CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION OF THE REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

ÇATES ELEKTRİK ÜRETİM ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Financial statements as of and for the periods ended December 31, 2024 the Independent Auditor's Report

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(Convenience translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Çates Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.

A) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

1) Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Çates Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

2) Basis for Opinion

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

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3) Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How key audit matter addressed in the audit
Valuation of power plants	
Power plants comprises 71% of total assets of the Company as at 31 December 2024. The Company measures power plants using the revaluation method as stated in Note 8 in the financial statements; therefore, management makes estimates and uses assumptions to determine fair value of power plant. The fair value of the power plants is determined, as explained in note 8, based on appraisal reports by independent and external appraisers. The basic assumptions and estimates used in valuations include estimates and discount of expected future cash flows taking into account the related risks. In addition, in accordance with the TAS 36 Impairment of Assets standard, at the end of each reporting period, the Company evaluates whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication is present, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Detailed explanations in relation to power plants are explained in Note 8. Since the valuation methods applied in the valuation of power plants involve significant estimates and assumptions and the carrying value of power plants are significant to the financial statements, the valuation of power plants is considered as a key audit matter by us.	Audit procedures applied disclosed below; - We assessed the qualifications, competencies and independence of the professional appraisers engaged by the management. - We have evaluated the appropriateness of the information and assumptions used by valuation experts, such as price estimates, production estimates and discount rates, which form the basis for fair values of the power plants. In order to check the conformity of the assumptions used by independent appraisers during the valuation with market data, valuation experts from another entity that is included in the same audit network with our organization were included in the studies. In this context, the methods used in the valuation reports of power plants have been evaluated as acceptable. - We evaluated whether the cash flow estimates were reasonable and whether they contained impairment by comparing them with previous financial performance results. - In addition, we have assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements and notes regarding the above-mentioned accounting policy, estimates used and the valuation methodology and their conformity to TFRS.

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Key audit matter	How key audit matter addressed in the audit
Existence, recoverability and valuation of trade receivables	
Trade receivables are considered as an important balance sheet item as they represent 7% of total assets in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024. Besides, the collectability of trade receivables is one of the key elements for the Company's credit risk and working capital management and includes significant management judgments and estimates. As of December 31, 2024, trade receivables carried in the statement of financial position are amounting to 703.205.762 TL. Determining the collection risk and provision for trade receivables or determining whether a specific trade receivable is collectible requires significant management judgment. In this regard, the Company's management evaluates all other information together with the aging of trade receivables, analyzing the risk of ongoing lawsuits by receiving letters from company lawyers, the qualifications of the collaterals within the scope of credit risk management and collection performances both in the current and the period after the balance sheet date. Given the size of the amounts and the judgments required for the collectability assessments of trade receivables and the complexity and the comprehensive applications of TFRS 9, the existence and collectability of trade receivables are considered a key audit matter. The details of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.	The following procedures have been applied for the audit of provisions on trade receivables. - Understanding and evaluating the Company's processes regarding the collection of receivables and the relevant internal controls, - Analytical review of receivables aging, - Testing trade receivable balances by sending confirmation letters through sampling, - Testing the collections made in the subsequent period through sampling, - Testing the guarantees received for receivables through sampling and evaluating ability to be converted into cash, - Evaluating the reasonableness and appropriateness of the key judgments and estimates used by the management and the methods and data sources used in the impairment calculation, within the scope of the "TFRS 9 Financial Instruments" standard, - Investigating disputes and lawsuits regarding receivables and obtaining confirmation letters from legal advisors regarding ongoing receivables follow-up cases, - Evaluation of the adequacy of explanations regarding trade receivables and impairment of trade receivables and their compliance with TFRS.

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Key audit matter	**How key audit matter addressed in the audit**
Application of the hyperinflationary accounting	
As stated in Note 2.2 to the financial statements, the Company has started to apply "TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies" since the functional currency of the Company (Turkish Lira) is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy as per TAS 29 as of December 31, 2024. In accordance with TAS 29, financial statements and corresponding figures for previous periods have been restated for the changes in the general purchasing power of Turkish Lira and, as a result, are expressed in terms of purchasing power of Turkish Lira as of the reporting date. In accordance with the guidance in TAS 29, the Company utilized the Turkey consumer price indices to prepare inflation adjusted financial statements. The principles applied for inflation adjustment are explained in Note 2.2. Given the significance of the impact of TAS 29 on the reported result and financial position of the Company, we have assessed hyperinflation accounting as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following; - We inquired about management responsible for financial reporting on the principles, which they have considered during the application of TAS 29, identification of non-monetary accounts and tested TAS 29 models designed. - We have tested the inputs and indices used, to ensure completeness and accuracy of the calculations. - We have audited the restatements of corresponding figures as required by TAS 29. - We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in inflation adjusted financial statements for compliance with TAS 29.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B) Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) Auditors' report on Risk Management System and Committee prepared in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 398 of Turkish Commercial Code 6102 ("TCC") is submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company on March 3, 2025.

2) In accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2024 and financial statements are not in compliance with laws and provisions of the Company's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

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

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Seçkin Özdemir.

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

Seçkin Özdemir, SMMM
Partner

3 March 2025
İstanbul, Türkiye

INDEX	PAGE

Çates Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi

Statement of financial position
as of December 31, 2024

(Amounts expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited / Current Period December 31, 2024	Audited / Prior Period December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	398.943.813	1.651.443.697
Financial Investments	24	37.746.900	41.128.662
Trade receivables		703.205.762	1.062.865.115
- Due from related parties	3,4	*649.196.494*	947.909.113
- Due from third parties	4	*54.009.268*	114.956.002
Other receivables		3.956	4.543.222
- Due from third parties	5	*3.956*	4.543.222
Inventories	6	270.894.372	332.352.728
Prepaid expenses	7	321.557.838	45.670.861
Other current assets		98.592	30.421
Total current assets		**1.732.451.233**	**3.138.034.706**
Non- current assets			
Other receivables		3.357.297	2.384.915
- Due from third parties	5	*3.357.297*	2.384.915
Property, plant and equipment	8	7.022.844.853	12.364.568.680
- Mining assets	8	*347.488.654*	351.092.430
- Other tangible assets	8	*6.675.356.199*	12.013.476.250
Right -of- use assets	10	162.788.815	137.535.787
Intangible assets	9	472.000.079	484.636.450
- Other intangible assets	9	*472.000.079*	484.636.450
Prepaid expenses	7	3.861.129	5.873.327
Total non-current assets		**7.664.852.173**	**12.994.999.159**
TOTAL ASSEST		**9.397.303.406**	**16.133.033.865**

(Convenience Translation of The Report and Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

Çates Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period ended December 31, 2024

(Amounts expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited / Current Period December 31, 2024	Audited / Prior Period December 31, 2023
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	23	16.820.110	*11.265.360*
Short term portion of long term borrowings	23	-	*1.759.646.175*
Trade payables		175.759.404	*606.439.471*
- Trade payables to related parties	3,4	*24.435.419*	*42.752.817*
- Trade payables to third parties	4	*151.323.985*	*563.686.654*
Employee benefit obligations	13	23.510.391	*32.412.164*
Other payables		2.120.898	*345.059.678*
- Other payables to related parties	3,5	*572.535*	*342.401.523*
- Other payables to other parties	5	*1.548.363*	*2.658.155*
Current income tax liabilities	22	4.766.367	*65.947.506*
Short-term provisions		12.753.805	*27.103.920*
-Provisions for employment benefits	11, 13	*9.046.514*	*6.702.255*
-Other short-term provisions	11	*3.707.291*	*20.401.665*
Other current liabilities	14	63.273.669	30.672.049
Total current liabilities		**299.004.644**	**2.878.546.323**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	23	65.988.526	61.155.950
Long-term provisions		50.852.891	29.980.084
- Provisions for employment benefits	13	*50.852.891*	*29.980.084*
Deferred tax liabilities	22	589.159.529	1.493.282.567
Total non-current liabilities		**706.000.946**	**1.584.418.601**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1.005.005.590**	**4.462.964.924**
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Paid-in share capital	15	165.200.000	165.200.000
Adjustment to share capital	15	618.439.933	618.439.933
Contributions of shareholders	15	1.861.896.970	1.861.896.970
Share premiums	15	1.838.959.303	1.661.314.362
Treasury shares		(5.966.542)	-
Restricted reserves		5.966.542	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss		(32.110.762)	(12.121.107)
- Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		*(32.110.762)*	*(12.121.107)*
- Gains on remeasurements of tangible assets	8	-	-
Retained earnings		7.369.372.241	5.178.701.989
Net profit / (loss) for the period		(3.429.459.869)	2.196.636.794
Total equity		**8.392.297.816**	**11.670.068.941**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**9.397.303.406**	**16.133.033.865**

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

(Convenience Translation of The Report and Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

Çates Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period ended December 31, 2024

(Amounts expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited / Current Period January 1 - December 31, 2024	Audited / Prior Period January 1 - December 31, 2023
Profit and Loss			
Revenue	16	5.397.816.142	7.646.176.781
Cost of sales (-)	17	(4.941.323.997)	(6.436.449.306)
Gross (loss) / profit		**456.492.145**	**1.209.727.475**
General administrative expenses (-)	18	(397.127.388)	(321.031.471)
Other operating income	20	101.394.948	548.442.991
Other operating expenses (-)	20	(19.192.733)	(22.969.810)
Operating profit / (loss)		**141.566.972**	**1.414.169.185**
Income from investing activities		978.720	--
Expenses from investing activities (-)	24	(4.525.095.868)	(842.574.948)
Operating (loss) / profit before financial income and expense		**(4.382.550.176)**	**571.594.237**
Financial income	21	357.101.595	100.143.784
Financial expense (-)	21	(120.046.150)	(696.949.730)
Gains/(losses) on net monetary position	31	(188.024.744)	1.484.268.872
Financing expenses, net		**49.030.701**	**887.462.926**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(4.333.519.475)**	**1.459.057.163**
Tax income/ (expense)		**904.059.606**	**737.579.631**
- Current tax expense	22	(52.615.194)	(316.432.887)
-Deferred tax income / (expense)	22	956.674.800	1.054.012.518
Profit / (loss) before tax from continued operations		**(3.429.459.869)**	**2.196.636.794**
Net profit / (loss) for the period		**(3.429.459.869)**	**2.196.636.794**
Other comprehensive income			
- Total other comprehensive income not to be classified to profit or loss		**(19.989.655)**	**(930.363.939)**
- Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of tangible assets	8	-	(1.156.494.822)
- Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of tangible assets, tax effect	8, 22	-	231.298.963
- Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	13	(26.652.874)	(7.470.192)
- Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans, tax effect	22	6.663.219	2.302.112
Other comprehensive income/ (expense)		**(19.989.655)**	**(930.363.939)**
Total comprehensive income		**(3.449.449.524)**	**1.266.272.855**
Earnings per 100 share -common stock (TL)	28	(2.075,94)	1.584,82
Earnings per 100 shares from total comprehensive income	28	(2.088,04)	913,59

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

(Convenience Translation of The Report and Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

Çates Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

as at December 31, 2024

(Amounts expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated)

							Other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Paid-in capital	Adjustment to share capital	Additional contributions of the shareholders	Share premiums	Treasury shares	Restricted reserves	Defined benefit plans	The revaluation increments of tangible fixed assets	Retained earnings	Net profit/ (loss) for the period	Total equity
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**85.440.000**	**537.536.328**	**1.861.896.970**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6.953.027)**	**990.121.883**	**1.450.750.521**	**3.663.025.444**	**8.581.818.119**
Profit and Loss											
Net profit / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.196.636.794	**2.196.636.794**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(5.168.080)**	**(925.195.859)**	-	-	**(930.363.939)**
Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.168.080)	-	-	-	(5.168.080)
Increases in the revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(925.195.859)	-	-	(925.195.859)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(5.168.080)**	**(925.195.859)**	-	**2.196.636.794**	**1.266.272.855**
Increase due to other changes	79.760.000	80.903.605	-	**1.661.314.362**	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.821.977.967
Transfer of depreciation related to revaluations fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64.926.024)	64.926.024	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.663.025.444	(3.663.025.444)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**165.200.000**	**618.439.933**	**1.861.896.970**	**1.661.314.362**	**-**	**-**	**(12.121.107)**	**-**	**5.178.701.989**	**2.196.636.794**	**11.670.068.941**
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**165.200.000**	**618.439.933**	**1.861.896.970**	**1.661.314.362**	**-**	**-**	**(12.121.107)**	**-**	**5.178.701.989**	**2.196.636.794**	**11.670.068.941**
Profit and Loss											
Net profit / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.429.459.869)	**(3.429.459.869)**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(19.989.655)**	-	-	-	**(19.989.655)**
Gains / (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19.989.655)	-	-	-	(19.989.655)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(19.989.655)**	-	-	**(3.429.459.869)**	**(3.449.449.524)**
Increase due to other changes	-	-	-	177.644.941	-	-	-	-	-	-	177.644.941
Increases due to share - based transactions	-	-	-	-	(5.966.542)	5.966.542	-	-	(5.966.542)	-	(5.966.542)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.196.636.794	(2.196.636.794)	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**165.200.000**	**618.439.933**	**1.861.896.970**	**1.838.959.303**	**(5.966.542)**	**5.966.542**	**(32.110.762)**	**-**	**7.369.372.241**	**(3.429.459.869)**	**8.392.297.816**

* Capital, reserves and other equity items are explained in footnote 15.

** Çates Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.'s partner Aydem Holding A.Ş. provided a capital advance of 102.781.012 TL (noted at 37.440.000 TL based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2024) on June 24, 2022 and was duly registered under the Turkish Commercial Code on June 28, 2022, and the registration of the capital increase transaction was announced in the Trade Registry Gazette with issue number 10609 dated June 29, 2022. Parla Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. ("Parla EYAŞ") was established on December 1, 2022, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aydem Holding. On December 29, 2022, the Company's shares were transferred from Aydem Holding to Parla EYAŞ. Parla EYAŞ provided a capital advance of 122.608.012 TL (noted at 54.965.000 TL based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2024) on January 27, 2023, and the addition of this amount to the capital was certified on January 31, 2023. The amount of 35.798.716 TL, which corresponds to 24.795.000 TL in unadjusted terms based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2024, obtained from the Company's public offering on November 22, 2023, was used for the capital increase. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's paid-in capital amounted to 165.200.000 TL nominal value, with 80% of the Company's shares belonging to Parla Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has no unpaid capital or preferred shares.

***As a result of increasing the Company's capital from 516.408.564 TL to 542.766.727 TL, a total of 33.050.000 shares, consisting of 24.795.000 newly issued shares with a nominal value of 1 TL each and 8.255.000 shares with a nominal value of 1 TL each currently owned by the existing shareholder Parla Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş., were offered to the public on November 22, 2023. The amount of 24.795.000 TL (noted at 35.798.716 TL based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2024) obtained from this offering was used for the capital increase, and the remaining portion was recorded under share premium. After offsetting the transaction costs of 437.979.637 TL arising from the public offering process, the net effect of the increase due to share-based transactions is 1.661.314.362 TL. The success premium of 236.859.920 TL, which was deducted from the share premium account in 2023, was re-added to the share premium account in 2024 after tax effects. This is disclosed in Footnote 15.

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

Çates Elektrik Üretim Anonim Şirketi

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period January 1 - December 31, 2024

(Amounts expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited / Current Period 1 January- December 31, 2024	Audited / Prior Period 1 January- December 31, 2023
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**281.574.326**	**2.524.482.282**
Profit for the period from continuing operations		**(3.429.459.869)**	**2.196.636.794**
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year			
Adjustments to depreciation and amortization	19	902.457.373	1.056.402.230
Adjustments for provisions		1.318.760	22.023.615
Adjustments for provisions for employee benefits	13	12.967.683	14.177.539
Adjustment for lawsuits and/ or penalty provisions	11	(11.648.923)	7.846.076
Adjustments for impairment / (cancellation) of receivables	4	-	(8.348)
Adjustments for tax expense	22	(904.059.606)	(737.579.631)
Adjustments for interest income	21	(343.565.709)	(100.143.784)
Adjustments for interest expenses	13, 21	120.603.853	630.224.619
Deferred financing expense/(income) arising from purchases/sales	20	194.326	(5.469.253)
Adjustment related to impairment of fixed asset	24	4.525.095.868	842.574.948
Adjustments for other items that give rise to cash flows from investing or financing activities		-	106.291.792
Adjustment related to gains of sales of tangible and intangible assets, net	8	487.546	2.306.650
Monetary (gain)/ loss		(112.902.802)	(2.375.824.635)
Total adjustments		**4.189.629.609**	**(559.201.797)**
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables from related parties	3	298.712.619	341.233.439
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables from third parties	4	62.017.318	(90.155.293)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	6	61.458.356	12.768.734
Decrease / (increase) in trade payables due to related parties	3, 8	(18.317.398)	19.427.661
Decrease / (increase) in trade payables due to third parties	4	(412.556.995)	158.375.501
(Increases)/decreases in other receivables from related parties related to operations	3	236.859.922	183.128.973
Increases/(decreases) in other payables to related parties related to operations		(341.828.988)	313.349.853
Decrease / (increase) in prepaid expenses		(273.874.779)	185.819.476
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefits		(8.901.773)	22.961.915
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related to operations related adjustments		(1.740.349)	(2.293.289)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables related to operations related adjustments		27.268.237	(36.886.934)
Payments of employee termination benefits	13	(3.329.739)	(9.707.710)
Taxes paid	22	(107.743.607)	(220.556.095)
Decrease / (increase) in financial investments	24	3.381.762	9.581.054
Net cash from operating activities		**(478.595.414)**	**887.047.285**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(64.511.792)**	**(514.153.505)**
Cash outflows from the purchase of tangible assets (-)	7, 8	(64.157.052)	(513.079.379)
Cash outflows from the purchase of intangible assets (-)	9	(354.740)	(1.074.126)
C. NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(961.945.948)**	**(394.762.629)**
Proceeds from capital increase	15	-	160.663.605
Interest received	21	343.565.709	5.421.476
Interes paid	23	(542.546.593)	(733.430.607)
Cash inflows from share issuance, net		-	1.572.118.281
Cash outflows related to the acquisition of the entity's own shares and other equity-based instruments		(5.966.542)	-
Repayment of borrowings (-)	23	(747.808.636)	(1.383.396.549)
Cash outflows related to lease agreements (-)	23	(9.189.886)	(16.138.835)
D. EFFECT OF NET MONETARY POSITION DIFFERENCES GAINS / (LOSSES) ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(507.616.470)**	**(23.238.933)**
NET INCREASE/ (DESCREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		**(1.252.499.884)**	**1.592.327.215**
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	27	**1.651.443.697**	**59.116.482**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (A+B+C+D+E)	27	**398.943.813**	**1.651.443.697**

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

1 Company's organization and nature of operations

Çates Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (the "Company") was established on September 19, 2014. Pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Council of Privatization dated July 21, 2014 and numbered 2014/64, the Company purchased the Çatalağzı Thermal Power Plant ("Power Plant") and the parts and outbuildings of this Power Plant from Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. with the transfer agreement signed on December 22, 2014.

The Company obtained the lcense dated December 18, 2014 and numbered EÜ/5358-1/03178 from the Energy Market Regulatory Authority ("EPDK") for a period of 49 years as of December 22, 2014 related with generating electricity for the power plant with a total installed capacity of 314.68 MWe located in Çatalağzı district of Zonguldak province.

The Company operates its activities in accordance with the Electricity Market Law No. 6446, EPDK's Electricity Market License Regulation and the Electricity Market Balancing and Settlement Regulation ("DUY") and other relevant legislation. The Company registered with Energy Markets Management Inc. ("EPİAŞ") with the user code PK8360 within the scope of DUY. The company operates at integrated energy group.

On November 22, 2023, the Company obtained approval from the Capital Markets Board (SPK) for the public offering of shares with a nominal value of 33.050.000 Turkish Lira. Subsequently, starting from December 7, 2023, the shares offered to the public began trading on the Borsa Istanbul under the ticker symbol "CATES."

The Company's registration address is "Şahinler M., Şahinler Küme Evler Yatağan Termik San. Sit. N:259/1 Yatağan / Muğla.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had 381 employees (December 31, 2023: 381).

Laws / regulations

Depending on its electricity generation and sales activities, the Company is subject to the Electricity Market Law No. 6446 dated March 14, 2013, which entered into force with the Official Gazette No. 28603 on March 30, 2013, as well as the regulations and communiqués published by the Energy Market Regulatory Board ("EPDK").

Approval of the Financial Statements:

Financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized to be published on March 3, 2025. These financial statements will be finalised following their approval in the General Assembly.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

2.1 Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of some assets and liabilities and the power plant assets that are presented with revaluation amounts and presented under tangible assets.

2.2 Statement of Compliance with TAS

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Capital Markets Board ("CMB") Communiqué Serial II, No: 14.1 "Basis of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets", which were published in the Official Gazette No:28676 on June 13, 2013. The accompanying financial statements are prepared based on the Turkish Accounting Standards Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations ("TAS/TFRS") that have been put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") under Article 5 of the Communiqué. Communiqués is updated in order to provide consistency with the changes in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The Company prepares its statutory books and financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), tax legislation, the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance of the Republic of Turkey, the provisions of the "Regulation on Accounting Practices and Document Retention for Banks" enacted by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA"), and other regulations, clarifications, and circulars on accounting and financial reporting issued by the BRSA, the Banking Law, and in the absence of specific regulations from these institutions, in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and their related appendices and interpretations issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK). The Company prepares its statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira, based on the historical cost convention, except for valuations arising from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The financial statements are prepared by reflecting the necessary adjustments and classifications to ensure the correct presentation in accordance with TFRS based on the statutory records prepared under the historical cost convention.

Furthermore, the Company presents its financial statements prepared in accordance with the TCC in formats specified in the "Announcement on TMS Taxonomy" published by the KGK and the Financial Statement Examples and User Guide published by the CMB.

Adjusting Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods

In accordance with the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") decision dated December 28, 2023, and numbered 81/1820, issuers subject to financial reporting regulations that apply the Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards, as well as capital market institutions, are required to implement inflation accounting starting from the annual financial reports for the fiscal periods ending on December 31, 2023, by applying TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies." In line with this CMB decision, the announcement made by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK") on November 23, 2023, and the "Application Guide on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies," updated on January 16, 2025, the Company has prepared its financial statements as of December 31, 2024, in accordance with TAS 29. According to this standard, financial statements prepared based on the currency of a hyperinflationary economy must be presented at the purchasing power of the currency as of the balance sheet date, and the financial statements for previous periods must also be restated in terms of the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Company has also presented its financial statements as of December 31, 2023, in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.2 Statement of Compliance with TAS *(continued)*

Adjusting Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods *(continued)*

In implementing IAS 29, the entity utilized adjustment coefficients derived from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute, as directed by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK). Since January 1, 2005, when the Turkish lira ceased to be classified as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the adjustment coefficients corresponding to the CPI for both current and past periods are as follows:

Year End	Index	Index%	Adjustment Coefficient
2004	113,86	13,86	23,58
2005	122,65	7,72	21,89
2006	134,49	9,65	19,96
2007	145,77	8,39	18,42
2008	160,44	10,06	16,73
2009	170,91	6,53	15,71
2010	181,85	6,4	14,76
2011	200,85	10,45	13,37
2012	213,23	6,16	12,59
2013	229,01	7,4	11,72
2014	247,72	8,17	10,84
2015	269,54	8,81	9,96
2016	292,54	8,53	9,18
2017	327,41	11,92	8,2
2018	393,88	20,3	6,82
2019	440,5	11,84	6,09
2020	504,81	14,6	5,32
2021	686,95	36,08	3,91
2022	1.128,45	64,27	2,38
2023	1.859,38	64,77	1,44
2024	2.684,55	44,38	1

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.2 Statement of Compliance with TAS *(continued)*

Adjusting Financial Statements in High Inflation Periods *(continued)*

The main elements of the Company's adjustments for financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies are as follows:

- The financial statements for the current period, prepared in Turkish Lira, are expressed using the purchasing power of the currency as of the balance sheet date, and the amounts for previous reporting periods are similarly adjusted according to the purchasing power of the currency as of the most recent 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, etc.) are already expressed using the current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date, so they are not further adjusted. Non-monetary items (such as inventories, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property, and equity items) are adjusted for inflation, and if their inflation-adjusted values exceed their recoverable amounts or net realizable values, the provisions of TAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" and TAS 2 "Inventories" have been applied, respectively.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity items that are not expressed in the current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date have been adjusted using the relevant adjustment factors.
- Except for non-monetary items in the balance sheet that affect the income statement, all items in the income statement are indexed using the factors calculated based on the periods in which the income and expense accounts were first reflected in the financial statements.
- The effect of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position for the current period has been recorded under the "net monetary position gains/(losses)" account in the income statement. In cases where the monetary assets exceed the monetary liabilities, the purchasing power weakens due to inflation, while in cases where the monetary liabilities exceed the monetary assets, the purchasing power increases due to inflation. The net monetary position gain or loss has been derived from the adjustment differences of non-monetary items, equity, income statement, and other comprehensive income statement items.

Additionally, in the reporting period in which TAS 29 is applied for the first time, the provisions of the standard are applied assuming that there has always been high inflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, in order to establish a basis for subsequent reporting periods, the financial position statement as of January 1, 2022, the start of the earliest comparative period, has been adjusted for inflation. The inflation-adjusted amount of the "retained earnings/losses from previous years" item in the financial position statement as of January 1, 2022, has been derived from the balance sheet equivalence obtained after adjusting the other items of the statement for inflation.

In the unadjusted financial position statement as of January 1, 2022, the revaluation surpluses of property, plant, and equipment, and defined benefit plans have been transferred to retained earnings and reset to zero.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of the Company is prepared in the currency of the primary economic environment (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position is expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), which is the functional currency of the Company, and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

During the preparation of the financial statements, transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than TL) are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into TL using the exchange rates prevailing at the financial statement date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement ofsuch transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4 Changes in accounting policies

Accounting policy changes resulting from the initial application of a new TAS/TFRS are retrospectively or prospectively applied in accordance with any transitional provisions of the respective TAS/TFRS, if applicable. Changes without any transitional provisions, significant voluntary changes in accounting policies, or identified accounting errors are retrospectively applied, and previous period financial statements are restated.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively if they relate to only one period. If they relate to future periods, they are applied both in the period of change and prospectively.

2.5 Comparative information and reclassification of prior period financial statements

The Company's financial statements are presented together with the comparatives for the previous year enabling comparison of the financial condition, performance and cash flow trends. Where necessary, comparative figures of the financial statements have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation of the current period financial statements. The Company management considered that it is appropriate to have such reclassifications when they provide more relevant information to users of the financial statements.

2.6 Changes and errors in accounting estimates

Changes in accounting estimates are applied in the current period in which changes are made. If changes in accounting estimates are related to future periods, the accounting misstatements which are identified are applied prospectively. The significant changes that were made on accounting policies applied retrospectively and the financial statements of preceding period are restated.

2.7 Going concern

The company has prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.8 Periodicity of the company's operations

No significant variation has been observed in the Company's operations throughout the year.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.9 The new standards, amendments and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the financial statements as of December 31, 2024 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2024 and thereafter. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

i) The new standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective as of 1 January 2024 are as follows:

- Amendments to TAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-Current Liabilities
- Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
- Amendments to TAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The mentioned change has not had a significant impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

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

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

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and TAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
- TFRS 17 - The new Standard for insurance contracts
- Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The mentioned change is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii) The amendments which are effective immediately upon issuance

- Amendments to TAS 12 - International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

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

iv) The new amendments that are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not issued by Public Oversight Authority (POA)

The following amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards as well as IFRS 18 and IFRS 19 are issued by IASB but not yet adapted/issued by POA. Therefore, they do not constitute part of TFRS. The Company will make the necessary changes to its financial statements after the amendments and new Standard are issued and become effective under TFRS.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
- IFRS 18 – The new Standard for Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

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

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements.

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

i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

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

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

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

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Related parties *(continued)*

Transactions with related parties are transfers of resources, services, or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether there is consideration exchanged. Unless the transactions with related parties are required to be measured at fair value, the transactions are accounted for based on the transaction amounts.

In accordance with the purpose of financial statements, shareholders, key management personnel, members of the Board of Directors, their families, and entities controlled by them or to which they are affiliated, subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, as well as Aydem Holding Group companies and key management personnel of the reporting entity or its parent company, are considered and disclosed as related parties.

Revenue

The operations of the Company are regulated under Electricity Market Law No. 6446, the Regulation on Electricity Market License of Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA), the Electricity Market Balancing and Settlement Regulation (“BSR”) and other related legislative provisions. The Company registered with the Market Financial Settlement Center with the user code PK8360 under the BSR.

Electricity sales

The electricity sold by the Company to customers is produced and sold simultaneously, and accordingly, sales and costs are incurred at the time of use since electricity cannot be stored. The revenue obtained from electricity sales to customers is measured after deducting the returns.

In order for revenue to be recognized, the risks and benefits associated with the product must be transferred to customers. The transfer of risks and benefits depends on the electricity consumption of customers.

Even though the electricity sales invoices reflected to Company or from the Company are issued in the following month, they are accounted for as income and expense accruals in the relevant month.

The company recognizes revenue in the financial statements in line with the following 5 basic principles:

a) Identification of customer contracts
b) Identification of performance obligations
c) Determination of the transaction price in the contracts
d) Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations
e) Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue *(continued)*

The Company recognizes a contract with its customers as revenue if all of the following conditions are met:

a) The contract has been approved by the parties to the contract; (in writing, orally or in accordance with other commercial practices) and undertaken to fulfill their own actions,
b) Each party's rights in relation to the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
c) The payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
d) The contract has commercial substance; and
e) It it is probable that the consideration to which the entity is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services will be collected.

At the beginning of the contract, the Company evaluates the goods or services committed in the contract with the customer and defines each commitment it makes to transfer to the customer as a separate performance obligation. The Company also determines, at the beginning of the contract, whether it fulfills each performance obligation over time or at a point in time.

When another party is involved in the provision of goods or services to the customer, the Company determines that the nature of its commitment is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (principal) or to act as an intermediary for those goods or services provided by the other party (agent). The company is principal if it controls specified goods or services before transferring those goods or services to the customer. In this case, when it fulfills (or fulfills) its performance obligation, it recognizes revenue in the financial statements equal to the gross amount of the consideration it expects to be entitled to in return for the specified goods or services transferred. The Company is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party and in such a position, the Company does not recognize the revenue of the consideration at gross amount.

The Company takes into account the terms of the contract and commercial practices in order to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the price that the Company expects to be entitled to in return for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some sales taxes).

The Company's performance obligations consist of wholesale electricity sales and ancillary services related to electricity sales. The electricity sold is transmitted to the customer via transmission lines and the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit obtained from the Company's performance. Revenue consists of electricity sales and ancillary services related to electricity sales is accounted for the content at a point in time.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Inventory costs measure using the weighted average cost method, and the purchase cost of inventories includes other costs incurred to become to their current condition and location.

Net realizable value represents to the amount by deducting the estimated selling price from the estimated cost of completion and the estimated selling expenses necessary to make the sale. Inventories consist of coal and chemicals, operating materials and spare parts required for electricity generation.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

The company, has adopted the revaluation method in accordance with TAS 16 for its entire power plants. Power plants are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation. Other tangible assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Construction in progress is also stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The frequency of revaluations depends on the changes in the fair values of property, plant and equipment subject to revaluation. As of January 1, 2021, the company has adopted the revaluation method in accordance with TAS 16 for power plant assets. As of December 31, 2021, June 30, 2022, December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 the Company revalued the property, plant and equipment consisting of the power plant.

The revaluation fund is recorded under other comprehensive income and is recognized as debit to the revaluation fund under equity. However, the increase is recognized in profit or loss if it reverses the valuation deficit of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss. The revaluation deficit is recognized under the statement of profit or loss, except that offseting the existing increase on the same asset, which is recognized under the revaluation increases on property, plant and equipment.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation surplus to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation surplus relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated on the basis that it has an indefinite life.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

Recognition and measurement (continued)

Mining assets

Mining assets consist of the costs of purchased mining rights and tangible assets attributed to stripping costs. Mining assets are recognized in the financial statements with their net book value after deducting the accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment, if any, from acquisition costs. Mining assets amortization is calculated with the production.

Costs incurred during production are capitalized as long as they are directly related to the development of the mine site. Production-related costs are reflected as expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In cases where mining site development expenses cannot be distinguished from research and evaluation expenses, the said expenses are recorded as expense in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement in the period they occur. The large-scale and important revision works carried out at the said mine, which will increase the economic benefits to be obtained during the life of the relevant mine, are capitalized. Maintenance and repair expenses, excluding large-scale and significant revisions, that can be evaluated within this scope are recorded as expense in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement of the period in which they occur.

The Company does not have any obligations related to the mining operations for which it holds a license.

Depreciation

Mining assets

Mining assets are depreciated when their capacity is ready to be used fully and their physical conditions meet the production capacity determined by the Company management. Mine development costs are capitalized in cases where it is highly probable to obtain economic benefit in the future and are subject to depreciation considering the economic benefit.

Turkuaz Linyit Kömür İşletmeleri A.Ş., which is a royalty holder in the mining site before the transfer date of the mining sites. The existing crushing-screening facilities were built by the royalty company Turkuaz Linyit Kömür İşletmeleri A.Ş. to increase the coal quality. Mining assets are depreciated when capacity is ready to be used fully and physical conditions meet the production capacity determined by the Company Management. Mine development costs are capitalized in cases where it is highly probable to obtain economic benefit in the future and are subject to depreciation considering the economic benefit. Mine development costs are distributed to the parts to the extent that can be defined on the basis of the relevant mining areas recorded.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

Recognition and measurement (continued)

The estimated useful lives of significant property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Years
Power Plants (*)	13,5
Other tangible assets	4-20

(*) The Company has classified all tangible assets related with power plants as a separate group under the name of "Power Plant Assets". Power plants consist of assets with similar characteristics used in the activities and includes land, buildings, machinery, equipment and fixtures. The estimated useful life of the Power Plant Assets has been revised as of January 1, 2021 and determined as the end on June 30, 2038. The remaining life as of December 31, 2024 is 13 years and 6 months.

A property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the buyer get control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized under the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Power plants consist of groups of assets with similar natures used in the operations and include land, buildings, machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

Maintenance expenses of property, plant and equipment are recognized as expense. However, maintenance expenses are capitalized if there is a result in benefits or significant improvements in the economic life of the relevant assets.

Right of use assets

Since the Company has recognized the simplified retrospective approach, the right-of-use assets are transferred as of January 1, 2019, based on financial lease agreements signed before 1 January 2019, which is the first application date of TFRS 16. Based on agreements within the scope of TFRS 16 signed after January 1, 2019, right-of-use assets are recognized on the date the lease agreement begins (for example, as of the date the relevant asset becomes available for use). Right-of-use assets are calculated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of right-of-use assets include the amount of the obligation, the direct costs incurred at the beginning, and the rental payments made on or before the start date.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Right of use assets *(continued)*

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

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

Unless, the transfer of ownership of the right of asset to the Company is not certain at the end of the lease term; the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the start date of the lease until the end of the useful life. The useful life of right-of-use assets range varies from 1 year to 45 years.

Right-of-use assets consist of land, estate and vehicles and are subject to impairment assessment.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

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

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

Variable lease payments which is not related to index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggered the payment occurred.

The Company uses the revised discount rate for the remaining portion of the lease term as the interest rate implicit in the lease if it can be easily determined; if it cannot be easily determined, it is determined as the Company's alternative borrowing interest rate on the date of reassessment. The Company used an interest rate of 14,82% - 63,38% for all lease agreements which are denominated in TL.

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

(a) increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, and
(b) reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

In addition, in the event of a change in the lease term, in essence a change in fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment of the option to buy the underlying asset, the value of the lease obligations is remeasured.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Other intangible assets purchased by the Company that have a certain useful life are measured by deducting accumulated depreciations and permanent impairments, if any, from their aqusition costs.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalized only if they have the effect of enhancing the future economic benefit of the intangible assets to which they are associated. All other expenses are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Amortization

Intangible assets are recognized in profit or loss using the linear amortization method over their useful life from the date they are avaliable for use.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are examined as of each reporting period and redetermined when necessary.

The estimated useful lives of significant intangible asset items in the current period are as follows:

	Years
Rights (*)	5-49

(*) The majority of the Company's intangible assets consists of EPDK electricity generation license, which has a life span of 49 years, and the rest consists of software licenses. As of December 31, 2024, the remaining life is 38 years and 3 months.

Impairment of assets

Financial assets accounted for at amortized cost

The Company evaluates the impairment indicators for assets both at asset level and collectively. All major assets are assessed for significant impairment. Assets with no significant impairment as a separate asset alone are collectively subjected to impairment testing for realized but not yet determined impairment. Assets that are not important alone are grouped as assets with similar risk characteristics and are subjected to impairment testing in aggregate.

While the company evaluates the impairment collectively, the company realizes the recovery timing and loss amounts considering the past trends. When making this assessment, the Company management makes corrections when necessary, using the opinion that the losses incurred by considering the current economic situation and credit conditions should be more or less than the impairment reserve allocated according to past trends.

Impairment refers to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the reduction of the expected future cash flows to the present value and the original effective interest rate. Losses are recorded under profit or loss and recognized under provision account. The relevant amounts are deducted when the company has no realistic expectations of asset recovery. If an event that occurs after the impairment has been recognized, impairment is recognized under profit or loss.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of assets *(continued)*

Non-financial assets

The Company evaluates whether there is any indication for probable impairment on non-financial assets, other than inventories, deferred tax assets and investment properties at each reporting date. If any such indication exists, then the assets recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) related with an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less selling costs. Value in use is estimated by discounting future cash flows at the pre-tax discount rate in line with the current market assessments reflecting the time value of money and the risks specific to that asset.

If the carrying amount of the CGU related to an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the impairment expense is recorded.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

The company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: Financial assets at amortized cost and fair value through in profit or loss.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition and off-balance sheet

The Company recognizes loans and receivables on the date they occur. The entity records all other financial assets and liabilities only and only on the date of the transaction, to which the financial instrument concerned is a party to the contractual conditions.

The Company derecognizes the financial asset from records when the rights related to the cash flows that occur in accordance with the contract related to the financial assets expire or when the Company transfer rights to the ownership of all risks and returns related to this financial asset through a transaction. Any rights created or held are accounted as a separate asset or liability.

In cases where contractual liabilities are fulfilled, canceled or terminated; the Company derecognises the financial liability from records. The Company clarifies financial assets and liabilities only when the Company has a legal right to offsetting and if the intention is to perform the transaction on a net basis or to realize the fulfillment of the liability and realization of the asset and present the net amount under financial statements.

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – measurement

Loans and receivables

Assets are first recognized by adding transaction costs that can be directly associated with fair value. After initial recording, loans and receivables are recognized by deducting impairments from the amortized costs of future principal and interest cash flows using effective interest rates.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include accounts at the bank, which are repayable upon request and which are part of the Company's cash management under the cash flows table.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized on the transaction date when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the relevant financial instrument. In cases where contractual liabilities are fulfilled, canceled or terminated; the company removes the financial liabilities from accounts. The Company classifies its non-derivative financial liabilities into the category of other financial liabilities. This financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value by including transaction costs, which are directly attributable to their fair value. Following initial recognition, financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using effective interest rates for future principal and interest cash flows. Other financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and payables to related parties.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions made in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into valid currency by the exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. Currency translation difference profit or loss of monetary items refers to the difference between the amortized cost of the current currency amount at the beginning of the period and the amortized cost of the amortized cost at the end of the period, and the amount converted from the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary foreign currency items that are measured at their historical costs are converted into valid currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

With the "Announcement on the Subsequent Measurement of Monetary Items in Foreign Currency Accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards" made by the POA on March 15, 2021, the next measurement of monetary items is not based on the exchange rates announced by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey ("CBRT") on December 30; at the spot rates announced on December 31 and at the current purchase rate of monetary assets in foreign currency as of the end of the reporting period; It was also reported that monetary liabilities in foreign currency should be valued at the current sales rate as of the end of the reporting period. The CBRT exchange rate information used by the company is as follows:

December 31, 2024	**CBRT Foreign Exchange Buying**	**CBRT Foreign Exchange Sales**
USD	35,2803	35,3438
EUR	36,7362	36,8024

December 31, 2023	**CBRT Foreign Exchange Buying**	**CBRT Foreign Exchange Sales**
USD	29,4382	29,4913
EUR	32,5739	32,6326

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Offsetting

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The amount of provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount amount is recognized as other expenses from the operations.

Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except items recognized under equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax liabilities in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is calculated over the temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the values used in the tax base. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences, if any:

• Temporary differences arising in the initial recognition of assets or liabilities resulting from a business combination that does not affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss:

• Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities that are unlikely to reverse within a foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured by the tax rate effective at the end of the reporting period or the tax rate close to enforcement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities can be offset if there is a legal right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability are the same taxpayer imposed by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax asset is recognized if it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income for the past year financial losses, tax advantages and deductible temporary differences that will be sufficient to be offset in the future. Deferred tax assets are reviewed in each reporting period and deferred tax assets are reduced where tax benefit is not likely to be used.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Income taxes *(continued)*

Transfer pricing arrangements

In Turkey, the transfer pricing provisions of the Corporate Tax Law "disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing" is stated in Article 13 entitled. The communiqué of 18 November 2007 on disguised profit distribution through transfer pricing regulates the details of the application.

Tax risk

By determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Company consider the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgements about future events. Additional information may become available that causes the Company to change its judgement regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

Transfer pricing regulations

Transfer pricing is disclosed in the 12th clause of the Corporate Tax Law under the heading "veiled shifting of profit" via transfer pricing. The application details are stated in the "general communiqué regarding veiled shifting of profits via transfer pricing" published. Veiled shifting of profits via transfer pricing will not be deducted from tax assessment for the purposes of corporate tax.

For debt used in the business to be considered as hidden equity:

- It must be obtained directly or indirectly from a shareholder or a person related to a shareholder.
- It must be used in the business,
- At any time during the financial year, it must exceed three times the equity of the institution.

Subsequent Events after the Reporting Date

Between the reporting date and the authorization date for the issuance of financial statements, events that occur in favor of or against the entity are indicated. Subsequent events are divided into two categories:

- New evidence regarding the existence of events as of the reporting date; and
- Evidence indicating that the relevant events occurred after the reporting date (events that do not require adjustment after the reporting date).

In the event of new evidence indicating the existence of events as of the reporting date or events emerging after the reporting date, and if these events necessitate the correction of financial statements, the Company adjusts its financial statements accordingly. If these events do not require the correction of financial statements, the Company discloses them in the relevant footnotes.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Employee benefits

Termination and retirement benefits

Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Company is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee who has qualified for such benefits as the employment ended. Also, employees who are entitled to a retirement are required to be paid retirement pay in accordance with Law No: 2422 dated March 6, 1981 and No: 4447 dated August 25, 1999 and the amended Article 60 of the existing Social Insurance Code No: 506. Some transition provisions related to the pre-retirement service term were excluded from the law since the related law was changed as of May 23, 2002. Provisions related to pre-retirement terms of service were excluded from the Law by amending the relevant law on May 23, 2002. As of December 31 2024, ceiling is amounting to TL 41.828,42 (December 31, 2023: TL 23.489,83).

The severance pay liability is not legally subject to any funding. The provision for severance pay is calculated by estimating the present value of the Company's future probable obligation arising from the retirement of employees. IAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") envisages the development of the Company's obligations using actuarial valuation methods within the scope of defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total liabilities are as follows.

	31 Aralık 2024	31 Aralık 2023
Interest rate (%)	27,15%	25,05%
Inflation rate (%)	21,95%	20,75%
Expected probability of voluntary termination without compensation in future years (%)	4,07	4,03

The Company has considered the ceiling amount of TL 41.828,42 which became effective from January 1, 2025, in the calculation of the severance pay provision (January 1, 2024: TL 23.489,83).

Actuarial losses or gains are recognized under other comprehensive income and expense.

Provision for unused vacation rights

The Company is required to pay to the employee, whose employment is terminated due to any reasons, or to its inheritors, the wage of the deserved and unused vacation rights over the prevailing wage at the date the contract is terminated. Accordingly, the Company recognizes a provision for unused vacation days as a short term employee benefits. Provision for unused vacation days is measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

The provision for leave is a short-term employee benefit obligation provided to employees and is measured without discounting, and it is recognized as an expense in profit or loss as the related service is rendered.

2 Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements *(continued)*

2.10 Summary of significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Statement of cash flow

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

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

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

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

Share capital and dividends

Common shares are classified as equity. Dividends on common shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved and declared.

Earnings per share

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

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

2.11 Significant accounting judgments estimates and assumptions

Significant accounting judgments estimates and assumptions

In the preparation of financial statements, the Company management requires the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts of income and expenses reported during the accounting period. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The important estimates and assumptions used by the Company in preparing its financial statements are expressed under the footnotes as follows:

Footnote 4 – Trade receivables

Footnotes 8-9 – Tangible and intangible assets

Footnote 10 – Right of use assets

Footnote 11 – Provisions

Footnote 13 – Provisions for employee benefits

Footnote 22 – Income taxes

3 Related party disclosures

Aydem Holding ("formerly Bereket Energy Group Inc., changed its title to Aydem Energy at the beginning of 2020 and merged its twelve subsidiaries under the Aydem Holding") is the ultimate shareholder and controlling party of the Company. Parla Energy Investments Inc. ("Parla EYAŞ"), a 100% subsidiary of Aydem Holding, is a 100% shareholder of the Company.

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

(1) Aydem Holding Group Companies
(2) Ultimate shareholder
(3) Subsidiaries of other company of the main shareholders

Trade receivables from related parties usually arise from sales transactions. The majority of the receivables are secured. Trade payables to related parties generally arise from purchase transactions, and no interest is charged.

At the end of each month, non-trade receivables and payables are accrued using the current interest rates determined according to market conditions. Other receivables from related parties mainly arise from financial transactions, and interest is charged at market rates. At the end of each three months, interest is accrued using market interest rates for other receivables and payables, which are determined using the Group external cost of borrowing. Non-trade payables to related parties generally arise from the Company's financing transactions, and interest is charged at market rates.

3.1 Related party balances

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, trade receivables from related parties are as follows:

	31 Aralık 2024	**31 Aralık 2023**
Gediz Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş. ("Gediz EPSAŞ") (1) (*)	520.477.348	-
Aydem Elektrik Perakende Satış A.Ş. ("Aydem EPSAŞ") (1) (*)	128.719.146	947.909.113
	649.196.494	**947.909.113**

(*) As of December 31, 2024, there are guarantee notes received from Gediz EPSAŞ amounting to 15,000,000 USD and from Aydem EPSAŞ amounting to 10,000,000 USD. (As of December 31, 2023: 40,000,000 USD received from Aydem EPSAŞ).

Under the authority granted by the Electricity Market Law, EPDK (Energy Market Regulatory Authority) issued the "Principles and Procedures Regarding the Determination and Implementation of the Support Price Based on Source" ("Principles and Procedures") decision numbered 10866 dated March 17, 2022. Changes were made to the "Principles and Procedures" with the Decision numbered 10887 dated March 29, 2022. According to this, it is stipulated that fixed-price and approved bilateral agreements entered into the market management system, which is a system where all contracts in the market are entered, before March 8, 2022, for February 1 and beyond, may be exempted if they are submitted to EPİAŞ (Energy Stock Exchange Market) with the information and documents specified in the Principles and Procedures. According to the regulation, bilateral agreements included in the exemption scope will not be subject to the support price debt amount application. Following the timely submission of the exemption application by the Company in accordance with the Principles and Procedures, and after the necessary information and documents were examined by EPİAŞ, the Company was officially notified of the acceptance of its exemption application through a formal letter. The Company has continued to conduct bilateral agreement transactions related to this exemption in accordance with the relevant Principles and Procedures in the ongoing process.

3 Related party disclosures *(continued)*

3.1 Related party balances *(continued)*

At the end of the first 6-month implementation period, from April to September 2022, the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EPDK) issued a Board Decision dated September 29, 2022, with Decision No. 11269, which amended Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Principles and Procedures. The amendment, which came into effect on October 1, 2022, expanded the scope of exemptions to include fixed-price bilateral agreements, covering agreements up to the final consumer. On January 13, 2023, the Company was notified of the EPDK Board Decision No. 11574-13, dated January 12, 2023. The decision states that it was determined that the Company was found not to have unjustly avoided the payment of the support price debt of 518,766,980 TRY (not expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024), and it was decided that these amounts should be collected.

According to the EPDK Board Decision No. 11574-13 dated January 12, 2023, as of December 31, 2024, the Company has made an EPİAŞ refund of TL 794,973,904 (not expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024) and, in accordance with the bilateral agreement, has reflected the same amount to Aydem EPSAŞ.

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, trade payables to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Aydem Holding (2)	24.021.284	41.196.998
Entek Elektrik İnşaat A.Ş. ("Entek") (3)	414.135	1.188.001
Yatağan Termik Enerji Üretim A.Ş. ("Yatağan") (1)	-	293.772
Other related party	-	74.046
	24.435.419	**42.752.817**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, other payables to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Gdz Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. ("Gdz Enerji") (1)	572.535	426.081
Aydem Holding (2) (*)	-	341.975.442
	572.535	**342.401.523**

(*) As of December 31, 2023, the entire debt pertains to the service amount related to the success premium, which was reflected as a result of the Company's ability to close the loans converted from USD to Turkish Lira in previous years, following the public offering of its shares at the end of 2023. The benefit arising from this was measured/calculated by Aydem Holding A.Ş. based on market comparables. (The amount not expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 236,859,920). The entire amount has been deducted from the share premiums and recognized in equity. The details of the share premiums are disclosed in Note 15. The Aydem Holding success premium of TL 236,859,920, which was deducted from the share premiums account in 2023, has been added back to the share premiums account in 2024, after deducting the tax effect.

3 Related party disclosures *(continued)*

3.2 Related party transactions *(continued)*

Key management compensation

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the total amount of short-term benefits such as salaries and attendance fees provided to key management is as follows:

	January 1, December 31, 2024	January 1, December 31, 2023
Key management compensation	30.958.595	20.423.489
	30.958.595	**20.423.489**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, income and expense transactions with related parties are as follows:

Sales of goods and services	January 1, December 31, 2024	January 1, December 31, 2023
Aydem EPSAŞ (1) (*)	617.281.385	5.032.320.326
Gediz EPSAŞ (1) (*)	506.813.332	-
Yatağan (1)	1.247.441	1.903.114
Aydem Yenilenebilir (1)	3.429	-
Other	-	2.940
	1.125.345.587	**5.034.226.380**

(*) The Company made electricity sales to Aydem EPSAŞ in the first nine months of 2023 and sold electricity to the market in the fourth quarter of 2023. The Company started selling electricity again to its group companies through bilateral agreements in August 2024.

Financial income	January 1, December 31, 2024	January 1, December 31, 2023
Aydem EPSAŞ (1)	46.769.234	651.427
Aydem Holding (2)	47.393.141	-
ADM EDAŞ (1)	-	3.365.519
Yatağan (1)	-	746.564
GDZ EDAŞ (1)	-	553.007
Gediz EPSAŞ (1)	-	97.342
Parla Enerji (1)	-	7.617
	94.162.375	**5.421.476**

3 Related party disclosures *(continued)*

3.2 Related party transactions *(continued)*

Other income	**January 1, December 31, 2024**	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Aydem EPSAŞ (1) (*)	39.286.790	504.894.712
Gdz Enerji (1)	3.820	-
	39.290.610	**504.894.712**

(*) The relevant transaction includes net foreign exchange gains arising from commercial activities conducted during the period and interest income from late payment charges related to commercial transactions.

Purchases of goods and services	**January 1, December 31, 2024**	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Aydem EPSAŞ (1)	139.757.772	197.398.125
Aydem Holding (2)	135.643.444	79.424.572
Yatağan (1)	36.869.331	28.529.951
Entek Elektrik İnşaat A.Ş. (3)	12.269.250	19.987.783
Gdz Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. (1)	10.334.556	6.474.703
Yeni Filo Operasyonel A.Ş. (1)	596.067	-
Parla EYAŞ (1)	93.941	-
Gediz EPSAŞ (1)	89.467	-
Other	-	566.351
	335.653.828	**332.381.485**

Financial expenses	**January 1, December 31, 2024**	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Aydem Holding (2)	-	22.039.495
	-	**22.039.495**

(*) The relevant transactions include bail and interest expenses.

Other transactions	**January 1, December 31, 2024**	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Gdz Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş. (1)	1.413.026	-
Yeni Filo Operasyonel	596.067	-
Aydem Holding(2) (*)	-	6.624.567
Other	-	55.152
	2.009.093	**6.679.719**

(*) For the period ended December 31, 2023, this amount includes donations and aid totaling TL 6.624.566 made through Aydem Holding to support disaster-stricken areas following the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, which affected 10 provinces.

4 Trade receivables and payables

Short- term trade receivables

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of short- term trade receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 3)	649.196.494	947.909.113
Trade receivables from third parties	56.421.646	118.438.964
	705.618.140	**1.066.348.077**
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(2.412.378)	(3.482.962)
	703.205.762	**1.062.865.115**

As of December 31, 2024, the average maturity of trade receivables is 45 days. (December 31, 2023: 45 days).

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of trade receivables from related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Receivables arising from the sale of energy	649.196.494	947.909.113
	649.196.494	**947.909.113**

As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, short-term trade receivables from third parties consist of the following items:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Receivables arising from the sale of energy	54.009.268	111.115.444
Doubtful trade receivables	2.412.378	3.482.962
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (-)	(2.412.378)	(3.482.962)
Other trade receivables	-	3.840.558
	54.009.268	**114.956.002**

As of December 31, 2024, a total of TL 2.412.378 in trade receivables has been determined to be impaired, and a provision has been set aside for these receivables (As of December 31, 2023: TL 3.482.962).

4 Trade receivables and payables *(continued)*

Short- term trade receivables *(continued)*

The movement of allowance for doubtful receivables for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1, December 31, 2024	January 1, December 31, 2023
Opening balance	3.482.962	5.752.733
Provisions no longer required	-	(8.348)
Monetary gain / (loss)	(1.070.584)	(2.261.423)
Closing balance	**2.412.378**	**3.482.962**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has overdue trade receivables, and these receivables have not been impaired. The aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Receivables from Unrelated Parties	Receivables from Related Parties	Receivables from Unrelated Parties	Receivables from Related Parties
Not overdue	46.415.920	456.399.711	110.735.478	323.338.194
1-30 days past due	385	192.796.783	11.390	2.765.832
1-3 months past due	37.252	-	2.293.675	621.805.087
3-12 months past due	7.555.711	-	1.915.459	-
	54.009.268	**649.196.494**	**114.956.002**	**947.909.113**

The liquidity and exchange rate risks that the Company is exposed to in relation to trade receivables are explained in Footnote 25.

4 Trade receivables and payables *(continued)*

Short- term trade payables

As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the details of short-term trade payables are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables to the related parties (Note 3)	24.435.419	42.752.817
Trade payables to the third parties	151.323.985	563.686.654
	175.759.404	**606.439.471**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of short-term trade payables to third parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade payables	156.367.389	571.501.125
Deferred financing income from forward purchases (-)	(5.043.404)	(7.814.471)
	151.323.985	**563.686.654**

The liquidity and exchange rate risk that the Company is exposed in relation with trade payables are explained under Footnote 25.

As of December 31, 2024, the average maturity of trade payables is 30 days. (December 31, 2023: 30 days).

5 Other receivables and payables

Other short term receivables

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of other short – term receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other receivables from third parties	3.956	4.543.222
	3.956	**4.543.222**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the breakdown of other receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Receivables from the tax office	-	4.207.776
Other	3.956	335.446
	3.956	**4.543.222**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of other long – term receivables are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deposits and guarantees given	3.357.297	2.384.915
	3.357.297	**2.384.915**

Other short term payables

As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the short-term other liabilities of the Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other payables to the related parties (Note 3)	572.535	342.401.523
Other payables to the third parties (*)	1.548.363	2.658.155
	2.120.898	**345.059.678**

(*) As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the other payables to third parties comprises deposits and guarantees received from third parties.

The liquidity and exchange rate risk that the Company is exposed in relation with other receivables and liabilities are explained under Footnote 25.

6 Inventories

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of inventories are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Raw materials and supplies (*)	131.368.402	169.835.951
Other inventories (**)	139.525.970	162.516.777
	270.894.372	**332.352.728**

(*) A significant part of the raw material and supplies consists of coal.

(**) Other inventories consist of spare parts items such as pipes, plates, cables and consumables.

As of December 31, 2024, there is no inventory pledged as collateral for liabilities (December 31, 2023: None).

As of December 31, 2024, there is no impairment on inventories (December 31, 2023: None).

7 Prepaid expenses and deferred income

Short term prepaid expenses

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of short-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advances given (*)	314.381.713	312.818
Prepaid expenses (**)	7.176.125	45.314.510
Business advances	-	43.533
	321.557.838	**45.670.861**

(*) As of December 31, 2023, the advances given include advances paid to coal suppliers.

(**) As of December 31, 2024, future period expenses include amounts related to insurance policies.

Long term prepaid expenses

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of long-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Advances given	2.837.668	4.849.865
Prepaid expense for the following years	1.023.461	1.023.462
	3.861.129	**5.873.327**

8 Property, plant and equipment

The Company's tangible assets consist of mining assets and other fixed assets. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of net book values are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mining assets (*)	347.488.654	351.092.430
Other tangible assets	6.675.356.199	12.013.476.250
	7.022.844.853	**12.364.568.680**

(*) The Company acquired the mining licenses and operating rights for the Çankırı Orta and Zonguldak Bağlık-İnağzı coal fields on December 19, 2022, and November 28, 2022, respectively, for TL 66,889,640 (not expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 28,117,046) for the Çankırı Orta field and TL 112,709,519 (not expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 46,823,646) for the Zonguldak Bağlık-İnağzı coal mine. The payments for the acquisition of these coal fields were made in 2023. As of December 31, 2024, production had not yet started at the Zonguldak Bağlık-İnağzı field. In 2023, a drying, screening, and crushing stock facility amounting to TL 199,458,613 was established at the Çankırı-Orta field.

The movements of mining assets for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Cost	**January 1, 2024**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**December 31, 2024**
Mining asset	385.011.851	230.422	-	385.242.273
Mining rights	*179.599.159*	-	-	*179.599.159*
Machinery, plant and equipment	*199.458.613*	-	-	*199.458.613*
Other tangible assets	*5.954.079*	*230.422*	-	*6.184.501*
Deferred mining cost (*)	15.903.680	2.968.179	-	18.871.859
	400.915.531	**3.198.601**	**-**	**404.114.132**

Accumulated depreciation	**January 1, 2024**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**December 31, 2024**
Mining asset	(49.823.101)	(6.802.377)	-	(56.625.478)
Mining rights	*(23.241.329)*	*(3.157.353)*	-	*(26.398.682)*
Machinery, plant and equipment	*(25.811.274)*	*(3.506.483)*	-	*(29.317.757)*
Other tangible assets	*(770.498)*	*(138.541)*	-	*(909.039)*
	(49.823.101)	**(6.802.377)**	**-**	**(56.625.478)**
Net book value	**351.092.430**			**347.488.654**

(*) The deferred mining cost consists of expenses incurred for drilling, analysis, and project studies in the Zonguldak Bağlık-İnağzı coal field.

8 Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

Cost	**January 1, 2023**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**December 31, 2023**
Mining asset	179.658.638	205.353.213	-	385.011.851
Mining rights	*179.599.159*	-	-	*179.599.159*
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	*199.458.613*	-	*199.458.613*
Other tangible assets	*59.479*	*5.894.600*	-	*5.954.079*
Deferred mining cost	-	*15.903.680*	-	*15.903.680*
	179.658.638	**221.256.893**	**-**	**400.915.531**

Accumulated depreciation	**January 1, 2023**	**Additions**	**Disposals**	**December 31, 2023**
Mining asset	-	(49.823.101)	-	(49.823.101)
Mining rights	-	*(23.241.329)*	-	*(23.241.329)*
Machinery, plant and equipment	-	*(25.811.274)*	-	*(25.811.274)*
Other tangible assets	-	*(770.498)*	-	*(770.498)*
	-	**(49.823.101)**	**-**	**(49.823.101)**
Net book value	**179.658.638**			**351.092.430**

8 Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

The movements of other tangible assets for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Power plant	Construction in progress	Other	Total
Cost				
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	25.034.230.332	80.895.371	103.112.820	25.218.238.523
Additons	223.803.444	84.299.823	4.349.050	312.452.317
Disposals	(2.543.074)	-	-	(2.543.074)
Transfers	29.064.565	(29.064.565)	-	-
Revaluation fund	(2.150.293.791)	-	-	(2.150.293.791)
Impairment	(1.095.953.733)	-	-	(1.095.953.733)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**22.038.307.743**	**136.130.629**	**107.461.870**	**22.281.900.242**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	22.038.307.743	136.130.629	107.461.870	22.281.900.242
Additons	56.153.703	-	4.804.748	60.958.451
Disposals	-	(487.546)	-	(487.546)
Transfers	135.643.083	(135.643.083)	-	-
Revaluation fund	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(8.914.981.568)	-	-	(8.914.981.568)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**13.315.122.961**	**-**	**112.266.618**	**13.427.389.579**
Accumulated depreciation				
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	(10.460.616.093)	-	(67.396.996)	(10.528.013.089)
Additions	(980.524.751)	-	(7.300.330)	(987.825.081)
Disposals	236.424	-	-	236.424
Revaluation fund	993.798.969	-	-	993.798.969
Impairment	253.378.785	-	-	253.378.785
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**(10.193.726.666)**	**-**	**(74.697.326)**	**(10.268.423.992)**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	(10.193.726.666)	-	(74.697.326)	(10.268.423.992)
Additions	(866.785.886)	-	(6.709.202)	(873.495.088)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Revaluation fund	-	-	-	-
Impairment	4.389.885.700	-	-	4.389.885.700
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**(6.670.626.852)**	**-**	**(81.406.528)**	**(6.752.033.380)**
Net book value as of December 31, 2023	**11.844.581.077**	**136.130.629**	**32.764.544**	**12.013.476.250**
Net book value as of December 31, 2024	**6.644.496.109**	**-**	**30.860.090**	**6.675.356.199**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's insurance coverage amount for fixed assets is USD 550.000.000 (December 31, 2023: USD 550.000.000). The Company currently has mortgages and commercial enterprise/movable pledges provided for loans extended by Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. Denizli Commercial Branch and Halk Bankası A.Ş. Denizli Commercial Branch consortium ("Lenders"). As of December 31, 2024, there are pledges and mortgages on the Company's tangible fixed assets in favor of the Lenders, amounting to 17,758,639,051 TRY and 544,716,185 USD (as of December 31, 2023: 17,758,639,051 TRY and 544,716,185 USD). The Company's loan liabilities have been fully paid as of December 31, 2024, and the processes related to the removal of guarantees, pledges, and mortgages provided for these paid loans are ongoing as of the balance sheet date.

8 Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

The Company has classified all tangible assets related with power plants as a separate group under the name of "Power Plant Assets". Power plants consist of assets with similar characteristics used in the activities and includes land, buildings, machinery, equipment and fixtures. The estimated useful life of the Power Plant Assets has been revised as of January 1, 2021 and determined as the end on June 30, 2038. The remaining life as of December 31, 2024 is 13 years and 6 months.

Starting from January 1, 2021, the Company has adopted the revaluation method in accordance with TAS 16 for the power plant assets reported under property, plant, and equipment. As of January 1, 2021, the Company recorded the power plant assets with a net book value of TL 497.681.440 at their revalued amount of TL 1.467.832.676 based on an appraisal report obtained from an independent valuation firm. Since this valuation was carried out using significant unobservable inputs, the fair value measurement has been classified as 'Level 3.' Additionally, these power plant assets have been carried at their fair value measured as of each reporting period after January 1, 2021, with accumulated depreciation deducted up to December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021. The Company has recognized the power plant assets based on their remeasured fair value as of December 31, 2021, June 30, 2022, December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024, and as of December 31, 2024, the power plant assets are carried on the financial statements at their revalued amount of TL 6.644.496.109 (December 31, 2023: TL 11.844.581.077).

The Company applied the "Income Reduction Method- DCF Analysis" in its valuation and impairment studies. Given that long-term electricity market prices are the most important factor in the "DCF Analysis," the Company collaborated with an independent consultant providing services to companies operating in the energy market. When determining long-term electricity prices, the most important inputs in the model were the forecasted trends in demand, capacity, capacity factor development, electricity export & import trends, and coal prices. The most important assumptions in the income reduction method are, respectively, electricity prices, projected production volume, weighted average cost of capital, discount rate, and exchange rates. The Company does not expect significant changes in the forecasts and assumptions used in the valuation reports. In the income reduction method, the Company discounted its estimated revenues until 2038 based on the useful life of the power plant. Since it is expected that the discounted value of estimated revenues from 2038 until the expiration of the license will be higher than the discounted cost impact of estimated investments needed, the financial impact of the years after 2038 was not considered in the valuation as a precautionary measure.

Power plant	Valuation Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	January 1 - December 31, 2024 Production Volume (MWh/Year)	Generation amount after the reporting period (MWh/Year)
Çates Termik	Discounted cash flow	%11,7	1.901.000	28.480.000

Power plant	Valuation Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	January 1 - December 31, 2023 Production Volume (MWh/Year)	Generation amount after the reporting period (MWh/Year)
Çates Termik	Discounted cash flow	%13,1	2.033.391	30.266.575

8 Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

The sensitivity calculation results for the company in the case of a possible 1% decrease or increase in estimated electricity prices are as follows:

	Turkish Lira
The value of plant assets as of December 31, 2024	6.644.496.109
Total value with a 1% decrease in electricity prices	6.347.118.461
Rate of change	(%4,5)
Total value with a 1% increase in electricity prices	6.906.028.973
Rate of change	%3,9

	Turkish Lira
The value of plant assets as of December 31, 2024	6.644.496.109
Total value with a 1% decrease in the weighted average cost of capital.	6.288.059.237
Rate of change	(%5,4)
Total value with a 1% increase in the weighted average cost of capital.	6.994.335.563
Rate of change	%5,3

The movement of reveluation increases of power plant for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	January 1, December 31, 2024	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Opening balance	**-**	**990.121.883**
Revaluation of power plant assets - cost	-	(2.150.293.791)
Revaluation of power plant assets - accumulated depreciation	-	993.798.969
Deferred tax impact from revaluation of power plant assets	-	231.298.963
Depreciation Transfers Related to intangible assets revaluation	-	(64.926.024)
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

The Company has revalued its tangible and intangible fixed assets in its tax-based financial statements under the provisions of Tax Procedure Law Article 298/Ç and Provisional Article 32. According to the revaluations carried out until September 30, 2023, a net revaluation amount of TL 5,218,899,814 (not adjusted for purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 3,614,727,957) was recorded for the Power Plant assets. The deferred tax impact of TL 1,304,724,953 (not adjusted for purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 903,681,989) and the current period tax expense of TL 81,935,127 (not adjusted for purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 56,750,121) arising from this revaluation have been accounted for in the income statement, along with the impact of the increase in the corporate tax rate from 20% to 25% as per the amendment to Corporate Tax Law No. 5520.

According to Provisional Article 33 of the Tax Procedure Law, no inflation adjustment will be made for the fiscal years 2021 and 2022, as well as for the provisional tax periods of 2023, regardless of whether the conditions stipulated in Article 298/A of the Tax Procedure Law are met. However, it has been explicitly stated that the financial statements dated December 31, 2023, prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law, will be subject to inflation adjustment without any conditions. Accordingly, the financial statements dated December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024, prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law, have been adjusted for inflation.

9 Intangible assets

The movements of intangible assets for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Rights	Total
Cost		
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	601.893.134	601.893.134
Additions	1.074.126	1.074.126
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**602.967.260**	**602.967.260**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	602.967.260	602.967.260
Additions	354.740	354.740
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**603.322.000**	**603.322.000**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	(103.931.729)	(103.931.729)
Additions	(14.399.081)	(14.399.081)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**(118.330.810)**	**(118.330.810)**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	(118.330.810)	(118.330.810)
Additions	(12.991.111)	(12.991.111)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**(131.321.921)**	**(131.321.921)**
Net book value as of December 31, 2023	**484.636.450**	**484.636.450**
Net book value as of December 31, 2024	**472.000.079**	**472.000.079**

The majority of the Company's intangible assets consists of EPDK electricity generation license, which has a life span of 49 years, and the rest consists of software licenses.

10 Right of use assets

The movements of right-of-use assets for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Land	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	105.218.870	7.560.370	112.779.240
Additions	36.757.756	1.725.453	38.483.209
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**141.976.626**	**9.285.823**	**151.262.449**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	141.976.626	9.285.823	151.262.449
Additions	30.031.643	10.901.351	40.932.994
Disposals	(6.970.087)	(4.780.144)	(11.750.231)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**165.038.182**	**15.407.030**	**180.445.212**
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	(6.890.978)	(2.480.717)	(9.371.695)
Additions	(2.788.341)	(1.566.626)	(4.354.967)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**(9.679.319)**	**(4.047.343)**	**(13.726.662)**
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	(9.679.319)	(4.047.343)	(13.726.662)
Additions	(2.335.119)	(6.833.678)	(9.168.797)
Disposals	458.918	4.780.144	5.239.062
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**(11.555.520)**	**(6.100.877)**	**(17.656.397)**
Net book value as of December 31, 2023	**132.297.307**	**5.238.480**	**137.535.787**
Net book value as of December 31, 2024	**153.482.662**	**9.306.153**	**162.788.815**

11 Provisions

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of short-term provions are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Provision for lawsuit (*)	3.707.291	20.401.665
Short-term provision for employee termination benefits (Note 13)	9.046.514	6.702.255
	12.753.805	**27.103.920**

(*) The provision for litigation is for possible cash outflows related to lawsuits. The provision has been calculated as a result of the evaluation of the cases with a high probability of being concluded against the Company by the Company's management.

The movement of provision for lawsuit for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Provision for lawsuit movement	January 1, December 31, 2024	January 1, December 31, 2023
Opening balance	20.401.665	25.470.933
Provision (cancelled) during period (Note 20)	(11.648.923)	7.846.076
Monetary gain	(5.045.451)	(12.915.344)
Closing balance	**3.707.291**	**20.401.665**

12 Commitments and contingencies

Collaterals-Pledges-Mortgages ("CPM")

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the original balances of the collaterals/pledge/mortgage ("CPM") are as follows:

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
		Original currency			Original currency	
	TRY Equivalent	TL	USD	TRY Equivalent	TL	USD
A. Total amounts of CPM given on behalf of its own legal entity (*)	505.197.018.339	371.621.197.093	3.779.328.234	483.083.021.121	371.625.718.366	3.779.328.234
B. Total amounts of CPM given on behalf of subsidiaries that are included in full consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total amounts of CPM given in order to guarantee third parties debts for routine trade operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total amounts of other CPM given	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. Total amount of CPM given on behalf of the Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Total amount of CPM given on behalf of other group companies not covered in B and C	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Total amount of CPM given on behalf of third parties not covered in C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**505.197.018.339**	**371.621.197.093**	**3.779.328.234**	**483.083.021.121**	**371.625.718.366**	**3.779.328.234**

The guarantees provided by the Company on behalf of its own legal entity consist of letter of guarantees, movable pledges, commercial enterprise pledges, mortgages, share pledges, assignment of receivables, EPİAŞ receivables transfer, and account pledges given to Electricity Generation Inc. (Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.), Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş., Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş., TEİAŞ General Directorate, Zonguldak OBM, Turkish Hard Coal Authority (Türkiye Taş Kömürü Kurumu), Turkey Electricity Trade and Contracting Inc. (Türkiye Elektrik Ticaret ve Taahhüt A.Ş.), Energy Markets Management Inc. ("EPİAŞ"), Republic of Turkey State Railways ("TCDD"), and Çatalağzı Municipality.

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of the mortgage/pledge/collaterals are as follows:

	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
GPM	Total TL Equivalent	TL	USD	Total TL Equivalent		USD
Mortgage	228.165.652.044	138.229.392.707	2.544.612.049	213.273.310.028	138.229.392.707	2.544.612.049
Pledge	107.812.739.835	64.173.177.926	1.234.716.185	100.586.563.360	64.173.177.926	1.234.716.185
Transfer of EPİAŞ Receivables	128.067.455.395	128.067.455.395	-	128.067.455.395	128.067.455.395	-
Commercial Pledge	40.866.134.765	40.866.134.765	-	40.866.134.765	40.866.134.765	-
Letter of Guarantee given	285.036.300	285.036.300	-	289.557.573	289.557.573	-
Total CPM	**505.197.018.339**	**371.621.197.093**	**3.779.328.234**	**483.083.021.121**	**371.625.718.366**	**3.779.328.234**

Collaterals-Pledges-Mortgages

As of December 31, 2024, the Company holds a total of TL 897,741,804 in letters of guarantee received from contractor firms (December 31, 2023: TL 1,194,087,564).

As of December 31, 2024, the Company holds a total of USD 25,000,000 in promissory notes, comprising USD 10,000,000 from Aydem EPSAŞ and USD 15,000,000 from Gediz EPSAŞ (December 31, 2023: USD 40,000,000 from Aydem EPSAŞ).

13 Employee benefits

Short-term liabilities for employee benefits

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the short-term liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Social security premiums payable (*)	8.832.853	17.519.163
Taxes on personnel	5.802.462	5.955.362
Due to personnel	8.875.076	8.937.639
	23.510.391	**32.412.164**

(*) As of December 31, 2023, the increase of social security premium payable is due to the change in wages and benefits made by the Collective Labor Agreement signed in August.

Provisions for employee benefits

Short term provisions

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the short-term provisions are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Provision for unused vacation (Note 11)	9.046.514	6.702.255
	9.046.514	**6.702.255**

The movement of provision for unused vacation for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

The movement of the provision for unused vacation	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Opening balance	6.702.255	3.956.909
Provision for the current period /(cancellation)	7.383.228	6.168.167
Monetary gain/(loss)	(5.038.969)	(3.422.821)
Closing balance	**9.046.514**	**6.702.255**

Long term provisions

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the long-term provisions are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Allowance for retirement pay	50.852.891	29.980.084
	50.852.891	**29.980.084**

13 Employee benefits *(continued)*

The movement of provision for employment termination benefits for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Employee termination benefits	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Opening balance	29.980.084	37.811.684
Service cost	5.584.455	8.009.372
Interest cost	6.292.798	6.201.878
Severance paid	(3.329.739)	(9.707.710)
Actuarial loss / (gain)	26.652.874	7.470.192
Monetary gain	(14.327.581)	(19.805.332)
Closing balance	**50.852.891**	**29.980.084**

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

	Discount rate		Possibility of separation	
	%0,50 increase	%0,50 decrease	%0,50 increase	%0,50 decrease
December 31, 2024	(2.475.323)	2.756.347	764.592	(701.544)
December 31, 2023	(1.194.378)	1.332.881	446.398	(428.152)

14 Other assets and liabilities

Current liabilities

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 other short-term liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taxes and funds payables	62.579.156	29.756.764
Other	694.513	915.285
	63.273.669	**30.672.049**

15 Share capital, reserves and other equity

Paid- in capital

As of December 31, 2024, the paid-up capital of the Company was divided into 165.200.000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 each (December 31, 2023: 165.200.000 shares).

The Company's capital structure as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Shareholders	**Share rate**	**Share amount**	**Share rate**	**Share amount**
Parla Enerji Yatırım A.Ş.(*)	80	132.150.000	80	132.150.000
Publicly Traded	20	33.050.000	20	33.050.000
Total paid-in capital	**100**	**165.200.000**	**100**	**165.200.000**
Adjustment to share capital (**)		618.439.933		618.439.933
Total capital		**783.639.933**		**783.639.933**

(*) On January 27, 2023, Parla EYAŞ provided a capital advance of TL 84,921,080, which was approved for incorporation into capital on January 31, 2023. A total of TL 24,795,000 was utilized in the capital increase. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's total capital amounts to TL 783,639,933, with 80% of the shares owned by Parla Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş.

() Capital adjustment differences represent the discrepancy between the total amounts of cash and cash-equivalent contributions to capital, adjusted for inflation accounting, and their pre-adjustment values. Capital adjustment differences can only be utilized for incorporation into capital.

Defined benefit plans re-measurement losses

With the amendment in the IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" standard, actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions in the calculation of severance pay provisions are not allowed to be recognized in the income statement. Instead, these gains and losses resulting from changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized within equity under the "Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Obligations" account.

Dividend distribution

Companies distribute their profits in accordance with the dividend distribution policy determined by the General Assembly and the General Assembly resolution and the relevant legislation. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can be distributed as dividends after reaching 50% of the paid-in capital of the Companies. Companies pay dividends according to their articles of association or dividend distribution policies. Additionally, dividends can be paid in installments of equal or different amounts, and cash dividend advances can be distributed on profits.

15 Share capital, reserves and other equity *(continued)*

Premiums related to shares

As of December 31, 2024, the amount of TL 1.392.239.250 (the amount expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 2.010.097.923) for the public offering fee, after deducting the success bonus of Aydem Holding amounting to TL 236.859.920 (the amount expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 341.975.442) disclosed in Note 3, the public offering brokerage commission of TL 48.356.294 (the amount expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 69.816.223), and the expenses related to the public offering such as advertising, legal consultancy, memberships, etc., amounting to TL 18.138.381 (the amount expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 26.187.972), has been recorded by adding the deferred tax effect of TL 61.779.218 (the amount expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 89.196.076) to the share premium account. The Aydem Holding success bonus of TL 236.859.920, which was offset against the share premium account in 2023, has been re-added to the share premium account in 2024 after deducting the tax effect.

Increase due to other changes

According to Article 6/3-a of Law No. 7326 on the Restructuring of Certain Receivables and Amendments to Some Laws, as of December 31, 2020, the Company's debts to shareholders arising from transactions outside its main business activities (due to lending and similar reasons) amounting to a nominal value of TL 279.880.520 have been written off and recognized as income (expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 1.861.896.970). The Group management, in accordance with IFRS, assessed that similar transactions with shareholders should be accounted for in equity rather than in the income statement. Therefore, they adjusted the equity change statement for the year ending December 31, 2021, treating the contributions from shareholders as additional contributions and presented it in the financial statements.

According to the Tax Procedure Law and the relevant Communique published in the Official Gazette dated December 30, 2023, and numbered 32415 (2nd Repeat), the balance sheet dated December 31, 2024, prepared in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law, was corrected using the Producer Price Index (PPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute within the scope of inflation accounting. The attached financial statements, on the other hand, were adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute in accordance with IAS 29, and ultimately, the amounts for the current and previous reporting periods were expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2023. Due to the use of different indices in the inflation accounting application under the Tax Procedure Law and IAS 29, differences have arisen between the amounts in the balance sheet prepared according to the Tax Procedure Law under the "Capital Correction Differences" item and the amounts in the financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS/TFRS. These differences have been reflected in the "Retained Earnings" item in the TAS/TFRS financial statements, and details of these differences are provided below:

	December 31, 2024
	Capital Adjustment Differences
According to the TAS/TFRS Financial Statements	618.439.933
According to the Turkish Tax Procedure Law	813.135.177
Difference	194.695.244

16 Revenue

The details of revenue for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Electricity sales revenues	5.117.798.025	7.593.024.476
Capacity mechanism revenues	215.734.930	-
Proceeds from the sale of goods and services	64.283.187	53.152.305
	5.397.816.142	**7.646.176.781**

17 Cost of sales

The details of the cost of sales for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Raw materials and supplies	(2.614.517.969)	(3.817.963.827)
Amortization and depreciation expenses (Note 8,9,10)	(829.505.080)	(971.005.438)
Personnel expenses	(408.349.678)	(423.181.619)
Electricity costs	(358.810.056)	(551.511.911)
General production and service expenses	(319.290.200)	(291.702.346)
System usage expenses from production	(251.600.092)	(284.344.630)
Maintenance expenses	(115.956.176)	(33.247.376)
Insurance expenses	(28.086.614)	(40.267.032)
Rent expenses	(13.946.972)	(18.608.111)
License and dues expenses	(1.261.160)	(4.617.016)
	(4.941.323.997)	**(6.436.449.306)**

18 General administrative expenses

The details of the general administrative expenses for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Consultancy expenses	(135.643.444)	(109.471.851)
Personnel expenses	(94.012.128)	(44.093.309)
Amortization and depreciation expenses (Note 8, 9, 10)	(72.952.293)	(85.396.792)
Administrative expenses	(62.981.521)	(45.202.103)
Technical administrative consultancy service expense	(7.677.120)	(2.350.306)
Legal and consultancy expenses	(6.267.931)	(2.866.456)
Rent expenses	(4.789.578)	(3.504.162)
Tax expenses	(2.812.139)	(5.654.193)
Audit service expense	(2.029.533)	(20.252.813)
Other expenses	(7.961.701)	(2.239.486)
	(397.127.388)	**(321.031.471)**

19 Expenses by nature

The details of expenses by nature for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Raw materials and supplies	(2.614.517.969)	(3.817.963.827)
Amortization and depreciation expenses (Note 8, 9,10)	(902.457.373)	(1.056.402.230)
Personnel expenses	(502.361.806)	(467.274.928)
Electricity expenses	(358.810.056)	(551.511.911)
General production and service expenses	(319.290.200)	(291.702.346)
System usage expenses from production	(251.600.092)	(284.344.630)
Consultancy expenses	(135.643.444)	(109.471.851)
Maintenance expenses	(115.956.176)	(33.247.376)
Administrative expenses	(62.981.521)	(45.202.103)
Insurance expenses	(28.086.614)	(40.267.032)
Rent expenses (*)	(18.736.550)	(22.112.273)
Other expenses	(7.961.701)	(2.239.486)
Technical administrative consultancy service expenses	(7.677.120)	(2.350.306)
Legal and advisory expenses	(6.267.931)	(2.866.456)
Tax expenses	(2.812.139)	(5.654.193)
Audit service expense	(2.029.533)	(20.252.813)
License and membership fee expenses	(1.261.160)	(4.617.016)
	(5.338.451.385)	**(6.757.480.777)**

(*) Variable lease payments arising from certain lease agreements of the Company, which are not within the scope of IFRS 16, are recognized as lease expenses in the income statement for the relevant period.

The functional breakdowns of depreciation and amortisation for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Cost of sales	(829.505.080)	(971.005.438)
General Administrative Expenses	(72.952.293)	(85.396.792)
	(902.457.373)	**(1.056.402.230)**

The functional breakdowns of depreciation and amortisation for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Tangible assets	(873.495.088)	(987.825.081)
Intangible assets	(12.991.111)	(14.399.081)
Mining assets	(6.802.377)	(49.823.101)
Right of use assets	(9.168.797)	(4.354.967)
	(902.457.373)	**(1.056.402.230)**

20 Other operating income and expense

Other operating income

The details of other operating income for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Foreign exchange income relating with trading acitivites, net (*)	29.503.312	477.203.829
Proceeds from scrap sales	2.875.950	4.636.777
Late payment interest income related with operations	39.286.790	45.443.111
Unearned financing income from sales	-	5.469.253
Provisions no longer required	-	8.348
Litigations provision expenses	11.648.923	-
Other income	18.079.973	15.681.673
	101.394.948	**548.442.991**

(*) The majority part of net exchange income arise from receivable and transactions related with sales to Aydem EPSAŞ (Footnote 3).

Other operating expense

The details of other operating expenses for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Litigations provision expenses (Note 11)	-	(7.846.076)
Donations and aids (*)	(2.277.597)	(6.624.565)
Deferred financing expense arising from purchases	(194.326)	-
Other expenses	(16.720.810)	(8.499.169)
	(19.192.733)	**(22.969.810)**

(*) For the period ending December 31, 2024, it includes donations made to the Turkish National Police Foundation and other institutions. For the period ending December 31, 2023, it includes donations and aid totaling TL 6.624.565 made for the disaster areas following the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, which affected 10 provinces.

21 Financial income and expense

Financial income

The details of the financial income for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	**January 1 - December 31, 2023**
Interest income from time deposits	254.348.636	94.722.308
Interest income from related parties	89.217.073	5.421.476
Foreign exchange gains, net	13.535.886	-
	357.101.595	**100.143.784**

Financial expense

The details of the financial expense for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	**January 1 - December 31, 2023**
Loan interest expenses	(110.087.464)	(598.970.918)
Exchange difference expenses, net	-	(70.193.659)
Bank commission fees	(4.762.701)	(1.252.862)
Interest expense from related parties	-	(1.427.801)
Letters of guarantee fees	(972.394)	(1.480.468)
Other interest expenses	(4.223.591)	(23.624.022)
	(120.046.150)	**(696.949.730)**

(*) Other financial expenses include guarantee commission and other interest expenses.

22 Taxes on income

Corporate Tax

The company is subject to the corporate tax applicable in Turkey. The corporate tax rate for December 31, 2024 is 25%.

The Company is subject to corporation tax applicable in Turkey. The corporate tax rate is generally 25%, Corporate tax rate to be accrued on the taxable corporate income is determined by adding the expenses that cannot be deducted from the tax base in the determination of the commercial income and deducting gains from the tax, non-taxable income and other discounts (previous year losses, if any, and investment discounts used, if preferred).

In Turkey, provisional tax is calculated and accrued on a quarterly basis. The provisional tax rate that should be calculated on corporate earnings during the taxation phase of 2024 corporate earnings as of temporary tax periods is 25% (31 December 2023: 25%). However, in accordance with the Provisional Article 10 added to the Corporate Tax Law, the 25% corporate tax rate will be applied as 25% for the 2023 taxation period and 25% for the corporate earnings of the 2024 and later taxation periods.

22 Taxes on income *(continued)*

Corporate Tax (continued)

Losses can be carried forward for a maximum of 5 years to be deducted from the taxable profit that will occur in the coming years. However, the losses cannot be deducted retrospectively from previous years' profits.

There is no clear and definitive agreement on tax assessment procedures in Turkey. Companies file their tax returns between 1-25 April following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. These declarations and the accounting records that are the basis of these declarations can be examined and changed by the Tax Office within 5 years.

Deferred tax

The Company accounts for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from temporary timing differences between tax-based statutory financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. In calculating these differences, the Company uses the indexed statutory financial statements in accordance with Tax Procedure Law General Communiqué No. 555. These differences generally stem from certain income and expense items appearing in different periods in tax-based financial statements compared to financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, and these differences are detailed below.

As of December 31, 2024, a tax rate of 25% was used for temporary differences that are expected to occur after December 2024 period at the deferred tax calculation (December 31, 2023: 25% for temporary differences expected to occur during and after 2024).

Income withholding tax

Dividend distributions are subject to withholding tax obligations, and this withholding tax liability accrues at the time of dividend payment. Dividend payments made to resident companies or individuals in Turkey, excluding those derived through a permanent establishment or representative office, are subject to a withholding tax rate of 15%. In the application of withholding tax rates for dividend payments to resident companies and individuals, the rates specified in the relevant Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are also taken into account. The allocation of profits from previous years to capital is not considered as dividend distribution; hence, it is not subject to withholding tax.

Transfer pricing arrangements

In Turkey, the transfer pricing provisions of the Corporate Tax Law "disguised profit distribution via transfer pricing" is stated in Article 13 entitled. The communiqué of 18 November 2007 on disguised profit distribution through transfer pricing regulates the details of the application.

If the taxpayer purchases or sells goods or services at a price or price that they determine in contradiction with the principle of conformity with peers, the gain is deemed to be completely or partially distributed implicitly through transfer pricing. Disguised profit distribution through such transfer pricing is considered an unacceptable expense for corporate tax.

Transfer pricing regulations

Transfer pricing is disclosed in the 13th clause of the Corporate Tax Law under the heading “veiled shifting of profit” via transfer pricing. The application details are stated in the “general communiqué regarding veiled shifting of profits via transfer pricing” published on 18 November 2007. Veiled shifting of profits via transfer pricing will not be deducted from tax assessment for the purposes of corporate tax.

22 Taxes on income *(continued)*

Discretionary capital

The provisions regarding discretionary capital are regulated by Article 12 of the Corporate Tax Law. According to this, any debt that corporations acquire directly or indirectly from their shareholders or persons related to the shareholders and use in their operations, which exceeds three times the beginning-of-period equity of the corporation at any time during the accounting period, is considered hidden capital for the relevant accounting period.

For debt used in the business to be considered as discretionary capital:

- It must be obtained directly or indirectly from a shareholder or a person related to a shareholder.
- It must be used in the business,
- At any time during the financial year, it must exceed three times the equity of the institution.

The detail of tax expense for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	January 1, December 31, 2024	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Current tax expense	(52.615.194)	(316.432.887)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	956.674.800	1.054.012.518
Income tax recognized under profit or loss	**904.059.606**	**737.579.631**
Deferred tax income recognized under other comprehensive income/ (expense)	6.663.219	233.601.075
Recognized in equity deferred tax income	-	89.196.076
Total tax income/ (expense)	**910.722.825**	**1.060.376.782**

	January 1, December 31, 2024	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Current tax expense	52.615.194	316.432.887
Prepaid taxes (-)	(41.796.101)	(220.556.095)
Monetary gain	(6.052.726)	(29.929.286)
Current income tax (asset) / liability, net	**4.766.367**	**65.947.506**

22 Taxes on income *(continued)*

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The provision for income taxes reported for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to income before taxes. The reconciliation of this difference is as follows:

	January 1, December 31, 2024	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(3.429.459.869)	2.196.636.794
Tax expense / (income)	(904.059.606)	(737.579.631)
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	**(4.333.519.475)**	**1.459.057.163**
Effective tax rate (%)	***25***	***25***
Tax calculated using effective tax rate	**1.083.379.869**	**(364.764.291)**
Different tax rate effect	1.337.727	(34.836.942)
Exemptions and discounts	18.407.741	545.900.534
Disallowable expenses	(3.023.885)	(552.405.694)
Tax impact ovet the priveous years retained earnings	-	164.969.044
In accordance with the provisions of theTPL, inflation arising from inflation accounting deferred tax effect of temporary differences	-	141.449.707
Other	-	2.627.711
Monetary gain / loss	(196.041.846)	834.639.562
Current tax income / (expense)	**904.059.606**	**737.579.631**

22 Taxes on income *(continued)*

Deferred tax liability

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of deferred tax liablity are as follows:

	Accumulated Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax (Liability)/Asset	
Deferred Tax (Liabilities) / Assets	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Impairment effect of tangible assets	2.453.700.212	6.385.415.748	(613.425.053)	(1.596.353.937)
Provision for employee termination benefits	(59.899.404)	(36.682.336)	14.974.851	9.170.584
Lawsuit provision	(3.707.292)	(20.401.668)	926.823	5.100.417
Rediscount on trade receivables	-	(357.802.520)	-	89.450.630
Provisions for doubtful receivables	136.968	197.752	(34.242)	(49.438)
Adjustments to borrowings	-	2.643.568	-	(660.892)
Rediscount income / expenses	5.043.404	7.814.472	(1.260.851)	(1.953.618)
Other	(38.635.772)	(8.054.748)	9.658.943	2.013.687
	-	**-**	**(589.159.529)**	**(1.493.282.567)**
Deferred tax provision	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets , net	**-**	**-**	**(589.159.529)**	**(1.493.282.567)**

The movement of deferred tax liability for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Movement of deferred tax	**January 1, December 31, 2024**	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Opening balance	(1.493.282.567)	(2.870.092.241)
Deferred tax income recognized under other comprehensive income	6.663.219	233.601.075
Effect of deferred tax	956.674.800	1.054.012.518
Recognized in equity (Note 15)	(59.214.981)	89.196.081
	(589.159.529)	**(1.493.282.567)**

23 Borrowings

Financial borrowings

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of financial borrowings are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Short term portion of long-term bank loans	-	1.759.646.175
Short-term bank loans	**-**	**1.759.646.175**
Long-term bank loans	-	-
Long-term bank loans	**-**	**-**
Total bank loans	**-**	**1.759.646.175**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the repayments of loan agreements according to their original terms are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due within one year	-	1.759.646.175
One to two years	-	-
Two to three years	-	-
Three to four years	-	-
Four to five years	-	-
Over five years	-	-
	-	**1.759.646.175**

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the financial borrowings are as follows:

		December 31, 2023		
Currency	**Average interest rate (%)**	**Original Amount**	**Short term**	**Long term**
TL	12	1.759.646.175	1.759.646.175	-
			1.759.646.175	**-**

The liquidity and exchange rate risk that the Company is exposed in relation with financial borrowings are explained under Footnote 25.

23 Borrowings *(continued)*

Financial borrowings *(continued)*

The table of movement of financial borrowings is as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Opening balance	**1.759.646.175**	**5.500.468.362**
Repayment of financial liabilities	(747.808.636)	(1.383.396.549)
Interest accrued in the period	90.301.518	578.929.881
Interest paid	(542.546.593)	(733.430.607)
Exchange rate difference change	-	106.291.792
Monetary gain/(loss)	(559.592.464)	(2.309.216.704)
		-
Closing balance	**-**	**1.759.646.175**

Lease liabilities

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the details of the lease liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Short term lease payables	16.820.110	11.265.360
Short term lease payables	**16.820.110**	**11.265.360**
Long term lease payables	65.988.526	61.155.950
Long term lease payables	**65.988.526**	**61.155.950**
Total lease payables	**82.808.636**	**72.421.310**

23 Borrowings *(continued)*

Financial borrowings *(continued)*

Lease liabilities *(continued)*

The details of lease liabilities are as follows:

			December 31, 2024	
Currency	**Average interest rate (%)**	**Original amount**	**Short term**	**Long term**
TL	14,82 - 63,82	82.808.636	16.820.110	65.988.526
			16.820.110	**65.988.526**

			December 31, 2023	
Currency	**Average interest rate (%)**	**Original amount**	**Short term**	**Long term**
TL	14,82 - 24,85	72.421.310	11.265.360	61.155.950
			11.265.360	**61.155.950**

The movement of lease liabilities is as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	January 1 - December 31, 2023
Opening balance	**72.421.310**	**51.548.558**
Additions	40.932.994	38.483.209
Disposals	(11.750.231)	-
Interest expense	19.785.946	20.041.037
Payments	(9.189.886)	(16.138.835)
Monetary gain/(loss)	(29.391.497)	(21.512.659)
Closing balance	**82.808.636**	**72.421.310**

24 Income and expense from investing activities

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, financial investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Restricted bank balances (*)	37.608.065	41.128.662
Investment fund	138.835	-
	37.746.900	**41.128.662**

(*) As of December 31, 2024, restricted bank balances consist of cash collateral given to Takasbank against electricity purchased from Energy Markets Operation Joint Stock Company ("EPİAŞ"). (December 31, 2023: restricted bank balances consist of cash collateral given to Takasbank against electricity purchased from Energy Markets Operation Joint Stock Company ("EPİAŞ")).

The details of investment activity expenses for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, are as follows:

	January 1, December 31, 2024	**January 1, December 31, 2023**
Impairment of fixed asset (Note 8)	4.525.095.868	842.574.948
	4.525.095.868	**842.574.948**

25 Nature and level of risks from financial instruments

The Company's main financial instruments consist of bank loans, cash and demand deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. The Company also has other financial instruments such as trade payables and trade receivables arising directly from operations.

25.1 Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital with the goal of ensuring that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.
The Company's capital structure consists of liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, paid-in capital, reserves and equity items including retained earnings.

In order to maintain and reorganize its capital structure, the Company determines the amount of dividends payable to shareholders, may issue new shares and may sell assets to reduce borrowing.

The debt/equity ratio as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Total current liabilities	82.808.636	1.832.067.485
Cash and cash equivalents	(398.943.813)	(1.651.443.697)
Net debt	(316.135.177)	180.623.788
Equity	8.392.297.816	11.670.068.941
Net Debt/ equity ratio	**(3,77)**	**1,55**

25 Nature and level of risks deriving from financial instruments *(continued)*

25.2 Financial risk factors

The main risks posed by the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The management of the Company and the board of directors review and adopt the policies regarding to manage following risks. The Company also considers the market value risk forr all financial instruments.

25.2.1 Credit risk

The risk of financial loss of the Company due to the failure to the financial instrument to fulfill its contractual obligation is defined as credit risk. Net book value of financial assets indicate the maximum credit risk exposure.

As of December 31, 2024, the exposure of financial assets to credit risk is as follows:

December 31, 2024	Receivables				Deposits in banks
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	
Maximum exposed credit risk as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	649.196.494	54.009.268	-	3.361.253	398.943.813
- Secured portion of the maximum credit risk by guarantees, etc.	649.196.494	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial asset neither are not due or nor impaired	456.399.711	46.415.920	-	3.361.253	398.943.813
B. Net book value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	192.796.783	7.593.348	-	-	-
C. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	2.412.378	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(2.412.378)	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-
D.Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

As of December 31, 2023, the exposure of financial assets to credit risk is as follows:

December 31, 2023	Receivables				Deposits in banks
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		
	Related party	Other party	Related party	Other party	
Maximum exposed credit risk as of reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	947.909.113	114.956.002	-	6.928.137	1.651.443.697
- Secured portion of the maximum credit risk by guarantees, etc.	947.909.113	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial asset neither are not due or nor impaired	323.338.194	110.735.478	-	6.928.137	1.651.443.697
B. Net book value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	624.570.919	4.220.524	-	-	-
C. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross carrying amount)	-	3.482.962	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(3.482.962)	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value under guarantee with collateral etc.	-	-	-	-	-
D.Off-balance sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

25 Nature and level of risks deriving from financial instruments *(continued)*

25.2 Financial risk factors *(continued)*

25.2.2 Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk management of the Company is provided by the fund management to meet the current and future debt requirements by keeping sufficient funding resources available. Controls liquidity reserves and cash and cash equivalents with estimated cash flows:

December 31, 2024	Book value	Contractual cash outflow	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities	82.808.636	86.401.641	6.502.315	10.317.795	69.581.531	-
Trade payables to related parties	24.435.419	24.435.419	24.435.419	-	-	-
Trade payables to third parties	151.323.985	158.895.256	158.895.256	-	-	-
Other payables to related parties	572.535	572.535	-	572.535	-	-
Other trade payables to third parties	1.548.363	1.548.363	1.548.363	-	-	-
Toplam	**260.688.938**	**271.853.214**	**191.381.353**	**10.890.330**	**69.581.531**	**-**

December 31, 2023	Book value	Contractual cash outflow	0-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities	1.832.067.485	2.331.780.134	11.265.360	1.862.550.596	457.964.178	-
Trade payables to related parties	42.752.817	42.752.817	42.752.817	-	-	-
Trade payables to third parties	563.686.654	627.959.305	387.236.313	240.722.992	-	-
Other payables to related parties	342.401.523	342.401.523	-	342.401.523	-	-
Other trade payables to third parties	2.658.155	2.658.155	2.658.155	-	-	-
Toplam	**2.783.566.634**	**3.347.551.934**	**443.912.645**	**2.445.675.111**	**457.964.178**	**-**

25 Nature and level of risks deriving from financial instruments *(continued)*

25.2 Financial risk factors *(continued)*

25.2.3 Market risk

Market risk; changes in the market, such as exchange rates, interest rates, or prices of instruments traded in the securities markets, are a risk of changing the value of the Company's income or financial assets. Market risk management aims to optimize return while controlling market risk exposure within acceptable limits.

25.2.3.1 Foreign exchange risk

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Company in original and TRY equivalents amounts are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**TL Equivalent**	**USD**	**EURO**
1.	Trade receivables	6.987.950	197.522	184
2a.	Monetary financial assets (including cash on hand, bank	34.263.692	953.545	15.265
2b.	Other non- monetary assets	-	-	-
3.	Other	-	-	-
4.	**Current assets (1+2+3)**	**41.251.642**	**1.151.067**	**15.449**
5.	Trade receivables	-	-	-
6a.	Monetary financial assets	-	-	-
6b.	Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
7.	Other	-	-	-
8.	**March 31, 2023**	-	-	-
9.	**Total assets (4+8)**	**41.251.642**	**1.151.067**	**15.449**
10.	Trade payables	18.793.787	283.665	238.245
11.	Financial liabilities	-	-	-
12a.	Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-
12b.	Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
13.	**Short term liabilities (10+11+12)**	**18.793.787**	**283.665**	**238.245**
14.	Trade payables	-	-	-
15.	Financial liabilities	-	-	-
16a.	Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-
16b.	Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
17.	**Long term liabilities (14+15+16)**	-	-	-
18.	**Total liabilities (13+17)**	**18.793.787**	**283.665**	**238.245**
19.	**Net asset / (liability) position of off-balance sheet derivatives (19a+19b)**	-	-	-
19a.	Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-
19b.	Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-
20.	**Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position (9+18+19)**	**22.457.855**	**867.402**	**(222.796)**
21.	**Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position of monetary items (=1+2a+5+6a+10+11+12a+14+15+16a)**	**22.457.855**	**867.402**	**(222.796)**

25 Nature and level of risks deriving from financial instruments *(continued)*

25.2 Financial risk factors *(continued)*

25.2.3 Market risk (continued)

25.2.3.1 Foreign exchange risk (continued)

December 31, 2023	Foreign exchange status table TL equivalent (functional currency)	TL Equivalent	USD	EURO	GBP
1. Trade receivables	453.608.658	314.179.608	10.649.693	3.258	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash on hand, bank	42.887.177	29.704.628	976.821	27.485	-
2b. Other non- monetary assets	-	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1+2+3)	**496.495.835**	**343.884.236**	**11.626.514**	**30.743**	-
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-	-
8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	**496.495.835**	**343.884.236**	**11.626.514**	**30.743**	-
10. Trade payables	86.015.527	59.576.298	1.029.393	895.125	210
11. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
12a. Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13. Short term liabilities (10+11+12)	**86.015.527**	**59.576.298**	**1.029.393**	**895.125**	**210**
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
16a. Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
17. Long term liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-	-	-
18. Total liabilities (13+17)	**86.015.527**	**59.576.298**	**1.029.393**	**895.125**	**210**
19. Net asset / (liability) position of off-balance sheet derivatives (19a+19b)	-	-	-	-	-
19a. Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-
19b. Off-balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position (9+18+19)	**410.480.308**	**284.307.938**	**10.597.121**	**(864.382)**	**(210)**
21. Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position of monetary items (=1+2a+5+6a+10+11+12a+14+15+16a)	**410.480.308**	**284.307.938**	**10.597.121**	**(864.382)**	**(210)**

25 Nature and level of risks deriving from financial instruments *(continued)*

25.2 Financial risk factors *(continued)*

25.2.3 Market risk (continued)

25.2.3.1 Foreign exchange risk *(continued)*

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect to the US Dollar. The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in US Dollar and Euro. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to senior management and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

	Profit / (Loss)		**Equity**	
December 31, 2024	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of USD against TL				
1- USD net asset/liability	3.065.728	(3.065.728)	-	-
2- Portion protected from USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- USD net effect (1+2)	**3.065.728**	**(3.065.728)**	**-**	**-**
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of EUR against TL				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(819.943)	819.943	-	-
5- Portion protected from EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	**(819.943)**	**819.943**	**-**	**-**
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of other currencies against TL				
7- Other currencies net asset/liability	-	-	-	-
8- Portion protected from other currencies risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- Other currencies net effect (7+8)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**2.245.785**	**(2.245.785)**	**-**	**-**

25 Nature and level of risks deriving from financial instruments *(continued)*

25.2 Financial risk factors *(continued)*

25.2.3 Market risk (continued)

25.2.3.1 Foreign exchange risk *(continued)*

Sensitivity analysis *(continued)*

	Profit / (Loss)		Equity	
December 31, 2023	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**	**Appreciation of foreign currency**	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of USD against TL				
1- USD net asset/liability	31.252.288	(31.252.288)	-	-
2- Portion protected from USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
3- USD net effect (1+2)	**31.252.288**	**(31.252.288)**	**-**	**-**
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of EUR against TL				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(2.820.702)	2.820.702	-	-
5- Portion protected from EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	**(2.820.702)**	**2.820.702**	**-**	**-**
In case of 10% appreciation / depreciation of other currencies against TL				
7- Other currencies net asset/liability	(789)	789	-	-
8- Portion protected from other currencies risk (-)	-	-	-	-
9- Other currencies net effect (7+8)	**(789)**	**789**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (3+6+9)	**28.430.797**	**(28.430.797)**	**-**	**-**

25.2.3.2 Interest rate risk

Fixed-rate items	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Financial liabilities	82.808.636	1.832.067.485
Time deposits	385.793.008	1.645.384.190

The Company exposes to interest rate risk, since the Company's borrowings are fixed and variable interest rates. The Company makes interest rate change contracts with maturity from time to time in order to be protected against the fluctuation effects that may arise in interest rates in International markets. These risks are managed using inherent methods that arise as a result of netting interest rate-dependent assets and liabilities. Interest rates on financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the relevant notes. As of December 31, 2024, all of the financial liabilities consist of fixed-rate financial lease liabilities. (As of December 31, 2023, a portion of TL 1.759.646.175 consisted of fixed-rate bank loans, and a portion of TL 72.421.310 consisted of fixed-rate financial lease liabilities).

26 Financial instruments (fair value disclosures)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company classifies the fair value measurement of each class of financial instruments according to the source, using the three-level hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability can be classified to a different level of the fair valuation hierarchy, that fair valuation is classified to the same level of the fair valuation hierarchy that includes the smallest amount of the inputs that is significant to the overall measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels regarding to the fair valuation hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the change occurs.

Fair value is the amount of a financial asset that occurs in a sale transaction between two parties willing to buy and sell, except in the case of a forced sale or liquidation, and can be measured most closely by its fair value price.

The Company has assumed that the net book values of financial instruments with remaining maturities that are short or are initially recognized close to the reporting date will be close to the fair values of the respective assets. Additionally, it has been acknowledged that within the financial instruments, the fair value of foreign currency assets and liabilities converted into Turkish Lira at year-end rates approximates the recorded value.

However, since judgment is required to estimate fair value, fair value measurements may not reflect values that could be realized under current market conditions. Therefore, aside from the mentioned assumptions, the Company's management utilizes judgment in reasonable value analysis, relying on data that does not rely on observable market data (non-observable data) regarding financial assets or liabilities. Long-term financial borrowings for comparative reasonable value analysis are classified under Level 3 valuation methodology, as defined in the classification scope.

The Company's power plant assets have been measured at fair values determined by an independent professional valuation firm using other valuation techniques that involve indirect or direct observable inputs as of January 1, 2021, December 31, 2021, June 30, 2022, December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 (Level 3).

26 Financial instruments (fair value disclosures) *(continued)*

Fair Value of Financial Instruments *(continued)*

The table below represents the book value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables states their book value according to term. The fair value of financial liabilities with fixed intereset rate is calculated by finding discounted cash flows using the market interest rate valid as of the reporting date. The fair value of foreign currency floating rate financial liabilities is calculated by discounting future cash flows at estimated market interest rates.

	December 31, 2024		**December 31, 2023**	
	Total carrying amount	**Total fair value**	**Total carrying amount**	**Total fair value**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	398.943.813	398.943.813	1.651.443.697	1.651.443.697
Trade receivables from related parties	649.196.494	649.196.494	947.909.113	947.909.113
Trade receivables from third parties	54.009.268	54.009.268	114.956.002	114.956.002
Other receivables from third parties	3.361.253	3.361.253	6.928.137	6.928.137
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	82.808.636	82.808.636	1.832.067.485	1.832.067.485
Trade payables to related parties	24.435.419	24.435.419	42.752.817	42.752.817
Trade payables to third parties	151.323.985	151.323.985	563.686.654	563.686.654
Other payables to third parties	1.548.363	1.548.363	2.658.155	2.658.155
Net financial assets / (liabilities)	**845.394.425**	**845.394.425**	**280.071.838**	**280.071.838**

Derivative instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments (mainly exchange rate forward contracts) to hedge currency risk. Derivative financial instruments are calculated at fair value on the date of the contract and recalculated at fair value in subsequent reporting periods. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized under the profit or loss statement for the period. The Company does not have derivative financial instruments.

27 Cash and cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the breakdown of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Banks	398.943.813	1.651.443.697
- Demand deposits	13.150.805	6.059.507
- Time deposits	385.793.008	1.645.384.190
	398.943.813	**1.651.443.697**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has the following balances in its bank accounts: USD 3,545 equivalent to TL 124,867, EUR 15,265 equivalent to TL 560,878, and TL 12,465,060 in demand deposits. (As of December 31, 2023: USD 26,281 equivalent to TL 789,564 (expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 1,139,963), EUR 27,485 equivalent to TL 895,297 (expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 1,292,619), and TL 2,512,090 in demand deposits (expressed in terms of purchasing power as of December 31, 2024: TL 3,626,925)).
As of December 31, 2024, the details of the Company's term deposits are as follows:

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	Foreign Exchange Amount	TL Equivalent
TL	40,00- 48,17	2 days	385.793.008	385.793.008
Total			385.793.008	385.793.008

As of December 31, 2023, the details of the Company's term deposits are as follows:

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity	Foreign Exchange Amount	TL Equivalent
TL	25,00 - 38,00	3 days	1.645.384.190	1.645.384.190
Total			1.645.384.190	1.645.384.190

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company has not blockages or restrictions on cash and cash equivalents balances.

Financial risk and currency risk disclosures related to cash and cash equivalents are presented under Note 25.

28 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the current year's net profit attributable to the parent shareholding by the weighted average number of shares traded during the year.

In Turkey, companies have the right to increase their capital through the distribution of bonus shares to be covered from the revaluation increase fund or accumulated profits. In calculating earnings per share, these increases were considered as shares distributed as dividends. Dividend distributions added to the capital are also evaluated in the same way. Therefore, when calculating the average number of shares, it was assumed that such shares were in circulation for the whole year. For this reason, the weighted average of the number of shares used to calculate the earnings per share has been determined by considering the retrospective effects.

28 Earnings per share *(continued)*

The Company's earnings per share as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

	January 1 - December 31, 2024	**January 1 - December 31, 2023**
Net profit attributable to the owners of the Group	(3.429.459.869)	2.196.636.794
Weighted average number of shares certificates	165.200.000	138.604.589
Earnings / (loss) per 100 share	**(2.075,94)**	**1.584,82**
Total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the Group	(3.449.449.524)	1.266.272.855
Earnings per 100 shares from total comprehensive income	**(2.088,04)**	**913,59**

December 31, 2024	**Number of shares**	**Time weighting (days)**
Outstanding ordinary shares as of 1 January 2024	165.200.000	365
Weighted average for the period	**165.200.000**	**365/365**

December 31, 2023	**Number of shares**	**Time weighting (days)**
Outstanding ordinary shares as of 1 January 2023	85.440.000	30
Outstanding ordinary shares as of 31 January 2023	140.405.000	295
Outstanding ordinary shares as of 22 November 2023	165.200.000	40
Weighted average for the period	**138.604.589**	**365/365**

29 Segment reporting

The Company is managed as a single reporting unit covering electricity sales and ancillary services related to electricity sales. The decision-making authority of the Company is the Board of Directors. Resource allocation decisions are made from a single center based on two units. The purpose of resource allocation decisions is to keep the financial results as profitable as possible. All other assets and liabilities are related to the Company's single reportable department, which is prepared in an integrated manner.

30 Indepented auditor's fee

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

	31 Aralık 2024	31 Aralık 2023
Audit fee	3.115.000	17.077.369
Other assurance services fees	82.000	71.390
	3.197.000	**17.148.759**

As of December 31, 2024, the audit fee includes 3,115,000 TRY for the audit services related to the period ending on December 31, 2024, and 82,000 TRY for the additional audit services related to the period ending on December 31, 2024, performed as part of the audit services.

30 Monetary gain or loss

Non-Monetary Items	**December 31, 2024**
Statement of Financial Position Items	
Inventories	57.416.515
Prepaid Expenses (Short-Term)	1.889.148
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	4.329.646.765
Right-of-Use Assets	87.047.281
Intangible Assets	428.173.534
Prepaid Expenses (Long-Term)	1.739.982
Deferred Tax Liability	198.530.666
Paid-in Capital	(618.439.933)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	5.816.394.865
Additional Contributions from Shareholders	(1.582.016.451)
Share Premiums	(513.214.727)
Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Losses)	(8.223.128.862)
Statement of Profit or Loss Items	
Revenue	(702.569.667)
Cost of Sales	741.235.508
General Administrative Expenses	98.390.014
Other Income / (Expenses) from Operating Activities	(13.624.683)
Finance Income / (Expenses)	(30.723.916)
Current Tax Expense	(264.770.783)
Net Monetary Position Gains / (Losses)	(188.024.744)

31 Events after the balance sheet date

None.