NURUL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 2024 TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş., Foreign Subsidiaries, Branches and Joint Ventures

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Eren Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
Maslak,Eski Büyükdere Cad
No.14 Kat :10
34396 Sarıyer /İstanbul,Turkey

T + 90 212 373 00 00
F + 90 212 291 77 97
www.grantthonton.com.tr

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Independent Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Introduction

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

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

2) Basis for Opinion

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

3) Other Matters

a) In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has consolidated its foreign construction companies and foreign branches fully and its joint ventures with proportional consolidation method. However, the Company has not presented consolidated financial statements to account for its subsidiaries owned more than 50% and has not applied equity accounting for those investments in which it has a shareholding between 20% - 50%. In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the investments are carried at cost. Additionally, a separate audit report of the consolidated financial statements for Nurol Holding A.Ş., the parent company of Nurol İnşaat, has been prepared (Note1).

b) The financial statements of the Group's consolidated subsidiaries Nurol LLC OPC, Nurol Georgia L.L.C., Nurol Georgia Branch, Nurol Romania Branch, and Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. for the accounting period from 1 January to 31 December, 2024, were audited by other audit firms.

4) Key Audit Matters

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

According to us, the issues described below are identified as key audit matters and are reported in our report;

Key Audit Matters	**How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter**
Revenue Recognition	
A significant portion of the Group's revenue is derived from project contracts and construction work (infrastructure and superstructure projects, dams, hydroelectric power plants, hotels, mass housing, turnkey manufacturing facilities and industrial plants, and the construction of wastewater treatment plants. The Group's consolidated revenue for the year ending 31 December 2024 is in the amount of TL 22.051.642 thousand (31 December 2023: TL 20.909.944 thousand), and a significant portion of the consolidated revenue is derived from contract income related to projects. (Note 23) The recognition of revenue from construction and project contracts (along with the accounting of receivables and payables from ongoing construction contracts) has been identified as a key audit matter due to its significant reliance on management's estimates and judgments. In the context of revenue recognition, determining the outcomes of construction projects with specific project conditions, particularly estimating the costs to be incurred to complete the projects, the impact of uncertainties related to future events on contract revenue, and accounting for amounts related to project change requests are based on management's estimates and judgments.	During our audit, regarding the recognition of revenue in financial statements, the following audit procedures we have been applied: • We have reviewed the terms and conditions of construction contracts which have significance in the determination of whether revenue is recognized for the related period and evaluation of estimates used by the management. • We evaluated and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the relevant processes regarding the accuracy and timing of revenue recognized in the consolidated financial statements. • Samples have been selected regarding the costs incurred for ongoing construction projects by the Group and have been tested using supporting documents. • The contract revenue associated with construction contracts has been recalculated using the input method. • The cost budgets of construction contracts and their forecasts have been compared with the results of the previous year to examine whether it is reasonable. • Based on our audit, the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements related to the realization of the Group's revenue are reviewed and the adequacy of the information included in the notes have been deemed appropriate with regards to TFRS 15 and other related standards.

4) Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Investments accounted for using the equity method	
The carrying value in Nurol İnşaat of Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş., which the Group values using the equity method and in which it holds a 25.95% stake (31 December 2023: 25.95%), is TL 38.206.135 thousand (31 December 2023: TL 41.876.960 thousand). The Group's share of profits from its investment valued using the equity method for the periods ended on 31 December 2024, and 2023 is TL 9.201.206 thousand and TL 16.548.442, respectively. In the consolidated financial statements prepared as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group accounted for Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. using the equity method. (Note 15).	During our audit, the following audit procedures were applied regarding the recording of investments valued using the equity method in the financial statements: • The total equity value of Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş., which is accounted for using the equity method, as of 31 December 2024 is USD 4.179.898 thousand (31 December 2023: USD 3.796.848 thousand), and it has been confirmed that it is parallel to the increase in investments valued using the equity method. The reconciliation of the investments valued using the equity method with the amounts going to the income statement has been verified using the recalculation method. • For the investment valued using the equity method, the financial statements, attendance lists, general assembly minutes, trade registry gazettes, etc., were obtained and the accuracy of the information in the records was verified.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Application of the Hyperinflationary Accounting	
As explained in Note 2.1, due to the functional currency of the Group (Turkish Lira) being considered a high-inflation economy currency as of 31 December 2024, the Group has started to apply the "TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard. In accordance with TAS 29, the consolidated financial statements and financial information for previous periods have been restated to reflect changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira, and as a result, have been presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of the reporting date. In line with the guidelines of TAS 29, the Group has used Turkish consumer price indices to prepare inflation-adjusted financial statements. The principles applied for inflation adjustment are explained in Note 2.1. Given the significant impact of TAS 29 on the Group's reported results and financial position, inflation accounting has been considered a key audit matter.	The applied audit procedures are explained below; • Discussions were held with the management responsible for financial reporting to review the principles considered during the implementation of TAS 29, the identification of non-monetary accounts, and the tests conducted on the designed TAS 29 models. • The inputs and indices used were tested to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the calculations. • The financial statements and related financial information restated in accordance with TAS 29 were reviewed. • The adequacy of the information provided in the inflation-adjusted financial statements and related note disclosures was assessed in terms of TAS 29.

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4) Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Financial Liabilities	
In the consolidated financial statements of the Group dated 31 December 2024, current and non-current financial liabilities is in the amount of TL 25.098.912 thousand (31 December 2023: TL 23.327.822 thousand), constituting 34% of the Group's total resources (31 December 2023: 31%) (Note 7). Financial liabilities have been identified as a key audit matter due to the complexity of the audit and the calculation technique, which have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.	During our audit, regarding the recognition of revenue in financial statements, the following audit procedures we have been applied: • Our audit procedures are designed to question the accuracy of bank loans, and confirmatory documents such as important bank loans were provided during the audit process. • Confirmations regarding the Group's bank loan balances have been obtained. • Calculations related to the current period loan interest provisions have been recalculated and checked. • Period-end exchange rate valuation transactions for foreign currency loans have been recalculated. • The explanations in the notes to the financial statements regarding bank loans were examined and the adequacy of the information included in these notes was evaluated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We use our professional judgment and maintain our professional skepticism throughout the independent audit as a requirement of the independent audit conducted in accordance with the independent auditing standards published by the CMB and the SIA.

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

We also;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7) Other Responsibilities Arising from Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Article 378 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") numbered 6102, for Nurol İnşaat A.Ş. ("Company"), it is not mandatory to establish an expert committee to manage the risk since the Company's shares are not traded on the stock exchange. Our audit does not include evaluating the operational efficiency and adequacy of the activities carried out by the Company Management in order to manage these risks. As a result of the independent audit, no important issue was encountered regarding the necessity of the said committee.

7) Other Responsibilities Arising from Regulatory Requirements (Continued)

1) According to paragraph four of article numbered 402 of TCC (6102) at the accounting period of the Company as of 1 January – 31 December 2024, there are no important matters encountered regarding the system of bookkeeping and financial statements.

2) According to paragraph four of article numbered 402 of TCC, the Board of Directors made the required disclosures and provided the requested documentation within the framework of the audit.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Nazım Hikmet.

Eren Bağımsız Denetim Anonim Şirketi
A member firm of Grant Thornton International

Nazım Hikmet
Partner

6 March 2025
İstanbul, Türkiye

NUROL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

ASSETS	**Notes**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2024**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2024**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023**
		TL	**USD**	**TL**	**USD**
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	2.932.095	83.243	1.462.709	34.415
Trade Receivables					
- Trade Receivables Due from Related Parties	*4*	*346*	*10*	*4.527*	*107*
- Trade Receivables Due from Third Parties	*6*	*4.672.861*	*132.664*	*4.102.315*	*96.519*
Other Receivables					
- Other Receivables Due from Related Parties	*4*	*71.948*	*2.043*	*23.718*	*558*
- Other Receivables Due from Third Parties	*8*	*989.868*	*28.103*	*1.177.987*	*27.716*
Inventories	9	1.433.577	40.700	864.948	20.351
Receivables from Ongoing Construction Works and Projects	12	4.438.815	126.019	2.166.211	50.967
Prepaid Expenses	10	292.314	8.299	127.264	2.994
Current Tax Assets	27	213.593	6.064	110.895	2.609
Other Current Assets	21	1.325.539	37.632	1.302.194	30.638
Current Assets Before Assets Held for Sale		**16.370.956**	**464.777**	**11.342.768**	**266.874**
Assets Held for Sale	11	183.347	5.205	216.372	5.091
Total Current Assets		**16.554.303**	**469.982**	**11.559.140**	**271.965**
Non-Current Assets					
Trade Receivables					
- Trade Receivables Due from Related Parties	*4*	*17.598*	*500*	*4.265*	*100*
Other Receivables					
- Other Receivables Due from Related Parties	*4*	*201.115*	*5.710*	*242.677*	*5.710*
- Other Receivables Due from Third Parties	*8*	*23.640*	*671*	*17.541*	*413*
Subsidiaries	13	748.394	21.247	747.407	17.585
Investments Recognized Using the Equity Method	15	38.206.135	1.084.684	41.876.960	985.282
Investment Properties	17	12.959.218	367.916	14.090.179	331.514
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	1.416.402	40.212	1.546.957	36.397
Intangible Assets					
- Goodwill	*16*	*273.523*	*7.765*	*273.523*	*6.435*
- Other Intangible Assets	*18*	*3.125*	*89*	*2.660*	*63*
Prepaid Taxes and Funds	27	437.594	12.423	361.925	8.515
Prepaid Expenses	10	964	27	--	
Deferred Tax Asset	27	3.229.501	91.686	4.004.796	94.225
Total Non-Current Assets		**57.517.209**	**1.632.930**	**63.168.890**	**1.486.239**
TOTAL ASSETS		**74.071.512**	**2.102.912**	**74.728.030**	**1.758.204**

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

NUROL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 31 DECEMBER 2023
(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

LIABILITIES	**Notes**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2024**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2024**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023**
		TL	**USD**	**TL**	**USD**
Current Liabilities					
Current Borrowings	7	2.245.001	63.736	1.583.975	37.268
Trade Payables					
- Trade payables Due from Related Parties	*4*	97.330	2.763	612.478	14.410
- Trade payables Due from Third Parties	*6*	4.374.207	124.185	4.384.996	103.170
Payables Related to Employee Benefits	20	96.353	2.735	107.689	2.534
Other Payables					
- Other Payables Due from Related Parties	*4*	1.255	36	2.889	68
- Other Payables Due from Third Parties	*8*	143.529	4.075	120.795	2.842
Deferred Income	10	1.150.272	32.657	884.601	20.813
Current Tax Liabilities	27	66.164	1.878	113.125	2.662
Amounts Due from Ongoing Construction Contracts	12	155.653	4.419	--	
Current Provisions					
- Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	*20*	77.890	2.211	82.799	1.948
- Other Current Provisions	*19*	158.220	4.492	26.728	629
Other Current Liabilities	21	489.123	13.886	576.236	13.558
Total Current Liabilities		**9.054.997**	**257.073**	**8.496.311**	**199.902**
Non-Current Liabilities					
Non-Current Borrowings	7	22.853.911	648.829	21.743.847	511.590
Trade Payables					
- Trade payables Due from Related Parties	*4*	--	--	--	--
- Trade payables Due from Third Parties	*6*	4.328.329	122.883	4.985.906	117.309
Other Payables					
- Other Payables Due from Related Parties	*4*	90.584	2.572	1.595.674	37.543
- Other Payables Due from Third Parties	*8*	68.761	1.952	108.555	2.554
Deferred Income	10	293.567	8.334	606.192	14.262
Non-Current Provisions					
- Non-Current Provisions for Employee Benefits	*20*	186.499	5.295	190.826	4.490
- Other Non-Current Provisions	*19*	158.261	4.493	--	
Other Non-Current Liabilities	21	457	13	101	2
Deferred tax liabilities	27	3.386.073	96.132	2.397.447	56.407
Total Non-current Liabilities		**31.366.442**	**890.503**	**31.628.548**	**744.157**
Total Liabilities		**40.421.439**	**1.147.576**	**40.124.859**	**944.059**

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

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

EQUITY	**Notes**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2024**	**Audited Current Period 31 December 2024**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023**	**Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023**
		TL	**USD**	**TL**	**USD**
Share capital	22	3.000.000	85.171	900.000	21.175
Capital adjustment differences	22	4.744.766	134.705	4.744.766	111.635
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) not to be reclassified to profit					
- Actuarial gains / loss on defined benefit plans	*22*	*(68.013)*	*(1.931)*	*(22.134)*	*(521)*
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) to be reclassified to profit					
- Foreign currency translation differences	*22*	*(1.881.624)*	*(53.420)*	*(2.121.313)*	*(49.910)*
- Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	*22*	*(137.412)*	*(3.901)*	*(204.232)*	*(4.805)*
Restricted reserves	22	579.725	16.459	581.483	13.681
Retained earnings		30.724.601	872.281	21.580.755	507.752
Net profit / (loss) for the period		(3.311.970)	(101.029)	9.143.846	266.683
Total Equity		**33.650.073**	**948.335**	**34.603.171**	**865.690**
Translation difference		**--**	**7.001**	**--**	**(51.545)**
Total Liabilities		**74.071.512**	**2.102.912**	**74.728.030**	**1.758.204**

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

NUROL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS
AS OF 01 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

	Notes	Audited Current Period 31 December 2024 TL	Audited Current Period 31 December 2024 USD	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023 TL	Audited Prior Period 31 December 2023 USD
Revenue	23	22.051.642	672.665	20.909.944	609.844
Cost of sales (-)	23	(17.511.971)	(534.187)	(16.689.049)	(486.741)
Gross Profit		**4.539.671**	**138.478**	**4.220.895**	**123.103**
General administrative expenses (-)		(1.324.869)	(40.414)	(1.449.200)	(42.266)
Research and Development expenses (-)		(38.203)	(1.165)	(55.789)	(1.627)
Other Income from Operating Activities	24	189.844	5.791	95.661	2.790
Other Expense from Operating Activities (-)	24	(505.950)	(15.434)	(520.878)	(15.192)
Operating profit		**2.860.493**	**87.256**	**2.290.689**	**66.808**
Shares from profit / (loss) from investments revalued with the equity method	15	9.201.206	280.674	16.548.442	482.640
Income from investing activities	25	2.057.422	62.760	7.098.247	207.022
Expenses from investing activities (-)	25	(18.050)	(551)	(2.593)	(76)
Operating profit before financial income / (expenses)		**14.101.071**	**430.139**	**25.934.785**	**756.394**
Financial Income	26	1.178.479	35.948	1.016.271	29.640
Financial Expenses (-)	26	(9.156.412)	(279.308)	(9.968.728)	(290.741)
Net monetary position		(7.198.026)	(219.569)	(6.913.477)	(201.633)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax from Continuing Operations		**(1.074.888)**	**(32.790)**	**10.068.851**	**293.660**
Tax	27	(63.193)	(1.928)	(113.125)	(3.299)
Deferred tax charge	27	(2.173.889)	(66.312)	(811.880)	(23.679)
Profit/Loss For The Period		**(3.311.970)**	**(101.030)**	**9.143.846**	**266.682**
EBITDA	**2.7**	**3.378.017**	**103.043**	**2.651.833**	**77.341**

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

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2024	**Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2023**
Net profit/(loss) for the period	**(3.311.970)**	**9.143.846**
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	**(37.342)**	**(5.502)**
Actuarial gains / loss on defined benefit plans	(45.879)	(6.770)
Actuarial gains / loss on defined benefit plans deferred tax effect	8.537	1.268
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss	**306.509**	**(1.113.730)**
Foreign currency translation differences	239.689	(832.355)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	66.820	(281.375)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense)	**269.167**	**(1.119.232)**
Total Comprehensive Income	**(3.042.803)**	**8.024.614**
Total Comprehensive Income Distribution:	**(3.042.803)**	**8.024.614**
- Non Controlling Interests	--	--
- Parent Company	**(3.042.803)**	**8.024.614**

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

NUROL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS OF 01 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras “TL” in terms of purchasing power of the “TL” at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

	Share Capital	Capital Adjustment Differences	Gain / loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Foreign currency translation differences	Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Restricted reserves	Prior years income	Net profit for the period	Total
Closing Balance at 31 December 2023	**900.000**	**4.744.766**	**(22.134)**	**(2.121.313)**	**(204.232)**	**581.483**	**21.580.755**	**9.143.846**	**34.603.171**
Capital increase									
- Cash	2.100.000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.100.000
Transfers	--	--	--	--	--		9.143.846	(9.143.846)	--
Gain / loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	--	--	(45.879)	--	--	--	--	--	(45.879)
Foreign currency translation differences	--	--	--	239.689	--	--	--	--	239.689
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	--	--	--	--	66.820	--	--	--	66.820
Prior period adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	(1.758)	--	--	(1.758)
Net (loss) for the period	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3.311.970)	(3.311.970)
Closing Balance at 31 December 2024	**3.000.000**	**4.744.766**	**(68.013)**	**(1.881.624)**	**(137.412)**	**579.725**	**30.724.601**	**(3.311.970)**	**33.650.073**

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

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

	Share Capital	Capital Adjustment Differences	Gain / loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Foreign currency translation differences	Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Restricted reserves	Prior years income	Net profit for the period	Total
Closing Balance at 31 December 2022	**900.000**	**4.744.766**	**(15.364)**	**(1.288.958)**	**77.143**	**585.187**	**8.667.089**	**10.144.689**	**23.814.552**
Transfers	--	--	--	--	--	(3.704)	10.148.393	(10.144.689)	--
Gain / loss on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	--	--	(6.770)	--	--	--	--	--	(6.770)
Foreign currency translation differences	--	--	--	(832.355)	--	--	--	--	(832.355)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	--	--	--	--	(281.375)	--	--	--	(281.375)
Prior period (loss) adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.765.273	--	2.765.273
Net profit for the period	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.143.846	9.143.846
Closing Balance at 31 December 2023	**900.000**	**4.744.766**	**(22.134)**	**(2.121.313)**	**(204.232)**	**581.483**	**21.580.755**	**9.143.846**	**34.603.171**

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

NUROL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
AS OF 01 JANUARY- 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "TL" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

	Audited Current Period 1 January- 31 December 2024	**Audited Prior Period 1 January- 31 December 2023**
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit / (loss) for the period	(3.311.970)	9.143.846
Adjustments to reconcile net cash generated		
Depreciation and amortization charge	344.366	216.774
Effect of revaluation of investment properties	(1.789.180)	(7.045.382)
Changes in doubtful debt provision	10.314	20.392
Provision for employee termination benefits	7.690	12.660
Changes in provision for lawsuits	280.241	(6.030)
Adjustments related to interest (income) / expense	4.961.124	3.347.293
Period profit from investments recognized using the equity method	3.670.826	(121.764)
Foreign currency translation differences	1.578.167	526.009
Deferred tax asset / (liability), net	1.755.384	(1.954.767)
Monetary Gain/ (loss)	365.231	1.494.685
Changes in net working capital		
Increases/decreases in inventories	(568.629)	1.263.884
Increases/decreases in trade receivables	(577.955)	(645.732)
Increases/decreases in other receivables	175.863	(126.778)
Changes in receivables from costs on ongoing construction contracts	(2.272.604)	1.380.062
Increases / decreases in prepaid expenses	(166.013)	64.772
Increases/decreases in trade payables	(1.155.501)	(1.738.824)
Increases/decreases in other payables	(1.523.783)	1.663.608
Changes in receivables from costs on uncompleted construction contracts	155.653	(695.185)
Increases/decreases in deferred income	(46.953)	536.747
Increase/decrease in liabilities related to employee benefits	(11.336)	(27.353)
Increase/decrease in other short-term liabilities	(86.758)	296.741
Tax paid/returned	(225.328)	204.681
Other short-term provisions	(4.846)	(12.785)
Increase/decrease in other current assets	(23.347)	(515.046)
Severance Payments	(11.407)	(42.509)
Cash Flows Generated from Operating Activities, net	**1.529.249**	**7.239.999**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash flows generated from/used in short term financial liabilities	661.026	(176.427)
Cash flows generated from/used in long term financial liabilities	1.110.064	(3.393.421)
Prior period (loss) adjustment	(1.758)	(3.704)
Interest expense paid	(4.989.137)	(3.310.161)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	33.025	300.983
Cash Flows Generated from Financing Activities, net	**(3.186.780)**	**(6.582.730)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital increase	2.100.000	--
Financial investments	(987)	2.961
Changes in property, plant and equipment	154.556	(83.945)
Changes in intangible assets	(2.896)	(1.368)
Changes in investment properties	1.259.028	(10.664)
Revaluation of held for sale financial assets	66.820	(281.375)
Cash Flows Used in Investment Activities, net	**3.576.521**	**(374.391)**
INFLATION EFFECT ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(449.604)**	**(1.626.953)**
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**1.469.386**	**(1.344.075)**
D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**1.462.709**	**2.806.784**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**2.932.095**	**1.462.709**

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

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

1. Organization and Nature of Operations of the Group

Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("the Company" or "Nurol İnşaat") was established in 1966 to operate mainly in the construction sector. The Group is engaged in the construction of infrastructure and superstructure projects, dams, hydroelectric power plants, hotels, housing estates, turnkey production and industrial facilities and wastewater treatment facilities.

The Group is a member of Nurol Holding Group. The Group's parent is "Nurol Holding A.Ş." and is ultimately controlled by the "Çarmıklı" family members.

The registered office address of the Group is Büyükdere Street Nurol Plaza No: 255 Kat:19 Maslak, Sarıyer, Istanbul, Turkey. As of 31 December 2024, 6.662 personnel were employed within the Group on average (31 December 2023: 6.050) personnel.

The partnership structure as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	31.12.2024	**Share rate (%)**	**31.12.2023**	**Share rate (%)**
Nurol Holding A.Ş.	2.999.533	99,98%	899.533	99,95%
Nurettin Çarmıklı	137	<0,02%	137	<0,02%
Mehmet Oğuz Çarmıklı	137	<0,02%	137	<0,02%
Figen Çarmıklı	137	<0,02%	137	<0,02%
Aynur Türkan Çarmıklı	28	<0,02%	28	<0,02%
Müjgan Sevgi Kayaalp	28	<0,02%	28	<0,02%
	3.000.000	**100%**	**900.000**	**100%**
Inflation adjustment	4.744.766		4.744.766	
	7.744.766		**5.644.766**	

The Company's capital consists of 3.000.000 shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1 (one Turkish Lira) (31 December 2023: 900.000 shares, each with a nominal value of TL (one Turkish Lira)).

Consolidated foreign branches and joint ventures

	Branches and Joint Ventures (%)	
	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Foreign		
Nurol LLC OPC	100	100
Nurol Georgia LLC	100	100
Nurol Georgia Branch	100	100
Nurol İnşaat Algeria Branch	100	100
Nurol İnşaat Romania Branch	100	100
Domestic		
Nurol - Özgün Joint Venture	50	50
Nurol - YDA - Özka Joint Venture	65	65
Nurol - Mesa Joint Venture	50	50
Nurol - Gülsan Joint Venture	50	50
Nurol - Gülermak - Makyol Joint Venture	33,33	33,33
Nurol – Alkataş Joint Venture	50	--

1. Organization and Nature of Operations of the Group (Continued)

Consolidated foreign branches and joint ventures (continued)

Nurol L.L.C OPC, Nurol Georgia L.L.C, Nurol İnşaat Georgia Branch, Nurol İnşaat Algeria Branch and Nurol İnşaat Romania Branch have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements fully and joint ventures have been included in the accompanying financial statements using the proportional consolidation method.

Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. was established on 20 September 2010, in Ankara to construct, operate and transfer the Gebze-Orhangazi-Izmir Highway (including transition and connection roads of Izmir Bay) at the end of the period. The project is designed with the build - operate - transfer model. Nurol İnşaat owns 25.95% of the shares of Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. (2023: 25.95%) and is listed in the accompanying consolidated financial statements under investments recognized using the equity method (Note 15).

In the accompanying financial statements, the Company has consolidated its foreign construction companies and foreign branches fully and its joint ventures with proportional consolidation method. However, the Company has not presented consolidated financial statements to account for its subsidiaries owned more than 50% and has not applied equity accounting for those investments in which it has a shareholding between 20% - 50%. In the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the investments are carried at cost. Additionally, a separate audit report of the consolidated financial statements for Nurol Holding A.Ş., the parent company of Nurol İnşaat, is prepared.

The ongoing projects of Nurol İnşaat, its foreign branches and subsidiaries as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

<u>Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.</u>

<u>Silifke-Mut Road Project</u>

Silifke – Mut Road Project at Nurol İnşaat's responsibility, 16.7 km long 2x2 lane highway will be constructed together with tunnels and art works. According to the project, a double tube highway tunnel with a total length of 6,850 m and an elevator with a length of 410 m, will be constructed by inclined hanging and balanced console method where II. Kılıç Arslan Bridge is located. The project is planned to be completed in January 2026.

<u>İzmir Çiğli Tram Line Construction Works</u>

The Tram Line to be constructed in the Çiğli District of İzmir includes the 500-metre-long tram bridge, electromechanical works and the extension of the platforms of the stops of the Konak Tram Line. The temporary acceptance of the project has been completed on 07 June 2024.

<u>B1070 Test Building Construction Project</u>

B1070 Test Building Construction Works, located in Kahramankazan district of Ankara, consists of construction of all infrastructure systems and connections with existing systems, in a fully functional and operational condition, and delivering to TAI. The project includes a steel construction test building with a height of 60 meters and a closed area of 14.258 m2 and a reinforced concrete administrative building. The temporary acceptance of the project has been completed on 18 March 2024.

<u>B557 Manufacturing and Research and Development Building Construction Works</u>

The scope of the Project, where TAI is the employer and is located in Ankara's Kahramankazan district, includes infrastructure and road works, earthworks, prefabricated building works, reinforced concrete, steel, fine and electromechanical works. The carrier systems (columns, beams and floors) of the Production and R&D Building, which has a total area of 26.000 m2, consist of prefabricated elements. The temporary acceptance of the project has been completed on 30 September 2024.

<u>Nestle Dry Pet Food Factory Construction Project</u>

Located in the Province of Balıkesir, Nestle Dry Pet Food Factory Project, tendered by Nestle Türkiye Gıda Sanayi A.Ş. includes infrastructure and road works, earthworks, ground improvement, bored pile works, completion of reinforced concrete, steel, fine and electromechanical works. The project is scheduled to be completed in April 2025.

1. Organization and Nature of Operations of the Group (Continued)

Consolidated foreign branches and joint ventures (continued)

<u>Nurol L.L.C. OPC</u>

Nurol L.L.C. OPC was established in April 2003 in Abu Dhabi, the capital city of the United Arab Emirates as a local company. The Dubai branch was opened in 2004. The main purpose of the company is to evaluate the potential in the construction sector in the region and operate voluminous projects.

The ongoing projects of Nurol L.L.C. OPC as of 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<u>Riyadh City South Phase-4</u>

Within the scope of the project established on a land of 960 hectares, the construction and completion of infrastructure works including roads, pavements and landscaping works, street lighting, drinking water network, energy network and transformer center, rainwater and sewage systems, irrigation networks, telecommunication, monitoring and controlling center along with the infrastructure of 3.199 villas and residential units are to be completed.

<u>Al Reeman 2 Phase - 3 Villas and Infrastructure Works</u>

The project involves the construction of a total of 557 villas planned to be built in Abu Dhabi as part of Phase 3 of the Al Reeman 2 Project, covering approximately 76 hectares of land. This includes works such as roads, sidewalks, drinking water, stormwater, sewage, irrigation, electricity, street lighting, and landscaping. The project is scheduled for completion in February 2027.

<u>Nurol Georgia L.L.C.</u>

Nurol Georgia was established in Batumi, Georgia in April 2007 to operate in the construction sector. Nurol Georgia has completed the construction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs building in Tbilisi, Sheraton Hotel in Batumi and headquarters of Nurol Georgia in Salibauri. Nurol Georgia has completed the Paravani HEPP Project under supervision of Nurol Makina Çelik in 2015.

<u>Nurol İnşaat Georgia Branch</u>

Nurol İnşaat Georgia Branch continues its activities in cooperation with Nurol Georgia L.L.C. The Batumi Sheraton Hotel, which was built by Nurol Georgia LLC and operated by Nurol Georgia Branch, was completed in the spring of 2010.

<u>Nurol İnşaat Algeria Branch</u>

Nurol İnşaat Algeria Branch was established in 2003 and the ongoing projects of as of the end of 2023 is as follows:

<u>Boukhroufa Dam Project</u>

The project is assumed by Nurol-Gesi TP joint venture. Project scope is the construction of the dam for 125 million m3 of irrigation water supply for the agricultural field of Bouteldja city in El Tarf province. The project is scheduled for completion in January 2026.

<u>Souk Tleta Dam Project</u>

Project scope is the construction of Tizi Ouzou province, Draa Ben Khedda Dam construction on the 8 km Bougdoura level for Tizi Ouzou and Boumdes region for 98 million m3 irrigation and drinking water supply. The project is scheduled for completion in April 2026.

<u>Algeria Tizi-Ouzou Road, Tunnel and Access Roads Project</u>

The project is assumed by Özgün-Nurol-Engoa joint venture. The scope of the project is construction and landscaping works of the main roads, superstructure and infrastructure works, drainage systems of the Access Road of the east-west highway at the Tizi Ouzou and Bouira provinces. The project is scheduled for completion in December 2028.

1. Organization and Nature of Operations of the Group (Continued)

Consolidated foreign branches and joint ventures (continued)

Nurol Romania Branch

Ploiesti-Buzau Lot-3 (Km 49+350 - 63.250) Motorway:

The project is comprised of a highway project that includes 1 CIC, 1 service area, 2 intersections; a total of 7 bridges (420 m steel, the rest precast beams) with a total length of 1.907 m, a total of 3.3 km of connecting roads, and a main route length of 13.9 km. The project is scheduled to be completed in March 2026.

The Târgu Mureş – Târgu Neamţ Highway, Section I Târgu Mureş – Miercurea Nirajului and the Design and Construction Works Project of the Connection to the A3 Highway:

The duration of the project is 30 months which includes 6 months for design and 24 months for construction. The length of the motorway is 24,4 km and the project includes 30 precast bridges with a total length of 2.588 m, 2 steel bridges with a total length of 343 m, 4 highway underpasses, 3 interchanges, 2 service and parking areas, 1 operation and maintenance center and 26,9 km of 9 m wide connection roads. The platform width of the Motorway is 26 meters and is planned to have a total of 4 lanes with 2 lanes in each direction The project is scheduled to be completed in December 2026.

Nurol - Özgün Joint Venture

The Incorporation undertook the construction of the Connection Motorway between the East-West Highway and the City of Tzi Ouzu in Algeria with the contract signed in March 2014. Within the scope of the project, 48 km long highway connection including 3 double tube tunnels (2x2.7 km) and 25 viaducts / bridge crossings (2x10 km) will be realized.

Nurol - YDA - Özka Joint Venture

Ordu Highway Completion Construction Project

The joint venture was established for the Ordu Highway Completion Construction Project's Contract, within the scope of the remaining from the main project, a motorway in the standards of a highway in the length of 21.4 km will be constructed. According to the agreement, the project is planned to be completed in December 2028.

Mesa - Nurol Joint Venture

Yeşilyaka Project

The partnership has been established for the construction of Yeşilyaka Project. Yeşilyaka, Büyükçekmece, is located on the land in size of 1.000.000 m2 in Sırtköy area is including planned villa, social facility, sale office and trade area. The project is planned to be completed in June 2025.

Nurol - Gülsan Joint Venture

Yusufeli Dam Bridge Construction Project

The partnership was established for the construction of Yusufeli Dam Bridges, and a total of 2.209 m length balanced 4 console bridges to be constructed. The project's temporary acceptance was made on 15 June 2022. The one-year warranty period has ended and the final acceptance was completed on 8 April 2024.

Yusufeli Dam Bridge Project Extension Works

The partnership was established for the Yusufeli Dam Bridges Extension Contract and within the scope of the project; steel deck and assembly works, bridge deck insulation, expansion joints, guardrail and pedestrian guardrail manufacturing, mastic and stone mastic asphalt construction, approach roads and fillings, approach roads retaining structures, asphalt approach roads and landslide rehabilitation mini-excavation manufacturing. The length of the work of the project is 685 meters. The steel works will be 7.000 tons in total and all protection measures will be taken, and transportation and assembly will be done in accordance with the specifications. An application for provisional acceptance was made on 17 July 2024.

1. Organization and Nature of Operations of the Group (Continued)

Consolidated foreign branches and joint ventures (continued)

Gülermak – Nurol - Makyol Joint Venture

Ümraniye-Ataşehir-Göztepe Metro Project

The partnership was established for the construction of Ümraniye-Ataşehir-Göztepe Metro Project. The project is comprised of a total of 11 stations with 13 km length of single-line TBM tunnels, 2 railway tunnels (to be excavated with NATM method) and Dudullu-Bostancı metro line with one-line connection tunnel (with NATM method) construction, architecture works and electromechanical installations. The project is planned to be completed in October 2026.

Alkataş – Nurol Joint Venture

Republic Asia Region Treatment Plant Project

The partnership has been established for the design and construction of a treatment plant with a capacity of 360,000 m³/day and a lift station in the Beykoz district of Istanbul. The total project duration is 900 days for design, construction, and mechanical and electrical works, followed by 180 days for testing and commissioning, resulting in a total of 1,080 days. The project is planned to be completed in February 2027.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 Basis of Presentation

Statement of Compliance to TFRS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Communiqué Serial II, No:14.1, "Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("the Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette numbered 28676 on 13 June 2013. According to the article 5 of the Communiqué, consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and its addendum and interpretations ("IFRIC") issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") Turkish Accounting Standards Boards. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared as per the CMB announcement of 4 October 2022 relating to financial statements presentation.

The Company and its subsidiaries operating in Turkey, maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code (the "TCC"), tax legislation and the uniform chart of accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance. These consolidated financial statements are based on the statutory records, with the required adjustments and reclassifications including those related to changes in purchasing power reflected for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the TFRS.

Approval of consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 6 March 2025. The General Assembly and various regulatory authorities have the right to amend the financial statements.

Functional and reporting presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in Turkish Lira ("TL"), which is the functional currency of the parent company.

The financial statements of subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates operating in foreign countries

In order to prepare the accompanying TL consolidated financial statements and notes to the financial statements, the financial statements of branches and subsidiaries operating abroad as required by Turkish Accounting Standards ("TAS") 21 ("Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates"), at each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are converted to Turkish Liras at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date and non-monetary balance sheet items, income and expenses, and items that make up cash flows have been converted into Turkish Lira using the annual average exchange rate.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Adjustment of financial statements in hyperinflationary periods

The Group prepared its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 by applying TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" in accordance with the announcement made by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") on 23 November 2023 and the "Implementation Guide on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies".

The restatements in accordance with TAS 29 have been made using the adjustment factor derived from the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in Türkiye published by the Turkish Statistical Institute.

The standard requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the purchasing power of that currency at the reporting period and that comparative figures for prior period financial statements be expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Group has presented its consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2023, on the purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2024.

In accordance with the CMB's decision dated 28 December 2023, and numbered 81/1820, issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations applying Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards are required to apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TAS 29 to their annual financial statements for the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2023. Restructurings in accordance with TAS 29, The CPI for current and previous year periods and corresponding conversion factors since the time when the Turkish lira previously ceased to be considered currency of hyperinflationary economy, i.e., since 31 December 2024, are as follows:

Date	Index	Adjustment Factor	Cumulative Inflation Rates Over Three Years
31 December 2024	2.684,55	1,00000	%291
31 December 2023	1.859,38	1,44379	%268
31 December 2022	1.128,45	2,37897	%156

The main elements of the adjustments made by the Group for financial reporting purposes in highlyinflationary economies are as follows:

- The consolidated financial statements for the current period prepared in TL are expressed in terms of the purchasing power of money as of the balance sheet date, with the amounts from previous reporting periods also adjusted according to the purchasing power of money as of the latest balance sheet date.

- Monetary assets and liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables, borrowings, etc.) are not restated as they are already expressed in terms of the current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date. In cases where the inflation-adjusted values of non-monetary items (inventories, tangible and intangible fixed assets, equity items, etc.) exceed their recoverable amounts or net realizable values, the provisions of TAS 36 and TAS 2 have been applied, respectively.

- Non-monetary assets and liabilities, as well as equity items that are not expressed in terms of the current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date, have been restated using the relevant adjustment coefficients.

- All items in the income statement, except for non-monetary items in the balance sheet that affect the income statement, have been indexed using the coefficients calculated based on the periods in which income and expense accounts were initially reflected in the financial statements.

- Companies holding higher monetary assets than their monetary liabilities experience a weakening of purchasing power due to inflation, while those with higher monetary liabilities than monetary assets see an increase in purchasing power. The net monetary position gain or loss has been derived from the adjustment differences of non-monetary items, equity, items in the income statement and other comprehensive income statement, as well as index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

- The effect of inflation on the Group's net monetary asset position for the current period has been recorded in the income statement under the net monetary position loss account.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern principle.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

Accounting policy changes resulting from the first application of a new standard, if any, are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions. Changes that do not include any transitional provisions, optional significant changes in accounting policy or accounting errors detected are applied retrospectively and prior period financial statements are restated. Changes in accounting estimates are applied in the current period if the change is made, if it relates to only one period, and both in the period when the change is made and prospectively if it is related to future periods. The significant estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 are consistent with the estimates applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2023.

2.3 Principles of Consolidation

Consolidated financial statements, parent company Nurol İnşaat ve Sanayi A.Ş. and its subsidiaries, affiliates, joint ventures and financial investments accounts prepared according to the principles set forth in the following articles.During the preparation of the financial statements of the companies included in the consolidation, necessary adjustments and classifications were made in terms of compliance with the TAS/TFRS, which was put into effect by the POA in accordance with the provisions of the Communiqué Serial II, No. 14.1, and compliance with the accounting policies and presentation styles applied by the Group.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries refer to companies in which the Company is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and over which it has control because it has the ability to affect these returns through its power over the investee.

Subsidiaries are included in the scope of consolidation from the date on which control over their activities is transferred to the Group and are excluded from the scope of consolidation on the date that control ceases.

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

(i) has power over the investee/asset, (ii) is open to or entitled to variable returns from the investee/asset, and (iii) can use its power to have an impact on returns.

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

The financial position statements and profit or loss statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method, and the book values of the subsidiaries owned by the Company and their equity are mutually offset. Intra-group transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries are deducted during consolidation. The book value of the shares owned by the Company and the dividends arising from them have been netted off from the related equity and profit or loss statement accounts.

Branches

Şube, ana şirketten farklı bir ana sözleşmeye sahip olamamaktadır; Sonuç olarak şube, ana şirketin faaliyet alanlarında ana şirket olarak hareket edebilir. Her şube, şube olduğunu belirterek ana şirketin adını kullanmalıdır.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.3 Principles of Consolidation (continued)

Branches (continued)

Although a branch may act independently from the parent company in its commercial relations with third parties and companies, the rights and obligations arising from its transactions belong to the parent company. Legal cases that may arise as a result of the transactions of the branch can be heard in the relevant court in the headquarters of the parent company or in the relevant courts in the center where the branch is located. The financial statement items of the Branch were combined one by one and mutually lowered from each other.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Subsidiaries and financial investments

The Group's shares in associates valued using the equity method consist of shares in associates. Associates are assets over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its financial and operating policies.

Associates are accounted for using the equity method. Associates are companies in which the Group has voting power between 20% and 50% or the Group has power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions but not control them. Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are measured in their proportional share of the acquirer's net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the shares of subsidiaries without losing the Group's control power are accounted for as equity transactions. Accordingly, in additional share purchase transactions from non-controlling interests, the difference between the acquisition cost and the book value of the company's net assets in proportion to the purchased shares is accounted for under equity. In the sale of shares to non-controlling interests, losses or gains resulting from the difference between the sales price and the book value of the company's net assets in proportion to the sold share are also accounted for under equity.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions and unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealized gains from transactions with equity are eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest in the investee. In the absence of any impairment, unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains.

2.4. Comparative Information and Adjustment of Financial Statements of Previous Period

To enable the identification of trends in financial position and performance, the Company's financial statements are prepared on a comparative basis with the previous period. If deemed necessary for alignment with the presentation of the current period's financial statements, comparative information is reclassified, and significant differences are disclosed. The Company has applied consistent accounting policies in its financial statements for the periods presented, and there have been no significant changes in accounting policies or estimates during the current period. Any changes in accounting policies resulting from the first-time adoption of a new standard, if applicable, are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition provisions. Changes in accounting policies, significant voluntary changes, or identified accounting errors that do not involve transition provisions are applied retrospectively, and prior period financial statements are restated. Changes in accounting estimates, if applicable to a single period, are applied in the current period. If applicable to future periods, the change is applied both in the current period and prospectively.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.5. New and Amended Financial Reporting Standards

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

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

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

In March 2020 and January 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

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

According to the amendments made in January 2023 if an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with the required covenants at a date subsequent to the reporting period ("future covenants"), the entity has a right to defer settlement of the liability even if it does not comply with those covenants at the end of the reporting period. In addition, January 2023 amendments require an entity to provide disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. This disclosure must include information about the covenants and the related liabilities. The amendments clarify that the requirement for the right to exist at the end of the reporting period applies to covenants which the entity is required to comply with on or before the reporting date regardless of whether the lender tests for compliance at that date or at a later date. The amendments also clarified that the classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8.

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

Amendments to TFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In January 2023, POA issued amendments to TFRS 16. The amendments specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. In applying requirements of TFRS 16 under "Subsequent measurement of the lease liability" heading after the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. The amendments do not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining 'lease payments' that are different from the general definition of lease payments in TFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable in accordance with TAS 8. A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of TFRS 16.

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

Amendments to TAS 7 and TFRS 7 - Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments issued by POA in September 2023 specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk Supplier finance arrangements are characterized by one or more finance providers offering to pay amounts an entity owes its suppliers and the entity agreeing to pay according to the terms and conditions of the arrangements at the same date as, or a date later than, suppliers are paid.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.5. New and Amended Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

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

Amendments to TAS 7 and TFRS 7 - Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Continued)

The amendments require an entity to provide information about terms and conditions of those arrangements, quantitative information on liabilities related to those arrangements as at the beginning and end of the reporting period and the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those liabilities. In the context of quantitative liquidity risk disclosures required by TFRS 7, supplier finance arrangements are also included as an example of other factors that might be relevant to disclose.

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

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

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

Amendments to TFRS 10 and TAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

In December 2017, POA postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

The Group will wait until the final amendment to assess the impacts of the changes.

TFRS 17 - The New Standard for Insurance Contracts

POA issued TFRS 17 in February 2019, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. TFRS 17 model combines a current balance sheet measurement of insurance contract liabilities with the recognition of profit over the period that services are provided. Certain changes in the estimates of future cash flows and the risk adjustment are also recognised over the period that services are provided. Entities will have an option to present the effect of changes in discount rates either in profit and loss or in OCI. The standard includes specific guidance on measurement and presentation for insurance contracts with participation features. In accordance with amendments issued by POA in December 2021, entities have transition option for a "classification overlay" to avoid possible accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information presented on initial application of TFRS 17.

The mandatory effective date of the Standard for the following entities has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 with the announcement made by the POA:

- Insurance, reinsurance and pension companies.
- Banks that have ownership/investments in insurance, reinsurance and pension companies and.
- Other entities that have ownership/investments in insurance, reinsurance and pension companies.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the standard on financial position or performance of the Group.

Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

In May 2024, POA issued amendments to TAS 21. The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.5. New and Amended Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

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

Amendments to TAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability (continued)

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

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

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

In September 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 12, which introduce a mandatory exception in TAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

iii) The amendments which are effective immediately upon issuance

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

The amendments clarify that TAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The amendments also introduced targeted disclosure requirements for entities affected by the tax laws. The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception apply immediately and retrospectively upon issue of the amendments

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

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

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

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments

In May 2024, IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendment clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date'. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met. The amendment also clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features as well as the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. Additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are added with the amendment.

The amendments are not applicable for the Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.5. New and Amended Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

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

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11, amending the followings:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter: These amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in the Standard and include a cross reference to IFRS 13.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price: IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply derecognition requirement of IFRS 9 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. IFRS 9 has been also amended to remove the reference to 'transaction price.

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'De Facto Agent': The amendments are intended to remove the inconsistencies between IFRS 10 paragraphs.

- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost Method: The amendments remove the term of "cost method" following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

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

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendment clarifies the application of the "own use" requirements and permits hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments. The amendment also adds new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments are not applicable for the Group and will not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRS 18 – The new Standard for Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, IASB issued IFRS 18 which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. IFRS 18 requires an entity to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, there are consequential amendments to other accounting standards, such as IAS 7, IAS 8 and IAS 34.

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

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.5. New and Amended Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

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

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. An entity that is a subsidiary, does not have public accountability and has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) which prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards may elect to apply IFRS 19.

The standard is not applicable for the Group.

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts (Note 5). Bank deposits with original maturities of more than three months are classified under short-term financial investments.

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to as the 'reporting entity').

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

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

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

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

Transaction with related party is a transfer of resources, services or liabilities between the reporting entity and the related party, disregarding whether it is with or without a value.

The Company has determined its senior management staff as members of the board of directors, general manager and assistant general managers.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue

Revenue is recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the scope of the five-step model described below,

a) Definition of contracts with customers,
b) Definition of liabilities in contracts,
c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably,
d) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity,
e) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

The Group evaluates the goods or services it undertakes in each contract with the customers and determines each commitment to transfer the said goods or services as a separate performance obligation. For each performance obligation, it is determined at the beginning of the contract that the performance obligation will be fulfilled overtime or at a certain time. If the Group transfers the control of a good or service over time and thus fulfils the performance obligations related to the related sales over time, it measures the progress of the fulfilment of the performance obligations and recognizes the revenue in the financial statements.

The revenue recognition of the Group's different activities is explained below:

Income from construction contracts

Cost of contracts is recognized when incurred. These costs include the costs that relate directly to the specific contract and the costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract and the other costs that are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract. A major part of the costs includes the development expenses of the projects.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable that it will be recoverable. Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized over the terms of the contract term. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable that it will be recoverable.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the collected or uncollected receivables. Estimated returns, discounts, and allowances are deducted from afore mentioned value in the contract term. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

The Group uses the "percentage-of-completion method" to determine the appropriate amount to recognize in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the reporting date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. They are presented as inventories, prepayments or other assets, depending on their nature.

Each project contract is evaluated by the technical teams regarding the expected change in the upcoming costs and the profitability of the contracts that is determined as of the balance sheet dates.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue (continued)

Income from construction contracts (continued)

Besides the amounts of the contracts subjected to escalation as of the reporting date, are estimated based on the contract details.

Government grants, if any, are also taken into consideration while calculating the profitability of the contract. The grants are recognized by offsetting from the costs in accordance with TAS 20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance".

The Group presents the amount as an asset if the gross amounts due from customers for customer work for all contracts in progress for which costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses) exceed progress billings. Progress billings not yet paid by customers and retention are included within "Trade Receivables".

The Group presents the amount as a liability if the gross amount due to customers for contract work for all contracts in progress for which progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognized profits (less recognized losses). Contract costs are recognized as profit or loss in the period they occur as long as they do not create an asset related to future contractual activities. Expected contractual losses are immediately recognized as profit or loss.

Ongoing project works refer to the gross amounts received from clients for the project works related to the project contracts. Ongoing project works are measured by adding to incurred losses the profits received and deducting progress invoices and losses recognized. The gain recognized on the costs and losses recorded over the progress invoice for all project contracts, ongoing project works are recognized under trade and other receivables in the statements of financial position. The difference of contract invoices and recorded loss total that exceeds the cost of earnings recognized is accounted for as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position. Advances received from clients are shown as deferred income / revenue in the financial statements.

Rendering of services

Revenue acquired from rendering of services is recognized according to the stage of completion.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables that are created by way of providing goods or services directly to a debtor are carried at amortized cost.

Trade receivables, net of unearned financial income, are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less the unearned financial income. Short duration receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount unless the effect of imputing interest is significant.

A doubtful receivable provision for trade receivables is established if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of all cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the original effective interest rate of the originated receivables at inception.

If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited to other operating income.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost elements included in inventories are materials, labor and an appropriate amount for factory overheads. The cost of borrowings is not included in the costs of inventories. The cost of inventories is determined on the weighted average basis for each purchase. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Inventories comprise of construction costs of housing units (completed and in-progress) and the cost of land used for these housing projects. Land held for future development of housing projects are also classified as inventory. Cost elements included in inventory are purchase costs, conversion costs and other costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use. Unit costs of the inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Housing units which are completed and ready for delivery to customers together with work-in progress costs for housing units which will be completed within a year, are classified as short-term inventories in the financial statements.

Available for sale investments

Available-for-sale investments, in which the Group has controlling interests equal to or above 20%, or over which are either immaterial or where a significant influence is not exercised by the Group, that do not have quoted market prices in active markets and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost less any provision for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenses for the repair of property, plant and equipment are normally charged against income. They are, however, capitalized in exceptional cases if they result in an enlargement or substantial improvement of the respective assets.

Gain or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are included in the related operating income or expense line item and are determined as the difference between the carrying value and amounts received.

Leased assets are subject to similar amortization procedures, as with the other tangible assets on the shorter of the related leasing period and economic life of the asset.

Cost amounts of property, plant and equipment assets excluding land and construction in progress are subject to amortization by using the straight-line method in accordance with their expected useful life. There is no depreciation allocated for lands due to indefinite useful lives.

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

	Useful Life
Buildings	10-50 yıl
Land improvements	5-25 yıl
Machinery and equipment	3-17 yıl
Vehicles	5 yıl
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4-50 yıl
Leased property, plant and equipment	4-50 yıl

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets which are mainly software licenses are measured initially at cost. An intangible asset is recognized if it meets the identifiability criterion of intangibles, control exists over the asset; it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the costs can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Amortization of intangible assets is allocated on a systematic pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over their estimated useful economic lives (3-5 years). The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when there is any event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Software licenses

Software licenses are measured initially at cost. Software licenses are allocated on a pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. The estimated useful lives of software licenses are 3-22 years.

Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in accounting estimates for on a prospective basis. The useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

	Useful Life
Rights	2-6 yıl
Computer software	2-3 yıl

The carrying values of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Other intangible assets are measured by deducting accumulated amortization and accumulated depreciation, if any, from other intangible assets that have been purchased by the Company and have a certain useful life.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held for the purpose of earning rent and/or value increase, and they are presented at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Investment properties are derecognized if they are sold or become unusable, and it is determined that no future economic benefits will be obtained from the sale. Gains and losses arising from the expiration of the investment property or its sale are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period they occur under income (expenses) from investment activities.

Transfers are made when there is a change in the use of investment property. For a transfer from an investment property followed on a fair value basis to an owner-occupied property, the estimated cost in post-transfer recognition is the fair value of the property at the date of the change in use. If an owner-occupied property converts to an investment property to be presented on a fair value basis, the entity applies the accounting policy applied to "Tangible Fixed Assets" until the change in use occurs.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets other than goodwill are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When an indication of impairment exists, the Group compares the carrying amount of the asset with its net realizable value which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment exists if the carrying value of an asset or a cash generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the comprehensive statement of income.

The increase in carrying value of the assets (or a cash generated unit) due to the reversal of recognized impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset (net of amortization amount) in case where the impairment loss was reflected in the consolidated financial statements in prior periods. Such a reversal is accounted for in the comprehensive statement of income.

Finance Leases

<u>The Group - as the lease</u>

The Group evaluates whether a contract is a lease or contains lease terms at the inception of the contract. The Group recognizes the right-of-use asset and the related lease liability for all leases of which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases (leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets.

For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless there is another systematic basis that better reflects the timing structure in which the economic benefits from the leased assets are used.

In the initial recognition, lease obligations are accounted for at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid at the contract inception date, discounted at the lease rate. If this rate is not specified beforehand, the Group uses the alternative borrowing rate to be determined by itself.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of:

- fixed lease payments (substantially fixed payments) less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments based on an index or rate, initially measured using an index or rate at the commencement date of the lease;
- the amount of debt expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the enforcement price of the payment options, where the lessee will reasonably implement the payment options; and
- penalty payment for the cancellation of the rental if there is a right to cancel the rental during the rental period.

The lease liability is presented as a separate item in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Lease liabilities are measured by increasing the net carrying amount (using the effective interest method) to reflect the interest on the subsequent lease liability and decreasing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made. The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes appropriate changes to the related right-of-use asset) if:

- When the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate when a change occurs in the assessment of the lease term or exercise of a purchase option.
- When the lease payments change due to changes in the index, rate, or expected payment change in the promised residual value, the restated lease payments are discounted using the initial discount rate and the lease liability is remeasured (the revised discount rate is used if the change in lease payments is due to a change in the variable interest rate).
- When a lease is changed and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, the revised lease payments are discounted using the revised discount rate and the lease liability is restated.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Finance Leases

The Group - as the lease (continued)

The Group has not made such changes during the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Right-of-use assets include the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made on or before the lease commencement date, and other direct initial costs. These assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

A provision is recognized in accordance with IAS 36 when the group incurs costs to disassemble and dispose of a lease asset, restore the area on which the asset is located, or restore the main asset in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. These costs are included in the relevant right-of-use asset unless they are incurred to produce inventory.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the main asset. When ownership of the main asset is transferred in a lease or when the Group plans to exercise a purchase option based on the cost of the right-of-use asset, the associated right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the main asset. Depreciation begins on the date the lease actually begins.

Group - as a lessor

The Group, as a lessor, signs lease agreements for some of its investment properties.

Leases in which the Group is the lessor are classified as finance leases or operating leases. The contract is classified as a finance lease if, according to the terms of the lease, all the ownership risks and rewards are transferred to the lessee to a significant extent. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

If the Group is the lessor of the vehicle, it accounts for the main lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. A sublease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease with respect to the right-of-use asset arising from the main lease.

Rental income from operating leases is accounted for using the straight-line method over the relevant lease period. The direct initial costs incurred in realizing and negotiating the operating lease are included in the cost of the leased asset and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance lease receivables from lessees are accounted for as receivables for the Group's net investment in leases.

Borrowing costs

In the case of assets that take significant time to get ready for use or sale, borrowing costs directly attributable to their acquisition, construction or production are included in the cost of the asset until it is ready for use or sale. Financial investment income obtained by temporarily investing the unspent portion of the investment loan in financial investments is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade payables

Trade payables refer to the payments to be made for goods and services provided from suppliers in ordinary activities. Trade payables are first measured from their fair value and amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method in the following periods.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities (excluding financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or subtracted from the fair value of those financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition, as appropriate. Transaction costs directly related to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and liabilities are recognized directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets bought and sold in the normal way are recorded or removed at the transaction date.

The Group manages its financial assets (a) the business model used by the entity to manage financial assets, (b) the amortized cost at subsequent recognition based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset, through fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. classifies as measured through loss. Only when an entity changes its business model for the management of financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets. The reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the date of reclassification. In such cases, no adjustments are made for gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest previously recognized.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured at amortized cost:

- holding the financial asset under a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on certain dates that include only payments of principal and interest on the principal balance.

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income.
measured by reflection:

- holding the financial asset under a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on certain dates that include only payments of principal and interest on the principal balance.

Unless a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, it is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably choose to present any subsequent changes in fair value of its investment in a non-trading equity instrument in other comprehensive income.

(i) Amortized cost and effective interest method

Interest income on financial assets shown at amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is the method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and allocating the interest income to the relevant period.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets (continued)

(i) Amortized cost and effective interest method (continued)

This income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except:

a) Financial assets that are credit-impaired when purchased or created. For such financial assets, an entity applies a credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset since initial recognition.

b) Financial assets that were not credit-impaired financial assets at the time of purchase or origination but subsequently become credit-impaired financial assets. For such financial assets, the entity applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Interest income is accounted for using the effective interest method for debt instruments with amortized costs at subsequent recognition and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and presented in the "financial income – interest income" item.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(iii) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

At initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable choice to present any subsequent changes in fair value of its investment in each non-trading equity instrument in other comprehensive income.

A financial asset is considered to be held for trading if:

- recently acquired for sale; or
- is part of a portfolio of certain financial instruments that the Group manages together at the time of initial recognition and there is recent evidence that the Group has a tendency to make short-term profits; or
- is a derivative (except for a financial guarantee contract or derivatives that are defined and effective hedging instruments).

Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value are subsequently recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve. In the case of disposal of equity investments, the total accumulated gain or loss is transferred to retained earnings.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets denominated in foreign currency is determined in the relevant foreign currency and translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Especially,

- exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for financial assets that are shown at amortized cost and are not part of a defined hedge;
- exchange differences calculated over the amortized cost of debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and that are not part of a defined hedging transaction are recognized in profit or loss for the period. All other exchange differences that occur are recognized in other comprehensive income;
- exchange differences on financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss and that are not part of a defined hedging transaction are recognized in profit or loss for the period; and
- exchange differences on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group makes an impairment provision in its financial statements for debt instruments, lease receivables, trade receivables, assets arising from contracts with customers, as well as expected credit losses on investments in financial guarantee contracts, which are carried at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The expected credit loss amount is updated each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since the financial asset was first recognized.

The Group uses the simplified approach for trade receivables, assets arising from contracts with customers and lease receivables that are not significant financing elements and calculates the provision for impairment at an amount equal to the expected credit loss over the life of the related financial assets.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group recognizes a 12-month expected credit loss provision for that financial instrument.

Measuring and accounting for expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss-on-default (e.g., magnitude of loss if defaulted), and the amount at risk given default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss-on-default is based on historical data adjusted with forward-looking information. In the event of default, the amount of financial assets subject to risk is reflected over the gross book value of the related assets at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities

An entity measures the financial liability at fair value on initial recognition. In the initial measurement of liabilities other than those at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance are added to the fair value.

An entity classifies all financial liabilities as measured at amortized cost at subsequent recognition, except for:

Financial liabilities (continued)

a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: These liabilities, including derivatives, are measured at fair value at subsequent recognition.

b) Financial liabilities arising when the transfer of the financial asset does not meet the conditions for derecognition or if the continuing relationship approach is applied: If the Group continues to present an asset in the financial statements to the extent of its continuing relationship, it also reflects a related liability in the financial statements. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured to reflect the rights and obligations that the entity continues to hold. The liability attached to the transferred asset is measured in the same manner as the net book value of the transferred asset.

c) Contingent consideration recognized by the acquirer in a business combination to which TFRS 3 is applied: After initial recognition, the fair value changes in such contingent consideration are measured through profit or loss.

The entity does not reclassify any financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities only when the Group's liabilities are discharged, canceled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the amount paid or payable, including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

In order to keep the risks associated with foreign exchange and interest rates under control, the Group uses various derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange forward contracts, options and interest rate swap contracts.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative instruments are accounted for at their fair value as of the date of the related derivative contract and are remeasured at their fair value in each reporting period on the following dates. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss if the derivative has not been designated as a hedging instrument and its effectiveness has not been demonstrated.

A derivative with a positive fair value is accounted for as a financial asset, while a derivative with a negative fair value is accounted for as a financial liability. Derivative instruments are not shown net, except that the Group has the legal right and intent to offset these instruments. In cases where the time to maturity of the derivative instrument is longer than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or finalized within 12 months, it is shown in the financial statements as a non-current asset or a long-term liability. The remaining derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Business combinations and goodwill

Nurol İnşaat owned 21.6% shares of Otoyol Yatırım İşletme A.Ş in 2012. Otoyol Yatırım İşletme A.Ş. has decided to increase its share capital from TL 250 million to TL 1 billion on 16 July 2013. In addition, Nurol İnşaat has increased its shares to 26.98% by purchasing shares of Yüksel İnşaat A.Ş. and Göçay İnşaat Taahhüt ve Ticaret A.Ş. with this purchase, for the 5% share, goodwill in the amount of TL 273.523 thousand has been paid in terms of purchasing power at 31 December 2024 (Note 16). As of 31 December 2019, part of the shares was sold back to Göçay İnşaat Taahhüt ve Ticaret A.Ş. and therefore Nurol İnşaat holds 25.95% of the shares as of 31 December 2024.

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate and shall not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted.

Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities and assets that can be confirmed by the realization of one or more uncertain future events, arising from past events and the existence of which is not fully under the Group's control, are considered contingent liabilities and assets and are not included in the financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies during the periods have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of these transactions using the Turkish Central Bank buying exchange rates. Balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet dates. The foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the income statement.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions (continued)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
USD	35,2233	29,4382
EURO	36,7429	32,5739
GBP	44,2458	37,4417
DZD (Algerian Dinar)	0,24467	0,21964
GEL (Georgian Lari)	12,5687	10,9616
AED (United Arab Emirates Dirham)	9,5361	7,9704
RON (Romania Leu)	7,3414	6,5113

Employee benefits

In accordance with the current social legislation, the Group is obliged to pay accumulated compensation for each employee who completes one year of service with the Group and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation and misconduct.

In accordance with Turkish laws and union agreements, lump-sum payments are made to employees who retire or leave the Group unintentionally. Such payments are considered to be a part of the defined retirement benefit plan in accordance with "Turkish Accounting Standard (revised) Employee Benefits ("TAS 19") No. 19.

The severance pay liability in the accompanying consolidated financial statements has been calculated in accordance with the recognition and valuation principles specified in TAS 19 "Employee Benefits". Since the severance pay obligations are identical with the 'Specific Post-employment Benefit Plans' defined in this standard in terms of their characteristics, these liabilities have been calculated and included in the financial statements using some of the assumptions explained below. The main assumptions used as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 and are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest rate	%27,15	%25,05
Inflation rate	%23,03	%21,41

TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") has been revised to be valid for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2013. In accordance with the revised standard, actuarial gains/losses on employee benefits are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Government grants and incentives

Grants from the government are recognized at fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all the required conditions.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statement of income is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares circulating during the year concerned.

In Turkey, companies can raise their share capital by distributing "Bonus Shares" to shareholders from retained earnings. In computing earnings per share, such "Bonus Share" distributions are assessed as issued shares. Accordingly, the retrospective effect for those share distributions is taken into consideration in determining the weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in this computation.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxes calculated on corporate income and deferred tax

As Turkish Tax Legislation does not allow the parent company and its subsidiary to prepare consolidated tax returns, tax provisions have been calculated on a separate-entity basis, as reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Income tax expense is the sum of current tax and deferred tax expense.

Current tax

Current year tax liability is calculated over the taxable portion of the profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit reported in the statement of profit or loss in that it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are not taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax liability has been calculated using the tax rate that has been enacted or substantially enacted as of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability or assets are determined by calculating the tax effects of the temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities shown in the financial statements and the amounts taken into account in the calculation of the legal tax base, according to the balance sheet method, taking into account the enacted tax rates.

While deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all taxable temporary differences, deferred tax assets consisting of deductible temporary differences are calculated on the condition that it is highly probable to benefit from these differences by generating taxable profit in the future. The mentioned assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of the temporary difference, goodwill or other assets and liabilities (other than business combinations) related to the transaction that does not affect the commercial or financial profit/loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint ventures, unless the Group is able to control the disappearance of temporary differences and it is unlikely that the difference will disappear in the near future. Deferred tax assets arising from taxable temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are calculated on the condition that it is highly probable that the said differences will be benefited from by earning sufficient taxable profit in the near future and it is probable that the related differences will disappear in the future.

Carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting period. The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is not likely to generate a financial profit sufficient to allow some or all of the benefits to be obtained.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated over tax rates (tax regulations) that are expected to be valid in the period when the assets will be realized, or the liabilities will be fulfilled and which have been enacted or substantially enacted as of the reporting date.

During the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the tax results of the methods estimated by the Group to recover the book value of its assets or fulfill its liabilities as of the reporting period are taken into account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, when there is a legal right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities, or if such assets and liabilities are associated with income tax collected by the same tax authority, or if the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. is deducted.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.6. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxes calculated on corporate income and deferred tax (continued)

Current and Deferred Income Tax

Current tax and deferred tax for the period are expense or income in the statement of profit or loss, excluding those associated with items receivable or payable directly in equity (in which case deferred tax is also recognized directly in equity) or arising from the initial recognition of business combinations. accounted for. In business combinations, tax effects are taken into account when calculating goodwill or determining the portion of the purchaser's share in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary exceeding the acquisition cost.

Statement of cash flows

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows for the period are classified and reported on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities represent cash flows from the Group's construction activities.

Cash flows from investing activities represent the cash flows that the Group uses and receives from its investing activities (fixed and financial investments).

Cash flows from financing activities show the resources used by the Group in financing activities and the repayments of these resources.

Cash and cash equivalents are cash, demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments that have maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, are immediately convertible into cash, and do not carry the risk of significant changes in value.

Differences arising from the translation of the cash flow statement from the functional currency to the presentation currency are shown as translation differences in the cash flow statement.

EBITDA

This financial data is an indicator of the measured income of a business without taking into account financing, tax, depreciation and amortization expenses. This financial data is separately stated in the financial statements because it is used by some investors to measure the ability of the enterprise to repay its loans and/or to borrow additional money. EBITDA should not be taken into account independently of other financial data, it is derived from financial indicators such as net profit (loss), net cash flow from operating, investment and financing activities, financial data obtained from investment and financial activities or prepared in accordance with IFRS, or the operating performance of the business. It should not be considered as an alternative to other data obtained. This financial information should be evaluated together with other financial data in the cash flow statement.

Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date; It covers all events between the reporting date and the date the statement of financial position is authorized for issue, even if they occur after any announcement or other selected financial information that affects profit or loss has been made public.

In the event that events requiring adjustment occur after the reporting date, the Group adjusts the amounts recognized in the financial statements in accordance with this new situation. Matters arising after the reporting date that do not require adjustment are disclosed in the notes according to their materiality.

2. Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2.7. Use of Estimates

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the Group management is required to make assumptions and estimates that will affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, determine the probable liabilities and commitments as of the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the income and expense amounts as of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from estimates. Estimates are reviewed regularly; necessary corrections are made and reflected in the comprehensive income statement in the period they are realized. However, actual results may differ from these results.

The assumptions made by considering the interpretations that may have a material effect on the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements and the main sources of the existing or future estimates at the date of the financial statements are as follows:

a) It uses the percentage completion rate method in the accounting of construction contracts, and since the ratio of the contract expense realized until a certain date to the estimated total cost of the contract is calculated, within the scope of TFRS 15, the total estimated costs and project profitability of the projects are determined and the loss provision calculation for the projects that are expected to end with a loss

b) Severance pay liability is determined using actuarial assumptions (discount rates, future salary increases and employee turnover rates.

c) Provisions for litigation are determined by the management in each period by taking the opinions of the Company's legal advisors on the possible consequences of ongoing lawsuits as of the date of preparation of the financial statement, which may lead to cash outflows.

d) The Group management has made important assumptions in the determination of the useful economic lives of the tangible assets in line with the experience of the technical team.

e) The Group reviews its assets in order to set aside a provision for impairment when it is revealed that the assets may not be sold at their book value, in line with the developing events or changing conditions. If there is such an indication and the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable value, the assets and cash-generating units are presented at their estimated recoverable value. The recoverable value of the assets is the higher of the net selling price or value in use.

f) The impairment loss in trade receivables and other receivables is based on the Company management's assessment of the volume of trade receivables, past experiences and general economic conditions.

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary timing 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 the tax base amounts of some income and expense items take place in different periods in the legal financial statements and the financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

3. Geographical Segment Reporting

Information of total assets and total liabilities of the Group per geographical segments as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

31.12.2024	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Georgia	Algeria	Romania	Eliminations	Total
Total assets	63.737.600	5.183.934	5.146.598	2.111.686	2.383.326	(4.491.632)	74.071.512
Total liabilities	63.737.600	5.183.934	5.146.598	2.111.686	2.383.326	(4.491.632)	74.071.512

31.12.2023	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Georgia	Algeria	Romania	Eliminations	Total
Total assets	69.070.716	4.921.874	6.116.407	2.977.482	668.796	(9.027.245)	74.728.030
Total liabilities	69.070.716	4.921.874	6.116.407	2.977.482	668.796	(9.027.245)	74.728.030

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

3. Geographical Segment Reporting (Continued)

Income statement information of the Group per geographical segment as of 31 December 2024 is as follows:

1 January - 31 December 2024	**Turkey**	**United Arab Emirates**	**Georgia**	**Algeria**	**Romania**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
Revenue	17.343.508	2.004.561	280.818	1.007.707	1.448.420	(33.372)	22.051.642
Cost of sales (-)	(13.481.858)	(1.933.347)	(173.038)	(712.462)	(1.233.272)	22.006	(17.511.971)
Gross profit / (loss)	**3.861.650**	**71.214**	**107.780**	**295.245**	**215.148**	**(11.366)**	**4.539.671**
Operating expenses	(947.115)	(148.077)	(54.014)	(23.976)	(201.256)	11.366	(1.363.072)
Other operating income/(expenses), net	(1.773.836)	(677.498)	710.067	1.150.482	274.679	--	(316.106)
Operating profit / (loss)	**1.140.699**	**(754.361)**	**763.833**	**1.421.751**	**288.571**	**--**	**2.860.493**
Shares from profit of investments revalued with the equity method	9.201.206	--	--	--	--	--	9.201.206
Investment income/(expenses)	1.392.503	(9.696)	656.565	--	--	--	2.039.372
Financial income/(expenses) net	(7.980.609)	36.081	(23.593)	--	(9.812)	--	(7.977.933)
Monetary gain /(loss)	(7.198.026)	--	--	--	--	--	(7.198.026)
Profit/(loss) before tax from continued operations	**(3.444.227)**	**(727.976)**	**1.396.805**	**1.421.751**	**278.759**	**--**	**(1.074.888)**
Tax expense for the year	--	--	--	(62.239)	(954)	--	(63.193)
Deferred tax income/(expenses), net	(1.710.601)	--	(463.288)	--	--	--	(2.173.889)
Net profit/(loss) for the period	**(5.154.828)**	**(727.976)**	**933.517**	**1.359.512**	**277.805**	**--**	**(3.311.970)**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

3. Geographical Segment Reporting (Continued)

Income statement information of the Group per geographical segment as of 31 December 2023 is as follows:

1 January– 31 December 2023	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Georgia	Algeria	Romania	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	13.342.521	3.896.154	481.317	877.196	2.314.227	(1.471)	20.909.944
Cost of sales (-)	(8.964.527)	(4.954.267)	(263.532)	(529.161)	(1.978.892)	1.330	(16.689.049)
Gross profit / (loss)	**4.377.994**	**(1.058.113)**	**217.785**	**348.035**	**335.335**	**(141)**	**4.220.895**
Operating expenses	(842.673)	(181.256)	(99.458)	(14.155)	(367.588)	141	(1.504.989)
Other operating income/(expenses), net	(462.334)	41.916	(4.799)	--	--	--	(425.217)
Operating profit / (loss)	**3.072.987**	**(1.197.453)**	**113.528**	**333.880**	**(32.253)**	**--**	**2.290.689**
Shares from profit of investments revalued with the equity method	16.548.442	--	--	--	--	--	16.548.442
Investment income/(expenses)	4.283.113	11.254	2.801.287	--	--	--	7.095.654
Financial income/(expenses) net	(8.794.098)	(132.531)	(30.621)	--	4.793	--	(8.952.457)
Monetary gain /(loss)	(6.913.477)						(6.913.477)
Profit/(loss) before tax from continued operations	**8.196.967**	**(1.318.730)**	**2.884.194**	**333.880**	**(27.460)**	**--**	**10.068.851**
Tax expense for the year	--	--	--	(113.125)	--	--	(113.125)
Deferred tax income/(expenses), net	(364.730)	--	(447.150)	--	--	--	(811.880)
Net profit/(loss) for the period	**7.832.237**	**(1.318.730)**	**2.437.044**	**220.755**	**(27.460)**	**--**	**9.143.846**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

4. Related Parties Disclosures

a) Current trade receivables from related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Nurol Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	--	404
SGO İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	--	3.417
Other	346	706
	346	**4.527**

b) Non-Current trade receivables from related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.	17.598	4.265
	17.598	**4.265**

c) Trade payables to related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Nurol Holding A.Ş.	84.462	607.534
Nurol Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	7.623	267
Nurol Grup Elektrik Toptan Sat. A.Ş	1.728	1.792
Enova Elektrik Enerjisi Toptan Satış A.Ş.	1.388	1.896
Botim İşletme Yönetim ve Ticaret A.Ş.	988	837
Bosfor Turizm İşletmecilik A.Ş.	464	143
Turser Turizm Servis Yayıncılık Ticaret A.Ş.	360	--
Nurol Kontrol ve Aviyonik Sistemleri A.Ş.	317	--
Other	--	9
	97.330	**612.478**

d) Other current receivables to related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Nurol Construction S.A.	34.185	--
Çarmıklı Family	19.837	7.756
SGO İnşaat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	7.131	813
Nurol Construction Germany Gmbh	5.038	2.963
Botim İşletme Yönetim ve Ticaret A.Ş.	3.505	10.326
NITCO Construction B.V.	1.770	--
Nurol Eğitim Kültür ve Spor Vakfı	--	794
Nurol Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	--	256
Other	482	810
	71.948	**23.718**

e) Other non-current receivables from related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Otoyol Yatırım İşletme A.Ş.	201.115	242.677
	201.115	**242.677**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

4. Related Parties Disclosures (Continued)

f) Other current payables to related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.	1.255	2.515
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	--	372
Other	--	2
	1.255	**2.889**

g) Other non-current payables to related parties	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Nurol Holding A.Ş. (*)	90.584	1.595.674
	90.584	**1.595.674**

(*) The balance is comprised to funds provided to Nurol İnşaat by the parent company, Nurol Holding A.Ş.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Cash	12.006	15.060
Banks		
- demand deposits	896.304	1.119.650
- time deposits (with maturities of less than three months)	2.023.785	327.964
Credit card receivables	--	35
	2.932.095	**1.462.709**

As of 31 December 2024, and 31 December 2023, details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Cash	12.006	15.060
- Demand deposits		
- AED	418.185	384.268
- TL	186.706	241.208
- EUR	115.975	225.394
- USD	112.911	136.266
- GEL	22.632	64.289
- RON	20.396	576
- DZD	19.421	67.542
- RUB	63	88
- PLN	15	19
- Time deposits		
- TL	2.023.726	279.343
- RON	59	48.621
Credit card receivables	--	35
	2.932.095	**1.462.709**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

6. Trade Receivables and Payables

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Current trade receivables		
- Nurol Algeria Branch	1.642.520	2.536.435
- Nurol Romania Branch	1.298.711	148.648
- Nurol LLC OPC	743.058	633.206
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	633.728	571.916
- Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture	312.525	57.701
- Nurol Georgia Branch	12.501	12.279
- Alkataş Nurol Joint Venture	8.727	--
- Nurol YDA Özka Joint Venture	5.041	66.808
- Nurol Mesa Joint Venture	2.084	15.164
- Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture	--	20.648
Receivables from related parties (Note 4)	346	4.527
Notes receivables	13.966	39.510
Doubtful trade receivables	40.766	44.245
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (-)	(40.766)	(44.245)
	4.673.207	**4.106.842**

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Non-current trade receivables		
Receivables from related parties (Note 4)	17.598	4.265
	17.598	**4.265**

Movement of doubtful receivables is as follows:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Opening balance, 01 January	**44.245**	**39.286**
Provisions during the period (Note 24)	19.124	22.324
Collections/provisions no longer required (-) (Note 24)	(9.003)	(1.922)
Monetary (loss) / gain	(13.600)	(15.443)
Closing balance, 31 December	**40.766**	**44.245**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

6. Trade Receivables and Payables (Continued)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current trade payables		
- Nurol Romania Branch	1.766.186	145.391
- Nurol LLC OPC	1.304.741	2.370.928
- Nurol Algeria Branch	451.685	707.482
- Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture	341.509	314.887
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	326.712	720.371
- Nurol Georgia Branch	137.110	31.779
- Alkataş Nurol Joint Venture	34.216	--
- Özgün Nurol Joint Venture	5.540	1.149
- Nurol Mesa Joint Venture	4.252	5.138
- Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture	2.029	12.274
- Nurol YDA Özka Joint Venture	227	75.597
Trade payables to related parties (Note 4)	97.330	612.478
	4.471.537	**4.997.474**

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-Current trade payables		
Trade payables (*)	4.328.329	4.985.906
	4.328.329	**4.985.906**

(*) Non-current trade payables consist of transit trade transactions related to the supply of construction materials abroad.

7. Financial Borrowings

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current financial liabilities		
Current bank borrowings	1.226.198	1.251.882
Financial lease payables	5.275	7.043
Interest accruals	313.528	325.050
Current financial liabilities	**1.545.001**	**1.583.975**
Short-term portion of long-term bond issuances and interest accruals	700.000	--
Total current financial liabilities	**2.245.001**	**1.583.975**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

7. Financial Borrowings (Continued)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-Current financial liabilities		
Non-current bank borrowings	20.353.062	18.129.030
Financial lease payables	849	5.348
Total Non-Current financial liabilities	**20.353.911**	**18.134.378**
Long-term bond issues (*)	2.500.000	3.609.469
Total Non-Current liabilities	**22.853.911**	**21.743.847**
Total financial liabilities	**25.098.912**	**23.327.822**

Long-Term Bonds Issued:

(*) The Company's quarterly interest quoted on the Istanbul Stock Exchange amounting to TL 1.400.000 thousand on 30 December 2021 with a maturity of 15 January 2027, TL 100.000 thousand on 31 May 2022 with a maturity of 23 May 2025, and TL 600.000 thousand on 08 December 2022 with a maturity of 04 December 2025, TL 1.100.000 thousand on 2 December 2024 with a maturity of 29 November 2027. The bonds have a quarterly coupon payment structure, with an interest rate of TLREF plus 400 basis points.

The repayment schedule of the financial liabilities is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Within 1 year	2.245.001	1.583.975
1 - 2 years	18.836.958	14.593.061
2 - 3 years	3.435.523	5.129.483
3 - 4 years	528.150	2.021.303
4 - 5 years	53.280	--
	25.098.912	**23.327.822**

Letters of guarantee, guarantee cheques and suretyships of shareholders' and Nurol Holding given for bank loans by Nurol İnşaat are listed in Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities (Note 19).

		Foreign currency		Amount "TL"	
	Average Interest rate %	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current borrowings					
- TL	53,55	419.126	976.548	419.126	976.548
- USD	9,99	22.913	6.478	807.072	275.334
Current finance lease payables:					
- TL financial lease payables		3.704	4.878	3.704	7.043
- EUR financial lease payables		43	--	1.571	--
Short-term bond issues		--	--	700.000	--
Interest accruals		--	--	313.528	325.050
				2.245.001	**1.583.975**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

7. Financial Borrowings (Continued)

Summary of current and non-current borrowings are as follows:

		Foreign currency		Amount "TL"	
	Average Interest rate %	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Non-Current borrowings					
- TL	53,55	841.074	7.464	841.074	7.464
- USD	9,99	101.997	42.005	3.592.671	1.785.304
- EUR	10,89	100.000	100.000	3.674.290	4.702.980
Joint ventures					
Nurol Gürcistan LLC loans					
- GEL		13.994	30.125	175.882	476.763
Nurol LLC OPC loans					
- EUR		15.278	6.567	561.362	308.829
Non-current finance lease payables:					
- TL financial lease payables		--	3.704	--	5.348
- EUR financial lease payables		23	--	849	--
Long-term bond issues				2.500.000	3.609.469
Reclassified financial liabilities (*)					
- TL		3.119.189	1.770.030	3.119.189	2.555.548
- USD		202.013	131.612	7.115.556	5.593.859
- EUR		28.150	42.095	1.034.313	1.979.719
Nurol LLC OPC loans					
- EUR		6.497	15.279	238.725	718.564
				22.853.911	**21.743.847**

(*) Bank loans are generally obtained in connection with construction and contracting activities carried out. Based on agreements made with creditor banks (written or none written) the repayment of the loans will be made by discharge of progress billing realized over the construction period. The maturity date of the loans is revised subject to extensions made in the completion periods according to the status of the projects. Reclassified bank loans are short term financial liabilities according to signed legal documents. However, they are considered as long-term bank loans economically because they have been and they are rolled over to the following years. As a result, reclassified bank loans are in economic substance long term bank loan.

8. Other Receivables and Payables

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Other current receivables		
Due from related parties and shareholders (Note 4)	71.948	23.718
Advances given to personnel	3.834	4.814
Deposits and guarantees given		
- Nurol LLC OPC	949.527	1.104.508
- Nurol Romania Branch	22.977	61.902
- Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture	126	182
Other receivables		
- Nurol Romania Branch	6.387	--
- Nurol Algeria Branch	5.720	4.177
- Nurol İnşaat	1.297	2.345
- Other	--	59
Doubtful other receivables	1.779	2.290
Provision for doubtful other receivables (-)	(1.779)	(2.290)
	1.061.816	**1.201.705**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

8. Other Receivables and Payables (Continued)

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

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Opening balance, 01 January	2.290	3.790
Provisions during for the period (Note 24)	193	--
Collections/provisions no longer required (-) (Note 24)	--	(10)
Monetary (loss) / gain	(704)	(1.490)
Closing balance, 31 December	**1.779**	**2.290**

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Other non-current receivables		
Other receivables from related parties (Note 4)	201.115	242.677
Deposits and guarantees given	23.640	17.541
	224.755	**260.218**

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Other current payables		
Deposits and guarantees received	141.984	120.706
Short-term other payables to related parties (Note 4)	1.255	2.889
Other	1.545	89
	144.784	**123.684**

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Other non-current payables		
Long-term other payables to related parties (Note 4)	90.584	1.595.674
Deposits and guarantees received	68.761	108.555
	159.345	**1.704.229**

9. Inventories

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Construction materials	66.792	218.987
Investment properties under construction		
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Yeşilyaka villas) (*)	4.934	3.622
- Romania Branch	484.510	222.639
- Algeria Branch	149.663	181.486
- Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture	41	710
Finished goods (predominantly completed residence construction projects)		
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Yeşilyaka villas) (*)	708.585	202.886
Merchandise		
- Nurol Georgia LLC (**)	15.180	30.122
- Özgün Nurol Joint Venture	544	817
Other inventories	3.328	3.679
	1.433.577	**864.948**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

9. Inventories (Continued)

(*) Mesa Nurol Yeşilyaka project 1st Stage (Protection), 2. Stage (Water), Stage 3 (production has not started) consists of villa projects. It includes 679 villas, social facilities and general areas with a total construction area of 245.426 m2.

(**) Nurol Georgia Residence project consists of 54 residences and 3 shops on 6.423 m2 construction area. Sales of 25 residences and 1 shop were realized. The remaining apartments and shops are followed under the finished goods account.

10. Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Income

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Prepaid expenses in current assets		
Order advances given for inventories	211.811	99.395
Prepaid expenses (*)	80.503	27.869
	292.314	**127.264**

(*) Prepaid expenses of TL 21.761 thousand consist of all risk insurances made within the scope of Nurol LLC's projects started in 2018 and still ongoing in Abu Dhabi. TL 26.368 thousand of it consists of all risk insurances within the scope of the ongoing project in Algeria. The remaining of the balance consists of insurance expenses classified in accordance with the periodicity principle.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Prepaid expenses in non-current assets		
Prepaid expenses	964	--
	964	**--**

Current deferred income	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Advances received		
-Nurol LLC OPC	1.026.706	161.655
-Nurol İnşaat (*)	123.381	622.013
-Nurol - Gülermak - Makyol Joint Venture	50	3.970
-Nurol Cezayir Branch	--	91.946
-Nurol Mesa Joint Venture	--	4.799
Deferred income	135	218
	1.150.272	**884.601**

(*) As of 31 December 2024, TL 111.928 thousand of advances received by Nurol İnşaat is comprised of advances received from Nestle Türkiye Gıda Sanayi A.Ş. as part of the Dry Pet Food Factory project.

Non-current deferred income	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Advances received		
- Mesa Nurol Yeşilyaka Villas (Nurol İnşaat)	293.567	606.192
	293.567	**606.192**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

11. Available for Sale Financial Assets

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Stocks	183.347	216.372
	183.347	**216.372**

(*) As of 31 December 2024, TL 183.347 thousand of the Group's shares is comprised of the shares of Nurol GYO in Nurol LLC OPC (31 December 2023: TL 216.372 thousand).

12. Receivables and Payables from Ongoing Construction and Project Contracts

		31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	%	Receivables from Construction Contracts	Payables Related to Construction Contracts	Receivables from Construction Contracts	Payables Related to Construction Contracts
Nurol LLC projects		283.646	--	968.979	--
Silifke Mut Road Project (Nurol İnşaat)	60%	1.061.503	--	319.349	--
İzmir Çiğili Tramway Line Construction (Nurol İnşaat)	--	--	--	300.793	--
Ümraniye-Ataşehir-Göztepe Metro Construction Project (Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture)		1.028.088		218.361	--
Dry Pet Food Factory project (Nurol İnşaat)	77%	1.700.485	--	160.893	--
TUSAŞ-B557 Manufacturing and R&D Building (Nurol İnşaat)	--	--	--	132.612	--
TUSAŞ-B1070 Test Building (Nurol İnşaat)	--	--	--	44.106	--
Yusufeli Group Dam Bridge Extension Works (Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture)	--	--	--	11.771	--
Ordu Highway Landslide Reclamation Works (Nurol YDA Özka Joint Venture)	53%	92.766	155.653	9.347	--
Republic Asia Region Treatment Plant Construction (Alkataş Nurol Joint Venture)	7%	272.327	--	--	--
		4.438.815	**155.653**	**2.166.211**	**--**

13. Joint Ventures

	Shareholders Rate (%)		Amount	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Nurol Gayrimenkul Yat. Ort. A.Ş.	3,10	3,10	454.440	454.440
Nurol Göksu Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	5	5	123.860	123.860
Nurol Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	39,7	39,7	71.386	71.386
Nurol Enerji Üretim Paz. A.Ş.	0,05	0,05	67.527	67.527
Otoyol Deniz Taşımacılığı A.Ş.	25,17	25,17	16.746	16.746
Otoyol İşletme ve Bakım A.Ş.	25,95	25,95	12.655	12.655
Nurol İşletme ve Gayrimenkul Yönetim A.Ş.	100	100	291	291
Nurol Construction S.A.	0,13	0,13	297	297
Nurol Construction Germany Gmbh	100	--	987	--
Other	--	--	205	205
			748.394	**747.407**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

As of 31 December 2024, details of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	31.12.2023	Additions	Disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Transfer	31.12.2024
Cost						
Land	68.330	--	--	3.821	--	72.151
Land improvements	10.836	103	--	--	--	10.939
Buildings	941.147	31.051	(3.245)	41.691	--	1.010.644
Machinery and equipment	4.313.591	77.078	(126.159)	24.425	3.366.952	7.655.887
Vehicles	848.067	30.642	(9.730)	28.475	--	897.454
Fixtures and fittings	875.893	16.965	(24.235)	33.323	--	901.946
Other property, plant and equipment	3.366.952	--	--	--	(3.366.952)	--
	10.424.816	**155.839**	**(163.369)**	**131.735**	**--**	**10.549.021**
Accumulated depreciation (-)						
Land improvements	2.587	380	--	--	--	2.967
Buildings	533.175	40.220	(14.154)	4.518	--	563.759
Machinery and equipment	3.665.345	215.249	(109.308)	51.647	3.330.396	7.153.329
Vehicles	495.404	38.105	(6.278)	4.360	--	531.591
Fixtures and fittings	850.952	47.966	(23.690)	5.745	--	880.973
Other property, plant and equipment	3.330.396	--	--	--	(3.330.396)	--
	8.877.859	**341.920**	**(153.430)**	**66.270**	**--**	**9.132.619**
Net Book Value	**1.546.957**					**1.416.402**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

14. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

As of 31 December 2023, details of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	31.12.2022	Additions	Disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Change in NYÖ shares	31.12.2023
Cost						
Land	54.539	--	--	13.791	--	68.330
Land improvements	10.572	228	(26)	--	62	10.836
Buildings	802.907	12.232	(22.978)	148.986	--	941.147
Machinery and equipment	4.070.173	102.281	(418.163)	559.299	1	4.313.591
Vehicles	784.509	5.920	(27.049)	84.687	--	848.067
Fixtures and fittings	742.402	25.673	(9.028)	116.808	38	875.893
Other property, plant and equipment	2.765.399	202	--	601.351	--	3.366.952
	9.230.501	**146.536**	**(477.244)**	**1.524.922**	**101**	**10.424.816**
Accumulated depreciation (-)						
Land improvements	2.396	162	(9)	--	38	2.587
Buildings	403.097	31.375	(7.070)	105.773	--	533.175
Machinery and equipment	3.229.998	140.914	(376.577)	671.009	1	3.665.345
Vehicles	428.919	13.309	(24.321)	77.497	--	495.404
Fixtures and fittings	716.974	11.972	(6.646)	128.620	32	850.952
Other property, plant and equipment	2.691.732	16.813	--	621.851	--	3.330.396
	7.473.116	**214.545**	**(414.623)**	**1.604.750**	**71**	**8.877.859**
Net Book Value	**1.757.385**					**1.546.957**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

14. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

The distribution of depreciation and amortization charge for the Group is as follows:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	341.920	214.545
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 18)	2.446	2.229
	344.366	**216.774**

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Cost of sales	183.285	83.253
General administrative expenses	161.081	133.521
	344.366	**216.774**

15. Investments Recognized Using the Equity Method

In the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has recognized Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. with the equity method.

As of 31 December 2024, recorded value of Otoyol Yatırım İşletme A.Ş., which has been valued using the equity method and in which 25.95% (31 December 2023: 25.95%) of the shares are owned by the Group is in the amount of USD 4.179.898 thousand (31 December 2023: USD 3.796.848 thousand). As of 31 December 2024, total equity is in the amount of TL 38.206.135 thousand (31 December 2023: TL 41.876.960 thousand).

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, profit share of investments of the Group recognized using the equity method is TL 9.201.206 thousand and TL 16.548.442 thousand, respectively.

16. Goodwill

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, goodwill in the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group is related to the share purchase of Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. The Group has purchased a part of the shares of Yüksel İnşaat and Göçay İnşaat, being shareholders of Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş., and has paid goodwill in the amount of TL 273.523 thousand in terms of purchasing power at 31 December 2024.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

17. Investment Properties

As of 31 December 2024 details of investment properties are as follows:

	31.12.2023	Additions	Disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Revaluation (*)	31.12.2024
Cost						
Land	2.195.527	--	(687.394)	--	1.852.163	3.360.296
Buildings	6.231.575	282	(736.204)	--	(719.548)	4.776.105
Georgia Batumi Sheraton Hotel	5.663.077	170.967	(6.679)	(1.661.113)	656.565	4.822.817
Net Book Value	**14.090.179**	**171.249**	**(1.430.277)**	**(1.661.113)**	**1.789.180**	**12.959.218**

As of 31 December 2023 details of investment properties are as follows:

	31.12.2022	Additions	Disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Revaluation	31.12.2023
Cost						
Land	2.002.375	--	--	--	193.152	2.195.527
Buildings	1.942.799	--	(19.380)	--	4.308.156	6.231.575
Georgia Batumi Sheraton Hotel	4.297.030	30.044	--	(1.208.071)	2.544.074	5.663.077
Net Book Value	**8.242.204**	**30.044**	**(19.380)**	**(1.208.071)**	**7.045.382**	**14.090.179**

(*) The Sheraton Batumi Hotel, located within the Group's investment properties, has been revalued in 2024 based on an expertise report provided by Colliers Georgia. The difference between the revalued amount and the carrying amount (according to the appraisal report) has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements under the 'Investment Property Revaluation' account in the income statement.

The land, plots, and buildings of Nurol İnşaat A.Ş., classified as investment property, were revalued in 2024 based on expertise reports provided by Smart Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. and Terra Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. The difference between the revalued amount and the carrying amount (according to the appraisal reports) has been recorded in the consolidated financial statements under the 'Investment Property Revaluation' account in the income statement.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

18. Intangible Assets

As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, details of intangible assets are as follows:

	31.12.2023	Additions	Disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	31.12.2024
Cost					
Rights	19.798	3.262	(427)	175	22.808
Other Intangible Assets	532	--	(308)	--	224
	20.330	**3.262**	**(735)**	**175**	**23.032**
Accumulated amortization (-)					
Rights	17.138	2.446	(61)	160	19.683
Other intangible assets	532	--	(308)	--	224
	17.670	**2.446**	**(369)**	**160**	**19.907**
Net Book Value	**2.660**				**3.125**

	31.12.2022	Additions	Disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Change in NYÖ ratio	31.12.2023
Cost						
Rights	17.958	1.367	--	470	3	19.798
Other Intangible Assets	532	--	--	--	--	532
	18.490	**1.367**	**--**	**470**	**3**	**20.330**
Accumulated amortization (-)						
Rights	13.839	2.229	--	1.067	3	17.138
Other intangible assets	532	--	--	--	--	532
	14.371	**2.229**	**--**	**1.067**	**3**	**17.670**
Net Book Value	**4.119**					**2.660**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

19. Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current provisions		
Provision for litigations	158.158	26.728
Other	62	--
	158.220	**26.728**

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-Current provisions		
Provision for litigations	158.261	--
	158.261	**--**

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the movement table of provision for lawsuits is as follows:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	01.01. - 31.12.2023
Opening balance	**26.728**	**53.974**
Provisions during the period (Note 24)	280.241	4.773
Translation differences	17.666	--
Companies excluded from consolidation	--	(103)
Provision that has no subject (-) (Note 24)	--	(10.700)
Monetary (loss) / gain	(8.216)	(21.216)
Closing balance	**316.419**	**26.728**

As of 31 December 2024, the Group has made a provision of TL 316.419 thousand (31 December 2023: TL 26.728 thousand) according to the opinion of its legal counsel against pending lawsuits against the Group.

Letters of guarantee received by the Group are as follows:

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
Letters of guarantee received from customers	**Foreign Currency**	**TL Equivalent**	**Foreign Currency**	**TL Equivalent**
Letters of guarantee received				
-TL	377.041	377.041	517.212	517.212
-USD	1.411	49.712	3.287	139.705
-EUR	1.861	68.378	2.407	113.200
Cheques and notes received				
-TL	3310	3310	1.891	1.891
-USD	133	4.685	133	5.652
Total		**503.126**		**777.662**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

19. Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Collaterals, pledges and mortgages CPM given by the Group As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
A	CPM's given in the name of own legal personality	17.278.543	13.953.279
B	CPM's given on behalf of the fully consolidated companies	--	--
C	CPM's given on behalf of third parties for ordinary course of business	--	--
D	Total amount of other CPM's given	--	--
	i. Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of the majority shareholder	--	--
	ii. Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of the group companies which are not in scope of B and C	--	--
	iii. Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of C	--	--
		17.278.543	**13.953.279**

As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, details of the CPM's given in the name of own legal personality are as follows:

	Foreign Currency Amount					31.12.2024
	TL	USD	EUR	DZD	RON	TL Equivalent
Letters of guarantee	1.203.192	41.185	104.370	2.653.007	450.489	10.485.989
Suretyship	29.286	2.624	5.500	--	--	323.789
Mortgage	1.249.599	113.750	33.000	--	--	6.468.765
	2.482.077	**157.559**	**142.870**	**2.653.007**	**450.489**	**17.278.543**

	Foreign Currency Amount					31.12.2023
	TL	USD	EUR	DZD	RON	TL Equivalent
Letters of guarantee	3.687.310	26.624	68.634	953.131	110.343	7.634.572
Suretyship	14.628	17.174	3.568	--	--	636.424
Mortgage	1.959.509	56.750	63.000	--	--	5.682.283
	5.661.447	**100.548**	**135.202**	**953.131**	**110.343**	**13.953.279**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

20. Employee Benefits

a) Current liabilities for employee benefits

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due to personnel	75.546	68.834
Social security premiums payable	20.807	38.855
	96.353	**107.689**

b) Provision for employee benefits

b.1) Current

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Unused vacation provision	77.890	82.799
	77.890	**82.799**

b.2) Non-Current

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Provision for employee termination benefits	186.499	190.826
	186.499	**190.826**

Provision for employee termination benefits

In accordance with existing social legislation in Turkey, the Group and its subsidiaries incorporated in Turkey are required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee who has completed one year of service with the Group, and whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct.

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TL 46.655,43 for each period of service at 30 December 2024 (31 December 2023: TL 41.828,42).

Retirement pay liability is not legally subject to any funding.

Liability of employment termination benefits is not subject to any funding as there is not an obligation. Provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the Company's obligation under the defined benefit plans.

The principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate the liability at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Interest rate	27,15%	25,05%
Inflation rate	23,03%	21,41%

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

20. Employee Benefits (Continued)

Provision for employee termination benefits (continued)

Movements in provision for severance pay for the years ended 31 December are as follows;

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	01.01. - 31.12.2023
Opening balance,01 January	**190.826**	**239.424**
Current year provision	5.057	7.472
Actuarial loss / gain	37.342	5.502
Interest cost (Note 24)	2.633	5.188
Termination benefits paid	(11.407)	(42.509)
Currency translation differences	23.899	69.868
Monetary gain / loss	(61.851)	(94.119)
Closing balance, 31 December	**186.499**	**190.826**

Salary, bonus and similar benefits provided to senior executives

The senior management team of the Group consists of the Board of Directors, Group Presidents and Vice Presidents, General Manager and Deputy General Managers. In the year ended 31 December 2024, the total amount of short-term salaries, bonuses and other similar benefits provided to the Group's top executives is TL 91.814 thousand (31 December 2023: TL 38.199 thousand)

21. Other Assets and Liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Other current assets		
VAT carried forward	297.768	311.081
VAT receivables	221.389	183.324
Advances given for business purposes		
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	3.396	5.160
- Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture	23	27
Advances given to subcontractors		
- Nurol LLC OPC	299.304	80.351
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	165.657	390.288
- Nurol Romania Branch	106.599	2.441
- Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture	213.508	308.403
- Nurol Algeria Branch	16.450	20.177
- Alkataş Nurol Joint Venture	1.128	--
- Nurol YDA Özka Joint Venture	4	4
- Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture	--	868
Other	313	70
	1.325.539	**1.302.194**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

21. Other Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Other current liabilities		
Taxes and funds payables		
- Nurol Algeria Branch	391.975	449.668
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş.	61.828	84.170
- Nurol – Gülermak – Makyol Joint Venture	19.722	8.674
- Nurol Georgia	8.476	16.130
- Nurol LLC OPC	2.239	--
- Alkataş Nurol Joint Venture	2.092	--
- Nurol Mesa Joint Venture	1.516	1.790
- Nurol YDA Özka Joint Venture	137	9.343
- Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture	102	2.026
- Nurol Romania Branch	988	4.398
Other	48	37
	489.123	**576.236**

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Other non-current liabilities		
- Nurol Algeria Branch	457	101
	457	**101**

22. Equity

a) *Capital*

The composition of shareholders and their respective percentage of ownership is as follows:

	31.12.2024	**Share rate (%)**	**31.12.2023**	**Share rate (%)**
Nurol Holding A.Ş.	2.999.533	99,98%	899.533	99,95%
Nurettin Çarmıklı	137	<0,02%	137	<0,02%
Mehmet Oğuz Çarmıklı	137	<0,02%	137	<0,02%
Figen Çarmıklı	137	<0,02%	137	<0,02%
Aynur Türkan Çarmıklı	28	<0,02%	28	<0,02%
Müjgan Sevgi Kayaalp	28	<0,02%	28	<0,02%
	3.000.000	**100%**	**900.000**	**100%**
Inflation adjustment	4.744.766		4.744.766	
	7.744.766		**5.644.766**	

The Company's capital consists of 3.000.000 thousand shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1 (one Turkish Lira) (31 December 2023: 900.000 thousand) shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1 (one Turkish Lira).

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

22. Equity (Continued)

b) Other equity items

Other Comprehensive Income not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains/ losses	(68.013)	(22.134)
	(68.013)	**(22.134)**

Other equity items

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Prior years profits	30.724.601	21.580.755
Foreign currency translation	(1.881.624)	(2.121.313)
Revaluation of financial assets available for sale	(137.412)	(204.232)
	28.705.565	**19.255.210**

Restricted reserves separated from profit

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Legal reserves	579.725	581.483
	579.725	**581.483**

Legal reserves are set aside as first-order legal reserves until 5% of the "profit" reaches 20% of the paid/issued capital, pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 519 of the New TCC No. 6102. After deducting the amount set aside as the first-order reserve fund from the "profit", the first dividend is set aside for the shareholders from the remaining amount. The General Assembly is authorized to decide whether to allocate or distribute the remaining balance after the first legal reserve fund and the first dividend, taking into account the profit distribution policy of the Company. II. the legal reserve fund, pursuant to the 3rd subparagraph of the 2nd paragraph of the 519th article of the New TCC; One tenth of the amount found after deducting 5% of the issued/paid-up capital from the portion that has been decided to be distributed is set aside. In case it is decided to distribute bonus shares by adding the profit to the capital, II. legal reserves are not set aside.

Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity can only be netted-off against prior years' losses and used as an internal source in capital increase where extraordinary reserves can be netted-off against prior years' loss and used in the distribution of bonus shares and dividends to shareholders. Inflation adjustment to shareholders' equity, in the case of cash used for profit distribution, will be subject to corporate income tax.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

23. Revenue and Cost of Sales

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Domestic sales	15.334.498	9.274.625
Foreign sales	6.742.907	11.637.260
Sales return (-)	(25.763)	(1.941)
Revenue	**22.051.642**	**20.909.944**
Cost of sales (-)	**(17.511.971)**	**(16.689.049)**
Gross profit	**4.539.671**	**4.220.895**

The detail of revenue is summarized as follows:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Domestic sales		
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Domestic)	11.847.798	6.787.653
- Nurol Gülermak Makyol Joint Venture	2.568.179	1.506.115
- Gülsan Nurol Joint Venture	333.520	401.100
- Nurol YDA Özka Joint Venture	222.539	579.757
- Alkataş Nurol Joint Venture	362.462	--
Foreign sales		
- Nurol İnşaat ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Foreign)	3.182.074	4.068.659
- Nurol LLC OPC	1.513.689	3.896.154
- Nurol Romania Branch	1.076.540	2.314.025
- Nurol Algeria Branch	759.177	877.104
- Nurol Georgia Branch	211.427	481.318
	22.077.405	**20.911.885**
Sales return (-)	(25.763)	(1.941)
	22.051.642	**20.909.944**

24. Other Income and Expenses from Operating Activities

Other income from operating activities	**01.01. - 31.12.2024**	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Nurol Georgia LLC other income	116.387	--
Rediscount interest income	28.013	21.411
Incentive income	18.104	8.435
Reversal of doubthful debt provision (Note 6, 8)	9.003	1.932
Income from sales of scrap and raw materials	6.252	5.927
Nurol LLC OPC insurance income	2.979	38.363
Reversal of unpaid vacation provision	176	--
Insurance claim reimbursements	7	133
Reversal of litigation provision (Note 19)	--	10.700
Other	8.923	8.760
	189.844	**95.661**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

24. Other Income and Expenses from Operating Activities (Continued)

Other expenses from operating activities	**01.01. - 31.12.2024**	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Litigation and provision expenses (Note 19) (*)	(280.241)	(4.773)
Foreign exchange losses arising from assets and liabilities excluding bank loans	(173.254)	(144.370)
Doubtful debt provision expenses (Note 6, 8)	(19.317)	(22.324)
Scrap, raw material and material sales losses	(3.010)	(3.096)
Retirement pay provision interest expense (Note 20)	(2.633)	(5.188)
Donation and grants	(579)	(2.376)
Nurol Georgia Branch other expenses	(436)	--
Restructuring of receivables under Law No. 7440	--	(182.527)
Article 31 of the Turkish Tax Procedure Law	--	(76.480)
Rediscount expense	--	(58.543)
Other	(26.480)	(21.201)
	(505.950)	**(520.878)**

(*) Of the provision for litigation expenses amounting to TL 237.310 thousand, the Abu Dhabi Municipality has made a compensation claim amounting to AED 37.605.762 in arbitration against Nurol LLC OPC due to design-related issues in the Bridges and Tunnels construction project on Salam Street in Abu Dhabi, which was accepted definitively on 23 November 2012. This arbitration award was upheld by the Supreme Court, and a payment of AED 39.072.452, including other expenses, was ordered. As of 31 December 2024, Nurol LLC OPC has paid AED 11.412.452 of this amount, and an agreement has been reached with the Abu Dhabi Municipality for the remaining balance, with a payment plan in monthly installments until 1 June 2027.

25. Income and Expenses from Investing Activities

Income from investing activities	**01.01. - 31.12.2024**	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Value increases of investment properties	1.789.180	7.045.382
Rent income	152.843	25.988
Profit from sale of property, plant and equipment	29.694	24.077
Dividend income (*)	85.705	2.800
	2.057.422	**7.098.247**

(*) Dividend income of TL 80.954 thousand is comprised from Otoyol Bakım ve İşletme A.Ş., and TL 4.751 thousand was obtained from Nurol Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş.

Expenses from investing activities	**01.01. - 31.12.2024**	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Loss from sale of property, plant and equipment	(18.050)	(2.593)
	(18.050)	**(2.593)**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

26. Financial Income and Expenses

Financial Income	01.01. - 31.12.2024	01.01. - 31.12.2023
Foreign exchange income	467.446	742.153
Interest income	711.033	272.565
Increase of in value of marketable securities	--	1.553
	1.178.479	**1.016.271**

Financial Expenses	01.01. - 31.12.2024	01.01. - 31.12.2023
Foreign exchange expenses	(2.354.005)	(5.140.538)
Interest expenses	(4.989.137)	(3.310.161)
Bond issuance interest expenses	(1.575.929)	(1.188.282)
Bank commission expenses	(206.151)	(291.348)
Letters of guarantee expenses	(31.190)	(36.923)
Decrease of in value of marketable securities	--	(1.476)
	(9.156.412)	**(9.968.728)**

27. Taxes on Income (Including Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities)

The corporate tax rate is applied to the tax base to be found as a result of adding the expenses that are not accepted as a deduction in accordance with the tax laws to the commercial income of the corporations and deducting the exceptions and deductions in the tax laws. If the profit is not distributed, no other tax is paid, and all or part of the profit is dividends;

- To real people
- Natural and legal persons who are exempt or exempt from Income and Corporate Tax,
- Limited taxpayer real and legal persons,

In case of distribution, 15% Income Tax Withholding is calculated. The addition of the period profit to the capital is not considered as profit distribution and no withholding tax is applied.

Corporations calculate a 25% temporary tax on their quarterly financial profits and declare it until the 17th day of the second month following that period and pay it until the evening of the 17th day. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax to be calculated over the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year.

75% of the profits arising from the sale of participation shares, which are in the assets of the corporations for at least two full years, and 50% of the gains from the sale of the immovables that are in the assets for the same period of time, are exempt from tax, provided that they are added to the capital as stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law.

According to the Turkish tax legislation, financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the corporate income for the period, provided that they do not exceed 5 years. However financial losses cannot be offsite from last year's profits.

There is no practice in Turkey to reach an agreement with the tax authority regarding the taxes to be paid. Corporate tax returns are submitted to the relevant tax office until the evening of the 30th day of the fourth month following the month in which the accounting period is closed. However, the tax inspection authorities can examine the accounting records within five years, and if an incorrect transaction is detected, the tax amounts to be paid may change. The Corporate Tax rate will be applied as 25% for the corporate earnings for the 2023 taxation period.

For the accounting periods ending on 31 December 2024 and 2023 the details of tax provision in the statements of income are as follows:

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

27. Taxes on Income (Including Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

United Arab Emirates

As of 31 December 2024, the VAT rate varies from 0% to 5% or tax-free. The rate for revenues and costs from construction works is 5%. The Company is subject to 9% corporate tax in the U.A.E as of 1 January 2024.

Georgia

The standard VAT rate is 18% and applies to the sale of all goods and services supplied in Georgia carried out as an economic activity. The corporate income tax rate in Georgia is 15%. Branch income is taxed at the general rate of 15% upon its distribution.

Algeria

The Group does not have any exemption on tax and pays income tax every March (corporation tax and income tax are the same). Income tax rate is 23%. The Group is to state VAT information to the tax office of the previous month, to the15th of the current month and pay till the end of the current month. The VAT rate is 19%.

As of the 31 December 2024 and 2023 balance sheet date, the tax liability details are as follows:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Current period tax expense	(63.193)	(113.125)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	(2.173.889)	(811.880)
	(2.237.082)	**(925.005)**

The tax provision in the balance sheet for the accounting periods ended as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows;

Current	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Current period corporate tax provision	66.164	113.125
Prepaid taxes (-) (*)	(213.593)	(110.895)
	(147.429)	**2.230**

(*) According to Turkish Tax Laws companies must make advance payments of corporation tax. Prepaid taxes are computed on the quarterly taxable profits reported at the rate of 25% (2023: 25%). This prepaid corporation tax can be recovered by deduction from future corporation tax liabilities. Recovery by deduction from other taxes is also possible.

Non-Current	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Prepaid taxes (-) (**)	437.594	361.925
	437.594	**361.925**

(**) In accordance with Turkish Income Tax Law No.42, 5% retention is made from each progress report issued in respect of non-current construction contracts. These retentions are recorded in prepaid taxes and are offset from the corporation tax liability of the accounting year in which the contract is completed.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

27. Taxes on Income (Including Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

Deferred tax

The Group calculates its deferred income tax assets and liabilities by taking into account the effects of temporary differences between the legal financial statements of the balance sheet items as a result of different evaluations. These temporary differences generally result from the recognition of income and expenses in different reporting periods in accordance with the communiqué and tax laws.

The breakdown of cumulative temporary differences and deferred tax assets and liabilities provided using principal tax rates are as follows.

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Ongoing constructions	1.712.142	2.014.778
Adjustments related to tangible and intangible fixed assets	1.568.133	1.709.818
Litigation provision	15.361	6.698
Unused vacation provision	7.675	6.276
Unaccrued finance expenses, (net)	4.327	8.897
Written off assets	3.262	240.287
Provisions for employee benefits	2.840	2.284
Provision for doubtful receivables	2.461	6.657
Provision for doubtful other receivables	445	--
Provision for inventories	(8.727)	9.048
Unaccrued finance expenses, (net)	(10.013)	(6.737)
Valuation of goodwill	(21.019)	(26.880)
Valuation of financial investments	(57.471)	(73.438)
Ongoing constructions	(585.033)	(77.028)
Valuation of investment properties	(2.791.027)	(2.213.364)
Other, (net)	72	53
Deferred tax assets / liabilities, net	**(156.572)**	**1.607.349**

As of 31 December, the movement table of the Group's deferred tax assets / liabilities is as follows:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Opening balance, 1 January	1.607.349	(346.148)
Period deferred tax income (expense)	2.173.889	811.879
Deferred tax canceled under revaluation cancellation	7.630	--
Deferred tax attributable to equity	8.537	1.268
Tax attribute to monetary (loss) / gain	(3.953.977)	1.140.350
Deferred tax assets / liabilities, net	**(156.572)**	**1.607.349**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

28. Explanations Regarding Net Monetary Position Gains / (Losses)

Non-monetary items	**31.12.2024**
Inventories	87.667
Goodwill	84.075
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	1.888.861
Investment properties	3.555.267
Financial investments	229.884
Share capital	(1.735.074)
Other equity items	(166.978)
Deferred tax	(104.616)
Profit or loss statement items	(1.408.968)
Retained earnings/(losses)	(9.628.145)
Net monetary position losses	**(7.198.027)**

29. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Profit/(loss) for the period	(3.311.970)	9.143.846
Weighted average number of shares with nominal value	969.041	900.000
Earnings per share	**(3,417781)**	**10,159829**

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The main financial instruments of the Group consist of bank loans, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operating activities.

a) Capital management policies and procedures

The primary objective of the Group's capital management objectives is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital structure in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. As of 31 December 2024, and 2023, the Group monitors the capital by using the net financial debt / used capital ratio. This ratio is found by dividing the financial debt used by the capital:

	01.01. - 31.12.2024	**01.01. - 31.12.2023**
Total financial liabilities	25.098.912	23.327.822
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(2.932.095)	(1.462.709)
Net financial debt	**22.166.817**	**21.865.113**
Total equity	33.650.073	34.603.171
Used capital	**55.816.890**	**56.468.284**
Net debt/used capital	**40%**	**39%**

b) Financial risk factors

The main risks posed by the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The company management and board of directors examine and accept the policies regarding the management of the following risks. The Company also considers the market value risk of all its financial instruments.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.1) Credit risk management

The credit risk of the Group for each financial instrument type is as follows.

	Receivables					
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
Current period (31 December 2024)	**Related parties**	**Third parties**	**Related parties**	**Third parties**	**Bank Deposits**	**Other**
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date						
(A+B+C+D)	**17.944**	**4.672.861**	**273.063**	**1.013.508**	**2.920.089**	**--**
- Secured part of maximum credit risk exposure via collateral etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--
A. Net book value of the financial assets that are neither overdue not impaired	17.944	4.672.861	273.063	1.013.508	2.920.089	--
B. Carrying amount of financial assets that are renegotiated, otherwise classified as overdue or impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--
C. Net Book Values of Impaired Assets	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Overdue (Gross Book Value)	--	40.766	--	1.779	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(40.766)	--	(1.779)	--	--
- Secured part via collateral etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Undue (Gross Book Value)	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Secured part via collateral etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--
D. Off-balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at
31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.1) Credit risk management (continued)

	Receivables					
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
Current period (31 December 2023)	**Related parties**	**Third parties**	**Related parties**	**Third parties**	**Bank Deposits**	**Other**
Maximum credit risk exposures as of report date						
(A+B+C+D)	**8.792**	**4.102.315**	**266.395**	**1.195.528**	**1.447.614**	**--**
- Secured part of maximum credit risk exposure via collateral etc.	--	--	--	--	--	
A. Net book value of the financial assets that are neither overdue not impaired	8.792	4.102.315	266.395	1.195.528	1.447.614	--
B. Carrying amount of financial assets that are renegotiated, otherwise classified as overdue or impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--
C. Net Book Values of Impaired Assets	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Overdue (Gross Book Value)	--	44.245	--	2.290	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(44.245)	--	(2.290)	--	--
- Secured part via collateral etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Undue (Gross Book Value)	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Secured part via collateral etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--
D. Off-balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.2) Liquidity risk table

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. The Group manages its liquidity needs by regularly planning its cash flows or by maintaining sufficient funds and borrowing sources by matching the maturities of liabilities and assets.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, securing availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The risk is mitigated by matching the cash in and out flow volume supported by committed lending limits from qualified credit institutions.

Contractual Maturities		**Cash Per Contract**				
31 December 2024	**Book Value**	**Total Disposals (I+II+III+IV)**	**Less than 3 Months (I)**	**Between 3-12 Months (II)**	**Between 1-5 Years (III)**	**Longer than 5 Years (IV)**
Bank credits	21.892.788	21.892.789	384.932	1.154.795	20.353.062	--
Issues of debt securities	3.200.000	3.200.000	--	700.000	2.500.000	--
Finance lease obligations	6.124	6.124	1.319	3.956	849	--
Trade payables	8.799.866	8.799.866	--	4.471.537	4.328.329	--
Other debts	1.747.969	1.747.969	--	1.295.056	452.913	--
Total liabilities	**35.646.747**	**35.646.748**	**386.251**	**7.625.344**	**27.635.153**	**--**

Contractual Maturities		**Cash Per Contract**				
31 December 2023	**Book Value**	**Total Disposals (I+II+III+IV)**	**Less than 3 Months (I)**	**Between 3-12 Months (II)**	**Between 1-5 Years (III)**	**Longer than 5 Years (IV)**
Bank credits	19.705.962	19.705.962	394.233	1.182.699	18.129.030	--
Issues of debt securities	3.609.469	3.609.469	--	--	3.609.469	--
Finance lease obligations	12.391	12.391	1.761	5.282	5.348	--
Trade payables	6.914.715	6.914.715	--	3.461.363	3.453.352	--
Other debts	2.298.610	2.298.610	--	698.362	1.600.248	--
Total liabilities	**32.541.147**	**32.541.147**	**395.994**	**5.347.706**	**26.797.447**	**--**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.3) Market risk management

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in currency rate, interest rate and price risk which arise directly from its operations.

The market risks that the Group is exposed to are measured on the basis of sensitivity analysis.

b.3.1) Foreign currency risk management

Transactions in foreign currencies cause exchange rate risk. Currency risk is managed with forward foreign exchange purchase/sell contracts based on approved policies.

The table below summarizes the foreign monetary position risk of the Group.

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Foreign currency assets	11.636.267	4.609.143
Foreign currency liabilities	(28.112.712)	(16.762.109)
Net foreign currency position	**(16.476.445)**	**(12.152.966)**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.3) Market risk management (continued)

b.3.1) Foreign currency risk management (continued)

31.12.2024	USD	EUR	GBP	RUB	DZD	AED	RON	GEL	PLN	TL Equivalent
1. Trade receivables	1.033	383	--	--	6.314.957	77.921	176.902	995	--	3.747.249
2a. Monetary financial assets (Cash, Bank)	55.297	64.009	65	187	111.554	328.012	6.523	1.823	2	7.530.344
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	1.604	1.707	--	--	--	--	32.289	--	--	356.259
3. Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**57.934**	**66.099**	**65**	**187**	**6.426.511**	**405.932**	**215.714**	**2.818**	**2**	**11.633.852**
5. Trade receivables	43	--	--	--	3.409	--	--	--	--	2.401
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)	**43**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3.409**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**2.401**
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**57.977**	**66.099**	**65**	**187**	**6.429.920**	**405.932**	**215.714**	**2.818**	**2**	**11.636.253**
10. Trade payables	3.511	4.041	--	--	1.736.584	136.821	240.579	10.909	--	3.931.890
11. Financial liabilities	22.913	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	807.072
12a. Other monetary liabilities	69.740	6.576	--	--	261.447	--	24	--	--	2.766.262
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13. Current Liabilities (10+11+12)	**96.164**	**10.617**	**--**	**--**	**1.998.031**	**136.821**	**240.603**	**10.909**	**--**	**7.505.224**
14. Trade payables	57.515	62.664	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.328.329
15. Financial liabilities	304.010	128.222	--	--	--	83.901	--	13.994	--	16.395.426
16a. Other monetary liabilities	205	--	--	--	1.758	--	--	--	--	7.678
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17. Non-Current Liabilities (14+15+16)	**361.729**	**190.886**	**--**	**--**	**1.758**	**83.901**	**--**	**13.994**	**--**	**20.731.433**
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	**457.894**	**201.503**	**--**	**--**	**1.999.789**	**220.722**	**240.603**	**24.902**	**--**	**28.236.657**
19. Net foreign assets / (liability) position (9-18+19)	**(399.917)**	**(135.404)**	**65**	**187**	**4.430.131**	**185.210**	**(24.889)**	**(22.085)**	**2**	**(16.600.404)**
19. Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(401.521)**	**(137.111)**	**65**	**187**	**4.430.131**	**185.210**	**(57.178)**	**(22.085)**	**2**	**(16.956.663)**

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.3) Market risk management (continued)

b.3.1) Foreign currency risk management (continued)

31.12.2023	**USD**	**EUR**	**RUB**	**DZD**	**AED**	**GEL**	**PLN**	**RON**	**TL Equivalent**	**Indexed TL Equivalent**
1. Trade receivables	--	9	--	7.998.506	55.025	776		13.926	2.294.838	3.313.259
2a. Monetary financial assets (Cash, Bank)	3.211	4.901	187	228.732	33.763	4.079	2	5.233	652.316	941.806
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
3. Other	267	103	--	13.171	206.156	--		619	1.661.284	2.398.541
4. Current Assets (1+2+3)	**3.478**	**5.013**	**187**	**8.240.409**	**294.944**	**4.855**	**2**	**19.778**	**4.608.438**	**6.653.606**
5. Trade receivables	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
6a. Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
7. Other	--	--	--	3.209	--	--		--	705	1.018
8. Non-Current Assets (5+6+7)	**--**	**--**	**--**	**3.209**	**--**	**--**		**--**	**705**	**1.018**
9. Total Assets (4+8)	**3.478**	**5.013**	**187**	**8.243.618**	**294.944**	**4.855**	**2**	**19.778**	**4.609.143**	**6.654.624**
10. Trade payables	1.475	3.599	--	2.231.007	157.777	2.008	--	15.466	2.030.933	2.932.236
11. Financial liabilities	648	--	--		48.256	--		--	403.696	582.851
12a. Other monetary liabilities	--	--	--	289.945	--	--		--	63.684	91.946
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
13. Current Liabilities (10+11+12)	**2.123**	**3.599**	**--**	**2.520.952**	**206.033**	**2.008**	**--**	**15.466**	**2.498.313**	**3.607.034**
14. Trade payables	88.761	25.800	--	--	--	--		--	3.453.371	4.985.935
15. Financial liabilities	173.617	142.095	--	--	89.280	30.125		--	10.781.375	15.566.017
16a. Other monetary liabilities	980	4	--	--	--	--		--	28.979	41.840
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	--	--	--	321	--	--		--	71	103
17. Non-Current Liabilities (14+15+16)	**263.358**	**167.899**	**--**	**321**	**89.280**	**30.125**		**--**	**14.263.796**	**20.593.893**
18. Total Liabilities (13+17)	**265.481**	**171.498**	**--**	**2.521.273**	**295.313**	**32.133**	**--**	**15.466**	**16.762.109**	**24.200.927**
19. Net foreign assets / (liability) position (9-18+19)	**(262.003)**	**(166.485)**	**187**	**5.722.345**	**(369)**	**(27.278)**	**2**	**4.312**	**(12.152.966)**	**(17.546.303)**
19. Net foreign currency asset / (liability) position (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**(262.270)**	**(166.588)**	**187**	**5.706.286**	**(206.525)**	**(27.278)**	**2**	**3.693**	**(13.814.884)**	**(19.945.760)**

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30. The Nature and Level of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments (Continued)

b) Financial risk factors (continued)

b.3) Market risk management (continued)

b.3.2) Interest rate risk management

The Group's borrowing at fixed and variable interest rates exposes the Group to interest rate risk. Interest rates of financial assets and liabilities are stated in the related notes.

INTEREST POSITION TABLE		**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2023**
Fixed Rate Financial Instruments			
Financial assets	*Time deposits*	2.023.785	327.964
	Financial assets available for sale	183.347	149.864
Financial liabilities		6.124	12.391
Variable Rate Financial Instruments			
Financial assets		--	--
Financial liabilities		24.779.260	22.990.381

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31. Financial Instruments (fair value explanations and disclosures within the framework of hedge accounting)

Fair value

31 December 2024	**Financial assets/liabilities at amortized cost**	**Fair Value**	**Book Value**
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.932.095		2.932.095
Trade receivables	4.672.861		4.672.861
Trade receivables from related parties	291.007		291.007
Other financial assets	183.347		183.347
Financial Liabilities			
Financial borrowings	25.098.912		25.098.912
Trade payables	8.702.536		8.702.536
Trade payables to related parties	189.169		189.169

31 December 2023	**Financial assets/liabilities at amortized cost**	**Fair Value**	**Book Value**
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1.462.709		1.462.709
Trade receivables	4.102.315		4.102.315
Trade receivables from related parties	275.187		275.187
Other financial assets	216.372		216.372
Financial Liabilities			
Financial borrowings	23.327.822		23.327.822
Trade payables	9.370.902		9.370.902
Trade payables to related parties	2.211.041		2.211.041

31. Financial Instruments (fair value explanations and disclosures within the framework of hedge accounting) (Continued)

Fair value (continued)

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Group using available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, estimates are necessary in interpreting market data to determine fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented here may not represent the amounts that the Group could realize in a current market transaction.

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

Monetary assets

It is assumed that the carrying values of financial assets shown at cost, including cash and cash equivalents, are equal to their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Monetary liabilities

The fair values of short-term bank loans and other monetary liabilities are considered to be close to their book values due to their short-term nature.

Due to the fact that long-term financial liabilities mostly have variable interest rates and are repriced in the short term, it is anticipated that the carrying values of the borrowings are close to their fair values as of the reporting date.

First level: Valuation techniques that use active market (unadjusted) market prices for identical assets and liabilities.

Second level: Valuation techniques that include inputs used to find the directly or indirectly observable market price of the relevant asset or liability other than the market price specified at the first level.

Third level: Valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on market observable data used to determine the fair value of the asset or liability.

32. Events After the Reporting Date

The contract for the Timisoara West Bypass Design and Construction Project, tendered by the National Road Infrastructure Administration of Romania (CNAIR), was signed on 31 January 2025. The project includes the construction of a 13,9 km long, 2x2 lane highway, 10 bridges with a total length of 3.031 meters, 4 interchanges, 2 parking areas, and 25 km of connecting roads. The project value is 282 million Euros and is planned to be completed within 30 months.

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

33. Consolidated Financial Statements Ratios

CURRENT RATIO

I -	Current assets / Short-term liabilities		TL		
a	2022 current ratio	=	14.948.186 / 10.232.831	=	1,46
b	2023 current ratio	=	11.559.140 / 8.496.311	=	1,36
c	2024 current ratio	=	16.554.303 / 9.054.997	=	1,83
	Average of current Ratio for three years	=	a+b+c / 3	=	1,55

EQUITY RATIO

II -	Equity / Total assets		TL		
a	2022 equity ratio	=	26.583.529 / 68.853.493	=	0,39
b	2023 equity ratio	=	34.603.171 / 74.728.030	=	0,46
c	2024 equity ratio	=	33.650.073 / 74.071.512	=	0,45
	Average of equity Ratio for three years	=	a+b+c / 3	=	0,44

(Currency – Thousand Turkish Liras "(TL)" in terms of purchasing power of the "TL" at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise expressed.)

33. Consolidated Financial Statements Ratios (Continued)

III -	Short-term bank loans / Equity		TL		
a	2022	=	1.760.401 / 26.583.529	=	0,07
b	2023	=	1.583.975 / 34.603.171	=	0,05
c	2024	=	2.245.001 / 33.650.073	=	0,07
	Average for three years	=	a+b+c / 3	=	0,06