# ICBC Turkey Yatırım Menkul Değerler Anonim Şirketi and Its Subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022 with Independent Auditor's Report

(Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

#### (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the General Assembly of ICBC Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.

#### A) Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

#### 1) Opinion

We have audited the financial statements ICBC Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. ("the Company") and its subsidiary ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated 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 Group as at 31 December 2022, 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 Independent Auditing Standards ("IAS") which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey ("POA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors ("Code of Ethics") as issued by the POA, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### 3) Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Revenue	During our audit, the following audit procedures were performed regarding the test of revenue.:
The Group's revenue amounting to TL 813.218.499 is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "revenue" for the period between 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022.	<ul> <li>Evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied by the Group management in accordance with TFRS,</li> </ul>
The Group's revenue mainly consists of the sale of financial assets and brokerage commissions.	• Testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls on revenue recognition by understanding the Group's revenue process with the assistance of our IT specialists,
Revenue recognition was considered to be a key audit matter, due to the nature of the Group's operations, the high volume of transactions in determining the amount of revenue and different methods and parameters used in calculation of revenue.	• In order to verify that the revenue amount recognized appropriately, comparing the transaction details with the supporting documents obtained on sample basis from the transactions during the reporting period.
Accounting policies and explanations regarding revenue are included in Notes 2 and 13.	In addition, we have evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 13 Revenue within the scope of TFRS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 SIA 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

#### 6) Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We 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

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 Group's bookkeeping activities for the period 1 January - 31 December 2022 and consolidated financial statements are not in compliance with law and provisions of the Group's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.

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

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Mehmet Erol.

#### Additional paragraph for convenience translation to English

In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the accounting principles described in Note 2 (defined as Turkish Accounting Standards/Turkish Financial Reporting Standards) differ from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board with respect to the application of inflation accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations in accordance with IFRS.

# DRT BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SERBEST MUHASEBECİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş. Member of **DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED**

Mehmet Erol Partner

İstanbul, 22 February 2023

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## ICBC TURKEY YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER ANONİM ŞİRKETİ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

		Audited	Audited
		<b>Current Period</b>	Prior Period
	Notes	31 December	31 December
	1.0000	2022	2021
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	354.187.641	624.880.275
Financial investments	5	17.648.615	41.339.028
Trade receivables	4	1.009.776.061	172.822.525
- Trade receivables from related parties	19	781.055	476.698
- Trade receivables from third parties		1.008.995.006	172.345.827
Other Receivables	6	5.015	18.905
- Other receivables from third parties		5.015	18.905
Prepaid expenses	6	50.979	32.764
Current tax assets	6	1.417	23.676
Total Current Assets		1.381.669.728	839.117.173
Non-Current Assets			
Financial investments	5	159.711	159.711
Other receivables	6	27.855.882	6.076.833
- Other receivables from third parties		27.855.882	6.076.833
Tangible assets	7	2.598.414	2.380.237
Intangible assets	8	3.312.637	1.170.371
Deferred tax asset	18	9.952.730	4.828.366
Total Non-Current Assets		43.879.374	14.615.518
Total Assets		1.425.549.102	853.732.691

### ICBC TURKEY YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER ANONİM ŞİRKETİ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

		Audited	Audited
		<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Liabilities			
Short Term Liabilities			
Short term borrowings	10	932.000.000	10.500.000
Trade payables	4	114.556.567	563.127.431
- Trade payables to related parties	19	197.178	85.915
- Trade payables to third parties		114.359.389	563.041.516
Short term provisions		24.929.622	12.043.383
- Provisions for employee benefits	11	22.995.481	10.466.163
- Other short-term provisions (debt provision)	9	1.934.141	1.577.220
Other short term liabilities	6	8.258.556	4.061.783
Current tax liability	18	4.053.230	11.041.825
Total Short Term Liabilities		1.083.797.975	600.774.422
Long Town Lickilities			
Long Term Liabilities Long-term provisions		10.988.094	5.231.419
- Provisions for employee benefits	11	10.988.094	5.231.419
- 1 Tovisions for employee benefits	11	10.900.094	5.251.419
Total Long Term Liabilities		10.988.094	5.231.419
Equity			
Paid-in capital	12	76.000.000	76.000.000
Capital adjustment differences	12	31.279	31.279
Other comprehensive income or expenses that will	12	51.279	51.275
not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4.172.572)	(1.560.188)
- Actuarial loss related to pension plans		(4.172.572)	(1.560.188)
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit		9.833.071	6.340.294
Retain earnings		163.422.688	96.894.626
Net profit for the period		85.648.567	70.020.839
Net profit for the period		05.040.507	70.020.839
Total Equity		330.763.033	247.726.850
Total Liabilities		1.425.549.102	853.732.691

#### ICBC TURKEY YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER ANONİM ŞİRKETİ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

		Audited	Audited
		1 January –	1 January –
		31 December	31 December
	Notes	2022	2021
Statement of profit or loss			
Sales	13	689.985.109	58.002.650
Service income	13	123.233.390	75.135.098
Cost of sales (-)	13	(674.718.250)	(57.816.980)
Gross profit from trade operations		138.500.249	75.320.768
Interest income from operating activities	13	112.057.912	35.471.813
Gross profit from finance sector activities		112.057.912	35.471.813
Gross profit		250.558.161	110.792.581
General administrative expenses (-)	14	(139.826.473)	(70.685.995)
Other operating income	15	48.831.406	39.774.189
Other operating expenses (-)	15	(1.502.060)	(1.937.722)
Operating profit		158.061.034	77.943.053
	1.6	10 0 5 5 0 1 1	
Financial income	16	10.355.311	16.871.787
Financial expenses (-)	17	(58.120.756)	(4.193.522)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		110.295.589	90.621.318
Tax expense from continuing operations		(24.647.022)	(20.600.479)
Current tax expense	18	(28.900.592)	(23.720.939)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	18	4.253.570	3.120.460
Profit for the period from continuing operations		85.648.567	70.020.839
Profit for the period		85.648.567	70.020.839
Other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plans remeasurement benefits	11	(3.483.178)	(853.367)
Tax income/(expense) related to other		870.794	170.673
comprehensive income items			

# ICBC TURKEY YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER ANONİM ŞİRKETİ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

				Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses will not Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Retained Earnings		
		D · I ·	Capital		Restricted Reserves	<b>D</b> • <b>X</b> •	Net	<b>T</b> ( )
	Notes	Paid-in Capital	Adjustment Differences	Actuerial Gain/(Loss) on Retirement Plans	Appropriated From Profit	Prior Year's Profit/(Loss)	Profit/(Loss) for the Period	Total Equity
Balances as of 1 January 2021	12	76.000.000	31.279	(877.494)	4.797.765	65.554.614	32.882.541	178.388.705
Total comprehensive income				(682.694)			70.020.839	69.338.145
Transfers to retained earnings						31.340.012	(31.340.012)	
Transfers to reserves					1.542.529		(1.542.529)	
Balances as of 31 December 2021		76.000.000	31.279	(1.560.188)	6.340.294	96.894.626	70.020.839	247.726.850
	Notes	Paid-in Capital	Capital Adjustment Differences	Actuerial Gain/(Loss) on Retirement Plans	Restricted Reserves Appropriated From Profit	Prior Year's Profit/(Loss)	Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	Total Equity
Balances as of 1 January 2022	12	76.000.000	31.279	(1.560.188)	6.340.294	96.894.626	70.020.839	247.726.850
Total comprehensive income				(2.612.384)			85.648.567	83.036.183
Transfers to retained earnings				/		66.528.062	(66.528.062)	
Transfers to reserves					3.492.777		(3.492.777)	
Balances as of 31 December 2022		76.000.000	31.279	(4.172.572)	9.833.071	163.422.688	85.648.567	330.763.033

## ICBC TURKEY YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER ANONİM ŞİRKETİ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 2022

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

	Dipnotlar	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2022	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2021
A. Cash flows from operating activities		(722.569.708)	(195.688.167)
Net profit for the period		85.648.567	70.020.839
Adjustments to reconciliation of net profit for the period		(12.682.888)	2.846.112
Adjustment related to depreciation and amortization	7,8	1.831.123	1.144.603
Adjustment related to provision for expected credit loss		(367.221)	1.409.467
Adjustment related to provision for unused vacation	11	3.662.491	817.485
Adjustment related to employment termination benefits	11	2.480.853	2.152.368
Adjustment for employee bonus benefit	11	9.000.000	8.000.000
Finansal income from main operations		(112.057.912)	(35.471.813)
Non-operationg financial expenses		58.120.756	4.193.523
Adjustment for derivative instruments		-	-
Deferred tax income/(expense)	18	(4.253.570)	(3.120.460)
Adjustment related to current tax expense	18	28.900.592	23.720.939
Change in working capital	-	(814.244.204)	(283.336.514)
Financial investments (the financial assets at fair value		( )	( )
through profit or loss)	5	17.220.252	(19.618.253)
Adjustment related to trade receivables from related parties		(304.357)	(119.151)
Adjustment related to other trade receivables		(837.310.027)	(48.984.642)
Adjustment related to customer assets		466.525.218	(171.802.021)
Adjustment related to blocked deposits		(1.093.858)	(3.509.581)
Adjustment related to other receivables		(15.290.953)	(1.165.458)
Adjustment related to trade payables		(448.570.864)	(36.154.568)
Adjustment related to other payables and provisions		4.920.914	(1.534.160)
Employee termination benefits payment	11	(207.356)	(346.613)
Employee permition benefits payment	11	(133.173)	(102.067)
Cash flows from operating activities		18.708.817	14.781.396
Interests and commissions paid		(58.120.756)	(4.193.522)
Interests received		112.718.760	35.465.452
Taxes paid	18	(35.889.187)	(16.490.534)
B. Cash flows from investing activities	-	(4.191.566)	(799.154)
Cash outflows from acquisition of tangible and intangible assets	7,8	(4.191.566)	(820.791)
Cash inflows from sale of tangible and intangible assets	7,0	()	21.637
C. Cash flows from financing activities		921.500.000	10.500.000
Changes in financial liabilities		921.500.000	10.500.000
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents before the		721.300.000	10.300.000
effect of foreign currency conversion differences (A+B+C)		194.738.726	(185.987.321)
<b>D.</b> The effect of foreign currency conversion differences on cash and cash equivalents		3.809.570	2.424.474
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	-	198.548.296	(183.562.487)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	87.468.560	271.031.407
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	07.400.300	<i>4</i> /1.031.40/
(A+B+C+D+E)	3	286.016.856	87.468.560

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#### 1. Organization and operations of the Group

ICBC Turkey Yatırım Menkul Değerler Anonim Şirketi ("the Company"), formerly Tekstil Menkul Değerler Anonim Şirketi, was established on 5 December 1996 and started its operations on 10 January 1997 by obtaining the operation certificate from Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB").

In the context of the decision number 561 taken at the Board of Director's Meeting on 31 May 2016, the Company's trade name has been changed and registered as "ICBC Turkey Yatırım Menkul Değerler Anonim Şirketi" on 9 June 2016 at the Trade Registry Gazette.

The Company applied to renew certificate of authorities in accordance with Capital Market Law's Communiqué numbered III-37.1 "Communiqué on Principles Regarding Investment Services, Activities and Ancillary Services" and Communiqué numbered III-39.1 "Principles of Establishment and Activities of Investment Firms". As a result, the Company was authorized as "Broadly Authorized Intermediary Firm" as at 1 January 2016 according to Capital Market Law serial 6362.

The Company has the following certificates of authorization from Capital Markets Board of Turkey ("CMB"):

- Activity of execution of orders
- Activity of dealing on own account
- Activity of individual portfolio management
- Investment advisory activity
- Activity of intermediation for public offering
- Limited custody services

**Investment services and activities:** Investment services and activities regulated by the Communiqué and which may be executed with a prior authorization of the Board are as follows: a) Reception and transmission of orders in relation to capital market instruments,

b) Execution of orders in relation to capital market instruments in the name and account of the customer or in their own name and in the account of the customer,

- c) Dealing on own account,
- d) Individual portfolio management,
- e) Investment advice,
- f) Underwriting of capital market instruments on a firm commitment basis,
- g) Placing of financial instruments without a firm commitment basis,
- h) Operation of multilateral trading systems and regulated markets other than exchanges

i) Safekeeping and administration of capital market instruments in the name of customers and portfolio custody services.

j) Conducting other services and activities to be determined by the Board.

Ancillary Services: The ancillary services that may be carried out by investment firms in connection with their authorizations for investment services and activities are as follows:

a) Providing consultancy services regarding capital markets,

b) Granting credits or lending and providing foreign exchange services limited to investment services and activities,

c) Providing investment research and financial analysis or general advice concerning transactions in capital market instruments,

- d) Providing services in relation to the conduct of underwriting,
- e) Providing intermediary services for obtaining financing by borrowing or through other means,
- f) Wealth management and financial planning,
- g) Conduct of other services and activities to be determined by the Board.

ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş. owns 99.99% shares of the Company. The Parent Bank of ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş. is Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("ICBC"). Headquarters address of the Company is Maslak Mahallesi Dereboyu/2 Caddesi No:13 34398 Sarıyer İstanbul. The Company has 110 employees as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 102).

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## 1. Organization and operations of the Group (cont'd)

#### Information on subsidiary

As of 31 December 2022, the subsidiary of the Company, ICBC Turkey Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi (formerly named as "Tekstil Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi"), was established on 21 April 2015. The Company and its subsidiary have been consolidated. The Company and its subsidiary are named as "the Group" as a whole.

#### 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements

#### 2.1. Basis of presentation

## 2.1.1. Statement of Compliance to Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TRFSs")

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué numbered II-14.1, "Basis for Financial Reporting in Capital Markets"("the Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013. According to the Communiqué, financial statements are prepared in accordance with Turkish Financial Repoting Standarts ("TFRS") which are published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

In addition, the financial statements are presented in accordance with the "Announcement on TFRS Taxonomy" published by the POA on 15 April 2019, and the formats specified in the Financial Statements Examples and User Guidelines published by the CMB.

## Approval of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Group on 22 February 2023. The Group's General Assembly and relevant regulatory bodies have the right to change these financial statements.

## **2.1.2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the CMB's Communiqué II-14.1 published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676.

## 2.1.3. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position 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 to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## 2.1.4. Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, with the assumption that the Group will benefit from its assets and fulfill its obligations in the next year and in the natural course of its activities.

# 2.1.5. Currency Used

The financial statements of each entity of the Group are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the result and financial position are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

## 2.1.6 Comparative Information and Restatement of Prior Periods' Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in comparison with the prior period in order to allow the determination of financial position and performance trends. In order to comply with the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when necessary and important differences are explained.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

#### 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

#### 2.2. Changes in accounting policies

Any change in the accounting policies resulted from the first time adoption of a new TAS/TFRS is made either retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition requirements of TAS/TFRS. Changes without any transition requirement, material changes in accounting policies or material errors are corrected, retrospectively by restating the prior period financial statements. The Group does not have any policy changes in the current period.

#### 2.3. New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

#### a) Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2022

Amendments to TFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework
Amendments to TAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds
	before Intended Use
Amendments to TAS 37	Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a
	Contract
Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards	Amendments to TFRS 1, TFRS 9 and TAS 41
2018-2020	
Amendments to TFRS 16	COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30
	June 2021

#### Amendments to TFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in TFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated *Conceptual Framework*) at the same time or earlier.

#### Amendments to TAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted.

## Amendments to TAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

The amendments published today are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted.

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#### 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

#### 2.3. New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

a) Amendments that are mandatorily effective from 2022 (cont'd)

#### Annual Improvements to TFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

## Amendments to TFRS 1 First time adoption of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of TFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent's date of transition to TFRSs.

#### Amendments to TFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

#### Amendments to TAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of TAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique. This will ensure consistency with the requirements in TFRS 13.

The amendments to TFRS 1, TFRS 9, and TAS 41 are all effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted.

#### Amendments to TFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021

Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") has published Amendments to TFRS 16 *COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021* that extends, by one year, the June 2020 amendment that provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification.

On issuance, the practical expedient was limited to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021. Since lessors continue to grant COVID-19 related rent concessions to lessees and since the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are ongoing and significant, the POA decided to extend the time period over which the practical expedient is available for use.

The new amendment is effective for lessees for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group management has evaluated that these amendments and interpretations, effective from 2022, do not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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#### 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

#### 2.3. New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

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

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

TFRS 17	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to TAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current
Amendments to TFRS 4	Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying TFRS 9
Amendments to TAS 1	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to TAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to TAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
Amendments to TFRS 17	Initial Application of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9 — Comparative Information
Amendments to TFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
Amendments to TAS 1	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

#### **TFRS 17** Insurance Contracts

TFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. TFRS 17 supersedes TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* as of 1 January 2023.

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

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

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

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

The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in TFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* from applying TFRS 9, so that entities would be required to apply TFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with the deferral of the effective date of TFRS 17.

## Amendments to TAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies

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

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish) Amendments to TAS 1 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted.

## 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

#### 2.3 New and Amended Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (cont'd)

b) New and revised TFRSs in issue but not yet effective (cont'd)

#### Amendments to TAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendments are effective with the first application of TFRS 17.

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

## TAS 29 Financial Reporting in High Inflation Economies

POA made an announcement on 20 January 2022 regarding the application of TAS 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" (IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) for entities adopting Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS")) for the year ended 31 December 2021. The announcement stated that, entities that apply TFRS should not adjust their financial statements in accordance with TAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies for the year ended 31 December 2021. As of the date of this report, POA has not made any further announcements regarding the scope and application of TAS 29. As of 31 December 2022, no inflation adjustment was made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with TAS 29.

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## 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

## **Financial Instruments**

## i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

## ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI (debt investment); FVOCI (equity investment); or FVTPL.

Financial instruments are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. In which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

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

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. An initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

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## 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

## Financial assets – Business model assessment:

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the financial assets in the business model is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected) and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that are not eligible for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of its assets in its financial statements.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

# Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows (in other words the triggering event);
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

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## 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

## **Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

# <u>Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (cont'd)</u>

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract.

Additionally, (i) a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, (ii) the prepayment amount substantially represents the contractual par amount and accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest, which may include reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract; and (iii) initially recognises the financial asset, the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains or losses on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings.
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss unless it is explicitly intended to recover part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets – Gain or loss resulting from subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading. A financial liability is classified as a financial liability held for trading if it is a derivative or designated as such at initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

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# 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

#### iii. Derecognition

#### Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

## Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

## iv. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

## **Effects of Foreign Exchange**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies translated by using year-end exchange rates of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's bid rates. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

The foreign exchange rates used by the Group for translation of foreign currency transactions to TL as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	US Dollar	EUR	GBP	CNY
31 December 2022	18,6983	19,9349	22,4892	2,6806
31 December 2021	13,3290	15,0867	17,9667	2,0840

#### Fee and Commission Income and Expenses

Fees and commissions are generally reflected in the income statement on the date they are collected or paid. However, fund management fee commissions, portfolio management commissions and agency commissions are accounted for on an accrual basis. Stock transaction commissions are accounted for by netting off with commission returns.

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# 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement in the relevant period on an accrual basis. Interest income includes the revenue from coupons of fixed yield investments and the valuation of discounted government bonds on the basis of internal discount.

## **Property, Plant and Equipment**

All property, plant and equipment are carried with their net value after deducting accumulated depreciation over their carrying values.

Depreciation is calculated on property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of these assets are as follows:

	Useful life
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Leasehold	5 years
improvements	5 years

Regular maintenance and repair expenses incurred for a tangible fixed asset are accounted as expense. Investment expenditures, which increase the future benefit of the tangible fixed asset by expanding its capacity, are added to the cost of the tangible fixed asset. Investment expenditures consist of cost elements such as expenses that extend the useful life of the asset, increase the service capacity of the asset, increase the quality or decrease the cost of the goods or services produced.

If the carrying value of the tangible assets in the balance sheet exceeds the estimated recoverable value, the value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value and the provision for the impairment allocated is associated with the expense accounts. It is assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that the impairment loss allocated in previous periods will no longer exist or may have decreased, and in case of such an indication, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and the book value of the asset is increased to the recoverable amount determined by new estimates and impairment loss it is canceled by associating with income accounts. The book value, which increased due to the cancellation of the impairment loss, cannot exceed the book value it would have reached if the impairment loss was not accounted for the asset in the previous periods.

Profit or loss arising from the disposal of tangible assets are determined by comparing adjusted and collected amounts, and reflected in the relevant income and expense accounts in the current period.

#### **Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets consist of software. They are recorded at acquisition cost and amortised on a straightline basis over their estimated economic lives for a period not exceeding between three and five years from the date of acquisition.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of any intangible asset is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish) Pasis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

# 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### Leases

The Group includes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in its consolidated financial statements at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is measured initially at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for remeasurement of the lease liability.

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the Group's alternative borrowing rate, if the implied interest rate in the lease can be easily determined, if not easily determined.

After the commencement date of the lease, the lessee increases the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the interest on the lease liability and decreases the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. It is remeasured in the event of a change in the lease term and in the assessment of the option to purchase the asset, and in the event of a change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value commitment and in the event of a change in these payments as a result of a change in the index or rate.

The Group has used its own judgment to determine the lease term for some leases that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Group is reasonably confident to exercise such options affects the lease term; therefore, this issue affects the amounts of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized.

## A. Definition of Leases

Previously, the Group determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under TFRS 4 "*Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*". The Group now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the new definition of a lease. Under TFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. On transition to TFRS 16, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Thus, it applied TFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under TAS 17 and TFRS 4 were not reassessed. Therefore, the definition of a lease under TFRS 16 has been applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices. However, for leases of properties in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

## B. As a lessee

The Group leases real estate.

As a lessee, the Group has previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on the assessment of whether all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred. According to TFRS 16, the Group has not recognized the right of use assets and lease payables for the leases due to its significant effect on the financial statements.

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# 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### **Events After the Balance Sheet Date**

Events after the reporting period cover any events which arise between the reporting date and the balance sheet date, even if they occurred after any declaration of the net profit for the period or specific financial information publicly disclosed. The Group adjusts its financial statements if such events after the reporting period arise which require an adjustment to the financial statements.

#### **Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

Provisions are recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to fulfil this obligation and liability can be estimated reliably. In cases where the amount cannot be measured reliably and there is no possibility that the Group will have resources to settle the liability, the liability is considered as "Contingent" and explained in the notes.

#### **Related Parties**

For the purpose of these financial statements, the shareholders of the Group and ICBC group companies that have direct and/or indirect capital relations with the Group, board members and key management personnel are considered as "related parties".

#### **Taxation on Corporate Income**

#### Corporate tax

Corporate tax is calculated according to the Tax Procedural Law, and tax expenses except corporate tax are recognised in operating expenses. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset if there is a legal right to set off or if such assets and liabilities are associated with income tax collected by the same tax authority.

## Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income taxes.

Significant temporary differences mainly arise from differences between the book value of fixed assets and securities and their tax base, and provisions for employee benefits.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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# 2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements (cont'd)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### **Employee Benefits**

The Group accounts for severance pay and vacation pay provisions in accordance with "Turkish Accounting Standards on Employee Benefits" ("TAS 19") and classifies under "Provisions for employee benefits" accounts on the balance sheet.

The Group is required to make lump sum payments to the employees laid off for reasons other than retirement and resignation or those specified in the Labor Code, in accordance with the existing labor law in Turkey. The total provision represents the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of its employees regarding the actuarial projections (Note 11).

The Group is required to pay a contribution amount, determined by law, to the Social Security Institution on behalf of its employees. These contributions are charged on the date they accrue.

#### **Statement of Cash Flow**

For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include reserve repurchase receivables cash and due from banks with original maturity periods of less than three months.

#### Share Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

#### **Derivative ("TDE") transactions**

Preparation of TDE financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of reported assets and liabilities or disclosed contingent assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date and the amounts of reported revenue and expenses in the relevant period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the best judgments and knowledge of the management, actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions. In addition, important accounting evaluations, estimates and assumptions that need to be specified are explained in the relevant notes.

Cash collaterals given for trading in TDE are classified as trade receivables. Profit and losses resulting from the transactions made in the period are classified under other operating income. The valuation differences reflected in the income statement as a result of the valuation of open trades at market prices, the paid commissions and the interest income arising from the remaining collaterals are offset and recognised in trade receivables.

#### 2.5. Significant Accounting Evaluations, Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of the financial statements requires making estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities reported or the amounts of contingent assets and liabilities declared as of the balance sheet date, and the amounts of income and expenses reported in the relevant period. While these estimates and assumptions are based on the management's best judgment and knowledge, actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions. In addition, important accounting evaluations, estimates and assumptions that need to be specified are explained in the related notes.

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#### 3. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Time deposit	35.489.118	545.168.883
Demand deposit	318.173.632	63.998.722
Receivables from money markets	5.400.000	20.955.000
Blocked amount	-	
Expected credit loss provision (-)	(4.875.109)	(5.242.330)
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of financial position	354.187.641	624.880.275

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Less: Customer assets (*) Less: interest accruals	(72.612.885) 660.848	(539.138.103) (6.361)
Blocked amount	(1.093.857)	(3.509.581)
Less: Expected credit loss provision (-)	4.875.109	5.242.330
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement	286.016.856	87.468.560

<sup>(\*)</sup> Customer assets which consist of currently not directed investments as of 31 December 2022, are recognized under the Group's deposit accounts although the Group does not have control on these accounts. Therefore, customer assets are not included within cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

As of 31 December 2022, time deposit interest rates for TL is 8,90%, 0.35% for Chinese Yuan, 0,80%-2,90% for US Dollar, 1,90% for Euro (31 December 2021: 13,90% – 17,40% for TL, 0,80% for British Pound, 0,35% for Chinese Yuan, 0,15% – 1,75% for US Dollar, 0,01%-0,95% for Euro). The Group holds the time deposits in overnight and monthly accounts.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of bank deposits are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Time Deposit – (ICBC Turkey Bank) (Note 19)	26.055.342	513.879.967
Time Deposit Account (other banks)	9.433.776	31.288.916
Demand Deposit Account - (ICBC Turkey Bank) (Note 19)	47.331.940	26.202.351
Demand Deposit Account (other banks)	270.841.692	37.796.371
	353.662.750	609.167.605

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# 4. Trade receivables and payables

#### Short-term trade receivables:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
		7 100 455
Receivables from costumers	581.655.376	7.123.455
Receivables from loan customers	298.884.667	113.800.056
Receivables from domestic clearing and custody centers (*)	107.000.000	-
Receivables from TDE	21.300.078	51.407.215
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 19)	781.055	476.698
Doubtful trade receivables	162.484	162.484
Receivables from overseas clearing and custody centers	674	674
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(162.484)	(162.484)
Other trade receivables	154.211	14.427
-	1.009.776.061	172.822.525

(\*) Related balance; based on the capital increase request of the CMB for brokerage companies due to the extraordinary market conditions, is as a capital blockage deposit in the Takasbank account of the company.

#### Short-term trade payables:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Payables to customers <sup>(*)</sup>	94.299.662	512.562.594
Other payables	20.059.727	50.478.922
Trade payables to related parties (Note 19)	197.178	85.915
	114.556.567	563.127.431

(\*) Payables to customers, mostly consist of costumers' TDE collateral and costumers'receivables from money market.

#### 5. Financial investments

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trading securities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	16.309.259	41.339.028
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1.339.356	
	17.648.615	41.339.028
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Trading securities	Book value	Book value
Stocks – Traded on the stock exchange	69.529	37.657
ICBC Turkey Portföy Yönetimi Investment Fund	16.239.730	41.301.371
	16.309.259	41.339.028

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#### 5. Financial investments (cont'd)

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Government Bonds	1.339.356	
	1.339.356	
Stock investments	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Stocks – Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) (*)	159.711	159.711
	159.711	159.711

(\*) As of 31 December 2022, the Group's share on capital of Istanbul Stock Exchange is 0,0377%. The nominal value of the shares held by the Company is 15.971.094 amounting to TL 159.711 (31 December 2021: TL 159.711)

	31 Decer	nber 2022	31 Dec	ember 2021
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Amount	Effective interest rate	Amount	Effective interest rate
Government bond	1.339.356	%22,91		%0,00
Total	1.339.356			

## 6. Other receivables and payables

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of other receivables and payables are as follows:

#### Prepaid expenses

31 December 2022	31 December 2021
50.979	32.764
50.979	32.764
	50.979

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, prepaid expenses mainly consist of health and life insurance payments, finnet annual fee, computer and infrastructure usage fees.

#### Current tax assets

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Prepaid taxes	1.417	23.676
	1.417	23.676

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

## 6. Other receivables and payables (cont'd)

#### Other short-term receivables

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Receivables from personnel	5.015	3.764
Short-term receivables		15.141
	5.015	18.905

#### Other long-term receivables

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of long-term other receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deposits given	27.855.882	6.076.833
	27.855.882	6.076.833

Deposits given as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 consist of guarantees given for the Group's ability to act as an intermediary in the equity market, derivatives market, over-the-counter market, money market, futures and options stock market.

## Other short term liabilities

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Taxes and duties payable(*)	6.100.086	4.061.649
Other short term liabilities	2.158.470	134
	8.258.556	4.061.783

(\*)Taxes and deductions to be paid consist mainly of tax deductions made on behalf of customers (withholding tax).

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#### 7. Tangible asets

	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Other tangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost				
1 January 2021	6.392.386	237.324	377.608	7.007.318
Additions	143.523	20.470	18.359	182.352
Disposals	(22.097)	-	-	(22.097)
31 December 2021	6.513.812	257.794	395.967	7.167.573
1 1	( 512 012	257 704	205.077	7 1 (7 57)
1 January 2022 Additions	6.513.812 1.525.402	257.794 316.015	395.967 11.995	7.167.573 1.853.412
Disposals	1.323.402	510.015	11.995	1.655.412
Disposais	-	-	-	-
31 December 2022	8.039.214	573.809	407.962	9.020.985
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2021	3.319.409	176.872	328.010	3.824.291
Charge for the period	930.752	25.165	7.588	963.505
Disposals	(460)	-	-	(460)
31 December 2021	4.249.701	202.037	335.598	4.787.336
1.1. 0000		000.005	225 500	1 505 00 (
1 January 2022	4.249.701	202.037	335.598	4.787.336
Charge for the period	1.331.618	292.348	11.269	1.635.235
Disposals	-	-	-	-
31 December 2022	5.581.319	494.385	346.867	6.422.571
<u>Net book value</u>				
31 December 2021	2.269.110	55.756	60.369	2.380.237
31 December 2022	2.457.896	79.423	61.095	2.598.414

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group has no assets acquired through financial leasing. There is no mortgage, pledge or collateral on tangible assets. All depreciation expenses are included in general administrative expenses.

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## 8. Intangible assets

	Computer software
Acquisition cost	
Opening balance, 1 January 2021	1.254.100
Additions	638.439
Closing balance, 31 December 2021	1.892.539
Opening balance, 1 January 2022	1.892.539
Additions	2.338.154
Closing balance, 31 December 2022	4.230.693
Accumulated amortization	
Opening balance, 1 January 2021	541.070
Charge for the period	181.098
Closing balance, 31 December 2021	722.168
Opening balance, 1 January 2022	722.168
Charge for the period	195.888
Closing balance, 31 December 2022	918.056

#### Net book value

31 December 2021	1.170.371
31 December 2022	3.312.637

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group has no assets acquired through financial leasing. There is no mortgage, pledge or collateral on intangible assets. All amortization expenses are included in general administrative expenses.

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## 9. Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

## **Provision for payables**

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of other short-term payables and provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Other provisions	1.934.141	1.577.220
	1.934.141	1.577.220

The Group does not have any contingent assets or liabilities as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: None).

#### Commitments

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of the letter of guarantee and promissory notes given by the Group are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Takasbank	715.500.000	42.000.000
CMB	1.776	1.776
Istanbul 8th Commercial Court of First Instance (*)	18.011.816	-
	733.513.592	42.001.776

(\*) It is a letter of guarantee given to the court as a precautionary injunction in case of a possible risk due to the unfavourable developments in the Futures and Options market.

CPMs Given by the Company	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
<b>A.</b> Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of its own legal entity	733.513.592	42.001.776
<b>B.</b> Total amount of CPMs given in favor of partnerships included in the full consolidation scope	-	-
<b>C.</b> Total amount of CPMs given in order to secure the debt of other third parties in order to carry out ordinary commercial activities	-	-
<b>D.</b> Total amount of other CPMs	-	-
<ul> <li>i. Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of the parent company</li> <li>ii. Total amount of CPM's given in favor of other group companies that are not in the scope of B and C.</li> </ul>	-	-
<b>iii.</b> Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of third parties which are not in the scope of article C	-	-
Total	733.513.592	42.001.776

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# 10. Short-term borrowings

The Group has a bank loan of TL 932.000.000 as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: TL 10.500.000), The maturity of the bank loan is 1 day and the interest rate is between 8,05% and 13,45% (31 December 2021: maturity 3 days, rate 14.10%).

## 11. Provisions for employee benefits

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of the short-term employee benefits are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for unused vacation	5.995.481	2.466.163
Provision for personnel bonus	17.000.000	8.000.000
Total short-term provisions	22.995.481	10.466.163

Movement of provision for unused vacation is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021
Beginning of the period (1 January)	2.466.163	1.750.745
Charge for the period	(133.173)	(102.067)
Allocated provisions during the period	3.662.491	817.485
Total	5.995.481	2.466.163

## Long-term provisions for employee benefits

Provision for employment termination benefits:

Under the Turkish Labor Law, the Group is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed certain years of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men).

Employment termination benefits to be paid as of 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2022 is subject to a monthly ceiling of TL 15.371,40 (1 July 2021 - 31 December 2021: TL 8.284,51).

Retirement pay liability is not subject to any kind of funding legally. Provision for retirement pay liability is calculated by estimating the present value of probable liability amount arising due to retirement of employees. TAS 19 *Employee Benefits* stipulates the development of company's liabilities by using actuarial valuation methods under defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions were used in the calculation of the total liability:

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#### 11. Provisions for employee benefits (cont'd)

#### Long-term provisions for employee benefits (cont'd)

Provision for employment termination benefits (cont'd):

The main assumption is that the maximum liability amount for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Consequently, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the effects of future inflation. Therefore, provisions in the accompanying financial statements as of 31 December 2022 are calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees. Provisions at the relevant balance sheet dates are calculated using the real discount rate, which is approximately 2,85% (31 December 2021: 3,09%), based on the assumptions of an annual inflation rate of 19,13% and an interest rate of 22,52%. Voluntary dismissal rates are 83,54% for those working for 0-15 years and 0% for 16 years or more. The maximum amount of TL 19.982,83 effective from 1 January 2023 has been taken into account in the calculation of the severance pay provision of the Group (1 January 2022: TL 10.596,74).

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the details of long-term employee benefits are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Provisions for employee benefits	10,000,004	5 221 410
Provision for employment termination benefits	10.988.094	5.231.419
Total long-term provisions	10.988.094	5.231.419

Movements of provision for employment termination benefits are as follows:

_	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021
Beginning of the period (1 January)	5.231.419	2.572.297
Charge for the period	(207.356)	(346.613)
Service cost	1.165.099	2.075.126
Interest cost	1.315.754	77.242
Actuarial gain/loss	3.483.178	853.367
Total	10.988.094	5.231.419

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## 12. Equity

## Share capital

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the capital structure is as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş.	75.998.480	99,998	75.998.480	99,998
Other	1.520	0,002	1.520	0,002
Total paid-in capital	76.000.000	100	76.000.000	100
Capital inflation adjustment differences	31.279		31.279	
Total	76.031.279		76.031.279	

As of 31 December 2022, the Group's share capital consists of 7.600.000.000 shares having a nominal value of TL 0,01 each (31 December 2021: 7.600.000.000 shares having a nominal value of TL 0,01).

The Group has no preferred shares as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: None).

## Capital inflation adjustment difference

The capital increases made by shareholders are adjusted with the inflation effect up to 31 December 2004 in accordance with the Communiqué XI-29 and as a result inflation adjustment amounting to TL 31.279 (31 December 2021: TL 31.279) is recognised.

#### Value increase/ (decrease) funds

#### **Financial assets revaluation fund**

None (31 December 2021: None).

## Restricted reserves appropriated from profit

As a result of the Ordinary General Assembly held by the Company on 31 March 2022, it was decided to transfer TL 3.492.777 from the profit calculated according to the TPL to the primary legal reserves account (31 December 2021: TL 1.542.529).

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## 13. Profit or loss

#### Sales and cost of sales

For the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, sales and cost of sales are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021	
Sales			
Treasury bonds/government bonds	639.699.316	49.508.740	
Investment funds	48.775.885	-	
Stock sales	1.509.908	8.493.910	
Total	689.985.109	58.002.650	
Cost of Sales			
Treasury bonds/government bonds	(638.143.744)	(49.316.568)	
Investment funds	(35.058.747)	-	
Stock sales	(1.515.759)	(8.500.412)	
Total	(674.718.250)	(57.816.980)	

#### Service income

For the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, service income are as follows:

	1 January- <u>31 December 2022</u>	1 January- <u>31 December 2021</u>
Project Finance/Corporate Finance revenue	53.423.539	39.790.255
Stock buying/selling brokerage commissions	45.074.553	21.649.789
Derivatives brokerage commissions	6.522.449	4.036.796
Bist stock market share	4.859.147	2.580.627
Mutual funds commission income	4.424.911	2.649.787
Over-the-Counter Transaction Revenues	3.273.220	2.066.992
Custody Commission Income	1.436.335	460.380
Lending-Borrowing commissions	1.309.932	353.227
Brokerage commission income for capital increase	483.925	148.553
Money market commission	105.770	201.784
Underwriting commissions for public offering	103.820	99.077
Treasury bonds buying/selling brokerage commissions	34.253	2.205
Dividend commissions	27.692	10.011
Other	2.153.844	1.085.615
Total	123.233.390	75.135.098

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#### 13. Profit or loss (cont'd)

#### Interest income from main operations

For the periods ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, interest income from main operations are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021
Interest income from main operations		
Interest income from customers	106.697.637	32.100.298
Interest income from banks	5.360.275	3.371.515
Total	112.057.912	35.471.813

## 14. General Administrative Expenses

The general administrative expenses of the Group for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	1 January – 31 December 2022	1 January – 31 December 2021
Personnel expenses	99.003.142	49.277.785
Membership expenses	10.214.311	5.523.335
Communication expenses	9.006.001	5.587.078
Computer usage expenses	4.366.769	1.695.038
Rental expenses	3.918.381	2.473.177
Building expenses	3.538.302	1.243.799
Taxes, fees and registration expenses	2.311.489	648.185
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1.831.123	1.144.603
Audit and consultancy expenses	1.751.735	1.132.472
Transportation expenses	1.698.168	745.461
Representation and hospitality expenses	1.211.487	411.241
Maintenance and repair expenses	587.801	213.816
Disallowable expenses	109.690	107.793
Small fixture expenses	4.939	17.524
Other	273.135	464.688
Total	139.826.473	70.685.995

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# 15. Other operating income and expense from main operations

Other operating income/expense of the Group for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Other Operating Income	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021	
Foreign exchange gains Other	48.763.929 67.477	39.713.895 60.294	
Total	48.831.406	39.774.189	

	1 January-	1 January-
Other Operating Expense	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Transaction loss expenses	1.295.782	1.526.778
Previous period expenses	204.057	410.932
Other	2.221	12
Total	1.502.060	1.937.722

#### 16. Financial incomes

	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021
Rediscount income on marketable securities	7.524.049	16.614.921
Dividend income	1.917	200.724
Other (*)	2.829.345	56.142
Total	10.355.311	16.871.787

(\*) As of 31 December 2022; consists of IFRS-9 provision income, SSI incapacity amounts and SSI payment discount amounts.

## 17. Financial Expenses

	1 January- 31 December 2022	1 January- 31 December 2021
Loan interest expense	51.344.128	2.331.696
Financial assets commission expenses	4.570.681	340.276
Commission expenses on money market	1.995.353	117.350
Other (*)	210.594	1.404.200
Total	58.120.756	4.193.522

(\*) Includes IFRS-9 provision expense.

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#### **18.** Income taxes (Including deferred tax assets and liabilities)

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the breakdown of the tax liability of the profit for the period reflected in the related balance sheet is presented below:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	
Provision for corporate tax	28.900.592	23.720.939	
Prepaid temporary taxes and funds	(24.847.362)	(12.679.114)	
Net	4.053.230	11.041.825	

<u>Reconciliation of current year tax expense and theoretical tax expense calculated using the Group's</u> <u>statutory tax rate:</u>

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
Profit before tax from continuing operations	110.295.589	90.621.318
Theoretical tax expense with tax rate (%25, 2021: %25) TL fund tax exemption Other	(27.573.897) 2.910.071 16.804	(20.842.903)  242.424
Tax expense of profit for the period	(24.647.022)	(20.600.479)

#### Tax expense in the profit or loss statement

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Tax expense for the period	(28.900.592)	(23.720.939)
Deferred tax income	4.253.570	3.120.460
Tax expense	(24.647.022)	(20.600.479)

The Group is subject to corporate tax valid in Turkey. Necessary provisions have been made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated tax liabilities of the Group regarding the current period operating results. In Turkey, the tax legislation does not permit a parent company and its subsidiaries to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provision for taxes shown in the consolidated financial statements reflects the total amount of taxes calculated on each entity that are included in the consolidation.

Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductible expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and other incentives (prior year's losses if any and investment incentives used if preferred) utilized.

The effective tax rate in 2022 is 25%. (2021: 25%).

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

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#### 18. Income taxes (Including deferred tax assets and liabilities) (cont'd)

#### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities over temporary differences arising from the differences between the tax base legal financial statements and the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS. These differences are generally due to the fact that some income and expense items are included in different periods in tax base financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS, and these differences are stated below.

The tax rate used in the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities is 25% over the temporary timing differences expected to reverse in 2022 (2021: 23%), and 25% over the temporary timing differences that are expected to reverse after 2022 (2021: 20%).

Subsidiaries with deferred tax assets are not netted off with subsidiaries with deferred tax liabilities and are shown separately, as businesses in Turkey cannot declare consolidated tax returns.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the items giving rise to the Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2022		31 Decemb	per 2021
	Accumulated Temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/ liabilities	Accumulated Temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/ liabilities
Provisions for employee benefits	33.983.575	8.495.893	15.697.582	3.453.500
Employment termination	10.988.094	2.747.023	5.231.419	1.046.283
Unused vacation	5.995.481	1.498.870	2.466.163	567.217
Bonus	17.000.000	4.250.000	8.000.000	1.840.000
Other provisions for loan and expenses	1.934.141	483.536	1.577.220	362.760
Expected credit loss provision (-)	4.875.111	1.218.778	5.242.330	1.205.735
Deferred tax asset	40.792.827	10.198.207	22.517.132	5.021.995
Tangible and intangible assets	(981.903)	(245.477)	(968.143)	(193.629)
Deferred tax liability	(981.903)	(245.477)	(968.143)	(193.629)
Deferred tax net	39.810.924	9.952.730	21.548.989	4.828.366

#### Deferred tax movement table;

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Opening balance - 1 January	4.828.366	1.537.233
Deferred tax income	4.253.570	3.120.460
Deferred tax income on other comprehensive income items	870.794	170.673
Closing balance - 31 December	9.952.730	4.828.366

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## **19.** Related party disclosures

In these financial statements, the shareholders of the Group and ICBC Group companies and all its subsidiaries having indirect shareholding relation with the Group are referred to as "related parties".

Receivables from related parties	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents -ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş Shareholder	73.387.282	540.082.318
Trade receivables Fund Management Commissions	781.055	476.698
Total	74.168.337	540.559.016
Trade payables to related parties	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
-ICBC Turkey Bank. A.Ş.	197.178	85.915
Total =	197.178	85.915
Other payables and expense provisions	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
-ICBC Turkey Portföy Yönetimi A.ŞOther payable provisions -ICBC Turkey Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş Attorney fee	134.631 65.100	87.302 45.360
Total	199.731	132.662
Related party balances	1 January – 31 December 2022	1 January – 31 December 2021
ICBC Turkey Portföy Yönetimi AŞ - Fund management fees	4.458.741	2.694.946
Interest incomes -ICBC Turkey Bank AŞ	2.432.998	2.063.563
Rent expenses -ICBC Turkey Bank AŞ	3.918.381	2.473.177
Building participation and other expenses - ICBC Turkey Bank AŞ	3.540.343	1.245.290
Commission expenses - ICBC Turkey Bank AŞ	1.513.739	700.793

Letters of guarantee received from related parties as of 31 December 2022 amount to TL 1.776 (31 December 2021: TL 1.776).

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#### **19.** Related party disclosures (cont'd)

#### Financial rights provided to senior executives

The total amount of salaries and benefits provided to the Board Chairman, Board Members, and Senior Executives in the current period is TL 13.055.308. (31 December 2021: TL 4.598.492)

#### 20. Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments

#### Capital management

The Group's objectives during managing capital is to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to maintain the Group's operations that yields to its partners and benefits for other shareholders.

The Group follows its capital adequacy within the framework of the Capital Markets Board's "Communiqué on Principles Regarding the Capital and Capital Adequacy of Intermediary Institutions" Serial: V. No: 34.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, exchange rates and interest rates. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

#### Credit risk disclosures

For the allocated loans to counterparty's, there is a risk of failure to fulfill contractual obligations. This risk is monitored in reference to credit ratings and managed by limiting the loan amount of counterparty. Credit risk is also managed by holding as collateral the stocks bought from customers to whom loans are allocated and traded in the stock exchange.

31 December 2022	Receivables					
	Т	Trade receivables Other receivables				
	Related	Third	Related	Third		Financial
	parties	parties	parties	parties	Bank deposits	Investment
Maximum credit risk exposure as at reporting date	781.055	1.008.995.006		5.015	354.187.641	17.648.615
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral etc.						
Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	781.055	1.008.995.006		5.015	354.187.641	17.648.615
Elements containing risk of off-balance-sheet credit						

31 December 2021	Receivables					
	Tra	de receivables	Other receivables			
	Related parties	Third parties	Related parties	Third parties	Bank deposits	Financial Investment
Maximum credit risk exposure as at reporting date	476.698	172.345.827		18.905	624.880.275	41.339.028
The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral etc.						
Net book value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	476.698	172.345.827		18.905	624.880.275	41.339.028
Elements containing risk of off-balance-sheet credit						

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#### 20. Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through changes in foreign currency exchange rates at transaction date and the exchange rates at the reporting date, while converting foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities into Turkish lira.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the foreign currency rates used by the Group converting foreign currency transactions into TL are given as follows:

	US Dollar	Euro	GBP	Chinese Yuan
31 December 2022	18,6983	19,9349	22,4892	2,6806
31 December 2021	13,3290	15,0867	17,9667	2,0840

The following table as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, summarizes the foreign currency position risk by showing the recorded amounts of foreign currency assets and liabilities in TL held by the Group.

<b>31 December 2022</b>					
	TL equivalent	US Dollar	Euro	GBP	Chinese Yuan
Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables	338.811.006	12.818.525	4.952.440	2.806	125.674
Total assets	338.811.006	12.818.525	4.952.440	2.806	125.674
Net foreign currency assets	338.811.006	12.818.525	4.952.440	2.806	125.674
31 December 2021	TL equivalent	US Dollar	Euro	GBP	Chinese Yuan
Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables	589.237.500	10.834.513	19.144.722	8.667.406	129.036
Total assets	589.237.500	10.834.513	19.144.722	8.667.406	129.036
Net foreign currency assets	589.237.500	10.834.513	19.144.722	8.667.406	129.036

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#### 20. Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Sensitivity to foreign currency risk (cont'd)

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, in case %10 increase/decrease of foreign currency exchange rate against TL, fx gain/loss effect that sourced of Group's foreign currency assets and liabilities on equity and profit-loss (excluding tax) is shown below table:

	Profit	/ (Loss)	Equity	<sub>7</sub> (*)
	Appreciation	Depreciation of		Depreciation
	of foreign	foreign	Appreciation of	of foreign
31 December 2022	currency	currency	foreign currency	currency
10% change of US Dollar against TL				
1- US Dollar net asset/liability	23.968.462	(23.968.462)	23.968.462	(23.968.462)
2- Hedged portion of USD amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
3- US Dollar net effect (1+2)	23.968.462	(23.968.462)	23.968.462	(23.968.462)
10% change of EURO against TL				
4- EURO net asset/liability	9.872.639	(9.872.639)	9.872.639	(9.872.639)
5- Hedged portion of EUR amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
6- EURO net effect (4+5)	9.872.639	(9.872.639)	9.872.639	(9.872.639)
100/ shares of CDD and start TI				
10% change of GBP against TL	(212	(( 212)	( 212	(( 212)
7- GBP net asset/liability	6.312	(6.312)	6.312	(6.312)
8- Hedged portion of GBP amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
9- GBP net effect (7+8)	6.312	(6.312)	6.312	(6.312)
10% change of CNY against TL				
10- CNY net asset/liability	33.688	(33.688)	33.688	(33.688)
11- Hedged portion of CNY amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
12 - CNY net effect (10+11)	33.688	(33.688)	33.688	(33.688)
TOTAL (2) (10) 10)	33.881.101	(22 001 101)	22 001 101	(22 001 101)
TOTAL (3+6+9+12)	33.881.101	(33.881.101)	33.881.101	(33.881.101)

(\*) Includes profit / loss effect.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

#### 20. Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (cont'd)

Sensitivity to foreign currency risk (cont'd)

	Profit /	Profit / (Loss) Equity (*)		uity <sup>(*)</sup>
31 December 2021	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
				··· · ·/
10% change of US Dollar against TL				
1- US Dollar net asset/liability	14.441.322	(14.441.322)	14.441.322	(14.441.322)
2- Hedged portion of USD amounts (-)	-	-	-	-
3- US Dollar net effect (1+2)	14.441.322	(14.441.322)	14.441.322	(14.441.322)
10% change of EURO against TL				
4- EURO net asset/liability	28.883.068	(28.883.068)	28.883.068	(28.883.068)
5- Hedged portion of EUR amounts (-)	-	( · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	-
6- EURO net effect (4+5)	28.883.068	(28.883.068)	28.883.068	(28.883.068)
10% change of GBP against TL				
7- GBP net asset/liability	15.572.469	(15.572.469)	15.572.469	(15.572.469)
8- Hedged portion of GBP amounts (-)	-	-	_	
9- GBP net effect (7+8)	15.572.469	(15.572.469)	15.572.469	(15.572.469)
10% change of CNY against TL				
10- CNY net asset/liability	26.891	(26.891)	26.891	(26.891)
11- Hedged portion of CNY amounts (-)		(20.091)		(20.071)
12 - CNY net effect (10+11)	26.891	(26.891)	26.891	(26.891)
· · ·				
TOTAL (3+6+9+12)	58.923.750	(58.923.750)	58.923.750	(58.923.750)

(\*) Includes profit / loss effect.

#### Fair value of financial instruments

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

First level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued by using the market prices of listed same type of assets and liabilities.

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

Third level: Financial assets and liabilities are valued by using the inputs not based on a data that can be observable in the market which used to calculate the fair value of asset or liability.

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated) (Convenience Translation of the Auditor's Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

# 20. Nature and level of risks related to financial instruments (cont'd)

#### Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

The level classification of financial assets which are measured over their fair values is as follows:

		Fair value as	date	
Financial assets	31 December 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16.309.259	16.309.259	-	-
Total	16.309.259	16.309.259	-	-

		Fair value as at reporting date		
Financial assets	31 December 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	41.339.028	41.339.028	-	-
Total	41.339.028	41.339.028	-	-

#### 22. Fees for services received from the independent audit firm

Fees for services received from independent audit firm for the periods 1 January -31 December 2022 and 1 January -31 December 2021 is shown below table:

	2022	2021
	IAF	IAF
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	377.600	440.560

#### 21. Events after the balance sheet

Due to the negative effects caused by the earthquakes that affected many of our provinces and shook our whole country deeply on February 6, 2023 in Kahramanmaraş province Pazarcık and Elbistan districts, a state of emergency was declared in the region including 10 provinces. Studies and evaluations for the determination of the situation is in progress.

107 million TL, which was sent to Takasbank on 7 October 2022 for the deposit, was returned as of 7 February 2023.