends exceeding 5% of the paid-in capital must be set aside as a secondary legal reserve. Except for holding companies, legal reserves cannot be distributed unless they exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, but can be used to cover losses in case of exhaustion of extraordinary reserves.

Pursuant to the regulations of the CMB on profit distribution; There is no minimum profit distribution obligation for publicly held joint stock companies whose shares are traded on the stock exchange, and companies that are obliged to prepare consolidated financial statements, the amount to be decided to be distributed, the remaining period profit after deducting the previous year's losses in the legal records of the companies and other resources that may be subject to profit distribution. They will calculate the net distributable profit amount by taking into account the net period profits included in the consolidated financial statements that they will prepare and announce to the public within the framework of the CMB's Communiqué on the Principles of Financial Reporting in the Capital Markets, provided that it can be covered by the total amount.

According to the regulations in force, partnerships distribute their profits within the framework of the profit distribution policies to be determined by their general assembly and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation. Companies pay dividends as determined in their articles of association or dividend policy.

In publicly held corporations, dividends are distributed equally to all existing shares as of the distribution date, regardless of their issuance and acquisition dates. Rights regarding profit share privilege are reserved. In capital increases of publicly held companies, bonus shares are distributed to existing shares on the date of increase

22. SHARE CAPITAL / TREASURY SHARES (Continued)

Profit Distribution (continued)

According to Temporary Article 25 and Repetitive Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, if the inflation difference accounts of the liabilities are transferred to another account or withdrawn from the enterprise in any way, they are subject to tax in this period, without being associated with the earnings of the periods in which these transactions were made. However, inflation differences pertaining to equity items can be deducted from previous year's losses as a result of adjustment or added to the capital by corporate taxpayers; These transactions are not considered profit distribution. XII of the General Communiqué on Tax Procedure Law No. 328. According to the section titled "Drawing of Values in Inflation Difference Account for Liabilities", excluding "advance and deposits, progress payments, profit reserves and special funds (such as fixed asset replacement fund)" which are among non-monetary liabilities; If the inflation difference accounts of the liability items are transferred to another account or withdrawn from the business for any reason, they will be subject to tax in this period, without being associated with the earnings of the periods in which these transactions are made.

According to section 19. Profit Distribution of the Tax Procedure Law Circular No. 17, if the previous year's profit, which was not present before the first inflation adjustment and occurred after the first inflation adjustment, is transferred to another account or withdrawn from the enterprise by any means other than addition to the capital, the earnings of the periods in which these transactions are made. will be subject to tax during this period without being associated with.

Profit Distribution Policy

Pursuant to GSD Holding A.Ş.'s Ordinary General Assembly dated 3 June 2024, in line with the Corporate Governance Principles for 2024 and the following years, it has been decided to reevaluate the dividend distribution policy of the Company every year, which "takes into account the growth plans, investment activities and current financing structures of subsidiaries and affiliates" to be used for the financing of growth by retaining profits, to be accumulated in extraordinary reserves to the extent that the criteria in the regulations of the Capital Markets Board regarding bonus issues are met, and to be distributed as a share in bonus capital increases to be met from internal resources or directly from dividends taking into account the profit distribution regulations of the Company and the liquidity situation of the Company.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

22. SHARE CAPITAL / TREASURY SHARES (Continued)

Non-controlling interests

The movement in non-controlling interests classified into the subsidiaries that has non-controlling interests	GSD Marin	GSD Faktoring A.Ş.	Consolidated
1 January 2024	**734,148**	**45,280**	**779,428**
Non-controlling interest in net profit/(loss) in the income statement	(11,059)	689	(10,370)
Non-controlling interest in profit/(loss) from foreign currency translation in other comprehensive income	(22,399)	-	(22,399)
Non-controlling interest in profit/(loss) from remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) in other comprehensive income	14	(33)	(19)
Non-controlling interest in net profit/(loss) in the income statement	-	(40,070)	(40,070)
31 December 2024	**700,704**	**5,866**	**706,570**

The movement in non-controlling interests classified into the subsidiaries that has non-controlling interests	GSD Marin	GSD Faktoring A.Ş.	Consolidated
1 January 2023	**595,482**	**63,145**	**658,627**
Non-controlling interest in net profit/(loss) in the income statement	(140,908)	(17,487)	(158,395)
Non-controlling interest in profit/(loss) from foreign currency translation in other comprehensive income	279,565	-	279,565
Non-controlling interest in profit/(loss) from remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) in other comprehensive income	9	(378)	(369)
31 December 2023	**734,148**	**45,280**	**779,428**

Summarised Financial Information for The Subsidiaries That Has Non-Controlling Interests [(1)]

31 December 2024	GSD Marin	GSD Faktoring A.Ş.
Current Assets	844,890	2,547,095
Non- Current Assets	2,223,677	33,075
Total Asset	**3,068,567**	**2,580,170**
Short term liabilities	271,828	1,649,847
Long term liabilities	574,095	4,442
Total liabilities	**845,923**	**1,654,289**
Equity	2,222,644	925,881
Total comprehensive income	**3,068,567**	**2,580,170**
31 December 2024		
Net period profit/(loss)	(34,559)	108,107
Other comprehensive income	(169,944)	(725)
Total comprehensive income	**(204,503)**	**107,382**

31 December 2023	GSD Marin	GSD Faktoring A.Ş.
Current Assets	743,502	1,841,130
Non- Current Assets	2,402,082	40,812
Total Asset	**3,145,584**	**1,881,942**
Short term liabilities	272,305	1,453,774
Long term liabilities	447,830	2,748
Total liabilities	**720,135**	**1,456,522**
Equity	2,425,449	425,420
Total Liability	**3,145,584**	**1,881,942**
31 December 2023		
Net period profit/(loss)	(440,338)	(164,276)
Other comprehensive income	351,777	(2,102)
Total comprehensive income	**(88,561)**	**(166,378)**

[(1)] Intragroup eliminations are not included in the table and the data comprised from consolidated TFRS financial statements which are adjusted for consolidation procedures.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

23. OPERATING INCOME

Gross profit/(loss) from marine sector operations

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Rental income on ship time charters	1,392,371	1,025,511
Maritime insurance indemnity income	-	9,660
Fuel purchase and sale difference income at the beginning and end of the rental	-	65,977
Other income	24,710	18,095
Marine sector income	**1,417,081**	**1,119,243**
Ship depreciation expense	(260,168)	(308,272)
Ship personnel expenses	(341,002)	(303,448)
Various materials, maintenance, oil and fuel expenses of ships	(158,081)	(188,619)
Ship insurance expenses	(54,593)	(49,412)
Technical management fees	(32,493)	(31,424)
Fuel purchase and sale difference expense at the beginning and end of the rental	(45,699)	(7,125)
Loss of hire	(19,754)	(11,247)
Other expenses	(9,640)	(22,257)
Marine sector expense	**(921,430)**	**(921,804)**
Gross profit/(loss) from commercial sector operations	**495,651**	**197,439**

Gross profit/(loss) from financial sector operations

a) Service income and cost of service

	31 Decembe 2024	31 Decembe 2023
Fees and commission income	124,930	160,824
Income from banking transactions	348	14,885
Service income	**125,278**	**175,709**
Fees and commission expense	(17,378)	(57,393)
Cost of service	**(17,378)**	**(57,393)**
Service income less cost of service	**107,900**	**118,316**

b) Interest income / (expense)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest income		
Interest income on factoring receivables	1,541,197	874,095
Interest income on loans and advances	466,018	144,761
Interest income on finance lease contracts	-	4
Other interest income	13	170
Interest received from the securities portfolio	4,244	12,547
Interest received from banks	26,390	10,628
Interest received from money market transactions	1,292	247
Interest income	**2,039,154**	**1,042,452**
Interest expense		
Interest expense on funds borrowed	(740,103)	(205,312)
Interest expense on other money market deposits	(238)	(103,648)
Other interest expense	(36,077)	(13,087)
Interest expense	**(776,418)**	**(322,047)**
Net interest income	**1,262,736**	**720,405**

Provision expense arising from financial sector operations

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
(Provision)/reversal of provision for loans and advances to customers	(3,795)	(605)
(Provision)/reversal of provision for factoring receivables	(98,602)	(4,593)
Total	**(102,397)**	**(5,198)**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

23. OPERATING INCOME (Continued)

Capital market transaction profit/loss

Capital Market Transaction Profit

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Capital market transaction profit	449,588	284,540
Total	**449,588**	**284,540**

Other financial sector operations income/(expense), net

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency contribution expense	(820)	(534)
Banking Association contribution expense	(539)	(53)
Other income/(expense)	14,259	12,393
Total	**12,900**	**11,806**

24. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Personnel expenses	(341,255)	(273,052)
Donation, aid and social responsibility expenses	(66,834)	(71,859)
Depreciation expense calculated according to TFRS 16	(46,928)	(52,895)
External audit expenses	(18,848)	(10,427)
Legal expenses	(17,926)	(14,373)
Amortization and depreciation expenses	(19,809)	(14,685)
Taxes paid other than on income	(15,985)	(13,515)
Communication expenses	(9,885)	(11,569)
Vehicle, transportation and travel expenses	(8,154)	(11,584)
Building and fixed-asset expenses	(7,179)	(7,538)
Office and printed material expenses	(1,214)	(1,387)
Rent expenses	(963)	(671)
Insurance expense	(937)	(881)
Advertising expenses	(407)	(163)
Other expenses	(52,932)	(43,710)
Total	**(609,256)**	**(528,309)**

Personnel expenses

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Wages and salaries	(209,332)	(149,503)
Dividend expense allocated to the board of directors and personnel	(44,971)	(16,533)
Cost of defined contribution plan	(31,845)	(22,203)
Other fringe benefits	(24,156)	(21,138)
Provision expense for employee bonus	(13,459)	(24,589)
Paid bonus expense	(7,713)	(19,303)
Severance pay provision cancellation (expense) (*)	(4,867)	2,030
Provision expense for employee termination benefits obligation	(2,359)	(16,082)
Provision expense for unused paid vacation obligation	(1,652)	-
Paid expense for unused paid vacation obligation	(901)	(5,631)
Other	-	(100)
Total	**(341,255)**	**(273,052)**

Marketing Expenses

None (31 December 2023: None).

Research and Development Expenses

None (31 December 2023: None).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

25. OTHER INCOME / (EXPENSE) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Other income from operating activities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest income on deposits with banks and financial institutions	373,619	49,121
Other foreign exchange gains	53,472	148,716
Reversal of provision for employee termination benefits obligation	2,466	17,671
Bonus cancellation income	876	-
Reversal of provision for unused paid vacation obligation	177	4,962
Other income	6,096	7,277
Total	**436,706**	**227,747**

Other expense from operating activities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Other foreign exchange losses	(100,747)	(4,957)
Other	(2,204)	(9,045)
Total	**(102,951)**	**(14,002)**

26. INCOME / (EXPENSES) FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Income from investment activities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. Amount of receivables exchange rate difference income	431,370	511,596
Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. dividend income	31,752	70,129
Financial asset income recognition	164,841	63,520
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	260,407	-
Interest and exchange rate difference income from currency protected deposits	-	11,012
Other	21,080	20,639
Total	**909,450**	**676,896**

Expense from investment activities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Exchange losses on investments not included in long-term assets and cash equivalents	(8,833)	-
Fixed asset disposal expenses	(7,343)	-
Fixed asset impairment provision expense [1]	-	(289,058)
Other expenses	(1,983)	-
Total	**(18,159)**	**(289,058)**

[1] The impairment provision of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. on 31 December 2023 has been canceled from other comprehensive income and classified into other expenses from investment activities.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

27. EXPENSES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

Expenses classified on the basis of type are disclosed in Note 23 Revenue and Note 24 General Administrative Expenses.

Fees For Services Obtained From Independent Auditor/Independent Audit Firm

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

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	13,699	10,130
Fees for tax consultancy services	1,310	917
Fee for other assurance services	3,382	-
Total	**18,391**	**11,047**

28. FINANCING EXPENSES

Financing expenses

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest expense on borrowings	(140,495)	(99,579)
Interest expense on the provision for employee benefits	(330)	(367)
Other financing expenses	(2,799)	(3,578)
Total	**(143,624)**	**(103,524)**

29. EXPLANATIONS REGARDING NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS/(LOSSES)

Non-monetary Items	31 December 2024
Financial Position Statement Items	
Financial Investments	(125,868)
Prepaid Expenses (1)	(9,564)
Other Current Assets	(451)
Investments in Affiliates, Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries	(2,730)
Tangible Fixed Assets (1)	(15,396)
Right to Use Assets (1)	690
Intangible Fixed Assets (1)	(1,147)
Other Fixed Assets	(1,226)
Deferred Tax Liability	10,129
Paid-in Capital	3,267,775
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Expense) Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(3,952)
Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit	406,748
Retained Earnings or Losses	(1,782,137)
Non-Controlling Interests	23,117
Profit or Loss Statement Items	
Gross Profit (Loss) from Business Activities	(3)
Revenue from Financial Sector Activities	327,666
Cost of Financial Sector Activities (-)	(135,851)
General Administrative Expenses (-)	(83,989)
Other Income from Main Activities	17,634
Other Expenses from Main Activities (-)	(30)
Income from Investment Activities	23,686
Expenses from Investment Activities (-)	(215)
Financing Expenses (-)	(773)
Period Tax Income (Expense)	(29,231)
Deferred Tax Income (Expense)	(2,327)
Other Comprehensive Income Statement Items	
Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	(67)
Net Monetary Position Gains (Losses)	**1,882,488**

(1) A portion of the net monetary position gain/loss effect related to prepaid expenses, tangible and intangible fixed assets and right of use assets also includes the amount related to general administrative expenses. Since the amount related to general administrative expenses is not separated, it is presented together.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

30. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Non-current assets held for sale consist of real estates acquired by the Group in return for "Receivables from Financial Sector Activities". In accordance with the "Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions to be Set aside for These", banks are obliged to dispose of the assets they have to acquire due to their receivables within three years from the day of acquisition. Banks may allocate the real estates they acquire due to their receivables for their own use, provided that they do not exceed the limit specified in the first paragraph of Article 57 of the Law and the number and size they need to carry out their banking activities, and that they have their reasons ready for inspection. Banks may allocate the commodities they have acquired due to their receivables for their own use, provided that they are of the number and quality they need in order to carry out their banking activities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Assets Held for Sale	1,774	1,774
Total	**1,774**	**1,774**

Assets Held for Sale:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cost	1,774	1,774
Total	**1,774**	**1,774**

Assets with the criteria of classification as assets held for sale; as measured by the lower of the book values and of fair value less cost for sale.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group has no discontinued operations.

31. TAXATION

Tax Law

The Company and its subsidiaries located in Türkiye are subject to the tax legislation and practices in force in Türkiye. The subsidiaries of the Company operating abroad are subject to the tax laws of the countries in which they are located.

Corporate Tax Rate

The corporate tax rate in Turkey is 25% for the year 2024 (2023: 25%). For banks and entities subject to Law No. 6361 (including Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing, and Savings Finance Companies), the corporate tax rate is 30%. The corporate tax rate is applied to the taxable income, which is calculated by adding back non-deductible expenses as per tax legislation to the commercial profit and deducting applicable exemptions (such as participation exemption, investment allowance exemption) and deductions (e.g., R&D deductions). No additional tax is levied if profits are not distributed, except for the 19.8% withholding tax calculated and paid on amounts benefiting from the investment allowance exemption under Temporary Article 61 of the Income Tax Law. Corporate tax returns are filed by the end of the fourth month following the fiscal year-end, with tax payments due in a single installment by the end of the same month.

Following the enactment of Law No. 7352 on January 20, 2022, amendments were made to the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law. As a result, financial statements for the 2021 and 2022 fiscal years, including interim periods, as well as provisional tax periods for 2023, shall not be subject to inflation adjustment under Article 298 (repeated), irrespective of whether the inflation adjustment criteria are met. However, the financial statements as of December 31, 2023, will be subject to inflation adjustment regardless of the conditions being met. The resultant inflation adjustment gain or loss will be recorded in the retained earnings account, and such retained earnings will be exempt from taxation. Any retained losses will not be considered in the determination of corporate taxable income.

31. TAXATION (Continued)

Tax Law (Continued)

Corporate Tax Rate (Continued)

Under the Corporate Tax Law, reported tax losses can be carried forward and deducted from taxable income for up to five years. Tax declarations and related accounting records may be audited by the tax authorities within five years, and tax assessments may be revised accordingly.

Additionally, in 2024, provisional tax is payable at a rate of 25% on interim taxable profits declared during the year, which can be credited against the final corporate tax liability (rate as of December 31, 2023: 25%). Tax provisions as of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, have been recognized in accordance with prevailing tax legislation.

Dividend payments made by resident joint-stock companies to resident and non-resident individuals and non-resident legal entities, excluding those exempt from corporate and income tax liabilities, are subject to withholding income tax at a rate of 10%.

Dividend payments between resident joint-stock companies are exempt from income tax. Furthermore, no income tax is incurred if profits are retained or capitalized. Dividend income derived from participation in the capital of fully taxable corporations (excluding dividends received from investment fund participation certificates and investment partnership shares) is exempt from corporate tax.

Turkish tax legislation does not permit the parent company to file a tax return based on consolidated financial statements that include its subsidiaries. Accordingly, tax liabilities presented in the Group's consolidated financial statements are calculated separately for each subsidiary included in the consolidation. The tax payables as of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, have been netted at the subsidiary level and are separately classified in the consolidated financial statements.

Income Tax Withholding

There is a withholding tax liability on dividend distributions, and this withholding liability is accrued in the period when the dividend payment is made. Dividend payments are subject to 10% withholding tax, excluding those made to non-resident companies that generate income through a workplace or their permanent representative in Türkiye, and to companies residing in Türkiye. In the application of withholding tax rates for profit distributions to non-resident companies and real persons, the withholding tax rates in the relevant Double Taxation Agreements are also taken into account. Adding retained earnings to the capital is not considered a dividend distribution, so it is not subject to withholding tax.

Annex to Presidential Decree No. 7343 dated 6 July 2023

Within the scope of the fourth paragraph of Article 94 of Law No. 193, 0% withholding is applied on the amounts considered as distributed dividends in relation to their own shares acquired by full-time taxpayer capital companies whose shares are traded in Borsa Istanbul.

Corporate Tax Declaration and Review Period

There is no practice in Türkiye to reach a final agreement with the tax authorities. Corporate tax returns are submitted to the tax offices from the first day of the fourth month to the evening of the thirtieth day following the year in which they are concerned. However, the tax inspection authorities may retrospectively review the five-year accounting records and/or change their views on taxation.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

31. TAXATION (Continued)

Investment allowance

Effective from 24 April 2003, investment allowances provided a deduction from the corporate tax base of 40% of the cost of the purchases or production of the new fixed assets subject to depreciation and exceeding TRY 10 and directly related with the production of goods and services. Investment discounts that arose before April 24, 2003, are subject to withholding tax at a rate of 19.8% unless they are converted to the new application by the companies according to their preferences The investment discount has been abolished, except for investments started before January 1, 2006, and investments made after this date. With the decision published in the Official Gazette on January 8, 2010, the Constitutional Court canceled the legal provision that limited the use of investment discounts to December 31, 2008.

With the law No. 6009 published in the Official Gazette on August 1, 2010, and changes made to the Income Tax Law, the amount subject to the investment discount exception in determining tax bases cannot exceed 25% of the relevant income. Tax is then calculated based on the applicable tax rate on the remaining income. However, with a decision made by the Constitutional Court on February 9, 2012, it was ruled that the 25% limit on the investment discount was unconstitutional and it was canceled, along with the suspension of its enforcement. As a result, starting from the consolidated financial statements of the Group dated December 31, 2011, the current and deferred corporate tax for the Group's company, GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş., which has investment discounts, is calculated based on the full 100% use of the investment discount.

No withholding tax is applied on investment expenditures that benefit from incentive certificates. The company is obliged to accrue 19.8% Income Tax Withholding due to the use of investment discounts for the period before April 24, 2003. The amount of the Investment Discount used for the period before April 24, 2003, and the corresponding Income Tax Withholding will be paid with the corporate tax return in the period the withholding tax declaration is submitted.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group has the following unused investment allowances:

Unused investment allowances

Group company	**31 December 2024**		**31 December 2023**	
	Subject to 19.8% withholding tax	**Subject to 0% withholding tax**	**Subject to 19.8% withholding tax**	**Subject to 0% withholding tax**
GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	837,320	-	839,998	-
Total	**837,320**	**-**	**839,998**	**-**

Consolidated Tax Calculation

Turkish tax legislation does not permit the parent to arrange corporate tax declaration and payment transfers over the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis including its subsidiaries and affiliates. Therefore, corporate tax provisions that is reflected on the consolidated financial statements and the companies that is in the scope of consolidation is calculated seperately.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

31. TAXATION (Continued)

Prepaid Income Tax

The prepaid income taxes are netted off against the corporate income taxes payable as follows.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Corporate income taxes payable	286,469	280,419
Prepaid income taxes	(177,916)	(206,753)
Income taxes payable, net	**108,553**	**73,666**

Current and deferred corporate tax (expense)/income according to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Consolidated income statement	Consolidated other comprehensive income	Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Consolidated income statement	Consolidated other comprehensive income	Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
Current income tax benefit/(expense)	(324,454)	37,985	(286,469)	(342,384)	61,965	(280,419)
Deferred income tax benefit/(expense)	35,805	2,665	38,470	3,806	3,225	7,031
Total	**(288,649)**	**40,650**	**(247,999)**	**(338,578)**	**65,190**	**(273,388)**

Continuing Operations	31 December 2023	Recognized in Period	Recognized in Period	31 December 2024
Taken back from 2023's overpaid corporate tax	(202)	-	202	-
Taken back current year's overpaid corporate tax	302	648	(302)	648
Prepaid Income Tax	**100**	**648**	**(100)**	**648**

Continuing Operations	31 December 2022	Recognized in Period	(Taken Back) / Paid in Period	31 December 2023
Taken back from 2022's overpaid corporate tax	(31)	-	(171)	(202)
Taken back current year's overpaid corporate tax	202	100	-	302
Prepaid Income Tax	**171**	**100**	**(171)**	**100**

The reconciliation between the corporate tax expense and the corporate tax income/(expense) in the consolidated profit or loss statement after applying the pre-tax legal tax rate:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
Profit before income tax and non-controlling interest		**714,585**		**(2,244,332)**
Corporate tax at applicable rate	(39)%	(278,307)	(27)%	604,063
Effect of tax-exempt income	0%	796	0%	5,660
Effect of different corporate tax rates	20%	142,006	(1)%	27,169
Effect of non-deductible expenses	(19)%	(134,118)	1%	(18,596)
Cash dividend income effect	0%	-	0%	3,609
Provisions (expense) / income for financial sector activities	0%	-	0%	10
Financial sector activities prepaid commission income	0%	847	0%	349
Tax effect of value increase of subsidiaries	(1)%	(6,772)	15%	(330,108)
Impact of corporate tax exemption on securities valuation profit	16%	114,366	(4)%	82,137
Effect of the dividend for Board of Directors	0%	-	0%	(3,609)
Effect of corporate tax exemption on real estate sales profit	0%	-	17%	(389,944)
Other (Effects of not separating major deferred tax assets/liabilities)	18)%	(127,467)	14%	(319,318)
Tax expense in the consolidated income statement	**(40)%**	**(288,649)**	**15%**	**(338,578)**

31. TAXATION (Continued)

Corporate tax liability regarding foreign subsidiaries of the Group

The net profits of Cano Maritime Limited, Dodo Maritime Limited, Hako Maritime Limited, Zeyno Maritime Limited, Neco Maritime Limited, Mila Maritime Limited and Guzide Maritime, all domiciled in Malta, are subject to 0% corporate tax in Malta. Profits of Lena Maritime Limited, Nejat Maritime Limited, Nehir Maritime Limited and Deniz Maritime Limited are subject to 0% corporate tax in the Marshall Islands.

The period profits of GSD Shipping B.V. and GSD Ship Finance B.V. are subject to corporate tax at variable rates in the Netherlands. The period and previous year profits of Cano Maritime Limited, Hako Maritime Limited and Nehir Maritime Limited, in the period in which the profit is earned by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş., which owns 100% of the capital shares, through cash or free profit distribution or free capital increase, and in which the profit is recorded, are subject to corporate tax at a rate of 20% in the 1st provisional tax period of 2021, 25% in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th provisional tax periods, 23% for 2022, 20% for 2023 and 25% for 2024 in Turkey.

The said rate will be applied as 30% for the corporate earnings of banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated 21/11/2012, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets or liabilities of the consolidated assets and liabilities with the values shown in the financial statements of the temporary differences arising between the tax base and amounts considered in the calculation is determined by calculating the tax effects of the balance sheet method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the basis of tax rates that are enacted or enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to be valid when the related asset will be realized or the liability will be fulfilled. In the consolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2024, deferred tax assets and liabilities and temporary differences that will have a tax effect in subsequent periods are calculated at a rate of 25% (31 December 2023: 25% for 2023).

The Group takes into account developments in the sector in which it operates, taxable profit estimates in future periods, the overall economic and political situation of the country of Türkiye and its affiliates and/or the general international economic factors such as the political situation may affect the Company in the financial statements of the deferred tax assets.

Calculated deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are shown net in the financial statements of different companies subject to consolidation. However, consolidated net deferred tax assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements without offsetting assets and liabilities are shown separately in the financial statements arising from different companies that are subject to consolidation in the financial statements.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

31. TAXATION (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deferred tax liabilities		
Valuation differences of securities	-	44,375
Valuation and depreciation differences of fixed assets	201	2,446
Other	4,931	(1,046)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**5,132**	**45,775**
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions arising from financial sector operations	3,483	3,497
Effect of financial losses carried forward	-	663
Provision for employee termination benefits obligation	4,271	1,815
Provision for employee unused paid vacation obligation	698	657
Provision for employee bonus	4,719	2,999
Valuation differences on fixed asset	(195)	713
Other	202	(7,529)
Gross deferred tax assets	**13,178**	**2,815**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net	**8,046**	**(42,960)**

Movement of net deferred tax assets can be presented as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Deferred tax assets, net at 1 January	**(42,960)**	**(78,723)**
Deferred tax recorded in the income statement	35,800	3,806
Deferred income tax recognized in consolidated other comprehensive income	2,666	3,225
Use of investment allowance for the past period	-	(449)
Monetary loss gain	12,540	29,181
Deferred tax assets, net at the end of period	**8,046**	**(42,960)**

32. ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ELEMENTS

Financial Assets Value Increase Fund

The Group accounts its financial assets in three classes as financial assets recognized at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is made based on the business model used by the company for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. As explained in footnote 37 (b), the Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. shares owned by the Group are classified under Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and are followed in the income statement by subjecting to an exchange rate valuation of USD 30,000,000 (equivalent to TRY 1,058,409), which is the option sales price as of the end of the year.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

32 ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ELEMENTS (continued)

Financial Assets Value Increase Fund

Foreign Currency Conversion Differences:

The Group's "Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation Differences" consist of the amounts of GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and GSD Shipping B.V. companies classified in the Group's consolidated TFRS financial statements between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024.

Foreign Currency Conversion Differences Movement Table:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	**4,137,823**	**3,295,658**
Fund period increase/(decrease)	1,524,630	2,432,686
Effect of current tax expense recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	(37)	-
Effect of deferred tax income/(expense) recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	-	(3,051)
Share of non-controlling interests in the fund period increase/(decrease)	54,396	(279,545)
Accumulated translation differences due to sale of affiliates and subsidiaries	-	(11,527)
Other comprehensive income/expense	(2,003,623)	(1,296,398)
End of period balance	**3,713,189**	**4,137,823**

Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains/Losses:

The Group has recognised the service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) as components of the defined benefit cost in profit or loss, and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) in other comprehensive income, except where another TFRS permits or requires them to be included in the cost of an asset.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. However, these amounts recognized in other comprehensive income may be transferred to another element of equity. Within the scope of this provision, the Group transfers the previous year-end balance of the "Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains/Losses" fund followed in equity to "Previous Years' Profits/(Losses)" in equity at the beginning of each year.

Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains/Losses Movement Table:

	31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of the period	**(6,841)**
Remeasurement gains/losses	(8,352)
Effect of deferred tax expense recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	2,432
Fund transferred to retained earnings	2,730
Effect of deferred tax expense transferred to retained earnings	(1,634)
Non-controlling interest remeasurement fund period share	190
End of period balance	**(11,475)**

	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	**(6,666)**
Remeasurement gains/losses	(9,455)
Effect of deferred tax expense recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	2,901
Fund transferred to retained earnings	8,163
Effect of deferred tax expense transferred to retained earnings	(2,057)
Non-controlling interest remeasurement fund period share	273
End of period balance	**(6,841)**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

33. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Parent company share in net profit/(loss) for the period	436,306	(2,424,515)
Weighted average number of shares with 1 full TRY nominal value [(1)]	899,999,999	899,999,999
Basic earnings per share with a nominal value of full TRY 1	**0,4848**	**(2,6939)**

34. EFFECTS OF CURRENCY CHANGE

Information on the effects of currency changes is disclosed in the "Foreign Currency Transactions" section of Note 2 Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 29 Analysis of Other Comprehensive Income.

35. DERIVATIVES

Derivative Liabilities Held for Trading

In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in price of one or more underlying financial instruments, reference rates or indices.

The Group has no derivative transaction amount as of 31 December 2024. (31 December 2023: TRY 1,196,450).

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Reserve deposits at the central bank	26	20
CBRT	1,569	1,927
Cash on hand and balances with the Central Bank	**1,595**	**1,947**
Banks and financial institutions	**1,941,673**	**1,540,436**
Receivables from money market	**50,903**	**36,509**
Reserve requirements	**5**	**609**
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**1,994,176**	**1,579,501**

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Amounts		Effective Interest rate (%)		Effective Interest rate (%)		Effective Interest rate (%)	
	TRY	FC	TRY	FC	TRY	FC	TRY	FC
Cash on hand	26	-	-	-	7	13	-	-
Balances with the Central Bank	762	807	-	-	1,558	370	-	-
Deposits with other banks and financial institutions	1,243,596	698,077	44,5-49.25	3,8-5.75	2,768	1,537,667	-	0,7-6.75
Receivables from interbank money market	50,903	-	0-48.17	-	5,940	30,569	0-42.91	-
Reserve deposits	-	5	-	-	-	609	-	-
Total	**1,295,287**	**698,889**			**10,273**	**1,569,228**		

Main balances in deposits with other banks and financial institutions are demand or overnight deposits.

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Reserves required to be deposited with the Central Bank

The required reserve deposits maintained with the Central Bank as an average is classified as "Balances with the Central Bank" in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye started to pay interest on the required reserves held in Turkish Liras and Foreign Currency in order of November 2014 and May 2015, respectively.

As of 31 December 2024, the rates valid for required reserves established in the CBRT have started to set aside 0% in TRY and 25% in FC for borrowed funds, according to the Related Communiqué.

Required reserves based on the banks' leverage ratio

The banks whose leverage ratios calculated in accordance with the procedures and principles determined by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye based on the accounting standards and the uniform chart of accounts applied by the banks are in the below mentioned ranges are required to maintain reserves with the Central Bank in addition to those mentioned above, to be determined according to the basic arithmetic average of the monthly leverage ratios for the quarterly calculation periods and to be implemented for the liabilities in Turkish Lira and foreign currencies subject to the reserve requirement in all maturities separately, during the 6 required reserve periods starting from the first required reserve period of the 4th calendar month following the calculation period. The leverage ratio is calculated by dividing the primary equity by the total of total liabilities, non-cash loans and liabilities, revocable commitments multiplied with a coefficient of 0.1, commitments arising from derivative financial instruments multiplied with their own loan conversion ratios and irrevocable commitments.

Analysis of credit, liquidity and market risks by types of financial instruments is given in the relevant sections of Note 37: Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments.

Carrying values of financial assets held for trading and related liabilities given as collateral within the framework of repurchase agreements:

None.

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Government domestic debt securities	-	16,976
Total	**-**	**16,976**

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss

The fair value hierarchy of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group carried at fair value according to the foregoing principles as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is given in the table below:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Bonds	234,835	66,030
Investment fund	1,707,002	942,249
Currency Protected Deposit Account "KKMH"	-	21,563
Common stocks [1]	1,101,802	988,940
Total	**3,043,639**	**2,018,782**

[1] It covers the shares owned by GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (TRY 11,641) and the minimum dividend valuation amounts accrued under the agreement and additional agreement of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (TRY 31,752), and the fair value of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (TRY 1,058,409).

31 December 2024			GSD Holding A.Ş's Shareholding		
Subsidiaries in Financial Assets Classified as Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	Carrying Value	Paid Capital	Direct (%)	Indirect (%)	Total (%)
Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	1,090,161	1,501,125	9,6	-	9,6
Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.	11,641	423,234	-	0.36	0.36
Total	**1,101,802**				

On 14 January 2025, the sale of all shares of our company in Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. back to Park Holding A.Ş. with an option price of 30,000,000 USD (based on the agreement dated 8 June 2015 and the additional agreement dated 8 June 2020 signed between our company and Park Holding A.Ş.) was realized. As of 31 December 2024, the fair value of 9.60% shares of our company in Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. is shown in the statement of financial position with the option sale price of USD 30,000,000 (equivalent to TRY 1,058,409).

In addition, the dividend income obtained during the previous years in accordance with the supplementary agreement has been re-arranged according to the terms of the agreement as of 1 January 2020 and shown in the financial statements.

With the Law No. 7352 Amending the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law, published in the Official Gazette dated 29 January 2022 and numbered 31734, and the temporary article 14 was added to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, and the foreign currencies and gold accounts in the balance sheets of 31 December 2021 were recorded in Turkish. For the taxpayers, who convert the Turkish lira assets into Turkish lira and use them in Turkish lira deposit and participation accounts with a maturity of at least three months opened in this context, the exchange gains they have obtained in the period between 1 October 2021 and 31 December 2021, are obtained at the end of maturity. Within the scope of the principles specified in the regulation for the interest, dividends and other earnings obtained, corporate tax exemption has been introduced for the 2021 accounting period.

It was decided to open a 3-month Currency Protected Deposit Account on 7 December 2023. The return of thousand TRY 19,227 was realized on 8 March 2024 and was closed at the end of the term. The tax advantage provided for the 2024 period is thousand TRY 96.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss (Continued)

31 December 2023			GSD Holding A.Ş's Shareholding		
Subsidiaries in Financial Assets Classified as Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	**Carrying Value**	**Paid Capital**	**Direct (%)**	**Indirect (%)**	**Total (%)**
Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	986,750	1,501,125	9,6	-	9,6
Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.	2,190	423,234	-	0.36	0.36
Total	**988,940**				

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit/loss are summarized as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Opening balance	**2,018,782**	**3,004,812**
Purchases	863,628	2,688,294
Additions	(61,426)	(2,695,041)
Disposals (sales and redemptions)	(48,677)	(78,055)
Interest received due to redemptions	34,639	121,150
Foreign exchange difference	817,485	(161,717)
Valuation difference	37,485	106,077
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(618,277)	(966,738)
Closing balance at the end of period	**3,043,639**	**2,018,782**

d) Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	**56,162**	**127,351**
Additions	13,161	54,694
Disposals (sales and redemptions)	(50,975)	(74,673)
Interest received due to redemptions	191	(7,193)
Gain / (loss)	(1,276)	6,045
Monetary gain/ (loss)	(17,263)	(50,062)
Closing balance at the end of period	**-**	**56,162**

e) Financial Assets Given as Collateral

None.

f) Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Other Financial Investments

The unconsolidated subsidiaries and other unquoted equity instruments which are classified in the "unquoted equity instruments" caption in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
GSD Eğitim Vakfı	8,881	8,881
Total	**8,881**	**8,881**

Analysis of credit, liquidity and market risks by types of financial instruments is given in the relevant sections of Note 37: Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

g) Bank credits

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Amount		Effective interest rate (%)		Amount		Effective interest rate (%)	
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency
Short term	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fixed interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floating interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium/long	**-**	**2,532,195**	-	**7.44-8.70**	**-**	**1,081,533**	**-**	**9.37**
Fixed interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floating interest	-	2,532,195	-	7.44-8.70	-	1,081,533	-	9.37
Total	**-**	**2,532,195**			**-**	**1,081,533**		

Repayment schedule of borrowings initially recognized as medium/long term borrowings is as follows:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Fixed rate	Floating rate
Less than 1 year	-	373,499	-	194,930
Up to 2 years	-	1,214,702	-	193,816
Up to 3 years	-	153,393	-	692,787
Up to 4 years	-	147,369	-	-
More than 5 years	-	643,232	-	-
Total	**-**	**2,532,195**	**-**	**1,081,533**

h) Lease liabilities

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency	Turkish Lira	Foreign Currency
Short term	**11,789**	**-**	**4,457**	**-**
Fixed interest	11,789	-	4,457	-
Floating interest	-	-	-	-
Medium/long	**2,752**	**-**	**4,903**	**-**
Fixed interest	2,752	-	4,903	-
Floating interest	-	-	-	-
Total	**14,541**	**-**	**9,360**	**-**

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

THE REGULATIONS REGARDING THE RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE GROUP COMPANIES

The Regulations Regarding the Capital Adequacy Requirements of the Group's Bank

In the Group bank, in accordance with banking regulations, the capital adequacy ratio and, beginning from 1 January 2014, the main capital adequacy ratio and the core capital adequacy ratio are required to be calculated on separate and consolidated bases and meet the minimum 8% and 4.5% respectively and held at these levels. The capital adequacy standard ratio, the main capital adequacy ratio and the core capital adequacy ratio are calculated by dividing the shareholders' equity, the main equity capital and the core equity capital respectively by the sum of "the amount taken as the basis to the credit risk the amount taken as the basis to the market risk the amount taken as the basis to the operational risk".

The shareholders' equity, the main equity capital and the core equity capital are calculated according to the rules and principles stated in the Communique on the Shareholders' Equities of Banks.

The amount taken as the basis to the credit risk is calculated for the credit risk arising from the on-balance sheet asset items, non–cash loans, commitments and derivative financial instruments. The amount taken as the basis to the credit risk is calculated by means of the standard approach or the approaches based upon internal rating.

The amount taken as the basis to the market risk is calculated by means of the standard method or the risk measurement methods with the permission of BRSA.

The amount taken as the basis to the operational risk is calculated for the losses arising from missing out mistakes and misapplications due to the shortcomings of the bank's internal controls, not being able to behave according to the time and conditions by the bank management and personnel, the errors in managing the bank, the errors and shortcomings in the management information systems and disasters such as earthquake, fire and flood or terror attacks. The amount taken as the basis to the operational risk is calculated by means of the basic indicator approach and the standard approach or the advanced measurement approaches with the permission of BRSA.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), Capital Planning Buffer, Internal Capital Buffer and Internal Capital Adequacy Requirement

The banks are required to internally calculate the capital that is adequate to meet the risks they are exposed to and can be exposed to, on separate and consolidated bases and maintain their activities by means of a capital over this level. The ICAAP is the set of processes to allow the top management to identify, measure, consolidate and monitor the risks in an accurate and adequate level; to calculate and maintain the adequate internal capital determined based on the bank's risk profile, strategies and activity plan; establish, implement and develop continuously strong risk management systems.

The Regulations Regarding the Leverage Ratios of the Group Bank

Starting from 1 January 2014, the leverage ratio is calculated by dividing the main equity capital by the total risk amount; the consolidated leverage ratio is calculated by dividing the consolidated main equity capital by the consolidated total risk amount. Starting from 1 January 2015, the quarterly simple arithmetic average as of the periods ended March, June, September and December of the leverage ratios which are calculated monthly on separate and consolidated bases are required to be attained and maintained at a minimum of 3%.

The Regulations Regarding the Equity Standard Ratio of the Group's Financial Leasing and Factoring Companies

The ratio of the shareholders' equity to the total assets of the financial leasing and factoring companies are required to be attained and maintained at a minimum of 3% in accordance with the about the Establishment and Operating Principles of Financial Leasing, Factoring and Financing Companies directive.

The Regulations Regarding the Provisions to Be Set Against the Receivables of the Group's Bank, Financial Leasing and Factoring Companies

The Group Bank in accordance with the relevant regulations, to cover the losses incurred arised or expected to arise from credit and its other receivables but the damages whose amount is not certain, must set aside provisions for expected credit losses in TFRS 9, as stated below within the framework of the procedures and principles set forth in the relevant regulation and communiquér.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

THE REGULATIONS REGARDING THE RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE GROUP COMPANIES (Continued)

Recognition of Expected Credit Losses

As of 1 January 2018, the Bank recognizes provisions for impairment in accordance with TFRS 9 requirements according to the "Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for Classification of Loans by Banks and Provisions to be set aside" published in the Official Gazette dated 22 June 2016 numbered 29750. In this framework, as of 31 December 2017, method of provisions for impairment as set out in accordance with the related legislation of BRSA is changed by applying the expected credit loss model under TFRS 9. Estimation of expected credit losses include supportable information that are unbiased, weighted by probable outcomes and on past events, current conditions and forecasts for future economic conditions. As of the date of initial recognition, these financial assets have been classified into the following three stages based on the increase in the credit risks observed.

Stage 1: From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date on which an asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized equal to the credit losses expected to result from its default occurring over the earlier of the next 12 months or its maturity date.

Stage 2: An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument and measures the provision for impairment on this financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The purpose of impairment provisions matters are recognizing the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument that credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period.

Stage 3: When one or more events that negatively affect future estimated cash flows of a financial asset occur, the related financial asset has met with credit-impairment. For these assets, expected lifetime loss of credit is recorded

For factoring companies, loans, financial leasing, factoring receivables and other receivables, even if the delay in the collection of payments related to them has not exceeded the specified periods, the credit worthiness of the debtor and the Financial Statements published in the Official Gazette dated 16/1/2005 and numbered 25702 of the Turkish Accounting Standards Board. It may set aside special provisions by taking into account the other criteria specified in the Communiqué on the Conceptual Framework Regarding Preparation and Submission Principles.

Provision under TFRS 9

Banks, twelve-month expected credit loss allowances and lifetime expected credit losses allowance amounts due to a significant increase in the borrower's credit risk, as general provisions, amounts of lifetime expected credit loss provision set aside due to the default of the borrower are considered as special provisions. Classification of loans for loans not covered by TFRS 9 although included in the definition of loans by banks that make provisions in accordance with TFRS 9 and in accordance with the Regulation on the procedures and principles regarding the provisions to be set aside for these, there is no obligation to set aside a separate provision. Banks also take into account country and transfer risks when calculating the provisions they will set aside for expected credit losses pursuant to the first paragraph. The Board considers the size, type, maturity, currency, interest structure, used sector and geographical distribution of the loans, the concentrations observed over time in terms of collateral and similar issues, the level of credit risk and management, and considering that the provisions set aside from banks on a bank or loan basis in accordance with from these provisions set forth in this article may request higher than provision for the amount.

The Board, instead of TFRS 9 according to the assessment it will make by taking into account its activities upon the application of the bank containing the detailed justifications, on a bank basis provisions, may decide to set aside within the scope of Articles 10, 11, 13 and 15.

Factoring companies may set a provision in general and without being directly related to any transaction, to cover losses expected to arise from receivables with no delay or less than ninety days, which amount is not certain, in collection of principal, interest or both.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

THE REGULATIONS REGARDING THE RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE GROUP COMPANIES (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis for Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of potential loss that the Group bears due to fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and stock prices related to its assets and liabilities in on- and off-balance sheet accounts.

The amount of market risk that the Group is exposed to and may be exposed to due to its position is closely monitored by the senior management. For this purpose, Market Risk Committees have been established in the Group bank and market risks are measured with the risk measurement models used within the framework of the "Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks" and presented to the senior management at regular intervals.

According to the TFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" standard, there are three types of market risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, other price risk. Other price risk consists of risks such as stock price risk, commodity price risk, repayment risk earlier or later than expected, residual value risk. As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's consolidated interest rate risk and currency risk sensitivity analyzes are presented in the relevant sections below.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments contain an element of risk that the counter parties of the Group may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements, totally or partially.

The Credit Evaluation and Monitoring Department in the Group's bank is responsible to manage the credit risk. The leasing company of the Group has a department which follows up the risk of the leasing receivables besides the credit risk monitoring department.

In the Group's bank, a rating system related with the follow-up of the credit risk on company and group basis has been initiated, and the top management is informed regularly about the company and group risks.

The loan allocation procedure at the group bank is carried out on a customer and group basis accordance with the credit limits defined in accordance with the article 50 of the Banking Law numbered 5411, titled "Included risk group and terms of credit to members", the limits and lending conditions by the Internal Control and Risk Management Departments is monitored regularly.

For credit transactions carried out abroad, a structure considering the country risk and market conditions of the related countries exists; nevertheless, such risks do not exist in the portfolio. When the Group's activities in the international banking market are evaluated, it is considered that the concentration of international credit risk is low.

Distribution of Cash and Non-Cash Loans and Advances by Sector

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Cash	**Non-Cash**	**Cash**	**Non-Cash**
Finance	409,009	3,310,378	551,401	3,096,637
Construction	-	2,737,538	-	3,321,696
Production	-	1,864,221	-	4,143,717
Service	-	1,795,452	-	1,457,572
Other	210,344	638,497	66,011	642,015
Corporate loans	**619,353**	**10,346,086**	**617,412**	**12,661,637**
Possible loan loss provisions	**(700)**	**-**	**(738)**	**-**
Total	**618,653**	**10,346,086**	**616,674**	**12,661,637**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	Receivables										
	Trade receivables		Other receivables								
31 December 2024	**Related Party**	**Other Party**	**Related Party**	**Other Party**	**Balances with Banks and other financial institutions**	**Marketable Securities**	**Derivative Financial instruments**	**Loans and Advances to customers**	**Factoring receivables**	**Finance lease Receivables net**	**Other**
The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period (A+B+C+D+E) [3]	**-**	**35**	**-**	**78,387**	**1,994,150**	**1,941,837**	**-**	**10,964,740**	**2,483,886**	**51**	**-**
- The part of the maximum exposure to credit risk mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	45,905	-	-	-	10,964,740	2,483,886	51	-
A. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	**-**	**35**	**-**	**78,387**	**1,994,150**	**1,941,837**	**-**	**618,653**	**2,469,755**	**-**	**-**
B. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that are past due but not impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,488**	**51**	**-**
- The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,488	51	-
D. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that are individually or collectively determined to be impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,643**	**-**	**-**
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	**1,980**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**108,718**	-	-
- Impairment provision (-)	-	**(1,980)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(100,075)**	-	-
- The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**700**	-	-	-
- Impairment provision (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(700)	-	-	-
- The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet credit risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,346,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**
31 December 2023											
The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period (A+B+C+D+E)	**-**	**3,452**	**-**	**25,029**	**1,579,481**	**1,029,842**	**8,019**	**13,278,311**	**1,794,684**	**69**	**-**
- The part of the maximum exposure to credit risk mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	15,925	-	-	-	13,274,194	1,794,684	69	-
A. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	**-**	**3,452**	**-**	**25,029**	**1,579,481**	**990,037**	**-**	**616,674**	**1,794,684**	**-**	**-**
B. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that are past due but not impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69**	**-**
- The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-
D. The net carrying amount of the financial assets that are individually or collectively determined to be impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,805**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	2,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,614	-	-
- Impairment provision (-)	-	(2,859)	-	-	-	(2,599)	-	-	(16,614)	-	-
- The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	42,404	-	738	-	-	-
- Impairment provision (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(738)	-	-	-
- The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet credit risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,019**	**12,661,637**	**-**	**-**	**-**

[1] Deposits in banks include cash and cash equivalents other than cash in the consolidated statement of financial position.
[2] Since the stocks do not bear credit risk, they are not included in the securities.
[3] In determining the amount, factors that increase credit reliability, such as guarantees received, are not taken into account.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Ageing of the financial assets that are past due but not impaired

	Receivables								
31 December 2024	**Trade receivables**	**Other receivables**	**Balances with banks and other financial institutions**	**Marketable securities**	**Derivative financial institutions**	**Loans and Advances**	**Factoring receivables**	**Finance lease receivables, net**	**Other**
1-30 days past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	51	-
1-3 months past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,558	-	-
3-12 months past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
1-5 years past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,488**	**51**	**-**
The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,488**	**51**	**-**

Ageing of the financial assets that are past due but not impaired

	Receivables								
31 December 2023	**Trade receivables**	**Other receivables**	**Balances with banks and other financial institutions**	**Marketable securities**	**Derivative financial institutions**	**Loans and Advances**	**Factoring receivables**	**Finance lease receivables, net**	**Other**
1-30 days past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-
1-3 months past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-12 months past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years past due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69**	**-**
The part mitigated by a collateral held as security and other credit enhancements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69**	**-**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Collateral obtained against non-cash loans that are not impaired:	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
Cash collateral	-	118,578
Real estate mortgage	25	65
Other collaterals (mortgage over movable properties, institutional and personal guarantees, guarantee notes)	618,628	498,031
Total	**618,653**	**616,674**

Collateral obtained against non-cash loans that are not impaired	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
Real estate mortgage	3,849	4,676
Cash collateral	178	127
Other collaterals (mortgage over movable properties, institutional and personal guarantees, guarantee notes)	10,342,059	12,656,834
Total	**10,346,086**	**12,661,637**

Collaterals received for impaired cash loans::

None as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: None).

The collaterals obtained against finance lease receivables in relation to the outstanding lease contracts:

The collaterals obtained against finance lease receivables in relation to the outstanding lease contracts:

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Guarantee notes	51	69
Total	**51**	**69**

Collateral obtained against factoring receivables:

Collateral obtained against factoring receivables

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Collateral bill	2,450,419	1,752,600
Cheque collateral	33,467	42,084
Total	**2,483,886**	**1,794,684**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk occurs when there is an insufficient amount of cash or cash inflows to meet the cash outflows in full and on time, resulting from the unstable cash inflows.

Liquidity risk may occur when positions cannot be closed on a timely basis with an appropriate price and enough due to unfavourable market conditions. In factoring companies, to mitigate the liquidity risk from the checks received, the Group attaches importance to the collectability of checks. In the Group's banks, the liquidity position is evaluated daily. In weekly meetings of the Asset-Liability Committee, three month-period cash flow projections are reviewed and the extent of positions to be taken is decided accordingly. Alternative strategies that will be taken in case of lack of liquidity are assessed. The existing limits and limit gaps of the Group within Interbank, Istanbul Stock Exchange, Money Market and secondary markets are followed instantly. The maximum limits in the statement of financial position of the Group related with the maturity risk are determined by the Board of Directors.

The table below analyses the contractual undiscounted cash flows from the financial liabilities of the Group into the maturity groupings based on the remaining period at reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	Carrying value	Total contractual undiscounted cash flows	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Month	3 - 6 Month	6 Month –1 years	1-5 yıl years	More than 5 years
As at 31 December 2024								
Non-derivative								
Financial liabilities								
Liabilities from money market transactions	727,153	737,239	657,170	80,069	-	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	3,563,551	4,112,064	462,892	692,944	201,253	792,456	700,057	1,262,462
Lease liabilities	14,541	15,678	2,225	4,615	6,378	2,310	150	-
Borrowers' funds	57,140	57,140	57,140	-	-	-	-	-
Factoring payables	745	745	-	745	-	-	-	-
Liabilities arising from finance leases	210	210	210	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,363,340**	**4,923,076**	**1,179,637**	**778,373**	**207,631**	**794,766**	**700,207**	**1,262,462**

	Carrying value	Total contractual undiscounted cash flows	Up to 1 Month	1 - 3 Month	3 - 6 Month	6 Month –1 years	1-5 yıl years	More than 5 years
As at 31 December 2023								
Non-derivative								
Financial liabilities								
Liabilities from money market transactions	579,551	593,821	544,559	49,262	-	-	-	-
Funds borrowed	1,827,708	2,090,640	616,867	233,481	114,181	147,702	978,409	-
Lease liabilities	9,360	10,603	898	1,965	2,860	2,407	2,473	-
Borrowers' funds	134,406	134,406	28,952	105,454	-	-	-	-
Factoring payables	237	237	-	237	-	-	-	-
Liabilities arising from finance leases	258	258	258	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,551,520**	**2,829,965**	**1,191,534**	**390,399**	**117,041**	**150,109**	**980,882**	**-**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Currency Risk

Currency risk is followed on foreign currency/TRY and foreign currency/ foreign currency basis and different risk techniques, methods and instruments are used for each of them. The Group hedges the risk in foreign currency/ foreign currency position with spot/forward arbitrage and future transactions. In the Group's banks, the capital adequacy requirement arising from foreign currency risk is calculated by considering all foreign currency assets and liabilities and derivative financial instruments of the Group's bank. The net short and long positions in terms of TRY of each foreign currency are computed. The position with the greater absolute value is determined as the basis for the computation of capital adequacy requirement.

The concentrations of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in terms of currencies

At 31 December 2024	TRY	US Dollars	Euro	Others	Total
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	788	807	-	-	1,595
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	1,243,596	681,938	966	15,173	1,941,673
Receivables from money market transactions	50,903	-	-	-	50,903
Required reserves	-	5	-	-	5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,737,117	306,522	-	-	3,043,639
Loans and advances, net	487,689	130,964	-	-	618,653
Factoring receivables, net	2,483,886	-	-	-	2,483,886
Finance lease receivables, net	-	38	13	-	51
Unquoted equity instruments	8,881	-	-	-	8,881
Assets held for sale	1,774	-	-	-	1,774
Property and equipment, net	70,286	6,522,406	-	-	6,592,692
Right of use assets	14,621	-	-	-	14,621
Intangible assets, net	6,138	-	-	-	6,138
Prepaid expenses	45,703	33,657	31	-	79,391
Prepaid income tax	648	-	-	-	648
Deferred tax asset	13,178	-	-	-	13,178
Trade and other receivables and other assets	91,222	14,519	-	-	105,741
Total assets	**7,256,430**	**7,690,856**	**1,010**	**15,173**	**14,963,469**
Derivative financial liabilities held for trading	727,153	-	-	-	727,153
Liabilities from money market transactions	1,031,356	2,532,195	-	-	3,563,551
Funds borrowed	14,541	-	-	-	14,541
Lease liabilities	57,110	30	-	-	57,140
Borrowers' funds	745	-	-	-	745
Factoring payables	3	116	91	-	210
Liabilities arising from finance leases	140	22,162	-	-	22,302
Deferred income	65,846	4,430	38,277	-	108,553
Income taxes payable	72,233	-	-	-	72,233
Provisions	10,910	-	-	-	10,910
Debt provisions	201	-	-	4,931	5,132
Deferred tax liability	67,712	80,332	137	-	148,181
Total liability	**2,047,950**	**2,639,265**	**38,505**	**4,931**	**4,730,651**
Net balance sheet position	**5,208,480**	**5,051,591**	**(37,495)**	**10,242**	**10,232,818**
Net off-balance sheet position	**-**	**1,058,409**	**-**	**-**	**1,058,409**
Net notional amount of derivatives from continuing operations	-	1,058,409	-	-	1,058,409
At 31 December 2023					
Total assets	**4,502,402**	**8,491,382**	**59,314**	**14,330**	**13,067,428**
Total liabilities	**1,544,928**	**1,305,894**	**455**	**-**	**2,851,277**
Net balance sheet position	**2,957,474**	**7,185,488**	**58,859**	**14,330**	**10,216,151**
Net off-balance sheet position	**601,414**	**1,885,073**	**-**	**-**	**2,486,487**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis for Currency Risk

At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, if all foreign currencies had strengthened or weakened 10 per cent against TRY with all other variables held constant, the changes in the consolidated post-tax profit of the Group for the periods ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 and other components of equity of the Group as at those dates, which are the changes in net profit or other comprehensive income, net of tax, attributable to equity holders of the parent for the periods 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, respectively, would have been as follows.

Sensitivity Analysis for Currency Risk Table

	31 December 2024			
	Net Profit/(Loss) (1)		Other Components of Equity (1)	
	Foreign currencies' strengthening	Foreign currencies' weakening	Foreign currencies' strengthening	Foreign currencies' weakening
The 10% change in TRY/USD:				
1- The change in USD denominated assets/liabilities except derivatives	(38,568)	38,568	205,728	(205,728)
2- Hedging effect arising from the derivatives	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect due to the change in TRY/USD (1+2)	**(38,568)**	**38,568**	**205,728**	**(205,728)**
The 10% change in TRY/EUR:				
4- The change in EUR denominated assets/liabilities except derivatives	(2,811)	2,811	-	-
5- Hedging effect arising from the derivatives	-	-	-	-
6- - Net effect due to the change in TRY/EUR (4+5)	**(2,811)**	**2,811**	**-**	**-**
The 10% change in TRY/Other foreign currencies:				
7- The change in other foreign currencies denominated assets/liabilities except derivatives	765	(765)	-	-
8- Hedging effect arising from the derivatives	-	-	-	-
9- Net effect due to the change in TRY/Other foreign currencies (7+8)	**765**	**(765)**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**(40,614)**	**40,614**	**205,728**	**(205,728)**

Sensitivity Analysis for Currency Risk Table

	31 December 2023			
	Net Profit/(Loss) (1)		Other Components of Equity (1)	
	Foreign currencies' strengthening	Foreign currencies' weakening	Foreign currencies' strengthening	Foreign currencies' weakening
The 10% change in TRY/USD:				
1- The change in USD denominated assets/liabilities except derivatives	(82,985)	82,985	321,817	(321,817)
2- Hedging effect arising from the derivatives	-	-	-	-
3- Net effect due to the change in TRY/USD (1+2)	**(82,985)**	**82,985**	**321,817**	**(321,817)**
The 10% change in TRY/EUR:				
4- The change in EUR denominated assets/liabilities except derivatives	4,168	(4,168)	-	-
5- Hedging effect arising from the derivatives	-	-	-	-
6- Net effect due to the change in TRY/EUR (4+5)	**4,168**	**(4,168)**	**-**	**-**
The 10% change in TRY/Other foreign currencies:				
7- The change in other foreign currencies denominated assets/liabilities except derivatives	1,074	(1,074)	-	-
8- Hedging effect arising from the derivatives	-	-	-	-
Net effect due to the change in TRY/Other foreign currencies (7+8)	**1,074**	**(1,074)**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**(77,742)**	**77,742**	**321,817**	**(321,817)**

(1) The amounts included in the foreign currency sensitivity analysis under the heading "Profit / Loss" are presented for the net profit for the period of the parent company shares and the other comprehensive income for the shares of the parent company given under 'Equity'.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION TABLE	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
(Unless indicated,original currency)	**TRY**	**Thousand USD**	**Thousand Euro**	**Other (TRY)**	**TRY**	**Thousand USD**	**Thousand Euro**	**Other (TRY)**
1. Trade Receivables	36	1	-	-	3,357	79	-	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (Cash and Bank)	1,104,676	30,853	27	15,173	1,698,794	38,239	1,259	14,330
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	31,751	900	-	-	70,129	1,650	-	-
3. Other	48,171	1,365	-	-	46,498	1,094	-	-
4. Current Asset (1+2+3)	**1,184,634**	**33,119**	**27**	**15,173**	**1,818,778**	**41,062**	**1,259**	**14,330**
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	6,522,406	184,875	-	-	6,746,169	158,724	-	-
8. Non Current Assets (5+6+7)	**6,522,406**	**184,875**	**-**	**-**	**6,746,169**	**158,724**	**-**	**-**
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**7,707,040**	**217,994**	**27**	**15,173**	**8,564,947**	**199,786**	**1,259**	**14,330**
10. Trade Payables	79,393	2,247	3	-	50,440	1,179	7	-
11. Financial Liabilities	373,499	10,591	2	-	326,343	7,676	2	-
12a. Monetary Other Financial Liabilities	43,784	156	1,041	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Non Monetary Other Financial Liabilities	22,162	628	-	-	42,928	1,010	-	-
13. Short Term Liability (10+11+12)	**518,838**	**13,622**	**1,046**	**-**	**419,711**	**9,865**	**9**	**-**
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	2,158,696	61,187	-	-	886,602	20,860	-	-
16 a. Monetary Other Financial Liabilities	4,931	-	-	4,931	-	-	-	-
16 b. Non Monetary Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liability (14+15+16)	**2,163,627**	**61,187**	**-**	**4,931**	**886,602**	**20,860**	**-**	**-**
18. Total Liability (13+17)	**2,682,465**	**74,809**	**1,046**	**4,931**	**1,306,313**	**30,725**	**9**	**-**
19. Net Asset/(Liability) Position of Off Balance Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Instruments(19a-19b)	1,058,409	30,000	-	-	1,885,071	44,352	-	-
19a. Amount of Liability Characteristic Off Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments	1,058,409	30,000	-	-	1,885,071	44,352	-	-
19b. Amount of Liability Characteristic Off Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net financial position (9-18+19)	**6,082,984**	**173,185**	**(1,019)**	**10,242**	**9,143,705**	**213,413**	**1,250**	**14,330**
21. Position of Net Monetary Units of Foreign Currency Assets / (Liabilities) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(1,555,591)**	**(43,327)**	**(1,019)**	**10,242**	**438,766**	**8,603**	**1,250**	**14,330**
22.Total Fair value of Financial Instruments used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-	-	8,019	-	-	8,019
23. Amount of hedged Foreign Currency Assets [(1)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Amount of hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities [(1)]	1,058,409	30,000	-	-	1,885,071	44,352	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the probability of loss due to changes in interest rates depending on the Group's position regarding the interest bearing financial instruments.

Interest rate risk arises as a result of maturity mismatch on re-pricing of assets and liabilities, changes in the correlation between interest rates of different financial instruments and unexpected changes in the shape and slope of yield curves. Exposure to interest rate risk arises when there is a mismatch between rate sensitive assets and liabilities.

The Group handles the interest rate risk within the context of market risk and asset-liability management. The Group monitors the interest rates in the market on a daily basis and updates its interest rates when necessary. The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the re-pricing date.

Distribution of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities based on their remaining maturities from the end of the reporting period to the repricing date:

At 31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non interest bearing	Total
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	1,569	-	-	-	-	-	26	1,595
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	1,806,414	-	-	-	-	-	135,259	1,941,673
Receivables from money market transactions	50,899	-	-	-	-	-	4	50,903
Required reserves	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,881	8,881
Fair Value Difference Other Comprehensive Income Reflected Financial Assets	-	1,688	-	-	-	-	3,041,951	3,043,639
Investments valued by equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,774	1,774
Property and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,592,692	6,592,692
Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,621	14,621
Loans and advances, net	2,504	5,008	416,504	15,042	120,197	60,098	(700)	618,653
Factoring receivables, net	753,669	1,428,656	279,475	22,086	-	-	-	2,483,886
Finance lease receivables, net	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Intangible assets, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,138	6,138
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,391	79,391
Prepaid income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	648
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,178	13,178
Trade and other receivables and other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,741	105,741
Total assets	**2,615,111**	**1,435,352**	**695,979**	**37,128**	**120,197**	**60,098**	**9,999,604**	**14,963,469**
Payables from leasing activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	210
Tax liability on current period operations	-	-	38,277	-	-	-	70,276	108,553
Payables from money market transactions	653,962	73,191	-	-	-	-	-	727,153
Loans received	454,817	608,246	27,166	314,617	1,848,329	310,376	-	3,563,551
Lease liabilities	234	480	697	221	-	-	12,909	14,541
Borrower funds	52,158	-	-	-	-	-	4,982	57,140
Deferred income	13,124	-	-	-	-	-	9,178	22,302
Factoring payables	-	745	-	-	-	-	-	745
Provisions for employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,233	72,233
Debt provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,910	10,910
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,132	5,132
Trade and other payables and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,181	148,181
Total liability	**1,174,295**	**682,662**	**66,140**	**314,838**	**1,848,329**	**310,376**	**334,011**	**4,730,651**
Total interest sensitivity gap	**1,440,816**	**752,690**	**629,839**	**(277,710)**	**(1,728,132)**	**(250,278)**	**9,665,593**	**10,232,818**
At 31 December 2023								
Total assets	**2,506,470**	**1,170,623**	**234,620**	**78,211**	**1,104**	**-**	**9,076,400**	**13,067,428**
Total liabilities	**1,278,904**	**238,576**	**52,290**	**141,252**	**886,847**	**-**	**253,408**	**2,851,277**
Total interest sensitivity gap)	**1,227,566**	**932,047**	**182,330**	**(63,041)**	**(885,743)**	**-**	**8,822,992**	**10,216,151**

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Interest Risk Position Table

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Financial instruments carried at fair value		
Financial assets–fair value through profit/loss	1,941,837	1,029,842
Financial instruments carried at other than fair value		
Flexible interest financial instruments		
Financial liabilities	2,532,195	1,081,533
Fixed interest rate financial instruments		
Financial assets	4,962,177	3,969,466
Financial liabilities	1,864,445	1,516,335

Sensitivity Analysis for Interest Rate Risk for the Financial Instruments Carried at Fair Value

There are no interest bearing securities carried at fair value.

Sensitivity Analysis for Interest Rate Risk for the Financial Instruments Carried at Other Than Fair Value

If interest rates at 31 December 2024 had been 1 per cent higher at that date and had been constant at this level for the following three months period with all other variables held constant, the consolidated interest income and the consolidated interest expense of the Group for the three months period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 would have been TRY 6,312 and TRY 3,122 higher, respectively; the consolidated net interest income/(expense) of the Group before and after non-controlling interest would have been TRY 3,190 and TRY 2,805 higher, respectively.

If interest rates at 31 December 2024 had been 1 per cent lower at that date and had been constant at this level for the following three months period with all other variables held constant, the consolidated interest income and the consolidated interest expense of the Group for the three months period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 would have been TRY 6,312 and TRY 3,122 lower, respectively; the consolidated net interest income/(expense) of the Group before and after non-controlling interest would have been TRY 3,190 and TRY 2,805 lower, respectively.

If interest rates at 31 December 2023 had been 1 per cent higher at that date and had been constant at this level for the following three months period with all other variables held constant, the consolidated interest income and the consolidated interest expense of the Group for the three months period from 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024 would have been TRY 4,292 and TRY 1,981 higher, respectively; the consolidated net interest income/(expense) of the Group before and after non-controlling interest would have been TRY 2,311 and TRY 2,261 higher, respectively.

If interest rates at 31 December 2023 had been 1 per cent lower at that date and had been constant at this level for the following three months period with all other variables held constant, the consolidated interest income and the consolidated interest expense of the Group for the three months period from 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024 would have been TRY 4,292 and TRY 1,981 lower, respectively; the consolidated net interest income/(expense) of the Group before and after non-controlling interest would have been TRY 2,311 and TRY 2,261 lower, respectively.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group

According to a regulation of the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye dated 9 September 2009, the public listed companies except financial institutions and investment trusts can give a collateral, pledge, mortgage and guarantee only in favor of their own judicial entities and their consolidated subsidiaries and other third parties can be a beneficiary of a collateral, pledge, mortgage and guarantee given by exchange-traded companies only if it is provided with the sole aim of conducting ordinary business activities.

As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the tables regarding the Group's collateral/pledge/mortgage (CPM) position are as follows:

Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group	31 December 2024				
	TRY	US Dollars	Euro	Others	Total
A. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group Companies in favor of their own judicial entities	**10,912**	**3,744,506**	**-**	**-**	**3,755,418**
1. Letters of guarantee given by the Group Company	-	-	-	-	-
2. Letters of guarantee given by the Non-Group Banks as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other letters of guarantee given by the Non-Group Banks	-	-	-	-	-
4. Marketable Securities	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cash and bank deposit pledges	10,912	-	-	-	10,912
6. Mortgage given as collateral against cash loans (2)	-	3,038,900	-	-	3,038,900
7. Subsidiary share pledge given as collateral against cash loans (2)	-	705,606	-	-	705,606
8.Other	-	-	-	-	-
B. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of consolidated Group Companies	**24,142**	**5,354,642**	**-**	**-**	**5,378,784**
1. Guarantees given as collateral against cash loans (1)	5,000	5,354,642	-	-	5,359,642
2. Guarantees given as collateral against derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
3. Letters of guarantee given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other non-cash loans	19,142	-	-	-	19,142
5. Mortgage given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
6. Subsidiary share pledge given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bank deposit given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
8. Other	-	-	-	-	-
C. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group while conducting ordinary business activities in favor of non-Group entities	**9,970,325**	**97,334**	**278,427**	**-**	**10,346,086**
1. Non-cash loans given by the Group Bank	9,970,325	97,334	278,427	-	10,346,086
2. Other	-	-	-	-	-
D. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of the associates and joint ventures with direct shareholdings pursuant to the Article 12/2. of the Communique on the Corporate Governance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
E. Other collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of the main shareholder	-	-	-	-	-
2. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of Group Companies other than those covered under the classes B and C	-	-	-	-	-
3. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of non-Group entities other than those covered under the class C	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,005,379**	**9,196,482**	**278,427**	**-**	**19,480,288**

(1) Guarantees given as collateral against cash loans and derivative contracts indicate the total risk exposure arising from guarantees given by the Company as collateral against outstanding cash loans and derivative contracts of its consolidated subsidiaries. The Company calculates guarantor fees from these guarantees given in favor of its subsidiaries.

(2) The dry bulk carriers M/V Dodo, M/V Cano, M/V Hako, M/V Lena and M/V Deniz, owned by Dodo Maritime Limited, Cano Maritime Limited, Hako Maritime Limited, Lena Maritime Limited and Deniz Maritime Limited, and M/V Mila, owned by Mila Maritime Limited, 100% owned by GSD Shipping B.V., have mortgaged and pledged in favour of the lending banks, respectively, against the bank loans used to finance the ship purchases.

(3) In the tables above, the amounts given for foreign currencies are shown in TRY equivalent..

As at 31 December 2024, the rate of the other GPMs the Company have given to the Company's shareholders' equity is 35.82%.

The ratio of other GPMs given by the Group, shown in the "Total amount of other GPMs given by the Group" row in the table above, to the Group's equity is 0% as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 0%).

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group (Continued)

Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group	31 December 2023				
	TRY	US Dolars	Avro	Others	Total
A. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group Companies in favor of their own judicial entities	**40**	**1,317,582**	**8,025**	**-**	**1,325,647**
1. Letters of guarantee given by the Group Company	-	-	-	-	-
2. Letters of guarantee given by the Non-Group Banks as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other letters of guarantee given by the Non-Group Banks	-	-	-	-	-
4. Marketable Securities	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cash and bank deposit pledges	40	-	8,025	-	8,065
6. Mortgage given as collateral against cash loans (3)	-	1,317,582	-	-	1,317,582
7. Subsidiary share pledge given as collateral against cash loans (3)	-	-	-	-	-
8.Other	-	-	-	-	-
B. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of consolidated Group Companies	**6,972**	**1,507,765**	**-**	**-**	**1,514,737**
1. Guarantees given as collateral against cash loans (1)	-	1,507,765	-	-	1,507,765
2. Guarantees given as collateral against derivative contracts	-	-	-	-	-
3. Letters of guarantee given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other non-cash loans	6,972	-	-	-	6,972
5. Mortgage given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
6. Subsidiary share pledge given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
7. Bank deposit given as collateral against cash loans	-	-	-	-	-
8. Other	-	-	-	-	-
C. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group while conducting ordinary business activities in favor of non-Group entities	**12,016,548**	**614,853**	**30,236**	**-**	**12,661,637**
1. Non-cash loans given by the Group Bank	12,016,548	614,853	30,236	-	12,661,637
2. Other	-	-	-	-	-
D. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of the associates and joint ventures with direct shareholdings pursuant to the Article 12/2. of the Communique on the Corporate Governance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
E. Other collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group	-	-	-	-	-
1. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of the main shareholder (2)	-	-	-	-	-
2. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of Group Companies other than those covered under the classes B and C	-	-	-	-	-
3. Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of non-Group entities other than those covered under the class C	-	-	-	-	-
Totak	**12,023,560**	**3,440,200**	**38,261**	**-**	**15,502,021**

(1) Guarantees given as collateral against cash loans and derivative contracts indicate the total risk exposure arising from guarantees given by the Company as collateral against outstanding cash loans and derivative contracts of its consolidated subsidiaries. The Company has no income or consideration arising from such guarantees it has given in favor of its consolidated subsidiaries.

(2) Collaterals, pledges, mortgages and guarantees given by the Group in favor of the main shareholder indicate the total risk exposure arising from the non-cash loans given by the Group in favor of Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, and Delta Group Companies which are under his control.

(3) The dry bulk carriers M/V Dodo, M/V Cano, M/V Hako, M/V Lena, owned by Dodo Maritime Limited, Cano Maritime Limited, Hako Maritime Limited and Lena Maritime Limited, 100% owned by GSD Shipping B.V., have mortgaged and pledged in favour of the lending banks, respectively, against the bank loans used to finance the ship purchases.

(4) In the tables above, the amounts given for foreign currencies are shown in TRY equivalent.

As at 31 December 2023, the rate of the other GPMs the Company have given to the Company's shareholders' equity is 10.56%.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

38. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value Of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The table below gives a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments that are not carried at fair values in the consolidated financial statements:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to customers	618,653	618,653	616,674	616,674
Finance lease receivables	51	51	69	69
Factoring receivables	2,483,886	2,483,886	1,794,684	1,794,684
Total	**3,102,590**	**3,102,590**	**2,411,427**	**2,411,427**
Financial liabilities				
Funds borrowed	3,563,551	3,563,551	1,827,708	1,827,708
Lease liabilities	14,541	14,541	9,360	9,360
Factoring payables	745	745	237	237
Total	**3,578,837**	**3,578,837**	**1,837,305**	**1,837,305**

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of the financial instruments:

- Fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities carried at cost or amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, balances with the Central Bank, deposits with banks and other financial institutions, other money market placements, factoring receivables and payables, demand deposits and reserve deposits at the central bank are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature.
- Fair values of other financial instruments are determined by using estimation techniques that include taking reference to the current market value of another instrument with similar characteristics or by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates.

Fair Value Hierarchy

TFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

The levels are determined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

31 December 2024	Level1 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	1,939,187	34,403	1,070,049	3,043,639
Fair Value Difference to Other Comprehensive Income Reflected Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,939,187**	**34,403**	**1,070,049**	**3,043,639**

39. OTHER MATTERS THAT MAY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR MUST BE DISCLOSED FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO BE CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. Shares

The closing of the transaction in connection with the agreement for purchase and sale of shares and of shareholders comprising the purchase of the Class (B) shares with a nominal value of full TRY 30,308 representing a ratio of 15% in the share capital of full TRY 202,050,000 of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. by GSD Holding A.Ş. from Park Holding A.Ş. signed on 8 June 2015, being conditional upon obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals from the relevant regulatory authorities in Türkiye, has been executed between GSD Holding A.Ş and Park Holding A.Ş. on 29 June 2015, the total price of USD 125,000,000 having been paid by GSD Holding A.Ş. to Park Holding A.Ş. and the assignment by Park Holding A.Ş. to GSD Holding A.Ş. of the shares constituting the subject of the agreement having been made and entered to the share ledger of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. as of this date.

On 8 June 2020 it has been decided that GSD Holding A.Ş. has used its put option and sold its 5.40% shares to Park Holding A.Ş. with a nominal value of TRY 10,910,700 that represent 5.40% of capital of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. in return of USD 45,000,000 with respect to derogation of existing agreement that was signed on 8 June 2015 between GSD Holding A.Ş. and Park Holding A.Ş.. For the remaining shares representing 9.60% of capital of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., GSD Holding A.Ş. and Park Holding A.Ş. agreed on extending the period for the public offering of the company until 31 December 2024, agreed to increase this company's paid in capital by Park Holding A.Ş. from TRY 202,050,000 to TRY 1,500,000,000. After the capital increase, bonus issues are going to be transferred to GSD Holding A.Ş. from Park Holding A.Ş. through protecting its 9.60% shares of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. with a nominal value of TRY 124,603,200, cover the remuneration by Park Holding A.Ş., finally in case the Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s public offering is not realized by the stipulated date, the new addendum established right to GSD Holding A.Ş. for the sale of the remaining shares with an option price of USD 30,000,000 to Park Holding A.Ş. and it has been agreed that the minimum dividend to be paid is determined as 3% per annum with respect to the remaining balance of the receivable until 31 December 2024.

The income rediscount calculated in proportion to the number of days until the end of the period based on the annual minimum profit share guarantee specified in the additional agreement made on 8 June 2020, was recorded as valuation income in the "Other Income from Investment Activities" item in the profit or loss statement. On 14 January 2025, all of the shares owned by our company were sold back to Park Holding A.Ş. with an option price of USD 30,000,000 and the entire amount was collected.

Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz and Shareholders taking joint actions with Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz

As of 31 December 2024, the direct share rate of Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz, the real person ultimate controlling partner of GSD Holding A.Ş., is 25.50%, the direct and indirect total share rate is 28.14%, and the treasury shares are deducted from the capital is 31.27%.

As at 31 December 2024, according to the Communique on Prospectus and Issue Document (II-15.1), the total share of Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz and people acting together is 40.14% and the total share is 33.49% with treasury shares deducted from capital. Regarding the shares of GSD Holding A.Ş., 25.50% of shares owned by Mehmet Turgut Yılmaz, 4.50% of shares owned by MTY Delta Denizcilik İç ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş., 10.00% of shares owned by GSD Holding A.Ş. and 0.14% of shares owned by Adeo Turizm Otelcilik Limited Şirketi, which in total adds up to 40.14%, act in unison.

GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. to establish a new company in the Netherlands with a capital of 12 million USD

GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş. decided to participe in a subsidiary in the Netherlands with a capital of 12 million USD to provide funds for the ongoing ship investment of Nehir Maritime Limited and GSD Ship Finance B.V. is established in April 2023. Following the delivery of the approximately 25 million USD worth vessel, with a capacity of 38,000 DWT built in the Japanese Imabari shipyard in August 2023, it was decided to publish the Audit Committee Report regarding the use of the entire fund of 97,778 TL obtained from the capital increase on the Public Disclosure Platform and the Company's website.

39. OTHER MATTERS THAT MAY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR MUST BE DISCLOSED FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO BE CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE (Continued)

About the purchase of a new dry cargo ship to be built by Guzide Maritime Limited

The establishment procedures of Guzide Maritime Limited, which is 100% owned subsidiary of GSD Shipping BV., with a capital of 5,000 USD located in Malta, were completed on 13 September 2023. On 29 September 2023, a contract was signed for the construction of a dry cargo ship with a carrying capacity of 42,350 DWT to be built at the Japanese Oshima shipyard and to be delivered in 2026 between Sumisho Marine Co. Ltd. and the Company.

Capital increase of GSD Faktoring A.Ş.

At the meeting of our Board of Directors held on October 25, 2023, it was decided to increase the capital of our subsidiary, GSD Faktoring A.Ş., from 55,000,000 TRY to 400,000,000 TRY, with 73,269,919.08 TRY of the increase being financed from internal resources and 271,730,080.92 TRY being paid in cash. It was decided that the preemptive rights corresponding to our current 88.010% shareholding will be fully exercised, and the capital amount corresponding to our shares will be fully paid in cash, free of any fraud. Additionally, it was decided that the preemptive rights not used by other shareholders will also be exercised by our company, and the capital corresponding to these shares will also be fully paid in cash, free of any fraud, with a non-revocable commitment. Following the completion of these transactions, the total nominal value of the GSD Faktoring A.Ş. shares corresponding to 3.21% of the company's capital, amounting to 12,826,991.90 TRY, was purchased for a total of 26,026,517.80 TRY, the share transfer and payment transactions were completed with cash payment made on February 12, 2024. As a result of these transactions, our direct shareholding in GSD Faktoring A.Ş. has increased to 98.01%.

Sale of Zeyno ship

On 27 February 2024, a sales contract was signed for the sale of the dry cargo ship named Zeyno, which belongs to Zeyno Maritime Limited located in Malta, in which all shares are owned by our Company's subsidiary; GSD Shipping B.V., established in the Netherlands with a 100% capital share and the sales transactions were completed on May 2024.

Purchase of a Dry Cargo Ship by Zeyno Maritime Limited

At the meeting of our Board of Directors held on 14 June 2024, it was decided to purchase a dry cargo ship by Zeyno Maritime Limited, located in Malta, which is owned by our subsidiary, named GSD Shipping B.V. On 14 June 2024, a ship purchase agreement was signed by our subsidiary Zeyno Maritime Limited for the purchase of an ultramax type dry cargo ship.

Deniz Maritime Limited Establishment and Receiving of the Vessel Named M/V Deniz

With the decision of our Board of Directors dated 24 April 2024, Deniz Maritime Limited, with a capital of 5,000 USD, was established in the Marshall Islands. Based on the ship purchase agreement signed between our subsidiary; GSD Shipping B.V. and Anchor Trans Inc. located in Panama on 25 April 2024, the purchase procedures of the dry cargo ship to be named Deniz were completed on 24 June 2024.

Establishment and Operating Permit of GSD Varlık Yönetim Anonim Şirketi

The registration of establishment procedures the company titled GSD Varlık Yönetim Anonim Şirketi, which is 100% owned by GSD Holding A.Ş, with a capital of TRY 100,000,000 to operate for the purpose of purchasing, collecting, restructuring and selling the receivables and other assets of the source institutions, were completed on 5 July 2024. The operating license was granted by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency with the Official Gazette - Board Decision of the Presidency of the Republic of Turkey dated 11 September 2024.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY"), in terms of purchasing power of the Thousand TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

39. OTHER MATTERS THAT MAY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR MUST BE DISCLOSED FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO BE CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE (Continued)

About the Purchase of a Newbuilding Dry Cargo Ship by GSD Shipping B.V. (Neco Maritime Limited)

A purchase agreement for a dry cargo ship with a carrying capacity of 64,000 DWT to be built by the Japanese NSY Group for delivery in 2028 was signed on 30 July 2024 between Malta-based Neco Maritime Limited, a subsidiary of GSD Shipping B.V., and Laurel World Maritime SA, a subsidiary of Japan-based Itochu Corporation, as guarantor.

About the Purchase of a Newly Built Dry Cargo Ship by GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Hako Maritime Limited)

A purchase agreement for a dry cargo ship with a carrying capacity of 64,000 DWT to be built within the Japanese NSY Group for delivery in 2028 was signed on 30 July 2024 between Hako Maritime Limited, established in Malta, in which GSD Denizcilik Gayrimenkul İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. has a 100% stake, and Laurel World Maritime SA, its subsidiary, in which Itochu Corporation, established in Japan, is the guarantor.

About the Purchase of a Newbuilding Dry Cargo Ship by GSD Shipping B.V. (Dodo Maritime Limited)

A contract was signed on 30 August 2024 between Dodo Maritime Limited, established in Malta, in which GSD Shipping B.V. has a 100% stake, and Sumisho Marine Co. Ltd., established in Japan, for the construction of a dry cargo ship with a carrying capacity of 42,350 DWT to be built at the Oshima shipyard for delivery in 2028.

Dividend Distribution by GSD Shipping B.V.

The board of directors of GSD Shipping B.V., in which our company has 100% shares, has decided to distribute dividends in the amount of USD 7,375,973 from the corrent year profit of 2024 , and the payment transactions were completed on 21 October 2024.

Mesut Yılmaz Primary School

GSD Holding and its subsidiaries donated TRY 49,771,050 in 2023 to GSD Eğitim Vakfı in order to contribute to the re-establishment of the educational infrastructure in our province of Hatay, which was devastated by the earthquake disaster that happened on 6 February 2023 and affected many of our provinces (TRY 71,858,447 with the purchasing power of 31 December 2024) and TRY 66,154,000 (TRY 66,834,000 with the purchasing power of 31 December 2024) in 2024. Upon completion of Mesut Yılmaz Secondary School with a capacity of 32 classrooms, to be built by the GSD Eğitim Vakfı, it will be transferred to the Ministry of National Education.

40. EXPLANATIONS ON STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash And Cash Equivalents In The Statement Of Cash Flows

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash on hand and balances with the Central Bank	1,595	1,947
Banks and financial institutions	1,941,673	1,540,436
Receivables from money market	50,903	36,509
Reserve requirements	5	609
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position	**1,994,176**	**1,579,501**
Less: Required reserve	(5)	(609)
Less: Accured interest	(26,459)	(1,340)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**1,967,712**	**1,577,552**

41. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Sale of Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. Shares

Pursuant to the agreement dated 8 June 2015 and the additional agreement dated 8 June 2020 signed between our Company and Park Holding A.Ş. for all of our shares in Silopi Elektrik Üretim A.Ş., the remaining shares were sold back to Park Holding A.Ş. with an option price of USD 30,000,000 on 14 January 2025.

Change of Commercial Title of our Zeyno Maritime Limited Company, which is a subsidiary of GSD Shipping B.V., and Purchase and Delivery Procedures of an Ultramax Type Vessel

The commercial title change process of our Maltese company Zeyno Maritime Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of our company, GSD Shipping B.V., has been completed. The title of "Zeyno Maritime Limited" has been changed to "Selim Maritime Limited". The purchase and delivery processes of the ultramax type vessel, which is the subject of the ship purchase agreement signed by Selim Maritime Limited, have been completed, and our vessel, which has been renamed S.Selim has started its operations as of 14 February 2025.

Maximum Registered Capital Transactions

In order to extend the validity period until the end of 2029 (5 years) of our company's registered capital ceiling, which will expire in 2025, and to increase the registered capital ceiling from TRY 1,500,000,000 to TRY 25,000,000,000, the Company applied to the Capital Markets Board for a conformity opinion on 5 February 2025. Our application was concluded positively and notification was sent on 14 February 2025. An application was made to the Ministry of Trade for approval of the amendment, and our application was approved by the letter of the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Trade dated 20 February 2025 and numbered E-50035491-431.02-00106449555, and notified to us on 24 February 2025. The amendment text in question will be submitted to the approval of the general assembly at the Ordinary General Assembly meeting for 2024.

Mesut Yılmaz Primary School

It has been decided that GSD Holding A.Ş. will continue to make donations in 2025 for the school, which is being built by GSD Eğitim Vakfı with the contributions of GSD Group, in accordance with the decision numbered 8/174 dated 9 February 2023 of the Capital Markets Board, and that the total donation upper limit to be made by our Company in 2025 will be determined as TRY 80,000,000 and it will be submitted to the approval of the shareholders at the first General Assembly meeting to be held.