HAREKET PROJE TAŞIMACILIĞI VE YÜK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ A.Ş. ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

HAREKET PROJE TAŞIMACILIĞI VE YÜK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı Ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş. And Its Subsidiaries
To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors

İstanbul

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Independent Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı Ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş. (the "Company") and its Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

Our independent audit was conducted in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards ("IAS"), which are part of the Turkish Auditing Standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), and in compliance with the regulations of the Capital Markets Board. Our responsibilities under these standards are described in detail in the section "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" of our report. We declare that we are independent from the Group in accordance with the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors ("Ethical Rules") issued by the POA, as well as the ethical principles outlined in the regulations of the Capital Markets Board and other relevant legislation. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under the Ethical Rules and applicable legislation. We believe that the independent audit evidence we obtained during our audit provides a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

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Key Audit Matters

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

The following matters have been identified as key audit matters and are reported in our report:

Key Audit Mattes	**How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit**
Application of IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies"	
The Group has applied IAS 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" ("IAS 29"), in its consolidated financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2024. IAS 29 requires the financial statements to be restated to reflect the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, transactions during 2024 and non-monetary balances at the period-end have been restated to reflect the current price index as of the balance sheet date of 31 December 2024. The application of IAS 29 has a widespread and quantitatively significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. For these reasons, taking into account the risk that the data used in the application of IAS 29 may not be accurate or complete, as well as the additional audit effort expended, the application of IAS 29 has been determined by us as a key audit matter. The disclosures related to the application of IAS 29 are included in note 2.1.	During our audit, the following audit procedures were applied concerning the implementation of IAS 29: Understanding and evaluating the process and controls designed and implemented by management for the application of IAS 29. Verifying whether the distinction between monetary and non-monetary items made by management was in compliance with IAS 29. Obtaining detailed lists of non-monetary items and testing their original recording dates and amounts through a sampling method. Evaluating the calculation methods used by management and verifying whether they have been applied consistently across periods. Checking the general price index ratios used in the calculations against the coefficients obtained from the Consumer Price Index published by the Turkish Statistical Institute. Testing the mathematical accuracy of the non-monetary items restated for the effects of inflation, the income statement, and the cash flow statement. Evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures related to the application of IAS 29 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. As a result of the procedures performed regarding the application of IAS 29, we have not identified any significant findings.

Key Audit Mattes	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
Recording of revenue	
The Group recognizes revenue in the consolidated financial statements when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer (or as it transfers such goods or services). Due to the nature and scale of the Group's operations, there is a risk that goods that have been produced and delivered but not yet invoiced to the customer, and for which revenue has not been recognized, may exist. In light of the above, in accordance with the principle of revenue recognition over time, the accurate recording of revenue for these products in the correct period has been determined as a key audit matter. The Group's accounting policies and disclosures regarding revenue and amounts are included in notes 2.7 and 21.	The following audit procedures were applied: The design and implementation of controls related to the revenue process were assessed. The Group's sales and delivery procedures were analysed. Substantive testing focused on evaluating situations where revenue had been invoiced but not yet earned. Substantive testing procedures were applied to returns occurring after the year-end, and it was tested whether revenue had been appropriately recognized during the year. Additionally, the adequacy of the disclosures related to revenue in note 23 was evaluated in accordance with IFRS. As a result of the procedures performed, no issues requiring attention were identified.

Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment Using the Revaluation Model	How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
The Group has accounted for land and buildings at their fair values based on valuation reports conducted by an independent valuation firm in the consolidated financial statements. The complexity of these transactions and the significant judgments and assumptions involved make them important for our audit, and therefore, they have been determined as a key audit matter. Detailed disclosures regarding property, plant, and equipment are included in notes 2.7 and 13.	We evaluated the qualifications, competencies, and independence of the valuation experts appointed by management. In our audit, we assessed the appropriateness of the methods used by the valuation experts in the valuation reports that form the basis for the fair values of the relevant property, plant, and equipment measured using the revaluation model. We also verified the consistency of the assumptions used by the independent valuation experts with market data during the valuation process. In this context, as a result of the work and reviews carried out on the valuation calculations, we assessed whether the estimates and assumptions used in the valuation report were within an acceptable range of the fair value determined by the Group's independent valuation experts. The accuracy of the valuation method used was checked by considering the intended use of the relevant land and buildings, and the square meters used in the fair value calculation for land and buildings were compared with the property title deed records. The data used in the average comparable value calculation per square meter by the valuation company was selected using a sampling method and compared with market conditions. Additionally, the sensitivity of assumptions such as negotiation margins and location adjustments on the total value was evaluated. Furthermore, we assessed the accuracy of the information and assumptions used by the valuation company in determining the fair values using the cost approach. The fair values identified were also compared with the indexed cost values under IAS 29, and any differences in value were checked. Additionally, in relation to the specific accounting treatments mentioned above, we questioned the compliance of the information disclosed in the financial statements and explanatory notes with the requirements of IAS 16. As a result of the procedures performed, no issues requiring attention were identified.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for the internal control that management determines is necessary to ensure that the consolidated financial statements 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, when necessary, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to liquidate the Group or 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.

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

In an independent audit, our responsibilities as independent auditors are as follows: Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to express our opinion in the form of an independent auditor's report. The reasonable assurance provided by an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements may arise from error or fraud. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they are reasonably expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

In conducting the audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Additionally, we:

- Risks of "material misstatement" in the consolidated financial statements due to error or fraud are determined and assessed; audit procedures that respond to these risks are designed and implemented, and sufficient and appropriate audit evidence is obtained to form the basis of our opinion. (Since fraud may include collusion, forgery, intentional negligence, misrepresentation or internal control breach, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to error.)

- Internal control relevant to the audit is evaluated not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control, but for the purpose of designing audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances.

- The appropriateness of the accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures are evaluated.

- Based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude 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 and on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern principle. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention to the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in our report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to express a modified opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may terminate the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

- The overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures, are evaluated to ensure that they reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that provides a true and fair view.

Among other matters, during the audit, we report to those charged with governance on the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant audit findings, including any material deficiencies in internal controls that we have identified.

We have informed those charged with governance that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence. Additionally, we have communicated to those charged with governance all relationships and other matters that could reasonably be thought to affect our independence, and any relevant safeguards, if applicable.

From the matters reported to those charged with governance, we identify the key audit matters, i.e., those matters that were of the most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period. In exceptional cases, where the law prohibits public disclosure of the matter, or where it is reasonably expected that the negative consequences of disclosure would outweigh the public interest benefits, we may decide not to disclose the relevant matter in our independent auditor's report.

Other Obligations Arising from Legislation

1. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), no significant issues have been identified regarding the Group’s accounting system for the period from 01.01. to 31.12.2024, and whether its financial statements comply with the provisions of the law and the Group's articles of association related to financial reporting.

2. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 402 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC"), the Board of Directors has provided us with the requested disclosures and documents required for the audit.

3. In accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 398 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102, the Auditor’s Report on the Early Detection of Risks System and Committee was submitted to the Company’s Board of Directors on 11 March 2025.

Eren Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
Member Firm of Grant Thornton International

Nazım Hikmet
Partner

İstanbul, 11 March 2025

HAREKET PROJE TAŞIMACILIĞI VE YÜK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES FOR THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDING 31.12.2024

CONTENTS

(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

		Audited	**Audited**
		Cırrent Period	**Prior Period**
ASSETS	**Notes**	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	68.778.635	51.165.706
Financial Investments	7	1.051.805.860	--
Trade Receivables	9	1.070.331.726	794.384.849
- Due from Related Parties	*5 - 9*	*821.213*	--
- Due from Unrelated Parties		*1.069.510.513*	*794.384.849*
Other Receivables	10	30.075.723	44.387.121
- Due from Related Parties	*5 - 10*	*21.857.079*	*29.748.205*
- Due from Unrelated Parties		*8.218.644*	*14.638.916*
Inventories	11	50.952.219	55.869.012
Prepaid Expenses	12	209.977.619	127.351.748
Other Current Assets	19	68.532.259	71.795.470
Total Current Assets		**2.550.454.041**	**1.144.953.906**
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Investments	7	--	--
Property, Plant and Equipment	13	8.181.177.060	8.128.307.916
Right of Used Assets	15	148.389.218	142.645.565
Intangible Fixed Assets	14	6.943.664	13.770.956
Prepaid Expenses	12	--	224.885.251
Deferred Tax Assets	28	992.766.437	65.953.464
Other Non-Current Assets	19	5.714.451	726.495
Total Non-Current Assets		**9.334.990.830**	**8.576.289.647**
TOTAL ASSETS		**11.885.444.871**	**9.721.243.553**

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

HAREKET PROJE TAŞIMACILIĞI VE YÜK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31.12.2024
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

LIABILITIES	Notes	Audited Cırrent Period 31.12.2024	Audited Prior Period 31.12.2023
Short Term Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings	8	701.951.875	437.420.754
Short Term Portions of Long-Term Borrowings	8	418.723.040	502.416.804
Short Term Liabilities Arising from Leases	8	16.884.832	19.565.060
Trade Payables	9	328.813.580	229.769.297
- Due to Related Parties	*5 - 9*	--	*5.544.493*
- Due to Unrelated Parties		*328.813.580*	*224.224.804*
Employee Benefits Payables	18	55.885.218	34.144.862
Other Payables	10	64.558.349	57.474.319
- Due to Related Parties	*5 - 10*	*35.988*	*39.878.601*
- Due to Unrelated Parties		*64.522.361*	*17.595.718*
Deferred Income	12	3.090.401	33.130.641
Current Profit Tax Liabilities	28	1.923.856	9.060.810
Short Term Provisions		36.802.575	26.627.577
- Short Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	*18*	*33.673.686*	*23.801.770*
- Other Short Term Provisions	*16*	*3.128.889*	*2.825.807*
Total Short Term Liabilities		**1.628.633.726**	**1.349.610.124**
Long Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	8	1.616.857.906	1.028.112.701
Long Term Liabilities Arising from Leases	8	46.966.707	79.106.628
Long Term Provisions		38.104.854	24.764.950
- Long Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	*18*	*38.104.854*	*24.764.950*
Deferred Tax Liability	28	2.129.458.512	1.514.072.081
Total Long Term Liabilities		**3.831.387.979**	**2.646.056.360**
Equity			
Paid-in Capital	20	115.200.000	96.000.000
Capital Adjustment Differences	20	318.203.059	272.402.178
Premiums Related to Shares	20	1.508.792.749	--
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		3.901.235	871.786.983
- Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation Gains	*20*	*26.218.551*	*892.311.743*
- Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Losses (-)	*20*	*(22.317.316)*	*(20.524.760)*
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		198.873.280	142.901.762
- Foreign Currency Translation Differences	*20*	*198.873.280*	*142.901.762*
Restricted Reserves	20	31.043.385	30.070.419
Retained Earnings	20	4.375.923.991	2.879.215.041
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		(134.489.898)	1.497.681.916
Non-Controlling Interests	20	7.975.365	(64.481.230)
Total Equity		**6.425.423.166**	**5.725.577.069**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**11.885.444.871**	**9.721.243.553**

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

HAREKET PROJE TAŞIMACILIĞI VE YÜK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31.12.2024
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

INCOME STATEMENTS	Notes	Audited Cırrent Period 01.01.- 31.12.2024	Audited Prior Period 01.01.- 31.12.2023
Revenue	21	3.525.044.169	2.300.881.498
Cost Of Sales (-)	21	(2.574.617.615)	(1.468.432.785)
GROSS PROFIT		**950.426.554**	**832.448.713**
Marketing, Selling And Distribution Expenses (-)	22- 23	(153.084.837)	(77.369.393)
General Administrative Expenses (-)	22- 23	(438.839.179)	(245.857.726)
Other Operating Income	24	312.902.576	285.754.023
Other Operating Expenses (-)	24	(598.817.954)	(316.668.060)
OPERATING PROFIT		**72.587.160**	**478.307.557**
Income From Investing Activities	25	460.716.717	137.791.484
Expenses From Investing Activities (-)	25	(566.605.303)	(7.198.317)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE		**(33.301.426)**	**608.900.724**
Financial Income	26	59.782.746	57.901.307
Financial Expenses (-)	26	(261.475.662)	(466.910.654)
Monetary Gain /(Loss)	32	128.469.506	1.921.098.427
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		**(106.524.836)**	**2.120.989.804**
Tax Income/Expense From Continued Operations		15.045.957	(581.939.245)
- Period Tax Expense/Income	28	(7.085.335)	(21.340.106)
- Deferred Tax Expense/Income	28	22.131.292	(560.599.139)
PERIOD PROFIT / (LOSS)		**(91.478.879)**	**1.539.050.559**
Distribution of Profit / Loss for the Period			
- Non-Controlling Interests		43.011.019	41.368.643
- Equity Holders Of Parent Company		(134.489.898)	1.497.681.916
Earnings Per Share		**(1,34)**	**8.541,93**
- Earnings / (Loss) Per Share from Continuing Operations	29	(1,34)	8.541,93
Diluted Earnings Per Share / (Loss)		**(1,34)**	**8.541,93**
- Diluted Earnings Per Share / (Loss) from Continuing Operations	29	(1,34)	8.541,93
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (EXPENSE)			
Items Not To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss			
Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation and Measurement Gains / (Losses)	27	(1.154.790.923)	(199.185.492)
Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluation and Measurement Gains / (Losses), Tax Effect	27	288.697.731	49.796.373
Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Losses (-)	27	(2.390.075)	(10.937.185)
Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains / (Losses), Tax Effect	27	597.519	2.734.296
Items To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss			
Foreign Currency Translation Differences	27	55.971.518	113.093.837
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE (-)		**(811.914.230)**	**(44.498.171)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (EXPENSE)		**(903.393.109)**	**1.494.552.388**
Distribution of Total Comprehensive Income			
- Non-Controlling Interests		72.456.595	(42.964.973)
- Equity Holders Of Parent Company		(975.849.704)	1.537.517.361

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

HAREKET PROJE TAŞIMACILIĞI VE YÜK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31.12.2024
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

				Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Not To Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		Other Comprehensive Income or Expense to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Retained Earnings				
	Share Capital	Capital Adjustment Differences	Premiums Related to Shares	Property, plant and equipment revaluation increases	Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains/(losses)	Other comprehensive income/(expense) related to foreign currency translation differences	Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit	Previous Years' Profits	Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period	Total Equity of the Parent Company	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balances as of 01.01.2023	**25.000.000**	**246.081.243**	**--**	**947.827.361**	**(8.681.530)**	**(20.381.730)**	**30.051.963**	**2.611.117.613**	**275.844.492**	**4.106.859.412**	**138.654.299**	**4.245.513.711**
Transfer to previous year's profit/(loss)	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.456	275.826.036	(275.844.492)	--	--	--
Capital increase - cash	140.388	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140.388	--	140.388
Capital increase - previous year's profits	70.859.612	26.320.935	--	--	--	--	--	(97.180.547)	--	--	--	--
Tangible fixed assets revaluation decreases (-)	--	--	--	(287.581.566)	--	--	--	--	--	(287.581.566)	--	(287.581.566)
Tangible fixed assets revaluation decreases (-), tax effect	--	--	--	71.895.392	--	--	--	--	--	71.895.392	--	71.895.392
Adjustment of unpaid debts (note 5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.533.987	--	89.533.987	--	89.533.987
Adjustment of uncollected receivables (note 5)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(82.048)	--	(82.048)	--	(82.048)
Change in non-controlling interests	--	--	--	160.170.556	--	--	--	--	--	160.170.556	(203.135.529)	(42.964.973)
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	--	--	--	--	(11.843.230)	163.283.492	--	--	1.497.681.916	1.649.122.178	--	1.649.122.178
Balances as of 31.12.2023	**96.000.000**	**272.402.178**	**--**	**892.311.743**	**(20.524.760)**	**142.901.762**	**30.070.419**	**2.879.215.041**	**1.497.681.916**	**5.790.058.299**	**(64.481.230)**	**5.725.577.069**
Balances as of 01.01.2024	**96.000.000**	**272.402.178**	**--**	**892.311.743**	**(20.524.760)**	**142.901.762**	**30.070.419**	**2.879.215.041**	**1.497.681.916**	**5.790.058.299**	**(64.481.230)**	**5.725.577.069**
Transfer to previous year's profit/(loss)	--	--	--	--	--	--	972.966	1.496.708.950	(1.497.681.916)	--	--	--
Capital increase - cash	19.200.000	45.800.881	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65.000.881	--	65.000.881
Tangible fixed assets revaluation decreases (-)	--	--	--	(1.154.790.923)	--	--	--	--	--	(1.154.790.923)	--	(1.154.790.923)
Tangible fixed assets revaluation decreases (-), tax effect	--	--	--	288.697.731	--	--	--	--	--	288.697.731	--	288.697.731
Change in non-controlling interests	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72.456.595	72.456.595
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	--	--	1.508.792.749	--	(1.792.556)	55.971.518	--	--	(134.489.898)	1.428.481.813	--	1.428.481.813
Balances as of 31.12.2024	**115.200.000**	**318.203.059**	**1.508.792.749**	**26.218.551**	**(22.317.316)**	**198.873.280**	**31.043.385**	**4.375.923.991**	**(134.489.898)**	**6.417.447.801**	**7.975.365**	**6.425.423.166**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31.12.2024
(All amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") based on the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

	Notes	Audited Cırrent Period 01.01.- 31.12.2024	Audited Prior Period 01.01.- 31.12.2023
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**496.901.031**	**779.617.453**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period		(91.478.879)	1.539.050.559
Adjustments Related to Reconciliation of Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period			
Depreciation and amortization expenses	13-14-15	740.884.382	413.180.804
Adjustments related to gains/(losses) arising from disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(151.093.743)	(96.056.790)
Provision for doubtful receivables	7	(16.192.969)	17.658.698
Impairment of tangible fixed assets		551.395.467	--
Provision for lawsuits		303.082	(1.069.485)
Provision for severance pay	18	(4.862.232)	15.834.804
Provision for unused leave	18	9.871.916	10.262.132
Adjustments related to monetary (gain)/loss		(211.743.472)	(1.442.878.473)
Adjustments related to tax expense/income	28	(15.045.957)	581.939.245
Operating Profit Before Change in Working Capital		**812.037.595**	**1.037.921.494**
Changes in working capital:			
- Adjustments related to decreases/(increases) in inventories	11	4.916.793	25.532.796
- Adjustments related to decreases/(increases) in trade receivables	9	(259.753.908)	(232.193.356)
- Adjustments related to decreases/(increases) in other receivables related to operations		(182.165.442)	(13.797.318)
- Adjustments related to increases/(decreases) in trade payables	9	99.044.283	12.195.117
- Adjustments related to increases/(decreases) in other payables related to operations		38.626.759	(15.584.755)
Total Adjustment		**604.184.959**	**(724.976.581)**
Cash flows from operations:			
- Tax payments (-)	28	(9.568.573)	(9.205.969)
- Severance pay paid		(6.236.476)	(25.250.556)
Cash Inflows / (Outflows) Used In Operating Activities		**588.379.910**	**(759.433.106)**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		**(2.859.799.167)**	**(885.912.928)**
-Inflows from sales of fixed assets classified as held for sale			
- Cash outflows related to the acquisition of subsidiaries			
- Financial investments		(1.051.805.860)	119.801.032
- Cash outflows from the acquisition of tangible fixed assets		(2.580.476.483)	(955.757.127)
- Cash inflows from disposal of tangible fixed assets		553.341.578	192.542.689
- Cash outflows from the acquisition of right-of-use assets		(5.743.653)	(11.733.817)
- Cash outflows from the acquisition of intangible fixed assets		--	(5.880.454)
- Repayments from cash advances and loans		224.885.251	(224.885.251)
Cash Outflows Used in Investment Activities (-)		**(2.859.799.167)**	**(885.912.928)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**2.340.026.729**	**(24.944.926)**
- Cash inflows / (outflows) from borrowing	8	769.582.562	155.081.861
- Capital increase		19.200.000	140.388
- Inflows / (outflows) from liabilities arising from leasing transactions		(34.820.149)	34.629
- Changes in other receivables and payables from related parties		77.271.567	(180.201.804)
- Inflows from premiums related to shares		1.508.792.749	--
Cash Inflows / (Outflows) Used in Financing Activities		**2.340.026.729**	**(24.944.926)**
D. EFFECT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION DIFFERENCES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**55.971.518**	**113.093.837**
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		**55.971.518**	**113.093.837**
Inflation effect on cash and cash equivalents		(15.727.182)	(30.759.934)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)		33.100.111	(18.146.564)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6	51.165.706	100.072.204
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	**6**	**68.538.635**	**51.165.706**

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

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP

Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş. ("Hareket Proje" or "the Company") was established in 1957.

The Company's main business activities include project transportation, equipment leasing, assembly, and storage services.

The Company's registered office address is Eyüp Sultan Mahallesi Sekmen Caddesi No:28 Sancaktepe/Istanbul.

As of 31 December 2024, the Company has 695 employees (31 December 2023: 490).

The Company's shares began trading on Borsa İstanbul's Yıldız Market on 23 May 2024. The Group's public float is 20,76%.

Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş. and its subsidiaries will collectively be referred to as the Group.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

The direct or indirect subsidiaries and their respective partnership rates included in the consolidated financial statements prepared as of 31.12.2024 and 2023 are as follows.

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Directly	**Indirectly**	**Directly**	**Indirectly**
Renth İş Makineleri Kiralama Hizmetleri A.Ş.	---	--	10%	90%
Haretech Mühendislik Proje ve Makine Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Şti.	--	--	--	100%
Gürmaksan Makina Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. Şti.	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Heavy Lifting and Project Transportation Co. Fe. Llc.-Özbekistan	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Ukr Llc.	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Heavy Lifting and Project Transportation Llp.-Kazakistan	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Poland Spolka Z.O.O.	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Energy GmbH	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Mena FZE	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Heavy LLC. Dubai (*)	--	49%	--	49%
Hareket Heavy Lifting WLL Katar	49%	--	49%	--
Hareket Heavy Lifting LLC-Abu Dhabi	80%	--	80%	--
Hareket Logistic Co – Suudi Arabistan	100%	--	--	--

(*) As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, although Hareket Proje (the Parent Company) does not hold any shares in the company, the majority stake is owned by Ahmet Altunkum, who is also the controlling partner of Hareket Proje. Furthermore, a declaration has been made by the shareholder stating that potential voting rights will always be exercised in a manner consistent with the interests of Hareket Proje. In this context, the relevant company has been included in the consolidation.

Gürmaksan Makina Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. Şti. (“Gürmaksan”)

The title of Gürsu Makine Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi was changed to Gürmaksan Makine Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. Şti. on 20 April 2000, and the company was registered on this date.

Gürmaksan’s main business activity is the manufacture, trading, import, and export of machinery, spare parts, and auxiliary products related to all types of motorized and non-motorized vehicles in the automotive industry, as well as the maintenance of these parts and products.

Gürmaksan’s registered office address is Eyüp Sultan Mahallesi Sekmen Caddesi No: 28 Sancaktepe/Istanbul.

As of 31 December 2024, Gürmaksan has 20 employees (31 December 2023: 24).

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

Gürmaksan Makina Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. Şti. ("Gürmaksan") (continued)

The capital structure of Gürmaksan is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	10.000	100	10.000	100
Capital	**10.000**	**100**	**10.000**	**100**

As registered in the Trade Registry Gazette dated 21.06.2023 and numbered 10857, Hareket Proje took over the shares of Gürmaksan.

Hareket Heavy Lifting and Project Transportation Co. Fe. LLC. ("Hareket Uzbekistan")

Hareket Uzbekistan was established on 02.11.2018.

Hareket Uzbekistan's main activity is the rental of other machinery, equipment and materials not included in other categories.

Hareket Uzbekistan's head office address is the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Shaykhantakhur district, Samarkand darvoza shoh kuchasi No.1, Chorsu maydoni.

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket Uzbekistan has 24 employees (31 December 2023: 19).

Hareket Uzbekistan's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	25.300.619.828	100	500.000.000	100
Capital	**25.300.619.828**	**100**	**500.000.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are stated in UZS.

Hareket Ukr LLC. ("Hareket Ukraine")

Hareket Ukraine was established on 10.05.2019.

Hareket Ukraine's main activity is electricity production, electricity transmission, electricity distribution, electricity trading, local gas fuel distribution, construction of power supply facilities and telecommunications, international freight, cargo transportation.

Hareket Ukraine's head office address is Ukraine, 03049, Kiev, General Gennadiya Vorobyov Street, No: 10.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

Hareket Ukr LLC. (“Hareket Ukraine”) (continued)

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket Ukraine has 3 employees (31 December 2023: 2).

Hareket Ukraine's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	**%**	**31.12.2023**	**%**
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	17.260.440	100	17.260.440	100
Capital	**17.260.440**	**100**	**17.260.440**	**100**

Capital amounts are expressed in UAH-Hryvnia.

Hareket Heavy Lifting And Project Transportation LLP (“Hareket Kazakhstan”)

Hareket Kazakhstan was established on 01.11.2019.

Hareket Kazakhstan's main activity is all kinds of transportation services.

Hareket Kazakhstan's head office address is 130500, Kazakhstan, Mangistaya Region, Tupkaragansky district, Fort Shevchenko city, 1st industrial zone 1, no: 6.

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket Kazakhistan has 5 employees (31 December 2023: 6).

The capital structure of Kazakhstan is as follows.

	31.12.2024	**%**	**31.12.2023**	**%**
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	300.000	100	300.000	100
Capital	**300.000**	**100**	**300.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are stated in TENGE.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

Hareket Poland Spolka Z.O.O. ("Hareket Poland")

Hareket Poland was established on 11.05.2022.

Hareket Poland's main activity is specialized construction works, works related to civil and water engineering construction, construction works related to building construction, land transport and pipeline transportation, repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment, storage and service activities supporting transportation.

Hareket Poland's head office is Młynarska 42/115, 01-171, Warsaw, Poland.

Hareket Poland has no personnel as of 31 December 2024. (31 December 2023: None).

Hareket Poland's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	50.000	100	50.000	100
Capital	**50.000**	**100**	**50.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are expressed in ZLOTY.

Hareket Energy GmbH ("Hareket Germany")

Hareket Germany was established on 27.06.2022.

Hareket Germany's main activity is the planning, establishment and operation of facilities for energy production, the rental, operation and engineering services of renewable energy fields obtained from regenerative sources, equipment rental and assembly services.

Hareket Germany's head office is Chilehaus Fischertwiete 2A, 20095 Hamburg, Germany.

Hareket Germany has no personnel as of 31 December 2024. (31 December 2023: None).

Hareket Germany's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	25.000	100	25.000	100
Capital	**25.000**	**100**	**25.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are expressed in EUR.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

Hareket Mena FZE (“Hareket Mena FZE”)

Hareket Mena FZE was established on 21.05.2018.

Hareket Mena FZE's main activity is to trade heavy machinery spare parts, used heavy machinery and equipment, loading and lifting equipment, construction equipment and machinery, construction equipment and machinery spare parts.

Hareket Mena FZE's head office address is Plot No S10505, Building No: 13, Jebel Ali Free Zone (South), P.O. Box: 263438, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Hareket Mena has a branch opened in Ras Al Khaimah Region on 30.10.2024. The commercial license number of the said branch is 5030414.

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket Mena FZE has 32 employees (31 December 2023: 32).

The capital structure of Hareket Mena FZE is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	360.000	100	360.000	100
Capital	**360.000**	**100**	**360.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are stated in AED.

Hareket Heavy LLC (“Hareket LLC Dubai”)

Hareket LLC Dubai was established on 09.11.2017.

Hareket LLC Dubai's main activity is to provide rental services for heavy and light trucks, cargo transportation, wheeled and motorized construction equipment, and loading and lifting services.

Hareket LLC Dubai's head office is Plot No. 53-0, Office No. MS-09, Bin Thani Residence, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket LLC Dubai has 5 employees (31 December 2023: 8).

Hareket LLC Dubai's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Mohamed Rashid Mohamed Hassan	153.000	51	153.000	51
Ahmet Altunkum	147.000	49	147.000	49
Capital	**300.000**	**100**	**300.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are stated in AED.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

Hareket Heavy Lifting WLL ("Hareket Qatar")

Hareket Qatar was established on 13/02/2023.

Hareket Qatar's main activity is heavy equipment trading and rental.

Hareket Qatar's head office address is Qatar Navigation (Milaha), East Industrial Road, Zone: D, Floor 2, P.O. Box: 153, Doha, Qatar.

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket Qatar has 97 employees (31 December 2023: 30).

The capital structure of Hareket Qatar is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Milaha Integrated Maritime and Logistics WLL	102.000	51	102.000	51
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	98.000	49	98.000	49
Capital	**200.000**	**100**	**200.000**	**100**

Capital amounts are stated in QAR.

Hareket Heavy Lifting LLC-Abu Dhabi ("Hareket Abu Dhabi")

Hareket Abu Dhabi was established on 27.09.2023.

Hareket Abu Dhabi's main activity is to trade and rent heavy equipment.

Hareket Abu Dhabi's head office is Al Zahia, East 16, Mohammed Abdul Aziz Mohammed Ali Nowais Building, Abu Dhabi.

As of 31 December 2024, Hareket Abu Dhabi has 27 employees (31 December 2023: None).

Hareket Abu Dhabi's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	120.000	80	--	--
Arab Development Establishment	30.000	20	--	--
Capital	**150.000**	**100**	**--**	**--**

Capital amounts are stated in AED.

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP (continued)

Hareket Logistic Co – Saudi Arabia ("Hareket Arabistan")

Hareket Arabia was established on 13/01/2024.

Hareket Arabia's main activity is transportation and equipment rental activities.

Hareket Arabia's head office address is 4086 Abdul Rahman Bun Oqil 6617 Jeddah – Saudi Arabia

Hareket Arabia has no personnel as of 31.12.2024.

Hareket Arabia's capital structure is as follows.

	31.12.2024	%	31.12.2023	%
Hareket Proje Taşımacılığı ve Yük Mühendisliği A.Ş.	100.000	100	--	--
Capital	**100.000**	**100**	**--**	**--**

Capital amounts are stated in SAR.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation

Applied Accounting Standards and IAS Compliance Statement

The attached consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the "Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" No. II-14.1 published in the Official Gazette dated 13.06.2013 and numbered 28676 of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA") pursuant to Article 5 of the Communiqué have been taken as basis.

IASs include International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and their annexes and interpretations.

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in accordance with the formats specified in the "Announcement on IAS Taxonomy" published by POA on 3 July 2024 and the Financial Statement Samples and User Guide published by the CMB.

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

Businesses applying IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) have started to implement inflation accounting in accordance with IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies, as per the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023. This applies to financial statements for annual reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2023. IAS 29 is applicable to businesses whose functional currency is the currency of a high-inflation economy, and it is applied to their financial statements, including consolidated financial statements.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation (continued)

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (continued)

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of indexed cost, except for tangible fixed assets and financial investments measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements and all comparative amounts of previous periods have been adjusted according to the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira in accordance with IAS 29 and finally expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish lira as of 31 December 2024.

In the application of IAS 29, the Group used the adjustment coefficients obtained according to the Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute in accordance with the guidance of the POA. Since 1 January 2005, when the definition of the Turkish lira as the currency of a high-inflation economy was terminated, the adjustment coefficients corresponding to the CPI for the current and previous periods are as follows:

End of the Period	Index	Correction coefficient
31.12.2022	1.128,45	2,3789
31.12.2023	1.859,38	1,4437
31.12.2024	2.684,55	1,0000

To make the necessary adjustments in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 29, assets and liabilities have initially been classified as monetary and non-monetary. Non-monetary assets and liabilities have also been subject to an additional breakdown into those measured at current value and those measured at cost.

Monetary items (excluding those linked to an index) and non-monetary items measured at their current value as of the reporting period-end, specifically as of 31 December 2024, have not been subject to inflation adjustment, as they are already expressed in the current measurement unit as of 31 December 2024. Non-monetary items not expressed in the measurement unit as of 31 December 2024, have been adjusted for inflation using the relevant index. In cases where the inflation-adjusted value of non-monetary items exceeds their recoverable amount or net realizable value, a reduction has been made to the carrying value in accordance with the applicable IFRS. Additionally, inflation adjustments have been applied to all elements in equity, as well as to the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statements.

Non-monetary items acquired or assumed before 1 January 2005, when the Turkish lira was no longer defined as the currency of a high-inflation economy, and equity items established or arising before that date, have been adjusted according to the changes in the CPI from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2024.

The application of IAS 29 has necessitated adjustments in the Net Monetary Position Gains (Losses) item presented in the profit or loss section of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement, due to the decrease in the purchasing power of the Turkish lira. Unless the value of monetary assets or liabilities is linked to changes in the index, during periods of inflation, businesses with higher monetary assets than liabilities will experience a weakening of their purchasing power, while businesses with higher monetary liabilities than assets will see an increase in their purchasing power. The net monetary position gain or loss has been derived from the adjustment differences of non-monetary items, equity, items in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement, and index-linked monetary assets and liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation (continued)

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (continued)

Furthermore, in the reporting period in which IAS 29 is applied for the first time, the provisions of the Standard are applied under the assumption that there has always been high inflation in the relevant economy. Therefore, in order to serve as a basis for subsequent reporting periods, the financial position statement as of 1 January 2022, representing the earliest comparative period, has been adjusted for inflation. The inflation-adjusted amount of the retained earnings/losses item in the financial position statement as of 1 January 2022, has been derived from the balance sheet equivalence that should result after the inflation adjustment of the other items in the statement.

Adjustment of Comparative Information and Consolidated Financial Statements for Prior Periods
In order to identify trends in the consolidated financial position and performance, the Group's consolidated financial statements for the current period are prepared in comparison with the previous period. To ensure consistency with the presentation of the current period's consolidated financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when deemed necessary.

Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, were approved at the Board of Directors meeting held on 11 March 2025.

Functional Currency and Presentation Currency
Each item in the consolidated financial statements of the companies within the Group has been accounted for using the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the companies operate (‘functional currency’). The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Turkish Lira, which is the Group's presentation currency.

Translation of the Financial Statements of Subsidiaries Operating in Foreign Countries
The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries operating in foreign countries have been translated into Turkish Lira using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date for the currency of the country in which they operate, while income and expenses have been translated using the average exchange rate. The exchange differences arising from the retranslation of net assets at the beginning of the period and the use of the average rate are recorded in the foreign currency translation differences account within equity.

Utilization of Restructuring Laws
Law No. 7326
Law No. 7326, titled 'Law on the Restructuring of Certain Receivables and Amendments to Certain Laws,' was published in the Official Gazette on 9 June 2022, and came into effect. According to this law, if taxpayers increase their corporate tax base, no tax audit or additional tax assessments will be conducted for the relevant years. Corporate tax payers who have submitted their annual tax returns on time for the year they wish to make the adjustment and have paid the accrued taxes on time will be required to pay a tax equal to 15% of the increased tax base. No additional interest or penalties for late payment will be applied to the calculated tax. For value-added tax, taxpayers are allowed to increase the tax base with a minimum rate of 3,5% to 1,5% of the annual calculated value-added tax.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation (continued)

Utilization of Restructuring Laws (continued)

Law No. 7326

Law No. 7326, titled 'Law on Amendments to the Tax Procedure Law and Certain Other Laws,' was published in the Official Gazette on 14 May 2022, and came into effect. With Article 31 of the Law, and with the addition of paragraph (Ç) to the repealed Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law No. 213, taxpayers who do not meet the conditions for inflation adjustment in certain periods are allowed to revalue their depreciation-bearing assets. Additionally, with Article 52 and the addition of temporary Article 32 to the Tax Procedure Law No. 213, it has been enabled for taxpayers to revalue their real estate and other depreciation-bearing assets recorded in their balance sheets as of the end of the previous fiscal year, prior to benefiting from continuous revaluation under the repealed Article 298(Ç) of the Tax Procedure Law. This regulation allows for the one-time revaluation of fixed assets' entry values until the period when continuous revaluation will begin. As a result of the revaluation, a tax of 2% will be calculated on the value increase amount, which is shown in a special fund account under liabilities.

The Group has benefited from Law Nos. 7326 and 7338 for 'Commodities and Fixed Assets.' According to the law, if taxpayers declare commodities and fixed assets that exist in the business but are not recorded in the books, no retrospective tax penalties or late payment interest will be applied to these commodities and fixed assets. As of 31 December 2023, the Group has benefited from this provision for commodities (inventory) amounting to TL 8.247.994 and fixed assets amounting to TL 65.859.208. The amounts related to fixed assets have been eliminated in the consolidated IFRS financial statements.

Netting/Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are shown net when there is a legal right, when there is a purpose to evaluate the assets and liabilities in question netly, or when the acquisition of assets and the fulfillment of liabilities occur simultaneously.

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

Significant changes in accounting policies are applied retroactively and previous period financial statements are restated.

2.3. Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively, meaning they affect only the current period if the change pertains to a single period, and both the current and future periods if the change impacts future periods. The Group has not made any significant changes to accounting estimates in the current year. Identified material accounting errors are applied retrospectively, and the prior period consolidated financial statements are restated.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.4. Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern assumption, based on the premise that the Group will continue to derive benefits from its assets and fulfil its liabilities within the normal course of its operations over the next year.

2.5. Consolidation Principles

Full Consolidation:
Consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the subsidiary managed by the Group in note 1.

The Group's control is provided by exposure to variable returns in these companies, ownership of these returns and the power to direct them. Subsidiaries are consolidated with the full consolidation method as of the date control is transferred to the Group. They are excluded from the scope of consolidation as of the date control is terminated.

As of 31.12.2024 and 2023, the subsidiaries consolidated within the Parent Company have been consolidated with the "full consolidation method" since the control power belongs to the Group.

The consolidation principles applied are as follows:

(i) The balance sheets and income statements of the subsidiaries have been consolidated individually and on a per-item basis, and the net book value of the investment held by the Parent Company has been eliminated with the relevant equity items. The effects of intra-group transactions and balances between the Parent Company and the subsidiaries and the profit margins remaining in the balance sheets related to these transactions have been eliminated.

(ii) The operating results of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidation effective from the date on which the control of the companies in question is transferred to the Parent Company.

(iii) Non-controlling interests in net assets and the results of operations of subsidiaries are separately presented as non-controlling interests in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated income statement.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.5. Consolidation Principles (continued)

The table below shows the subsidiaries and the direct and indirect ownership percentages as of 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Direct	**Indirect**	**Direct**	**Indirect**
Renth İş Makineleri Kiralama Hizmetleri A.Ş.	---	--	10%	90%
Haretech Mühendislik Proje ve Makine Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Şti.	--	--	--	100%
Gürmaksan Makina Sanayi Ticaret Ltd. Şti	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Heavy Lifting and Project Transportation Co. Fe. Llc.-Özbekistan	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Ukr Llc.	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Heavy Lifting and Project Transportation Llp.-Kazakistan	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Poland Spolka Z.O.O.	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Energy GmbH	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Mena FZE	100%	--	100%	--
Hareket Heavy LLC. Dubai (*)	--	49%	--	49%
Hareket Heavy Lifting WLL Katar	49%	--	49%	--
Hareket Heavy Lifting LLC-Abu Dhabi	80%	--	80%	--
Hareket Logistic Co – Suudi Arabistan	100%	--	--	--

(*) As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, although Hareket Proje (the Parent Company) does not hold any stake in the capital of the respective company, the majority share is owned by Ahmet Altunkum, who is also the controlling shareholder of Hareket Proje. Furthermore, a declaration has been made by the said shareholder confirming that the potential voting rights will always be exercised in alignment with the interests of Hareket Proje. In this context, the respective company has been subject to consolidation.

2.6. New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the period ending 31 December 2024, have been consistently applied as in the previous year, with the exception of the new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")/International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and IFRS/IAS interpretations effective as of 1 January 2024, as summarized below. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance are explained in the relevant paragraphs.

The new standards, amendments to existing standards, and interpretations that are effective as of 31 December 2024, are as follows:

- Classification of Liabilities as Short-Term or Long-Term (Amendments to IAS 1))
- Lease obligation in sale and leaseback transactions - Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Agreements
- IFRS S1 General Provisions for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-Related Disclosures

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6. New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standard (continued)

The standards and amendments that have been issued as of 31 December 2024, but have not yet become effective are as follows:

The new standards, interpretations, and amendments that have been issued as of the date of approval of the financial statements but have not yet become effective for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group are as follows. Unless otherwise stated, the Group will make the necessary changes to its financial statements and notes after the new standards and interpretations come into effect.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sales or Contributions of Assets by an Investor to an Associate or Joint Venture

POA has postponed the effective date of the amendments made to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in December 2017 indefinitely, to be amended depending on the ongoing research project outputs related to the equity method. However, it still allows early application. The Group will evaluate the effects of these amendments after the standards are finalized.

Loss of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates
In May 2024, the POA published amendments to IAS 21. The amendments determine how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the applicable exchange rate in cases where the currency is not exchangeable. According to the amendment, when an estimate of the applicable exchange rate is made because a currency is not exchangeable, information is disclosed that enables financial statement users to understand how the inability to exchange the relevant currency with another currency affects or is expected to affect the performance, financial position and cash flow of the enterprise. The amendments will be applied in annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted and information is provided in the notes in this case. When the amendments are applied, comparative information will not be restated. It is not applicable to the Group and will not have an impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

IFRS 17 – New Insurance Contracts Standard

POA published IFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure for insurance contracts, in February 2019. IFRS 17 introduces a model that allows both the measurement of liabilities arising from insurance contracts with current balance sheet values and the recognition of profit during the period in which the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods starting on or after 1 January 2025. It is not applicable to the Group and will not have an impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6. New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standard (continued)

IFRS 17 – New Insurance Contracts Standard (continued)

Accounting policies are changed when the effects of transactions and events on the Group's financial position, performance or cash flows are of a nature that will result in a more appropriate and reliable presentation in the financial statements. In the event that changes made in accounting policies optionally affect previous periods, the relevant policy is applied retrospectively in the financial statements as if it had always been in use. Accounting policy changes resulting from the application of a new standard are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with the transition provisions of the relevant standard, if any. Changes that do not include any transition provisions are applied retrospectively.

New standards effective as of 30 September 2024 and amendments and interpretations to existing previous standards:

IAS 1, Amendment regarding the classification of liabilities as short-term and long-term; In March 2020 and January 2023, the POA made amendments to IAS 1 to determine the principles for classifying liabilities as short-term and long-term. According to the amendments made in January 2023, if the entity's right to defer payment of a liability depends on compliance with the terms of the credit agreement at a date after the reporting period, it has the right to defer the liability in question as of the end of the reporting period (even if it does not comply with the relevant terms at the end of the reporting period). When a liability arising from a credit agreement is classified as long-term and the entity's right to defer payment depends on compliance with the terms of the credit agreement within 12 months, the January 2023 amendments require entities to make various disclosures. These disclosures should include information about the terms of the credit agreement and the related liabilities. In addition, these amendments clarified that the right to defer payment for long-term classification must exist as of the end of the reporting period, regardless of whether compliance with the terms of the agreement will be tested at the reporting date or at a later date. In the amendments, it is clearly stated that the possibility of the company not using its right to postpone the payment for at least twelve months after the reporting period will not affect the classification of the liability. The amendments are applied retroactively in accordance with IAS 8. It does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Group.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On 9 April 2024, the POA published the IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements standard, which will replace the IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements standard. It carries forward many provisions in IAS 1 without any changes. The purpose of IFRS 18 is to set forth the requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help provide relevant information that fairly reflects the assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses of an enterprise.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6. New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standard (continued)

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)

IFRS 18 introduces three defined categories for income and expenses (operating, investing and financing) to improve the structure of the profit or loss statement and requires all companies to present newly defined subtotals, including operating profit.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and will be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

The Group is assessing the potential impact of applying IFRS 18 on its financial statements.

IFRS 19 Non-Publicly Accountable Subsidiaries: Disclosures

Subsidiaries of companies using IFRS Accounting Standards may significantly reduce their disclosures and focus more on the needs of users following the publication of IFRS 19.

A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its individual or separate financial statements if it meets the following criteria:

-Its lack of public accountability,
-Its parent company prepares financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary applying the reduced disclosure standards in accordance with IFRS 19 will fully comply with the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRSs, but will reduce disclosures and must clearly and explicitly state that it has applied IFRS 19 in its statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Classification of Financial Assets with Contingent Features; The amendments introduce an additional SPPI (principal and interest only payment) test requirement to clarify the classification of financial assets with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in the underlying credit risks or costs - for example, where cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG (environmental, social and governance) objective specified in the loan agreement, the classification of this contingent financial asset will be determined by the SPPI test. The SPPI test determines whether the asset is recognised at amortised cost or fair value.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.6. New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standard (continued)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (continued)

Under the amendments, certain financial assets, including those with ESG-related features, may now meet the SPPI criteria provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. However, companies will need to conduct additional work that will require judgment to demonstrate this.

The amendments also include additional disclosures for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features:

- Not directly related to a change in underlying credit risk or cost; and
- Not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Reconciliation with Electronic Payments; A company that settles a trade debt using an electronic payment system generally derecognizes the trade debt at the settlement date. The amendments provide an exception to the derecognition of such financial liabilities. This exception allows a company to derecognise a trade debt before the due date if it uses an electronic payment system that meets all of the following criteria:

- It is not possible to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- There is no possibility of accessing the cash to be used for payment as a result of the payment instruction; and
- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant.

Other Changes:

Contractual Instruments (CLIs) and Non-Recourse Features
The amendments clarify the key features of contractual instruments and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. The amendments also specify the factors a company should consider when evaluating the cash flows that constitute financial assets with non-recourse features (the 'look-through' test).

Disclosures Regarding Investments in Equity Instruments
The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments measured at fair value and with gains or losses carried in other comprehensive income (GUD difference in other comprehensive income).

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Companies may elect to adopt these amendments (including the related disclosure requirements) early, in addition to the changes to the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The application of these amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The main accounting principles applied in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Related Parties
For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the Group's key management personnel, members of the Board of Directors, their families, and companies, associates, and subsidiaries controlled or affiliated with them have been considered and recognized as related parties.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, and other liquid investments with maturities of 3 months or less (note 6). Cash and cash equivalents used in cash flow reporting include cash and cash equivalents with maturities of less than 3 months, excluding accrued interest income.

Trade Receivables and Provision for Doubtful Receivables
Trade receivables arising from the provision of goods and services directly to the customer by the Group are recorded in the book at their initial fair value and are monitored in the following periods by deducting the impairment provision from the discounted value using the effective interest rate. Short-term trade receivables with no known interest rate are expressed at their invoice values if the effect of interest accrual is insignificant. Since the period between the transfer date of the goods or services promised to the customer and the date the customer pays for these goods or services will be one year or less, there is no significant financing component effect on the promised amount. For this reason, the Group management does not calculate rediscount for trade receivables that are less than one year by using the facilitating application.

Impairment
Instead of the “incurred credit loss model” in the IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” standard, which was in effect before 1 January 2018, the “expected credit loss model” was defined in the IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard. Expected credit losses are an estimate weighted according to the probability of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. In the calculation of expected credit losses, the Group’s future estimates are also taken into account along with past credit loss experiences.

Trade Payables
Since the period between the transfer date of the goods or services promised to the customer and the date the customer pays the price of these goods or services will be one year or less, there is no significant financing component effect on the price promised. For this reason, the Group management does not make a rediscount calculation for trade payables that are less than one year by using the facilitating application. For this reason, trade payables are recorded with historical cost prices.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of the net realizable value or indexed cost price. The Group uses the first-in, first-out cost method. The average unit cost of each stage is found by dividing the total costs incurred in each production stage by the total production amount realized in the relevant stage. The factors that constitute the cost of inventories are raw material, direct labor, depreciation and general production expenses. The net realizable value is the sales price estimated to occur within the normal course of business and after deducting the relevant sales expenses.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets (excluding machinery, equipment and vehicles and machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing) are shown by deducting accumulated depreciation and permanent value losses from the indexed acquisition cost. Lands are not subject to depreciation.

The Group management has preferred to measure the land, machinery, equipment and vehicles included in tangible fixed assets and the machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing by the revaluation method. The fair values of the machinery, equipment and vehicles in the Group's portfolio on 31.12.2024 and the machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing were accounted for according to the valuations in the report dated 31.12.2024 prepared by EVA Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. and Aden Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. authorized by the CMB and the values obtained in line with the best estimates of the Group management. Fair values are determined based on the price that will occur between a willing buyer and seller on the valuation day in accordance with market conditions.

Profits and losses from sales of tangible assets are included in other income and expense accounts. If the recorded value of assets is higher than the estimated replacement value, it is reduced to the replacement value by setting aside a provision. Repair and maintenance expenses related to tangible assets are expensed as incurred.

As of 31.12.2023, the book values of facilities, machinery, devices and facilities, machinery, devices and vehicles acquired through financial leasing in the Group's legal records are shown with their revalued (increased) amounts within the scope of Laws No. 7326 and 7338, and the said increased amounts have been cancelled in the attached consolidated IFRS financial statements.

Except for land and investments in progress, tangible assets are depreciated on a pro rata basis in accordance with the useful life principle using the straight-line depreciation method. Depreciation rates are determined according to the approximate economic lives of tangible fixed assets and are stated below:

Fixed Assets Type	Year
Buildings	50
Plant, machinery and equipment	3-25
Leased machinery, equipment and vehicles	3-25
Vehicles	3-25
Fixed assets	3-14
Special costs	5-15

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible Assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are included in the financial statements according to the criteria of being identifiable, having control over the relevant resource and having an expected future economic benefit. Intangible assets are expressed by deducting accumulated amortization shares and permanent value losses, if any, from indexed cost values. These assets are amortized using the straight-line amortization method according to their expected useful lives. Intangible assets include acquired rights, information systems and computer software.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

	Year
Other intangible assets	3-4

Bank Loans

Bank loans received in return for interest are recorded on the basis of the net amount received after the purchase cost is deducted. Financing expenses are recognized on an accrual basis if they do not mature in the period they occur and are classified under other liabilities.

Borrowing Cost

In the case of assets that require a significant amount of time to be ready for use and sale, borrowing costs directly associated with their purchase, construction or production are included in the cost of the asset until the relevant asset is ready for use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recorded in the income statement in the period they occur.

Leases

Group-as-lessee

The Group evaluates whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease at the beginning of a contract. If the contract transfers the right to control the use of the asset defined in return for a consideration for a certain period, this contract is a lease or contains a lease. The Group considers the following conditions when assessing whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period:

a) The contract includes a defined asset; an asset is usually defined by explicitly or implicitly stating it in the contract.
b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents nearly all of the asset's capacity. If the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset and obtains economic benefits from it, the asset is not defined.
c) The right to obtain nearly all of the economic benefits to be derived from the use of the defined asset,
d) The right to manage the use of the defined asset. The Group considers that it has the right to use the asset if the decisions on how and for what purpose the asset will be used have been determined in advance. The Group has the right to manage the use of the asset in the following cases:

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

(i) The Group has the right to operate the asset (or directs others to operate the asset in the manner it determines) throughout the period of use and the supplier does not have the right to change those operating instructions or
(ii) The Group has designed the asset (or certain features of the asset) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

The Group reflects a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its consolidated financial statements at the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use asset
The right-of-use asset is initially recognized using the cost method and consists of:
a) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability,
b) The amount obtained by deducting all lease incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease,
c) All initial direct costs incurred by the Group, and
d) Costs incurred by the Group in restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease (excluding costs incurred for the production of inventory).

When applying the group cost method, the right of use asset is measured at:

a) Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are deducted and
b) Adjusted cost based on the remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group applies the depreciation provisions in IAS 16, “Property, Plant and Equipment” when depreciating the right-of-use asset.

It applies IAS 36, “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss determined.

Lease liability
At the effective date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liability based on the present value of the lease payments that have not occurred at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease if it can be easily determined; if the implicit interest rate cannot be easily determined, it is discounted using the lessee’s alternative borrowing rate. The alternative borrowing rate has been determined by taking into account the Group’s borrowing rates at the contract dates.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases (continued)
Lease payments included in the measurement of the Group's lease obligation that have not been made at the date the lease actually commences consist of the following:

a) The amount obtained by deducting any lease incentive receivables from the fixed payments,
b) Lease payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement of which is made using an index or rate at the date the lease actually commences,
c) Penalty payments related to the termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the lessee will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

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

a) Increase the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability,
b) Decrease the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and
c) Re-measure the carrying amount to reflect any reassessments and restructurings. The Group reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability in its consolidated financial statements as an adjustment to the right of use asset.

The term of the contracts constituting the Group's lease obligations varies between 1 and 5 years.

Extension and early termination options
The lease obligation is determined by taking into account the extension and early termination options in the contracts. The majority of the extension and early termination options in the contracts consist of options that can be exercised jointly by the Group and the lessor. The Group determines the lease term by including the extension and early termination options in the lease term if they are at the discretion of the Group according to the relevant contract and if the exercise of the options is reasonably certain. The Group does not have a significant level of lease contracts that include extension and early termination options that are not reasonably certain and are not included in the lease obligation.

If there is a significant change in the conditions, the assessment made is reviewed by the management. As a result of the assessments made in the current period, there is no lease obligation or asset usage right arising from the inclusion of extension and early termination options in the lease term.

Variable lease payments
Lease payments arising from some of the Group's lease agreements consist of variable lease payments. These variable lease payments, which are not within the scope of the IFRS 16 standard, are recorded as rental expenses in the income statement in the relevant period.

The Group as a lessor
The Group does not have any significant activity as a lessor.

The Group has presented the assets acquired through finance leases in note 15 and the liabilities arising from lease obligations in note 8.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Assets

Assets with indefinite useful lives, such as goodwill, are not subject to amortization. An impairment test is applied to these assets every year. For assets subject to amortization, an impairment test is applied if a situation or event occurs where the book value cannot be recovered. If the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment provision is recorded. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value after deducting the sales costs or the value in use. In order to assess the impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level with separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets subject to impairment, other than goodwill, are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets at the time of acquisition and reviews them regularly.

Classification

The Group accounts for its financial assets in three classes: "accounted for at amortized cost", "fair value difference reflected in other comprehensive income statement" and "financial assets at fair value difference reflected in profit or loss". The classification is made based on the business model used by the company for the management of financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. The Group classifies its financial assets on the date they are purchased.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except when the business model used by the Group in managing financial assets changes; in the event of a change in the business model, financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the following reporting period following the change.

Recognition and Measurement

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

They are financial assets that are not derivative instruments and are held within the scope of a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and that have cash flows that include only principal and interest payments arising from the principal balance on certain dates under the terms of the contract. The Group's financial assets recognized at amortized cost include "cash and cash equivalents", "trade receivables", "other receivables" and "financial investments". The relevant assets are measured at their fair values in the initial recognition in the consolidated financial statements; and at their discounted prices using the effective interest rate method in subsequent recognitions. Since the period between the transfer date of the goods or services promised to the customer and the date the customer pays the price of these goods or services will be one year or less, there is no significant financing component effect on the promised price. For this reason, the Group management does not calculate rediscounts for trade receivables that are less than one year by using the facilitating application. Gains and losses arising from the valuation of non-derivative financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the income statement.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)

b) Financial assets recognized at fair value

i. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

They are non-derivative financial assets that are held within the scope of a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset and that have cash flows that include only principal and interest payments arising from the principal balance on certain dates under the contract terms. Of the gains or losses arising from the relevant financial assets, those remaining except for impairment gains or losses and exchange rate difference income or expenses are reflected in other comprehensive income.

In case of sale of such assets, valuation differences classified to other comprehensive income are classified to previous year profits.

For investments in equity-based financial assets, the Group may irrevocably choose the method of reflecting subsequent changes in fair value to other comprehensive income during initial consolidated financial statements. In case of such preference, dividends obtained from the relevant investments are recognized in the income statement.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

It consists of financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost and reflected in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses arising from the valuation of such assets are recognized in the income statement.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset from its books when its rights to the cash flows associated with the financial asset expire, or when it transfers its rights to those cash flows, along with all the associated risks and rewards, through a transaction. Any rights created or retained by the Group in relation to the transferred financial asset are recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Accounting and Measurement

Impairment

Impairment of financial assets and contract assets is calculated using the “expected credit loss” (ECL) model. The impairment model is applied to amortized cost financial assets and contract assets.

Loss provisions are measured on the following basis;

- 12-month ECLs: ECLs arising from probable default events within 12 months after the reporting date.
- Lifetime ECLs: ECLs arising from all probable default events during the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL measurement is applied if the credit risk related to a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition date at the reporting date. In all other cases where the relevant increase has not occurred, the 12-month ECL calculation has been applied.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Assets (continued)
The Group may determine that the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly if the financial asset has a low credit risk at the reporting date. However, the lifetime ECL measurement (simplified approach) is always applicable to trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing element.

Financial Liabilities
The Group's financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the contractual arrangements, the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument. The contract representing the right in the assets remaining after all liabilities of the Group are deducted is an equity-based financial instrument. The accounting policies applied for certain financial liabilities and equity-based financial instruments are stated below;

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value and revalued at the balance sheet date at each reporting period. Changes in their fair value are recognized in the income statement. Net gains or losses recognized in the income statement include the interest paid for the financial liability.

b) Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities, including financial debts, are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense calculated at the effective interest rate in subsequent periods.

The effective interest method is the method of calculating the amortized costs of financial liabilities and distributing the relevant interest expense to the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that fully reduces the estimated cash payments to be made in the future during the expected life of the financial instrument or, if appropriate, a shorter period of time to the net present value of the relevant financial liability.

Taxes Calculated on Corporate Profit
It consists of the sum of current tax and deferred tax expense.

<u>Current tax:</u> Current year tax liability is calculated on the taxable part of the profit for the period.

Deferred tax: Deferred tax is reflected by taking into account the tax effects arising from temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities reflected in financial reporting and their bases in the legal tax account, taking into account the balance sheet liability method.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Severance Pay Provision

According to the Turkish Labor Law, the employer is obliged to pay severance pay in proportion to the years worked in case of termination of employment contract and/or retirement, women leaving the job due to marriage, and men leaving the job due to military service.

According to the updated IAS 19 Employee Benefits Standard (“IAS 19”), such payments are considered as defined retirement benefit plans. The severance pay liability recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the remaining liability after the actuarial gains and losses not included in the income statement are adjusted in proportion.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are transferred to the income statement on the date the service is performed, or the expense is incurred. Warranty expenses should be reflected in the financial statements as a provision expense in the same period as the income arising from the sale to which they are related.

Revenue Recognition

The Group records revenue in its consolidated financial statements when it fulfills or performs its performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to its customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) control of an asset is acquired by the customer. The Group records revenue in its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the following basic principles:

(a) Determining contracts with customers,
(b) Determining the performance obligations in the contract,
(c) Determining the transaction price in the contract,
(d) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract,
(e) Recognizing revenue when each performance obligation is fulfilled.

The Group recognizes revenue from a contract with a customer if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (whether in writing, verbally or in accordance with other commercial practices) and undertake to perform their respective obligations,
(b) The Group can define the rights of each party to the goods or services to be transferred,
(c) The Group can define the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred,
(d) The contract is commercial in nature,
(e) It is probable that the Group will collect a consideration for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer. In assessing whether a consideration is likely to be collectible, the entity only considers the customer's ability to pay the consideration on time and their intention to do so.

Provisions

Provisions are accrued when there is a possible obligation arising from past events (legal or structural obligation), a decrease in the assets required to fulfill this obligation in the future is likely, and the amount of the obligation can be determined reliably. These accrued provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet period and revised to reflect current estimates.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Commitments and Potential Liabilities

Transactions that create commitments and potential liabilities refer to situations where the occurrence of the commitments and potential liabilities depends on the outcome of one or more future events. Therefore, some transactions are recognized as off-balance sheet items in terms of their potential losses, risks or uncertainties. In the event that an estimate is made for possible future liabilities or losses to occur, these liabilities are considered as expenses and liabilities for the Group. However, income and profits that seem likely to occur in the future are reflected in the financial statements.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share stated in the profit or loss statement are determined by dividing the net profit attributable to the parent company's share by the weighted average number of shares in the relevant period. Companies in Turkey may increase their capital by distributing shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their shares from accumulated profits and equity inflation adjustment differences ("free shares"). When calculating earnings per share, this free share issue is considered as issued shares. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of earnings per share is obtained by taking into account the issued bonus shares retrospectively.

Government Grants and Aids

Government grants are recorded at their fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and that the Group meets the conditions it is obliged to comply with. Government grants related to costs are recognized consistently throughout the relevant periods in which they match the costs they will meet.

There are two general approaches to the accounting method of government grants: The "capital approach", where the grant is recorded directly as equity, and the "income approach", where the grant is recorded as income in one or more periods.

The justifications for the capital approach are as follows;

(a) Government grants, which are a financing instrument, should be associated with the balance sheet instead of being shown in the income statement in order to clarify the expense item they finance. Since no repayment is expected, such grants should be recorded directly as equity.
(b) Government incentives should not be included in the income statement, as they are not earned income but rather represent an incentive provided by the government without any cost.

The justifications on which the income approach is based are as follows:

(a) Government incentives should not be recorded directly as equity, since they are obtained from a source other than the stakeholders but should be reflected in the consolidated financial statements as income in appropriate periods.
(b) Government incentives are rarely free. Businesses earn incentives by complying with the conditions and fulfilling their previously established obligations. Therefore, these incentives should be recorded as income and matched with the relevant expenses intended to be covered by the incentives.
(c) Considering that income tax and other taxes are deducted from income in the income statement, government incentives, which are an extension of financial policies, should also be associated with the income statement.

The government incentives that the Group benefits from are explained in note 17.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.7. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash flow statement

In terms of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and demand deposits in banks.

Foreign currency transactions

When converting foreign currency transactions and balances into TL, the relevant exchange rates valid on the transaction date are taken as basis. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency in the balance sheet are converted into TL using the exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Exchange rate difference expenses or incomes arising from the conversion of foreign currency transactions into TL or the expression of monetary items are reflected in the income statement in the relevant period.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Foreign exchange purchase		
USD	35,2803	29,4382
EUR	36,7362	32,5739
UZS – Uzbekistan	0,0026	0,0024
UAH – Hryvnia – Ukraine	0,8377	0,7730
TENGE – Kazakhstan	0,0672	0,0649
ZILOTI – Poland	8,6407	7,5509
AED – UAE	9,5361	7,9592
SAR – Saudi Arabia	9,3919	7,8501
QAR – Qatar Riyal	9,6080	8,0303
Foreign exchange sales		
USD	34,3438	29,4913
EUR	36,8024	32,6326
UZS – Uzbekistan	0,0026	0,0024
UAH – Hryvnia – Ukraine	0,8377	0,7730
TENGE – Kazakhstan	0,0672	0,0649
ZILOTI – Poland	8,6407	7,5509
AED – UAE	9,6609	8,0633
SAR – Saudi Arabia	9,4088	7,8501
QAR – Qatar Riyal	9,7337	8,1354

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.8. Significant Accounting Assessments, Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts of assets and liabilities reported as of the balance sheet date, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the amounts of revenues and expenses reported during the accounting period. The Group makes estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Accounting estimates, by their nature, may not result in exactly the same amounts as the actual results. Some estimates and assumptions that may cause significant adjustments to the book value of assets and liabilities in the upcoming financial reporting period are set out below:

Severance pay provision
The Group uses actuarial assumptions such as employee turnover, discount rates and salary increases in calculating the severance pay provision. Details regarding the calculation are provided in the employee benefits note.

Useful life
The Group evaluates the nature of the asset capitalized for its tangible and intangible fixed assets within the scope of IAS 38 and IAS 16 standards and accordingly, the relevant assets are capitalized when they are ready for use. Tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets other than goodwill are subject to amortization over their estimated useful lives. The Group determines the useful life of an asset by considering the estimated benefits of that asset. The useful lives determined by the management are explained in note 2.7.

Fair value measurement
Fair value is 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; in cases where there is no active market, it represents the most advantageous market to which the Group has access. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of the risk of non-performance.

The Group's various accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation technique selected includes all the factors that market participants would consider when pricing a transaction. If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an offer price, the Group measures the asset and long positions at the bid price and liabilities and short positions at the bid price. The best indicator of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration received or paid).

If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition is different from the transaction price and the fair value is not evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for the same asset or liability or by a valuation technique using unobservable inputs, then, if it is immaterial in relation to measurement, the financial instrument is measured at fair value on initial recognition and adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value and the transaction price. Following initial recognition, the financial instrument is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over its life. However, recognition in profit or loss continues for as long as the valuation is fully supported by observable market data or until the transaction is closed.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2.8. Significant Accounting Assessments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses market-observable information as much as possible. Fair values are classified into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, which is determined based on the information used in the valuation techniques specified below.

• Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

• Level 2: Data other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are directly (via prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) observable for assets or liabilities; and

• Level 3: Data not based on observable market data for assets or liabilities (non-observable data).

If the information used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability can be classified into a different level of the fair value hierarchy, this fair value is classified into the same level of the fair value hierarchy that includes the smallest information that is significant for the entire measurement.

The Group accounts for transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the change occurs. Further information on the assumptions used in making fair value measurements is set out in the following notes:

Note 7 – Financial investments
Note 13 – Property, plant and equipment

3. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

The Group's subsidiaries are explained in detail in 2.5.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

4. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Group's decision-making authority examines the results and activities on the basis of industrial segments in order to make decisions on the resources to be allocated to the segments and to evaluate the performance of the segments. The distribution of the Group on the basis of companies subject to consolidation is as follows:

31.12.2024	Hareket Turkey	Hareket Middle East and North Africa	Hareket Central Asia and Caucasus	Hareket Europe	Elimination	Total
Revenue	2.918.788.320	792.486.145	115.179.805	168.678.802	(470.088.903)	3.525.044.169
Gross Profit	548.429.084	251.012.143	45.772.577	58.365.662	46.847.088	950.426.554
Net Period Profit / (Loss)	(13.865.473)	57.803.340	(15.073.639)	23.926.805	(144.269.912)	(91.478.879)
Total Assets	11.596.949.932	445.839.428	231.738.886	129.808.076	(518.891.451)	11.885.444.871
Total Equity	6.325.853.936	45.076.666	63.623.769	92.984.564	(102.115.769)	6.425.423.166

31.12.2023	Hareket Turkey	Hareket Middle East and North Africa	Hareket Central Asia and Caucasus	Hareket Europe	Elimination	Total
Revenue	2.129.650.486	583.143.707	101.073.634	98.139.151	(611.125.480)	2.300.881.498
Gross Profit	592.527.869	112.505.031	32.861.654	67.868.992	26.685.167	832.448.713
Net Period Profit / (Loss)	1.573.830.797	36.414.450	12.418.417	67.041.599	(150.654.704)	1.539.050.559
Total Assets	9.481.148.885	317.287.215	89.668.854	148.888.665	(315.750.066)	9.721.243.553
Total Equity	5.663.751.012	(43.079.411)	18.480.156	94.545.782	(8.120.470)	5.725.577.069

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Trade receivables from related parties (note 9)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
HHL Lojistik ve Uluslararası Nakliyat A.Ş.	821.213	--
	821.213	**--**

Other receivables from related parties (note 10)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Hareketpower Yenilenebilir Enerji A.Ş.	11.297.010	11.316.503
Ahmet Altunkum	6.961.248	12.636.693
Milaha Integrated Maritime Logistics	2.035.571	1.172.122
Mohamed Rashıd Mohamed Hassan	1.467.438	1.758.183
Samet Gürsu	44.749	--
Abdullah Altunkum	30.696	2.864.704
Seddar Sacit Gürsu	20.367	--
	21.857.079	**29.748.205**

Trade payables to related parties (note 9)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
HHL Lojistik ve Uluslararası Nakliyat A.Ş.	--	5.544.493
	--	**5.544.493**

Other payables to related parties (note 10)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Hareket Project LLC	35.988	--
Ahmet Altunkum	--	39.307.975
Abdullah Altunkum	--	570.626
	35.988	**39.878.601**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

5. 5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION (continued)

01.01.-31.12.2024 Sales	**Other**	**Total**
Milaha Integrated Maritime and Logistics	7.792.488	7.792.488
	7.792.488	**7.792.488**

01.01.-31.12.2023 Sales	**Transportation income**	**Rent income**	**Other**	**Total**
HHL Lojistik ve Uluslararası Nakliyat A.Ş.	9.022.603	7.597.347	1.296.015	17.915.965
Hareket Power Ltd.	--	--	1.787.163	1.787.163
Hareket Equipment Rental and Logistics Services LLC-Oman	--	--	1.206.659	1.206.659
	9.022.603	**7.597.347**	**4.289.837**	**20.909.787**

01.01.-31.12.2024 Purchases	**Rent expenses (*)**	**Other**	**Total**
Ahmet Altunkum	3.278.185	--	3.278.185
Hareket Project LLC	--	1.028.436	1.028.436
Gevher Karakuş	226.516	--	226.516
Büşra Gören	181.213	--	181.213
	3.685.913	**1.028.436**	**4.714.350**

01.01.-31.12.2023 Purchases	**Transportation expenses**	**Purchases of fixed assets**	**Rent expenses (*)**	**Other**	**Total**
HHL Lojistik ve Uluslararası Nakliyat A.Ş.	7.164.189	13.689.246	--	979.311	21.832.746
Hareket Power Ltd.	--	--	--	2.035.682	2.035.682
Ahmet Altunkum	--	--	3.236.395	--	3.236.395
Gevher Karakuş	--	--	346.509	--	346.509
Büşra Gören	--	--	277.207	--	277.207
	7.164.189	**13.689.246**	**3.860.111**	**3.014.993**	**27.728.539**

(*) The rental expenses in question have been accounted for within the scope of IFRS 16.

Benefits provided to the chairman and members of the Board of Directors and general managers:

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in the accounting period of 01.01.-31.12.2024 is TL 19.079.869 (01.01.-31.12.2023: TL 7.561.698).

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash	879.464	1.771.145
Banks		
-Demand deposits	67.609.261	49.394.561
-Blocked deposits	240.000	--
Other liquid assets – credit card receivables	49.910	--
	68.778.635	**51.165.706**

Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash		
-Turkish Lira	--	1.713.789
-Foreign Currency		
- USD	1.300	24.634
- AED	58.870	--
- KZT	813.250	--
- SAR	--	24.878
- EUR	6.043	7.844
	879.463	**1.771.145**
Deposits in Banks		
-Turkish Lira	3.174.600	14.047.539
- USD	2.295.212	12.178.589
- AED	37.624.161	23.082.856
- UZS	7.534.031	--
- KZT	1.395.662	--
- EUR	15.825.596	85.577
	67.849.262	**49.394.561**
Other liquid assets	49.910	--
	68.778.635	**51.165.706**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated cash flow statements are as follows;

	31.12.2024
Cash and cash equivalents	68.778.635
Less: Blocked deposits	(240.000)
	68.538.635

7. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Participation Free Fund (*)	1.051.805.860	--
	1.051.805.860	**--**

(*) The mentioned balance consists of 143.814.376 units of the fund.

Long term	Share Rate	31.12.2024	Share Rate	31.12.2023
Gains (losses) at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Hareket Heavy Lifting And Project Transportation SMC Ltd-Uganda		1.010.998		1.010.998
Hareket Heavy Lifting LLC-Abu Dhabi	--	--	100%	1.605.030
Unpaid Capital (-)		(1.010.998)		(2.616.028)
Total		**--**		**--**

The companies in question have not yet started their operations and since their impact is below the level of significance, they are not consolidated and are accounted for at cost.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
Short-term financial liabilities	**Original Currency**	**TL**	**Original Currency**	**TL**
Bank loans				
- TL		60.000.002	--	30.319.542
- USD	2.000.000	70.687.592	--	--
- EUR	100.000	3.680.240	997.753	47.008.681
- AED	28.242	250.732	56.484	649.081
Loan interest accrual		354.977		8.967.065
Other financial liabilities-USD (*)	9.050.505	319.879.250	1.871.159	79.672.413
Other financial liabilities				
- EUR	6.714.211	247.099.082	5.747.778	270.803.972
Current liabilities arising from lease transactions				
- TL		12.783.869	--	15.099.263
- AED	368.361	4.100.963	388.621	4.465.797
		718.836.707		**456.985.814**
Short-term portions of long-term loans				
- TL		50.645.369	--	90.799.411
- USD	5.897.470	208.439.005	5.173.903	220.300.530
- EUR	4.337.724	159.638.666	4.060.675	191.316.863
		418.723.040		**502.416.804**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
Long-term financial liabilities	**Original Currency**	**TL**	**Original Currency**	**TL**
Bank loans				
- TL		8.742.082	--	45.083.138
- USD	2.598.049	91.824.923	2.489.636	106.006.651
- EUR	3.971.934	146.176.704	1.851.313	87.223.774
- AED	2.350	20.861	75.304	865.349
Long-term lease liabilities				
- EUR	9.495.433	349.454.719	12.218.538	575.670.860
Long-term liabilities arising from leasing transactions				
- TL		116.343	--	16.314.105
- AED	5.277.099	46.850.364	5.464.308	62.792.523
Other financial liabilities-USD (*)	28.877.444	1.020.638.617	5.008.620	213.262.929
		1.663.824.613		**1.107.219.329**
Total		**2.801.384.360**		**2.066.621.947**

(*) The balance in question relates to supplier financing (Sany International Development Ltd.-China).

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

The average interest rates of bank loans as of 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 are as follows.

Interest rate	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
TL	48,71%	25,46%
EUR	7,21%	5,08%
USD	7,42%	5,16%
AED	3,50%	3,50%

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLE

Trade receivables	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade receivables	1.069.182.493	793.132.529
Due from related parties (note 5)	821.213	--
Notes receivable (*)	328.020	1.252.320
Doubtful receivables (**)	16.506.141	46.632.157
Provision for doubtful receivables (-)	(16.506.141)	(46.632.157)
	1.070.331.726	**794.384.849**

As of 31.12.2024, the average collection period for commercial receivables is 91 days (31.12.2023: 108).

(*) The maturity details of the notes receivable as of 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 are as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Up to 30 days	328.020	1.252.320
	328.020	**1.252.320**

(**) The movement table of provision for doubtful trade receivables is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Beginning	46.632.157	30.906.901
Provisions during the period (note 24)	3.135.652	18.473.043
Foreign exchange	(14.813.919)	(12.384.244)
Provisions no longer required (note 24)	(19.245.073)	--
Monetary gain /(loss)	797.324	9.636.457
	16.506.141	**46.632.157**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

Trade Payables -short term	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Trade Payables	267.546.347	223.530.666
Notes payables	61.267.233	694.138
Trade payables to related parties (note 5)	--	5.544.493
	328.813.580	**229.769.297**

As of 31.12.2024, the average payment period for commercial payables is 39 days (31.12.2023: 54).

10. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Other receivables - short term	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Due from related parties (note 5)	21.857.079	29.748.205
Deposits and guarantees given	5.099.419	5.990.080
Due from personnel	1.544.664	7.755.161
Other doubtful receivables	1.804.505	1.983.903
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (*)	(1.804.505)	(1.983.903)
Other	1.574.561	893.675
	30.075.723	**44.387.121**

Other payables – short term	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Taxes, charges and other deductions payable	61.330.634	14.469.590
Deposits and guarantees taken	393.063	111.570
Due to related parties (note 5)	35.988	39.878.601
Other	2.798.664	3.014.558
	64.558.349	**57.474.319**

11. INVENTORIES

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Raw materials	637.199	9.711
Merchandise	364.968	--
Finished goods	226.941	--
Other stocks (*)	49.723.111	55.859.301
	50.952.219	**55.869.012**

As of 31.12.2024, the amount of insurance against fire, earthquake, flood and other risks on stocks is EUR 3.000.000 (31.12.2023: EUR 2.500.000 and TL 8.316.220).

(*) Other stocks consist of equipment used during load lifting, transportation and assembly services and consumed within an accounting period.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

12. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFFERED INCOME

Prepaid expenses - short term	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Advances given for purchase orders (*)	159.556.081	73.694.475
Prepaid expense for the following months	50.421.538	53.657.273
	209.977.619	**127.351.748**

(*) It mainly consists of advances given to suppliers for crane purchases.

Prepaid expenses - long term	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Advances given for purchase orders (*)	--	224.885.251
	--	**224.885.251**

(*) It consists of order advances given by the Group for crane purchases.

Deferred Income

Deferred income – short term	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Advances received	3.090.401	33.130.641
	3.090.401	**33.130.641**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	**31.12.2023**	**Additions**	**Disposals (-)**	**Fair value difference (*)**	**Currency translation difference**	**31.12.2024**
Land	161.541.288	--	--	34.958.068	--	196.499.356
Buildings	16.873.129	--	--	--	20.427.648	37.300.777
Leasehold improvements	60.833.191	278.750	--	--	--	61.111.941
Machinery and equipment	4.975.037.306	2.238.870.133	(638.114.148)	463.539.063	6.610.739	7.045.224.927
Machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing (**)	2.190.529.315	265.475.118	--	(827.433.646)	--	1.628.570.787
Vehicles	1.952.591.169	69.327.879	(69.806.040)	(952.189.764)	581.821	1.000.505.065
Fixtures	50.523.741	3.199.603	(344.850)	--	972.901	54.351.395
Investments in progress	--	3.325.000	--	--	--	3.325.000
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	15.258.319	2.919.611	552.685	--	12.732.690	31.463.305
Leasehold improvements	34.922.677	4.943.714	--	--	--	39.866.391
Machinery and equipment	827.791.883	348.107.632	(125.123.763)	--	812.295	1.051.588.047
Machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing (**)	190.699.065	136.459.250	--	--	--	327.158.315
Vehicles	172.779.110	210.710.574	(30.725.698)	--	464.161	353.228.147
Fixtures	38.170.169	4.319.961	(344.850)	--	262.703	42.407.983
Net book value	**8.128.307.916**					**8.181.177.060**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Cost	**31.12.2022**	**Additions**	**Disposals (-)**	**Fair value difference (*)**	**Currency translation difference**	**Transfers**	**31.12.202**
Land	64.844.950	11.759.365	--	84.936.973	--	--	161.541.28
Buildings	7.291.791	--	--	--	9.581.338	--	16.873.12
Leasehold improvements	50.342.091	10.491.100	--	--	--	--	60.833.19
Machinery and equipment	4.532.620.799	223.672.176	(302.841.214)	240.667.436	10.925.007	269.993.102	4.975.037.30
Machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing (**)	1.585.079.231	610.380.062	--	290.929.199	--	(295.859.177)	2.190.529.31
Vehicles	1.682.087.335	95.900.568	(55.116.596)	200.165.566	3.688.221	25.866.075	1.952.591.16
Fixtures	46.087.884	3.553.856	--	--	882.001	--	50.523.74
Accumulated depreciation							
Buildings	6.647.246	3.073.922	--	--	5.537.151	--	15.258.31
Leasehold improvements	30.204.488	4.718.189	--	--	--	--	34.922.67
Machinery and equipment	601.944.017	316.194.571	(138.631.051)	--	1.608.117	46.676.229	827.791.88
Machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing (**)	189.875.410	52.726.530	--	--	--	(51.902.875)	190.699.06
Vehicles	190.187.808	3.406.450	(27.540.947)	--	1.499.153	5.226.646	172.779.11
Fixtures	19.539.098	17.874.194	756.877	--	--	--	38.170.16
Net book value	**6.929.956.014**						**8.128.307.91**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Group management has preferred to measure the land, machinery, equipment and vehicles included in the tangible fixed assets and the machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing by the revaluation method. The fair values of the machinery, equipment and vehicles in the Group's portfolio as of 31.12.2024 and the machinery, equipment and vehicles purchased through leasing have been accounted for according to the valuations in the report dated 31.12.2024 prepared by EVA Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. and Aden Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. authorized by the CMB and according to the values obtained in line with the Group management's best estimates. Fair values are determined based on the price that will occur between a willing buyer and seller on the valuation day in accordance with market conditions.

(**) These fixed assets are used in construction equipment and transport.

As of 31.12.2024, there is an insurance coverage of EUR 234.977.649 and TL 33.722.845 on fixed assets against fire, earthquake, flood and other risks (31.12.2023: EUR 188.272.750 and TL 23.008.201).

As of 31.12.2024, the Group has capitalized the borrowing cost of TL 221.338.335 in total for the relevant financial debts following the investment period. In addition, the Group has determined the current values of the facilities, machinery and equipment and vehicles with the valuation report prepared by EVA Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. and Aden Gayrimenkul Değerleme ve Danışmanlık A.Ş. In addition, the relevant capitalized financing expenses were also taken into account within the cost amounts used when determining the said value increases.

The distribution of depreciation and amortization expenses to the income statement accounts of the Group as of 31.12.2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Cost	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Cost of sales	719.289.000	391.959.831
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses (note 23)	18.929.843	20.995.261
General administrative expenses (note 23)	2.665.539	225.712
	740.884.382	**413.180.804**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

14. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Cost	**31.12.2023**	**Additions**	**Currency translation difference**	**31.12.2024**
Other	32.595.309	--	1.660	32.596.970
Accumulated depreciation				
Other	18.824.353	6.827.795	1.157	25.653.306
Net book value	**13.770.956**			**6.943.664**

Cost	**31.12.2022**	**Additions**	**Currency translation difference**	**31.12.2023**
Other	26.702.288	5.880.454	12.568	32.595.309
Accumulated depreciation				
Other	14.118.527	4.697.872	7.954	18.824.353
Net book value	**12.583.761**			**13.770.956**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

15. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Cost	31.12.2023	Additions	Disposals (-)	Currency translation difference	31.12.2024
Buildings and machinery for rent	157.841.078	26.014.086	--	6.066.568	189.921.732
Vehicles for hire	97.290.162	1.981.807	(1.229.487)	--	98.042.482
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings and machinery for rent	75.658.120	20.019.103	--	1.722.963	97.400.186
Vehicles for hire	36.827.555	6.576.742	(1.229.487)	--	42.174.810
Net book value	**142.645.565**				**148.389.218**

Cost	31.12.2022	Additions	Currency translation difference	31.12.2023
Buildings and machinery for rent	165.560.452	--	(7.719.374)	157.841.078
Vehicles for hire	68.315.617	28.974.545	--	97.290.162
Accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and machinery for rent	69.107.826	7.518.016	(967.722)	75.658.120
Vehicles for hire	33.856.495	2.971.060	--	36.827.555
Net book value	**130.911.748**			**142.645.565**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

16. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) Other Short Term Provisions

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Litigation provision [(*)]	3.128.889	2.825.807
	3.128.889	**2.825.807**

b) The Group's Guarantee/Pledge/Mortgage/Bails (GPMB) position is as follows:

31.12.2024	**EUR**	**USD**	**TL**	**TL Equivalent**
A. Guarantees pledges, mortgages and bails given on behalf of its own legal entity	56.989.054	19.145.610	984.539.780	3.753.563.925
Letters of guarantee	*321.750*	*6.145.610*	*104.448.586*	*333.087.423*
Pledges	*53.267.304*	--	*84.091.194*	*2.040.929.522*
Bails	*3.400.000*	*13.000.000*	*796.000.000*	*1.379.546.980*
B. Guarantees pledges, mortgages and bails given on behalf of its subsidiary	--	--	--	--
C. Sum of GPMBs given for the purpose of securing the debts of other third parties for the purpose of conducting ordinary business activities	--	--	--	--
D. Sum of other GPMBs given - Guarantees pledges, mortgages and bails given in favor of other group companies that are not within the scope of articles B and C	--	--	--	--
	56.989.054	**19.145.610**	**984.539.780**	**3.753.563.925**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

16. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

b) The Group's Guarantee/Pledge/Mortgage/Bails (GPMB) position is as follows (continued):

31.12.2023	**EUR**	**USD**	**TL**	**TL Equivalent**
A. Guarantees pledges, mortgages and bails given on behalf of its own legal entity	26.995.860	4.111.000	934.264.695	1.934.633.246
Letters of guarantee	*600.650*	*1.111.000*	*57.885.553*	110.153.573
Pledges	*21.395.210*	--	--	696.925.430
Bails	*5.000.000*	3.000.000	*876.379.142*	1.127.554.243
B. Guarantees pledges, mortgages and bails given on behalf of its subsidiary	--	--	--	--
C. Sum of GPMBs given for the purpose of securing the debts of other third parties for the purpose of conducting ordinary business activities	--	--	--	--
D. Sum of other GPMBs given - Guarantees pledges, mortgages and bails given in favor of other group companies that are not within the scope of articles B and C	--	--	--	--
	26.995.860	**4.111.000**	**934.264.695**	**1.934.633.246**

c) Letters of guarantee received

The Group has a letter of guarantee of USD 5.712.800 as of 31.12.2024.

The ratio of the Pledges of Collateral given by the Group to the Group's equity is 0% as of 31 December 2024 (31.12.2023: 0%).

17. GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS

The Group benefits from government incentives, details of which are as follows.

Expenditures related to the HAREKET brand were made within the scope of the decision numbered 2564 regarding “Branding Supports for Foreign Exchange Earning Service Sectors” (Decision numbered 2564).

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefit obligations	01.01.- 31.12.2024	01.01.- 31.12.2023
Payables to personnel	39.715.373	24.127.245
Social security and tax debts	16.169.845	10.017.617
	55.885.218	**34.144.862**

Short term provisions

Short term provisions for employee benefits	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Vacation pay liability	33.673.686	23.801.770
Balance at the end of period	**33.673.686**	**23.801.770**

The movement of Vacation pay liability provisions is as follows:

	01.01. 31.12.2024	01.01. 31.12.2023
Opening balance	23.801.770	13.539.637
Increase during the period	17.141.555	16.425.429
Monetary gain /(loss)	(7.269.639)	(6.163.296)
Balance at the end of period	**33.673.686**	**23.801.770**

Long-term provisions for employee benefits	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Provision for severance pay	38.104.854	24.764.950
Balance at the end of period	**38.104.854**	**24.764.950**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

The movement table of provision for severance pay is as follows:

	01.01. 31.12.2024	01.01. 31.12.2023
Opening balance	24.764.950	41.189.270
Current Service Cost	8.347.216	6.141.282
Interest Cost	2.751.492	3.274.470
Paid severance pay	(6.236.476)	(25.250.556)
Currency translation difference	4.116.623	765.843
Actuarial difference	15.320.485	14.836.315
Monetary gain /(loss)	(10.959.436)	(16.191.674)
	38.104.854	**24.764.950**

Within the framework of the current laws in Turkey, the Group is required to pay severance pay to its personnel who have completed one year of service and are terminated without any valid reason, are called to military service, die, complete their service period or have reached retirement age. As of 31.12.2024, the severance pay to be paid is subject to a severance pay ceiling of TL 46.655 (31.12.2023: TL 35.058) based on one month's salary for each year of service. The severance pay ceiling is revised every six months.

Since the severance pay obligation is not mandatory, it is not subject to any funding. The severance pay obligation is calculated based on the present value estimate of the possible future liability arising from the retirement of the company's employees. IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires the calculation of the company's liabilities within the scope of defined benefit plans using actuarial valuation methods. The actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total liabilities are set out below. Actuarial (loss) / gain is recognized in the comprehensive income statement under "Value Increase Funds".

The main assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Therefore, the discount rate applied represents the expected real interest rate after adjusting for future inflation effects. As a result, the liabilities in the attached consolidated financial statements as of 31.12.2024 and 2023 are calculated by estimating the present value of the possible future liability arising from the retirement of employees. The estimated rate of severance pay amounts that will not be paid and will remain with the Group as a result of voluntary termination of employment has also been taken into account.

The basic assumptions used to calculate the liability as of the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Discount rate	4,03%	3,31%

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

19. OTHER ASSETS

Other current assets	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
VAT carried forward (*)	41.522.594	56.863.412
Advances given for business	17.796.649	11.189.909
Prepaid taxes and funds	5.034.578	387.754
Personnel advances	4.178.438	3.354.395
	68.532.259	**71.795.470**

(*) The VAT balance carried forward consists of VAT arising from service purchases within the scope of the Group's projects.

Other non-current assets	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Prepaid taxes and funds	5.714.451	726.495
	5.714.451	**726.495**

20. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

a. Paid-in capital

The paid-in capital of the Company is TL 115.200.000, divided into 115.200.000 shares, each with a nominal value of TL 1 (31.12.2023: 96.000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1.000).

	31.12.2024	**%**	**31.12.2023**	**%**
Ahmet Altunkum	60.251.400	52,30	63.360.000	66,00
Abdullah Altunkum	12.780.600	11,09	13.440.000	14,00
Samet Gürsu	9.129.100	7,92	9.600.000	10,00
Cemalettin Gürsu	4.564.500	3,97	4.800.000	5,00
Seddar Sacit Gürsu	2.738.700	2,38	2.880.000	3,00
Sena Gürsu	1.825.800	1,58	1.920.000	2,00
Publicly Traded Shares	23.909.900	20,76	--	--
Paid-in Capital	**115.200.000**	**100,00**	**96.000.000**	**100,00**
Adjustment to share capital	318.203.059		272.402.178	
Total	**433.403.059**		**368.402.178**	

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

20. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (continued)

Presentation of Capital Adjustment Differences in Financial Statements in accordance with IAS 29 and Tax Procedure Law

The explanation regarding the Group's equity accounts adjusted in accordance with IAS 29 prepared based on the Capital Markets Board Bulletin published on 7 March 2024 is as follows:

Equity	PPI Indexed Legal Records	CPI Indexed Legal Records	Differences Tracked in Retained Earnings/Losses
Capital adjustment differences	365.851.229	318.203.059	47.648.170
Share premiums	1.282.603.612	1.508.792.749	(226.189.137)

Previous Year's Profits

The explanation regarding the Group's adjusted retained earnings accounts in accordance with IAS 29, prepared based on the Capital Markets Board Bulletin published on 7 March 2024, is as follows:

Previous Year's Profits	Pre-Inflation Accounting Amount	Amount After Inflation Accounting
1 January 2024	1.721.600.613	4.375.923.991
1 January 2023	337.785.278	2.879.215.041

b. Premiums related to shares

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Share issue premiums	1.508.792.749	--
End of period	**1.508.792.749**	**--**

c. Restricted reserves allocated from profit

According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves are divided into two groups: first and second legal reserves. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, first legal reserves are separated as 5% of the net legal profit until 20% of the company's paid-in capital is reached. Second legal reserves are 10% of the distributed profit exceeding 5% of the paid-in capital. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can only be used to offset losses as long as they do not exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, and cannot be used in any other way.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

20. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (continued)

c. Restricted reserves allocated from profit (continued)

Undistributed profits from previous years may be distributed as dividends by decision of the General Assembly. In this case, a second legal reserve of 10% of the distributed dividend is set aside.

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
End of period	31.043.385	30.070.419
	31.043.385	**30.070.419**

d. Other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Gains (Losses) on revaluation of property, plant, and equipment	26.218.551	892.311.743
Losses on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (-)	(22.317.316)	(20.524.760)
	3.901.235	**871.786.983**

e. Retained earnings

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Retained earnings	4.375.923.991	2.879.215.041
	4.375.923.991	**2.879.215.041**

f. Other accumulated comprehensive income or expenses to be reclassified in profit or loss

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Currency translation difference	198.873.280	142.901.762
	198.873.280	**142.901.762**

g. Non- controlling interests

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Non- controlling interests	7.975.365	(64.481.230)
	7.975.365	**(64.481.230)**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

20. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (continued)

g. Non- controlling interests (continued)

As of 31.12.2024 and 2023, the details of non-controlling interests are as follows: The amounts corresponding to the shares other than the parent company and subsidiaries are deducted from all equity group items, including paid/issued capital of the subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation, and are shown in the "Non-Controlling Interests" item under the equity account group in the consolidated balance sheet. The movement table during the period is as follows.

	31.12.2023	Transfer	Addition (+/-)	31.12.2024
Capital	2.338.337	--	(452.409)	1.885.928
Legal reserves	--	--	589.288	589.288
Transfers from previous year's profits/(losses)	41.844.571	41.368.643	3.823.107	87.036.321
Defined benefit plans	(3.013.887)	--	--	(3.013.887)
Currency translation differences	(147.018.894)	--	25.485.589	(121.533.305)
Profit/(loss) for the period	41.368.643	(41.368.643)	43.011.020	43.011.020
End of period	**(64.481.230)**	**--**	**72.456.595**	**7.975.365**

	31.12.2022	Transfer	Addition (+/-)	31.12.2023
Capital	3.880.242	--	(1.541.905)	2.338.337
Legal reserves	80.117	--	(80.117)	--
Transfers from previous year's profits/(losses)	(1.200.853)	122.057.772	(79.012.348)	41.844.571
Defined benefit plans	(3.013.887)	--	--	(3.013.887)
Foreign currency translation differences	(143.319.648)	--	(3.699.246)	(147.018.894)
Property, plant and equipment revaluation increases	160.170.556	--	(160.170.556)	--
Profit/(loss) for the period	122.057.772	(122.057.772)	41.368.643	41.368.643
End of period	**138.654.299**	**--**	**(203.135.529)**	**(64.481.230)**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

21. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (-)

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Domestic sales	2.097.979.895	1.105.091.554
Export sales	1.416.866.392	1.186.200.773
Other sales	10.197.882	9.589.171
Net sales	**3.525.044.169**	**2.300.881.498**
Cost of sales (-)	**(2.574.617.615)**	**(1.468.432.785)**
Gross profit	**950.426.554**	**832.448.713**

Revenue and cost of sales by regions are presented in note 4.

22. MARKETING, SELLING AND DISTRUBITION EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
General administration expenses	438.839.179	245.857.726
Marketing, selling and distribution expenses	153.084.837	77.369.393
	591.924.016	**323.227.119**

23. OPERATION EXPENSES BY NATURE

As of 31.12.2024 and 2023 the details of marketing, selling and distribution expenses are as follows:

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Personnel expenses	93.727.478	52.719.260
Advertising expenses	21.294.869	4.551.430
Fair expenses	10.698.130	10.965.719
Vehicle expenses	8.449.878	2.082.088
Depreciation and amortisation expenses (note 13)	2.665.539	225.712
Tax, duty and fee expenses	1.876.881	2.059.982
Representation and hospitality expenses	959.382	286.632
Severance pay provision	212.592	112.465
Communication expenses	155.961	326.087
Other expenses	13.044.127	4.040.018
	153.084.837	**77.369.393**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

23. OPERATION EXPENSES BY NATURE (continued)

As of 31.12.2024 and 2023 the details of general administration expenses are as follows:

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Personnel expenses	252.590.633	137.108.310
Tax, duty and fee expenses	36.057.869	6.800.533
Consultancy expenses	25.334.003	18.880.763
Depreciation and amortization expenses (note 13)	18.929.843	20.995.261
Office expenses	48.446.828	10.904.240
IT expenses	7.861.526	5.269.814
Vehicle expenses	5.673.625	4.863.780
Travel expenses	3.696.287	3.073.407
Maintenance and repair expenses	3.165.356	3.875.611
Representation and hospitality expenses	2.914.790	4.070.726
Communication expenses	1.353.240	613.392
Insurance expenses	1.254.501	601.524
Severance pay provision	1.081.442	333.939
Other expenses	30.479.236	28.466.426
	438.839.179	**245.857.726**

24. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other Operating Income	**01.01.-31.12.2024**	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Exchange rate difference income	290.493.092	251.921.845
Provision for doubtful receivables that are no longer relevant (note 9)	19.245.073	--
Provision for other receivables that are no longer relevant	83.548	814.345
Other income	3.080.863	33.017.833
	312.902.576	**285.754.023**

Other Operating Expenses	**01.01.-31.12.2024**	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Exchange rate difference expense	537.950.793	255.006.499
Doubtful trade receivables provision (note 9)	3.135.652	18.473.043
Litigation expense provisions	1.171.671	1.069.485
Other expenses	56.559.838	42.119.033
	598.817.954	**316.668.060**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

25. INVESTMENT OPERATIONS INCOME AND EXPENSES

Investment Operations Income	01.01.-31.12.2024	01.01.-31.12.2023
Income from participation flexible fund	294.413.138	41.734.694
Gain on sale of fixed assets	166.303.579	96.056.790
	460.716.717	**137.791.484**

Investment Operations Expenses	01.01.-31.12.2024	01.01.-31.12.2023
Tangible fixed asset impairment	551.395.467	--
Loss on sale of fixed assets	15.209.836	
Interest cancellation expenses	--	7.198.317
	566.605.303	**7.198.317**

26. FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Financial Income	01.01.-31.12.2024	01.01.-31.12.2023
Foreign exchange income	52.982.613	37.591.874
Interest income	6.800.133	20.309.433
	59.782.746	**57.901.307**

Financial Expenses	01.01.-31.12.2024	01.01.-31.12.2023
Interest expenses	164.300.208	70.503.335
Foreign exchange losses	65.003.369	378.407.146
Bank commissions and guarantee letter expenses	11.801.509	8.401.350
Other	20.370.576	9.598.823
	261.475.662	**466.910.654**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

27. ANALYSIS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ELEMENTS

The Group's other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss are as follows:

	01.01.-31.12.2024	01.01.-31.12.2023
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		
Property, plant and equipment revaluation and measurement gains	(1.154.790.923)	(199.185.492)
Property, plant and equipment revaluation and measurement gains, tax effect	288.697.731	49.796.373
Defined benefit plan remeasurement gains/losses	(2.390.075)	(10.937.185)
Defined benefit plan remeasurement gains/losses, tax effect	597.519	2.734.296
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		
Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	55.971.518	113.093.837
	(811.914.230)	**(44.498.171)**

28. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

Corporate Tax

The Group is subject to the corporate tax applicable in Turkey.

The corporate tax rate was increased from 20% to 25% with the “Law on the Establishment of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax for Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on 6 February 2023 and Amendment of Certain Laws and Legislative Decree No. 375” published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023. For this reason, the corporate tax rate in Türkiye is 25% for 2024 (2023: 25%). However, for institutions whose shares are offered to the public for the first time at a rate of at least 20% to be traded on the Borsa Istanbul Equity Market (excluding banks, financial leasing companies, factoring companies, financing companies, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies), the corporate tax rate is applied to corporate earnings for five accounting periods starting from the accounting period in which their shares are offered to the public for the first time, with a 2 point discount. In the event that the condition specified in this paragraph regarding the share rate is lost within five accounting periods starting from the accounting period in which the discount is used, the taxes not accrued on time due to the application of the discounted tax rate are collected with late payment interest without applying a tax loss penalty.

The valid tax rates of foreign countries within the scope of consolidation are as follows:

Country	Tax Rate
Uzbekistan	15%
Ukraine	18%
Kazakhstan	20%
Poland	19%
Germany	30%
Qatar	10%
Dubai	9%

28. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (continued)

Corporate Tax (continued)

According to Article 15 of the Law No. 7351 on the Amendment of the Law on Individual Retirement Savings and Investment System and Certain Laws and the Decree Law No. 375, Article 32 of the Corporate Tax Law, the corporate tax calculated on the earnings of exporting institutions, only on the earnings they obtain from exports, will be applied with a 1 point discount, including the 2022 accounting period.

Companies calculate a provisional tax of 23% (2023: 25%) 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 provisional tax paid during the year is for that year and is offset against the corporate tax to be calculated on the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year. The provisional tax can also be offset against any other financial debt to the state.

75% of the profits arising from the sale of affiliate shares that have been in the assets of corporations for at least two full years are exempt from corporate tax. However, with the entry into force of Law No. 7456 dated 15.07.2023, the exemption regarding real estates that have been activated after this date has been abolished, and 25% of the profits arising from the sale of real estates that have been purchased before this date are exempt from corporate tax. In order to benefit from the exemption, the profit in question must be kept in a passive fund account and must not be withdrawn from the business for 5 years. The sales price must be collected by the end of the second calendar year following the year of sale. However, profits arising from the sale of affiliates and real estates that have been held for at least two years are exempt from tax, provided that they are added to the capital in the year they are sold.

If there is no profit distribution, no other tax is paid on income in addition to the corporate tax. A tax withholding of 15% (2023: 15%) is made on dividends distributed to limited taxpayer institutions or limited taxpayers exempt from corporate tax, except for those who receive dividends through a workplace or permanent representative in Turkey. The addition of profit to capital is not considered as profit distribution and is not subject to withholding tax.

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 affiliated tax office by the evening of the 30th day of the fourth month following the month in which the accounting period is closed. However, the authorities authorized to conduct tax audits may examine the accounting records within five years and the tax amounts to be paid may change if any erroneous transactions are detected. According to the Corporate Tax Law, losses shown on the return can be deducted from the Corporate Tax base for the period provided that they do not exceed 5 years.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

28. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (continued)

Period based income tax liability

Payments made for income tax during the year (based on temporary tax declarations) are deducted from the final current period income tax liability for the year. Therefore, current tax expense is not equal to the final tax liability that appears in the statement of financial position.

As of the balance sheet dates, the tax liabilities of the period profit are as follows:

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Provision for tax liabilities on profit for the period	1.923.856	18.266.779
Prepaid taxes	--	(9.205.969)
	1.923.856	**9.060.810**

Income taxes

The total income tax recognized in profit or loss for the accounting periods ending on 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 is as follows:

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Current period corporate tax expense	(7.085.335)	(21.340.106)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	22.131.292	(560.599.139)
Tax income / (expense)	**15.045.957**	**(581.939.245)**

Deferred Tax

The corporate tax rate was increased from 20% to 25% with the “Law on the Amendment of Certain Laws and Legislative Decree No. 375 and the Establishment of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax for the Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on 6 February 2023” published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023. Within the scope of the said law, deferred tax assets and liabilities in the financial statements dated 31.12.2024 were calculated with a rate of 25% for the part of the temporary differences that will create the tax effect.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

28. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (continued)

	31.12.2024		**31.12.2023**	
	Accumulated Timing Differences	**Deferred Tax**	**Accumulated Timing Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Used leave provision	33.673.686	8.418.422	22.934.367	5.725.535
Severance pay provision	29.203.465	7.300.866	12.955.509	3.694.045
Doubtful receivable adjustment	3.197.305	799.326	29.880.482	7.470.120
Case provisions	3.128.889	782.222	2.825.807	706.453
Exchange rate valuation	2.933.497	733.374	(17.247.928)	(4.311.982)
Advance adjustment	(386.172)	(96.544)	1.956.305	489.076
Stock adjustment	(4.481.538)	(1.119.431)	3.118.834	779.709
Rent adjustment	(77.891.287)	(19.472.822)	20.637.164	5.159.292
Periodicity of sales	(119.081.950)	(23.291.833)	(92.305.930)	(16.264.451)
Net difference between the recorded book values and adjusted values of tangible and intangible assets	(1.977.032.274)	(493.278.155)	(4.616.290.810)	(1.153.822.255)
Tangible fixed asset valuation difference	(2.470.875.268)	(617.718.817)	(1.189.748.989)	(297.437.247)
Other	1.005.254	251.317	(1.227.651)	(306.912)
Deferred tax asset / (liability), net		**(1.136.692.075)**		**(1.448.118.617)**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

28. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (continued)

The inter-period deferred tax reconciliation is as follows:

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net current period	(1.136.692.075)	(1.448.118.617)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), net beginning of period (-)	1.448.118.617	940.050.147
	311.426.542	**(508.068.470)**
Deferred tax income/expense	22.131.292	(560.599.139)
Period tax income/(expense) - Other comprehensive income	289.295.250	52.530.669
	311.426.542	**(508.068.470)**

29. EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Net profit / loss for the period	(134.489.898)	1.497.681.916
Weighted average number of issued shares	100.137.017	175.333
Profit/(Loss) per share (TL)	(1,34)	8.541,93

The Company increased its 96.000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1.000 per share to 115.200.000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 per share on 22 May 2024, increasing the outstanding amount from TL 96.000.000 to TL 115.200.000.

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's main financial instruments consist of financial investments, bank loans, cash and bank deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide resources for the financing of the Group's activities. Apart from these, the Group has financial instruments that include commercial debts arising from its commercial activities.

The Group's main risks arising from financial instruments are liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group management has determined the policies summarized below for the management of these risks. The Group also manages the market price risk carried by all financial instruments.

a) Capital Risk Management

The Group's cost of capital and the risks associated with each capital class are assessed by the Group's top management. During these reviews, the top management assesses the risks associated with each capital class together with the cost of capital and presents those that are subject to the Board of Directors' decision to the Board of Directors' assessment. Based on the assessments of the top management and the Board of Directors, the Group aims to keep its capital structure in balance through the acquisition of new debt or the repayment of existing debt, as well as through dividend payments, issuance of new shares and share buy-backs. The Group's general strategy does not differ from the previous period.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

The Group monitors its resources using the financial debt/capital employed ratio. This ratio is found by dividing the financial debt employed by the capital. Net debt is calculated by deducting cash and cash equivalents from the total financial debt amount (which includes loans and commercial letter of credit payables as shown in the balance sheet). The resources employed are calculated by adding the equity and net debt as shown in the balance sheet. As of the balance sheet dates, the net financial debt/capital employed ratio is as follows:

	31.12.2024	**31.12.2023**
Financial liabilities	2.737.532.821	1.967.950.259
Lease obligations	63.851.539	98.671.688
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(68.778.635)	(51.165.706)
Less: financial investments	(1.051.805.860)	--
Net financial debt	1.680.799.865	2.015.456.241
Total equity	6.425.423.166	5.725.577.069
Capital used	8.106.223.031	7.741.033.310
Net Financial Debt/Capital used ratio	**20,73%**	**26,04%**

b) Financial risk factors

Credit Risk
Holding financial instruments also carries the risk that the other party will not be able to fulfil the requirements of the agreement. The Group management minimizes these risks with the credibility study that it conducts for each customer separately and reviews it periodically. The Group’s collection risk mainly arises from its customers. The Group% manages this risk, which may arise from its customers, with the credit limits determined for the customers and the guarantees received when necessary. The use of credit limits is constantly monitored by the Group, and the customer's credit quality is constantly evaluated, taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. Trade receivables are evaluated considering Company policies and procedures, and accordingly, they are shown in the balance sheet net of doubtful receivables.

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit exposures by types of financial instruments are as follows:

31.12.2024	**Trade receivables**						
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits in Banks	Financial investments	Other
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party			
The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting date	821.213	1.068.571.323	22.796.269	8.218.644	67.609.261	1.051.805.860	49.910
- Portion of the maximum credit risk secured by guarantees, etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	821.213	1.068.571.323	22.796.269	8.218.644	67.609.261	1.051.805.860	49.910
B. Net book value of financial assets that conditions are reassessed and become not overdue or impaired	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	--		--	--	--	--	--
- The portion secured by guarantee, etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
D. Net book value of impaired assets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Overdue (gross book value)	--	16.506.141	--	1.804.505	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(16.506.141)	--	(1.804.505)	--	--	--
- The portion secured by guarantee etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
-Not overdue (gross book value)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
- The portion secured by guarantee etc.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
E. Expected credit losses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

31.12.2023	**Trade Receivables**				
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits in Banks
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party	
The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting date	--	794.384.849	29.748.205	14.638.916	49.394.561
- Portion of the maximum credit risk secured by guarantees, etc.	--	--	--	--	--
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	--	794.384.849	29.748.205	14.638.916	49.394.561
B. Net book value of financial assets that conditions are reassessed and become not overdue or impaired	--	--	--	--	--
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	--		--	--	--
- The portion secured by guarantee, etc.	--	--	--	--	--
D. Net book value of impaired assets	--	--	--	--	--
- Overdue (gross book value)	--	46.632.157	--	1.983.903	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(46.632.157)	--	(1.983.903)	--
- The portion secured by guarantee etc.	--	--	--	--	--
-Not overdue (gross book value)	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--
- The portion secured by guarantee etc.	--	--	--	--	--
E. Expected credit losses	--	--	--	--	--

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of interest rate changes on interest bearing assets and liabilities. the Group manages interest rate risk through matching repricing dates of interest earning assets with those of interest-bearing liabilities. All interest rates related to financial debts are based on the interest rates prevailing in the market. Therefore, the Group is affected by changes in interest rates in national and international markets.

The distribution of the Group's interest rate sensitive financial instruments is as follows:

	Interest Position Table	
Fixed Interest Instruments	**31.12.2024**	**31.12.2023**
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	68.778.635	51.165.706
Financial investments	1.051.805.860	--
Financial liabilities	2.035.580.946	1.530.529.505
Lease liabilities	63.851.539	98.671.688
Variable Rated Financial Instruments		
Financial liabilities	701.951.875	437.420.754

Exchange rate risk

Transactions in foreign currency leading to the existence of exchange rate risk.

The Group carries exchange rate risk due to the change in the exchange rates used in the translation of its foreign currency assets and liabilities into Turkish Lira.

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Group's foreign currency position statement expressed in Turkish Lira is as follows:

31.12.2024	**TL Equivalent**	**USD**	**EUR**
1. Trade Receivables	909.325.082	17.146.756	8.285.625
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	546.628.892	11.976.162	3.378.311
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	16.099.133	82.121	359.370
3. Other	--	--	--
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	1.472.053.107	29.205.039	12.023.306
5. Trade Receivables	--	--	--
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--
7. Other	--		--
8. Fixed Assets (5+6+7)	--	--	--
9. Total assets (4+8)	1.472.053.107	29.205.039	12.023.306
10. Trade Payables	71.714.944	360.846	1.602.104
11. Financial Liabilities	--	--	--
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	1.952.424	(4.917)	57.774
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	--	--	--
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	73.667.368	355.929	1.659.878
14. Trade Payables	--	--	--
15. Financial Liabilities	1.032.947.501	6.632.325	21.697.931
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	--		--
16b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	--	--	--
17. Long Term Liabilities (14 +15 +16)	1.032.947.501	6.632.325	21.697.931
18. Total Liabilities (13 +17)	1.106.614.869	6.988.254	23.357.809
19. Net Assets/Liabilities of Off-Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments			
(Liabilities) Position (19a-19b)	--	--	--
19a. Total amount of hedged assets	--	--	--
19b. Total hedged liability amount	--	--	--
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position			
Position (9-18+19)	365.438.238	22.216.785	(11.334.503)
21. Monetary Items Net foreign Currency/Asset	--	--	--
(Liability) Position (IFRS 7.B23	--	--	--
B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	349.339.105	22.134.664	(11.693.873)
22. Financial Instruments Used for Foreign Currency Hedge	--	--	--
Total Fair Value of Instruments	--	--	--
23. Export	--	--	--
24. Import	--	--	--

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

31.12.2023	TL Equivalent	USD	EUR	SAR
1. Trade Receivables	506.140.656	5.227.963	6.037.430	--
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	12.321.693	287.118	1.986	2.212
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
3. Other	--	--	--	--
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	518.462.349	5.515.081	6.039.416	2.212
5. Trade Receivables	--	--	--	--
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	--	--	--	--
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
7. Other	132.225.313	3.111.000	--	--
8. Fixed Assets (5+6+7)	132.225.313	3.111.000	--	--
9. Total assets (4+8)	650.687.662	8.626.081	6.039.416	2.212
10. Trade Payables	111.969.393	654.181	1.785.328	--
11. Financial Liabilities	680.608.343	5.676.069	9.316.146	--
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	--	--	--	--
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	--	--	--	--
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	792.577.736	6.330.250	11.101.474	--
14. Trade Payables	--	--	--	--
15. Financial Liabilities	1.073.499.915	7.728.377	15.800.470	--
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	--	--	--	--
16b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	--	--	--	--
17. Long Term Liabilities (14 +15 +16)	1.073.499.915	7.728.377	15.800.470	--
18. Total Liabilities (13 +17)	1.866.077.651	14.058.627	26.901.944	--
19. Net Assets/Liabilities of Off-Balance Sheet Derivative Instruments	--	--	--	--
(Liabilities) Position (19a-19b)	--	--	--	--
19a. Total amount of hedged assets	--	--	--	--
19b. Total hedged liability amount	--	--	--	--
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	--	--	--	--
Position (9-18+19)	(1.215.389.989)	(5.432.546)	(20.862.528)	2.212
21. Monetary Items Net foreign Currency/Asset	--	--	--	--
(Liability) Position (IFRS 7.B23	--	--	--	--
B23) (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	(1.215.389.989)	(5.432.546)	(20.862.528)	2.212
22. Financial Instruments Used for Foreign Currency Hedge	--	--	--	--
Total Fair Value of Instruments	--	--	--	--
23. Export	--	--	--	--
24. Import	--	--	--	--

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis Table

31.12.2024

	Profit/Loss		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
If the USD exchange rate changes by10%:				
1- USD net asset / liability	78.337.110	(78.337.110)	78.337.110	(78.337.110)
2- Hedge USD (-)	--	--	--	--
3- USD Net Effect (1 +2)	**78.337.110**	**(78.337.110)**	**78.337.110**	**(78.337.110)**
In case of 10% change in Euro				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(41.793.286)	41.793.286	(41.793.286)	41.793.286
5- Hedge EUR (-)	--	--	--	--
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	**(41.793.286)**	**41.793.286**	**(41.793.286)**	**41.793.286**
Total (3+6)	**36.543.824**	**(36.543.824)**	**36.543.824**	**(36.543.824)**

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis Table

31.12.2023

	Profit/Loss		Equity	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
If the USD exchange rate changes by10%:				
1- USD net asset / liability	(23.197.462)	23.197.462	(23.197.462)	23.197.462
2- Hedge USD (-)	--	--	--	--
3- USD Net Effect (1 +2)	**(23.197.462)**	**23.197.462**	**(23.197.462)**	**23.197.462**
In case of 10% change in Euro				
4- EUR net asset/liability	(98.344.043)	98.344.043	(98.344.043)	98.344.043
5- Hedge EUR (-)	--	--	--	--
6- EUR net effect (4+5)	**(98.344.043)**	**98.344.043**	**(98.344.043)**	**98.344.043**
In case of 10% change in SAR				
7- SAR net asset/liability	2.507	(2.507)	2.507	(2.507)
8- Hedge SAR (-)	--	--	--	--
9- SAR net effect (4+5)	**2.507**	**(2.507)**	**2.507**	**(2.507)**
Total (3+6+9)	**(121.538.998)**	**121.538.998**	**(121.538.998)**	**121.538.998**

30. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk:
The Group manages liquidity risk by regularly monitoring cash flows and matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities to ensure that sufficient funds and borrowing reserves are maintained.

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

The ability to fund existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining the availability of sufficient number and quality of credit facilities.

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments approximate their fair values.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DECLARATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS RELATED TO HEDGE ACCOUNTING)

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount at which a financial asset can be exchanged in a current transaction between voluntary parties other than a forced sale or liquidation, and is best determined by a market price, if any.

The Group has determined the estimated fair values of financial instruments using currently available market information and appropriate valuation methods. However, evaluating market information and estimating actual values requires interpretation and reasoning. As a result, the estimates presented here may not always be indicative of the values that the Group can obtain in a current market transaction.

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

Monetary assets
Balances in foreign currencies are converted into Turkish Lira at the end of the period by using the exchange rates in force. It is anticipated that these balances are close to the registered value.

Certain financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, are carried at cost and their carrying amounts are projected to be approximately equal to their fair values due to their short-term nature.

It is anticipated that the carrying amounts of trade receivables reflect the fair value together with the provisions for the related doubtful receivables.

Monetary liabilities
It is assumed that the registered values of bank loans and other monetary debts approach their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Since long-term foreign currency loans usually have variable interest rates, their fair values are close to their registered values. Long-term bank loans are the fair values determined to be disclosed in the relevant notes, the current market interest rate and discounted value of the cash flows predicted by the contract.

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DECLARATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS RELATED TO HEDGE ACCOUNTING) (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

The Group classifies the fair value measurements of financial instruments reflected at fair value in the consolidated financial statements according to the source of the inputs of each class of financial instruments, using a three-level hierarchy, as follows.

- Level 1: Financial assets and liabilities are valued at stock exchange prices traded in the active market for the same assets and liabilities.

- Level 2: Financial assets and liabilities are valued from the inputs used to find the price of the relevant asset or liability that can be observed directly or indirectly in the market other than the stock market price specified at the first level.

- Level 3: Financial assets and liabilities are valued at inputs that are not based on observable data in the market used to find the fair value of the asset or liability.

The hierarchy table of fair value measurements as of 31.12.2024 and 2023 is as follows:

31.12.2024	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Financial Investments	--	1.051.805.860	--	1.051.805.860
Total Assets	**--**	**1.051.805.860**	**--**	**1.051.805.860**

31.12.2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Financial Investments	--	--	--	--
Total Assets	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

32. MONETARY GAIN/(LOSS)

	01.01.-31.12.2024
Inflation adjustment on financial investments	85.790.106
Inflation adjustment on tangible fixed assets	911.325.171
Inflation adjustment on intangible fixed assets	954.296.164
Inflation adjustment on leases	26.112.816
Inflation adjustment on capital	(129.531.154)
Inflation adjustment on share premiums	(226.328.748)
Inflation adjustment on legal reserves	(9.268.517)
Inflation adjustment on deferred tax	(129.380.526)
Inflation adjustment on profit reserves	12.674.256
Inflation adjustment on previous year profits / (losses)	(1.389.588.960)
Inflation adjustment on income statement accounts (*)	22.587.504
	128.688.112

(*)The distribution of the income statement is as follows:	**01.01.-31.12.2024**
Inflation adjustment on revenue	(256.219.010)
Inflation adjustment on cost of sales	536.825.337
Inflation adjustment on marketing sales and distribution expenses	12.213.992
Inflation adjustment on general administrative expenses	36.935.801
Inflation adjustment on other income	(63.185.598)
Inflation adjustment on other expenses	69.452.039
Inflation adjustment on investment income	(19.809.388)
Inflation adjustment on deferred tax income/(expenses)	(310.789.301)
Inflation adjustment on financing income	(5.485.001)
Inflation adjustment on financing expenses	22.648.633
	22.587.504

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on the purchasing power as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

33. FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITOR / INDEPENDENT AUDIT FIRM

The Company's statement regarding the fees for services provided by independent auditing firms, prepared in accordance with the Board Decision published in the Official Gazette on 30 March 2021 and based on the POA letter dated 19 August 2021, is as follows:

	01.01.-31.12.2024	**01.01.-31.12.2023**
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	3.147.365	2.021.303
Assurance audit fee	75.000	72.189
	3.222.365	**2.093.492**

34. EVENTS FOLLOWING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Within the framework of the sustainability goals of the Group management, in order to reduce the carbon footprint and contribute to the protection of a sustainable environment, in accordance with the current legislation and regulations, in order to establish facilities and trade in all kinds of energy sources (solar, wind, etc.), it was decided to establish a company titled Hareket Rüzgar Enerji Anonim Şirketi with a capital of 500.000 TL, which will be a 100% subsidiary of Hareket Proje, and the establishment procedures were completed and registered by the Istanbul Trade Registry Office on 14/01/2025 and announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette with the same date and number 11249.

In order to increase the market share in projects in international arenas, the Group management decided to establish a company titled Hareket Equipment Rental & Heavy Lifting & Project Transport LLC with a capital of OMR 50.000, which will be a 100% subsidiary of Hareket Proje in the Sultanate of Oman, and the establishment procedures were completed as of 19/02/2025.