UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SANAYİ VE

DIŞ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

For the Year Ended 31 December 2021

Financial Statements and

Independent Auditor's Report

MMB Bağımsız Denetim ve Danışmanlık A.Ş.

27 June 2022

This report includes 5 pages of independent auditor's report and 38 pages of financial statements and explanatory notes on financial statements.

UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SANAYİ VE DIŞ TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

To the Shareholders and to the Board of Directors of
Uğuras Kıymetli Madenler Sanayi ve
Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi

A. Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Uğuras Kıymetli Madenler Sanayi ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi' ("The Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and the statements of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

3. Considerations

It has been determined that although the Company has made a profit in the financial statements submitted to the tax authority as of 2022, it has not set aside the legal reserves required to be set aside in 2021. However, this does not affect the opinion given by us.

4. Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matters	**Procedures for key audit matters**
Revenues	-
The revenue amount of the company was reported as **14.735.916.187 TRY** in the accounting period between 01 January 2021 and 31 December 2021. Revenue item is of key importance to our audit due to the company's place and nature in the financial statements. The company's revenue consists of foreign currency and gold sales transactions. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the remaining amount received or receivable for the good presented, less any discounts, discounts and sales-related taxes. Explanations on revenue are given in note 17.	Within the framework of the audit procedures we apply for revenue recognition, it has been evaluated whether the accounting policies applied by the company management are in compliance with TFRS and relevant legislation. People involved in the revenue cycle (Management, those responsible for senior management and accounting personnel) were interviewed and an understanding and assurance regarding the operation of the process was obtained. We have checked, by comparing the details of these transactions, with the supporting documents, that the income amount is appropriately accounted for on the basis of the transaction, based on a sample selected from the transactions carried out during the accounting period. With the audit procedures applied, assurance has been obtained regarding the completeness of the sales, whether they have been realized or not and their periodicity. In addition to the above issues, we have also evaluated the appropriateness of the explanations within the scope of TAS, while including in Note 17.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to cont'd as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are

inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to cont'd as a going concern.

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

• Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

7. Independent Auditor Obligations Arising from Other Relevant Legislation

1) No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association related to financial reporting.

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

3) The Company does not have an internal audit unit. Pursuant to Article 378 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102, the board of directors of companies whose shares are traded in the stock exchange, to establish an expert committee in order to early detect the causes that endanger the existence, development and continuation of the company, to implement the necessary measures and remedies, and to manage the risk, Responsible for operating and improving the system. According to paragraph 4 of article 398 of the same law, whether the auditor has established the system and authorized committee stipulated in article 378 in order to timely identify the risks that threaten or may threaten the company, and to carry out risk management, If there is such a system, the structure of this system and the principles explaining the practices of the committee will be determined by the POA, and it should be submitted to the board of directors together with the audit report.

Since the company's shares are not traded in the stock market, the board of directors has not established an early risk detection system and committee in accordance with Article 378 of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102.

The name of the engagement partner who supervised and concluded this audit is Kerim KUŞ.

Kerim KUŞ, CPA
Partner

27 June 2022
İstanbul, Turkey
MMB Bağımsız Denetim ve Danışmanlık Anonim Şirketi

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UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.AŞ
INDEPENDENT AUDITED DATED 31 DECEMBER 2021
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET)

(All amounts in Turkish Lira (TRY) unless indicated otherwise.)

	Note Reference	Current period 31 December 2021	Past period 31 December 2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets		***234.256.968***	***111.762.029***
Cash and Cash Equivalents	[3]	172.904.861	74.544.927
Trade Receivables		**46.377.250**	**27.568.969**
- *Trade Receivables From Third Parties*	[5]	*46.377.250*	*27.568.969*
Inventories	[7]	13.065.740	8.642.448
Prepaid Expenses	[8]	12.058	10
Assets Related to Current Period Tax	[13]	153.933	0
Other Current Assets	[14]	1.743.126	1.005.675
Non-current Assets		***18.553.957***	***11.666.192***
Other Receivables	**[6]**	**126**	**73**
- *Other Receivables From Third Parties*		*126*	*73*
Financial Investments	[4]	14.938	14.938
Tangible Fixed Assets	[11]	15.526.174	11.738.291
Intangible Fixed Assets		**0**	**-95.427**
- *Other Intangible Fixed Assets*	[12]	*0*	*-95.427*
Prepaid Expenses	[8]	4.435	1.395
Deferred Tax Asset	[16]	3.008.284	6.922
TOTAL ASSETS		**252.810.925**	**123.428.221**

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

UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.AŞ
INDEPENDENT AUDITED DATED 31 DECEMBER 2021
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (BALANCE SHEET)

(All amounts in Turkish Lira (TRY) unless indicated otherwise.)

	Note Reference	Current Period 31 December 2021	Past Period 31 December 2020
LIABILITIES			
Short Term Liabilities		***100.810.985***	***35.445.808***
Short Term Liabilities	[4]	49.737.644	29.940.391
Other Financial Liabilities	[4]	110.322	4.143
Trade Payables		**344.768**	**231.566**
- Trade Payables to Third Parties	[5]	344.768	*231.566*
Employee benefit obligations	[17]	7.355	956
Other Payables		**50.606.628**	**5.247.624**
- Other Payables to Third Parties	[32]	*50.606.628*	*5.247.624*
Period Profit Tax Liability	[13]	0	19.885
Other Short Term Liabilities	[18]	4.268	1.243
Long Term Liabilities		***2.322.095***	***1.614.409***
Long Term Provisions		**0**	**30.950**
- Long-Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	[17]	*0*	*30.950*
Deferred Tax Liability	[16]	2.322.095	1.583.459
EQUITY		***149.677.845***	***86.368.004***
Equity of the Parent Company		***149.677.845***	***86.368.004***
Paid in Capital	[19]	80.000.000	50.000.000
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	[19]	(2)	(38.078)
Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit	[19]	70.071.420	71.420
Additional Capital Contributions of Shareholders	[19]	0	30.000.000
Previous Years Profits/Losses	[19]	866.261	648.485
Net Profit/Loss for the Period	[19]	(1.259.834)	5.686.177
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**252.810.925**	**123.428.221**

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

UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.AŞ
INDEPENDENT AUDITED DATED 31 DECEMBER 2021
PROFIT/LOSS STATEMENT (INVENUE STATEMENT)

(All amounts in Turkish Lira (TRY) unless indicated otherwise.)

	Note Referance	Current Period 31 December 2021	Past Period 31 December 2020
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Revenue	[20]	14.775.422.750	10.191.585.243
Cost of Sales(-)	[20]	(14.764.057.578)	(10.186.262.259)
GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)		**11.365.172**	**5.322.984**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	[21]	(765.110)	(1.029.749)
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses (-)	[21]	(95.705)	(29.116)
Other operating income	[23]	5.714.302	1.355.129
Other operating expense (-)	[23]	(2.471.316)	(203.799)
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS)		**13.747.343**	**5.415.449**
Income/ (expense) from investment activities,net	[24]	18.672	8.358
OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE FINANCE EXPENSES		**13.766.015**	**5.423.807**
Financial Income	[25]	2.099.468	14.445.675
Financial Expenses(-)	[25]	(17.832.106)	(12.534.872)
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAXES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(1.966.623)**	**7.334.610**
- Period Tax Expense/Income	[26]	0	(92.409)
- Deferred Tax Expense/Income	[26]	706.789	(1.556.024)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**(1.259.834)**	**5.686.177**
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		**(1.259.834)**	**5.686.177**
Earnings Per Share	**[27]**	**-0,0157**	**0,1137**
PERIOD PROFIT / (LOSS)	**[33]**	**(1.259.834)**	**5.686.177**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**706.789**	**(1.556.024)**
- Deferred Tax Expense (-) / Income		706.789	(1.556.024)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**706.789**	**(1.556.024)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**(553.045)**	**4.130.153**

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

BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE
DANIŞMANLIK A.Ş.

UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.AŞ
INDEPENDENT AUDITED DATED 31 DECEMBER 2021
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts in Turkish Lira (TRY) unless indicated otherwise.)

	Paid in Capital	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit	Retained Profits		Total Equity
		Additional Capital Contributions of Shareholders	Actuarial Loss / Gains		Previous Years Profits and Losses	Period Profit or Loss	
Balances as of 01.01.2020 (Beginning of the Period)	**25.000.000**	-	**(2.631)**	**62.075**	**295.952**	**167.386**	**25.522.782**
Transfers	-	-	(16.270)	-	81.705	(167.386)	**(101.951)**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Expense)	-	-	-	-	-	833.325	**833.325**
Dividens	25.000.000	-	-	-	-	-	**25.000.000**
Balances as of 31.12.2020 (End of Period)	**50.000.000**	**30.000.000**	**(38.078)**	**71.420**	**648.485**	**5.686.177**	**86.368.004**
Balances as of 01.01.2021 (Beginning of the Period)	**50.000.000**	**30.000.000**	**(38.078)**	**71.420**	**648.485**	**5.686.177**	**86.368.004**
Adjustments to Changes in Accounting Policies	-	-	(19.179)	-	-	-	**(19.179)**
Transfers	-	-	-	9.345	270.828	(833.325)	**(553.152)**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Expense)	-	-		-	-	5.686.179	**5.686.179**
Capital Increase	30.000.000	30.000.000	-	-	-	-	**60.000.000**
Balances as of 31.12.2021 (End of Period)	**80.000.000**	**-**	**(2)**	**70.071.420**	**866.261**	**(1.259.834)**	**149.677.845**

UĞURAS KIYMETLİ MADENLER SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.AŞ
INDEPENDENT AUDITED DATED 31 DECEMBER 2021
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(All amounts in Turkish Lira (TRY) unless indicated otherwise.)

	Current Period 31 December 2021	Past Period 31 December 2020
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	**(1.259.834)**	**5.686.177**
Increase / decrease in Trade Receivables	12.856	0
Increase / decrease in inventories	4.423.292	(11.365.309)
Increase / decrease in prepaid expenses	12.048	467
Increase / decrease in current tax related assets	153.933	0
Increase / decrease in other current and non-current fixed assets	737.451	(64.743)
Decrease/increase in adjustments related to provisions	(24.551)	2.926
Decrease/increase in trade payables	0	163.072
Decrease / increase in other liabilities	0	5.247.624
Decrease/increase in other short and long term liabilities	43.821.297	30.868.316
Cash Flows from Operations	**49.136.326**	**24.852.352**
Net Tax payments (Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities),	686.189	1.359.925
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**686.189**	**1.359.925**
Net Increase/decrease due to purchase and sale of tangible fixed and intangible fixed assets,	0	195.311
Cash Flows from Investment Activities	**0**	**195.311**
Capital Increase	30.000.000	0
Cash Inflows / (Outflows) Related to Financial Liabilities	19.797.253	29.545.092
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**49.797.253**	**29.545.092**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	98.359.934	61.638.857
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	74.544.927	12.906.070
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	**172.904.861**	**74.544.927**

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Uğuras Kıymetli Madenler Sanayi ve Dış Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("Company"), (Former Title: Uğuras Kuyumculuk ve Değer Madenler Sanayi Dış Ticaret Limited Şirketi) was registered with the Istanbul Trade Registry on January 15, 2007 and numbered 495, dated January 19, 2007 in Turkey It was established by being announced in the Trade Registry Gazette.

Company within the framework of the permission and authority given by the Republic of Turkey Undersecretariat of Treasury , the production, export, import of gold, silver and other precious metals and jewelery for the purpose of intermediation on behalf of itself and on behalf of others, within the framework of the principles determined in the relevant legislation, on the precious metals whose standards and purity levels are determined by the Undersecretariat. It is engaged in marketing abroad, manufacturing all kinds of jewelery and wholesale and retail trading of precious metals, manufacturing, selling, importing, exporting, wholesale and retailing of pearls, silver, souvenirs and diamond goods.

The company is a member of the Istanbul Gold Exchange with the number 098 and was granted the permission to operate as a member on 18.05.2009.

The company operates in Turkey and its head office is located at, Taya Hatun Mah. Acı Çeşme Sk. Zincirli Han No:18 K:3 Fatih / ISTANBUL.

As of 31 December 2021, the number of personnel employed in the company is 11. (31.12.2020: 1 Person)

As of 31 December 2021, the capital of the company is 80.000.000 TRY (31.12.2020: 50.000.000 TRY) and the shareholding structure is as follows;

As announced on page 379 of the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 25 July 2018 and numbered 9628, the Company's capital is changed from 15.000.000 TRY to 25.000.000 TRY in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 29 July 2019 and numbered 9.878, subject to the registered capital system. As announced on page 524 of the Company, the Company has increased its capital from TRY 25.000.000 to TRY 50.000.000 subject to the registered capital system.

All of the 25.000.000 TRY of the last increased capital has been met from the receivables of the partners from the company, and there are no debts arising from the capital commitment.

As of 31 December 2021, The Company has no Subsidiaries and Affiliates.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basis of preparations

2.1.1. Applied accounting standards

The Company keeps and prepares its legal books and legal financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles determined by the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") and tax legislation.

The Company keeps its accounting records in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code and tax legislation. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and their annexes and comments ("TAS/TFRS") published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

The unconsolidated financial statements are based on The Company's legal records and are expressed in Turkish Lira, and have been prepared by subjecting to some adjustments and classification changes in order to adequately present the situation of the Company in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards published by POA.
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with TAS/TFRS requires the use of certain assumptions and significant accounting estimates that will affect the explanatory notes on assets and liabilities and contingent assets and liabilities. Although these estimates are based on management's best estimates based on current events and actions, actual results may differ from those anticipated. Assumptions and estimates that are complex and require further interpretation may have a material impact on the financial statements.

There are no seasonal or periodic changes that will significantly affect The Company's activities.

2.1.2. Comparatives and adjustment of prior periods' consolidated financial statements

The financial statements of The Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends. In order to comply with the presentation of the current period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when deemed necessary and significant differences are disclosed.

2.1.3. Currency Used

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency (functional currency) valid in the main economic environment in which it operates. The Company's financial position and operating results are expressed in Turkish Lira "TRY", which is the Company's functional currency and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

2.1.4. Business continuity

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

2.1.5. Netting / Offset

Assets and liabilities in the financial statements have not been deducted from each other, except for the permitted and mandatory conditions within the scope of TAS/TFRS. Income and expense items are also deducted from each other only if they are foreseen within the scope of TAS/TFRS, otherwise they are not deducted.

2.1.6. Statement of Compliance with TFRS

The accompanying financial statements keep the accounting records in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code and tax legislation. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and their annexes and comments ("TAS/TFRS") published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the accounting period ending as of 31 December 2018 have been applied consistently with those used in the previous year, except for the new and amended standards and interpretations valid as of 1 January 2018, which are summarized below.

a) As of 31 December 2018, the new standards in force and the amendments and interpretations to the existing previous standards:

- **TFRS 9 Financial Instruments Standard;** Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. This standard replaces TMS 39. It includes the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, as well as the expected credit risk model that will replace the actual impairment loss model currently in use.
- **TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers Standard;** Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The new standard aimed to ensure that the financial reporting of revenue and the total revenues of financial statements are comparable worldwide.
- **Changes in TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;** Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These amendments include explanations regarding the implementation guidance determining performance obligations, accounting for intellectual property licenses, and evaluation of whether the business is principal or intermediary (net revenue presentation versus gross revenue presentation).

These standards and amendments do not have a significant impact on The Company's financial statements.

b) Standards and amendments published but not yet effective as of 31 December 2018

- **TFRS 16 Lease Transactions Standard;** Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted with TFRS 15 Revenue from customer contracts standard. This new standard replaces existing TAS 17 guidance and makes a far-reaching change in accounting for specialty lessors.

- **TAS 28 (Amendments) Long Term Interests in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures;** This amendment clarifies that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment of the associate or joint venture but for which the equity method is not applied.

- **TFRS Interpretation 23 Uncertainties Regarding Income Tax Applications;** This Interpretation clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements in TAS 12 apply when there is uncertainty regarding income tax practices.

The possible effects of the said standard, amendments and improvements on the financial position and performance of the Company are being evaluated.

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

No changes have been made in accounting policies that would affect the presentation of the effects of transactions and events on the Company's financial position, performance or cash flows in a more appropriate and reliable manner in the financial statements. No change is foreseen in the accounting policies applied in the near future.

2.3. Changes and Mistakes in Accounting Estimates

If the effect of a change in an accounting estimate relates to only one period, in the current period in which the change is made; If it also relates to future periods, it is reflected in the financial statements both in the period in which the change is made and in the future period, to be taken into account in determining the net profit or loss for the period.

The amount of correction of an error is considered retrospectively. An error is corrected by restating the comparative amounts for previous periods in which it arose or, when it occurs before the next reporting period, by restating the retained earnings account for that period. If the rearrangement of the information causes an excessive cost, the comparative information of the previous periods is not rearranged, and the retained earnings account of the next period is rearranged with the cumulative effect of the error before the said period starts.

Fixes for Mistakes;

The Company did not include derivative financial instruments in the financial statements in the previous period, and the detected error has been corrected by adding it to previous years' profits/losses in the current period, and the total effect of the corrected error on the financial statements is 31.915.299 TRY.

2.4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting policies within the scope of TAS/TFRS; are the specific principles, bases, customs, rules and practices used by businesses in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

Recording revenue

When the company fulfills or fulfills its performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to its customer, it records the revenue in its financial statements. An asset is transferred when (or when) control of an asset is transferred to the customer.

The company records the revenue in its financial statements in line with the following basic principles:

(a) Determining contracts with customers
(b) Determining 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) Recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is met

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

(a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (written, verbal or in accordance with other commercial practices) and undertake to perform their own acts,
(b) The company can define the rights related to the goods or services to be transferred by each party,
(c) The company can define payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred,
(d) The contract is commercial in nature,
(e) It is likely that the Company will collect a price for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer. In assessing whether a consideration is likely to be collectible, an entity considers only the customer's ability and intent to pay the consideration as due.

When another party is involved in the provision of goods or services to the customer, the company determines that the nature of its commitment is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services personally (principal) or to mediate (agent) for these goods or services provided by the other party. It is principal if the company controls the specified goods or services before transferring those goods or services to the customer. In such case, when (or as long as it fulfills) its performance obligation, it records the revenue in its financial statements equal to the gross amount of the price it expects to be entitled in return for the transferred specified goods or services. If the company is to act as an intermediary in the provision of goods or services for which a performance obligation has been determined by another party, it is in the position of an agent and does not reflect the revenue for the said performance obligation in the financial statements.

In the event that the company is entitled to collect a price that directly corresponds to the value of the completed performance in terms of the customer (on the delivery of the products), the company takes the revenue to the financial statements as much as it has the right to invoice. The company does not make any adjustments, since at the beginning of the contract, the period between the transfer date of the promised good or service to the customer and the date when the customer pays the price of this good or service will be one year or less, since a significant financing component will not have an effect on the promised price.

In accordance with TFRS 15, the company has chosen the facilitating application because it foresees that the period between the transfer date of the promised good to the customer and the date when the customer pays the cost of this good is less than one year at the beginning of the contract in accordance with TFRS 15. Therefore, the Company has not adjusted the revenue amount for the effect of a significant financing component.

The Company does not have contract assets arising from contracts with customers and contract costs to be capitalized in relation to such contracts.

Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognized at their acquisition cost, which is considered to reflect the fair value of the financial asset at the acquisition date and includes other costs incurred during acquisition. Said purchases and sales are generally purchases and sales that require the delivery of financial assets within the timeframes determined by the general practices and regulations in the market.

Classification and valuation of financial assets;

i) Financial Assets Valued at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) Holding the financial asset under a business model aimed at collecting contractual cash flows,

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that include only payments of principal and interest on the principal balance.

Interest income on financial assets shown at amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. Differences between the gross carrying amount of a financial asset and its amortized cost value are recognized in profit or loss.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) Holding the financial asset under a business model that aims to collect the contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset,

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that include only payments of principal and interest on the principal balance.

Gains or losses on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, other than impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified.

iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash, demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments with maturities of 3 months or less from the date of purchase, immediately convertible into cash and without significant risk of change in value.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified on the basis of contractual arrangements, identification of a financial liability and an equity instrument. The contract, which represents the right in the assets of the Company after deducting all its debts, is an equity-based financial instrument. Accounting policies applied for certain financial liabilities and equity instruments are set out below.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at their fair value and revalued at their fair value at the balance sheet date in each reporting period. The change in their fair value is recognized in the income statement. Net protifs or losses recognized in the income statement also include the interest paid on the financial liability.

Other financial liabilities

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

Other financial liabilities are subsequently accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method, together with the interest expense calculated over the effective interest rate.

The effective interest method is the method of calculating the amortized costs of the financial liability and allocating the related interest expense to the related period. Effective interest rate; It is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period of time, to the net present value of the financial liability.

Recording and issuing financial assets and liabilities

All financial asset purchases and sales are recorded on the transaction date, that is, on the date the Company commits to buy or sell the asset. These purchases and sales are generally those that require the delivery of the financial asset within the time frame determined by the general practices and regulations in the market.

A financial asset (or part of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets);
- If the term for the right to receive cash flow from the asset has expired;
- In the event that the Company has the right to receive cash flow from the asset, but has an obligation to pay in full within the scope of an agreement that has to be transferred directly to third parties;
- It is derecognised when the Company transfers the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset and (a) has transferred all the risks or rewards associated with the asset or (b) has transferred all control over the asset even though all rights or rewards have not been transferred.

If the Company transfers its right to receive cash flows from the asset, but does not transfer all the risks or benefits or does not transfer control over it, the asset is carried in the financial statements depending on the Company's continuing relationship with the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the debts arising from these liabilities are eliminated, canceled or expired.

Inventories

It is the item that shows assets in the form of items and materials that are held for sale in the ordinary course of business, produced for sale, or used in the production process or service delivery. Order advances given are classified as other current assets until the related inventories is recognized.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories; It includes all acquisition costs, conversion costs, and other costs incurred to bring inventories to their current state and location. Conversion costs of inventories; It includes costs directly related to production, such as direct labor costs. These costs also include the amounts systematically allocated from the fixed and variable manufacturing overheads incurred in converting raw materials and materials into finished products.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs required to make the sale. Inventories cannot be monitored in financial statements at a price higher than the expected amount to be obtained as a result of their use or sale. When the net realizable value of inventories falls below its cost, the inventories are reduced to their net realizable value and are charged to the income statement in the year in which the impairment occurred. In cases where it is proven that the conditions that previously caused inventories to be reduced to net realizable value no longer apply or an increase in net realizable value due to changing economic conditions, the reserve for impairment is reversed. The canceled amount is limited to the previously allocated impairment amount.

The company uses the weighted average cost method in calculating the cost of inventories.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation and are initially measured at cost and the transaction costs involved.

Investment properties are derecognised if they are sold or become unusable and it is determined that no future economic benefits will be derived from their sale. Profit/loss arising from the completion of the useful life or sale of the investment property is included in the income statement in the period in which it occurs.

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

The company values its investment properties at cost.

Tangible Fixed Assets

The physical items of the Company, which are held to be used in the production or supply of goods and services, to be rented out to others (for fixed assets other than real estate) or to be used for administrative purposes, and which are expected to be used for more than one period, are expressed with their cost values within the framework of the cost model.

The cost value of the property, plant and equipment; The purchase price, import duties and non-refundable taxes consist of expenses incurred to prepare the property, plant and equipment for use. Expenses such as repair and maintenance that occur after the use of tangible fixed assets are reported as expense in the income statement in the period they are incurred. If the expenditures provide an economic value increase in the future use of the related property, plant and equipment, these expenditures are added to the cost of the asset.

Leasehold expenses include the expenses incurred for the leased property and are depreciated over the useful life of the leased property where the useful life is longer than the lease term, and over the useful life if it is short.

Depreciation is allocated from the date the tangible assets are ready for use. Depreciation is continued during the period when the related assets are idle.

The economic life and depreciation method are reviewed regularly, and accordingly, it is checked whether the method and the depreciation period are in line with the economic benefits to be obtained from the related asset, and adjustments are made when necessary.

Cost Method

Tangible Fixed Assets are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Assets under construction for leasing or administrative purposes or for other purposes that have not yet been determined are shown at cost less any impairment loss, if any. Legal fees are also included in the cost. Such assets are depreciated when they are ready for use, as is the depreciation method used for other fixed assets.

Cost amounts of Tangible Fixed Assets excluding land and ongoing investments, are depreciated over their expected useful lives using the straight-line method. The expected useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed each year for the possible effects of changes in estimates, and if there is a change in estimates, they are accounted for prospectively.

Gain or loss resulting from the disposal of tangible fixed assets or the retirement of a tangible fixed asset is determined as the difference between the sales revenue and the book value of the asset and is included in the income statement.

Tangible Fixed Asset	Useful Life 31 December 2021	Useful Life 31 December 2020
Buildings	2-50 year	2-50 year
Machinery and equipment	4-25 year	4-25 year
Vehicles	5 year	5 year
Furnitures and Fixes	3-5 yıl	3-5 yıl

Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible assets purchased
Purchased intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. These assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their expected useful lives. The expected useful life and depreciation method are reviewed annually to determine the possible effects of changes in estimates and changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

Computer software

Purchased computer software is capitalized over the costs incurred during its purchase and during the period from purchase until it is ready for use. Purchased computer software is capitalized over the costs incurred during its purchase and during the period from purchase until it is ready for use.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised when it is disposed of or when future economic benefits are not expected from its use or sale. The profit or loss resulting from the derecognition of an intangible asset is calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from the disposal of the assets and their carrying amount, if any. This difference is recognized in profit or loss when the related asset is derecognised.

Intangible Fixed Assets	Useful Life 31 December 2021	Useful Life 31 December 2020
Rights	3-10 year	3-10 year
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	3-15 year	3-15 year

Impairment of Assets

Assets with an indefinite life, such as goodwill, are not amortized. Each year, an impairment test is applied for these assets. For assets that are subject to amortization, an impairment test is applied in case of situations or events where it is not possible to recover the book value. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For assessment of impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level with separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that are subject to impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

Borrowing Costs and Loans Received

In the case of assets (qualified assets) that take significant time to get ready for use and sale, borrowing costs directly attributable to their acquisition, construction or production are included in the cost of the asset until it

is ready for use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Effects of Currency Change

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the main economic environment in which they operate (functional currency). The Company's financial position and operating results are expressed in TRY, which is the functional currency and the presentation unit for the financial statements.

During the preparation of the Company's financial statements, transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than TRY) are recorded based on the exchange rates on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities indexed to foreign currency in the balance sheet are translated into Turkish Lira using the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Among the non-monetary items that are followed with their fair value, those recorded in foreign currency are translated into TRY based on the exchange rates at the date of determination of the fair value. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are not reconverted.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they occur, except as follows:
- Exchange differences related to assets under construction for future use and included in the cost of such assets, treated as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency denominated liabilities,
- Exchange differences arising from transactions carried out to provide financial hedging against foreign currency risks (accounting policies for financial hedging are explained below),
- Currency differences on monetary debts and receivables from foreign operations that form part of the net investment in foreign operations, recognized in translation reserves and attributed to profit or loss on the sale of the net investment.

For the periods ended as of 31 December, foreign currency parity is as follows:

Currency Position		
	31.12.2021	**31.12.2020**
American Dollars (USD)/TRY	12,9775	7,3405
Euro (EUR)/TRY	14,6823	9,0079
Swiss Frank (CHF)/TRY	14,1207	8,2841
Danish Crone (DKK)/TRY	1,9713	1,2090
British Pound (GBP)/TRY	17,4530	9,9438
Japanese Yen (JPY)/TRY	11,2434	7,0930
Gold (XAU)/TRY	763,3734	556,8242
Silver (XGU)/TRY	9,8000	6,2736

Earnings Per Share - Earnings Per Share from Continuing Operations

The amount of gain/loss per share is the profit/loss of the period; the amount of gain/loss per share from continuing operations is calculated by dividing the period profit/loss from continuing operations by the time-weighted average number of shares of the Company during the period.

In Turkey, companies can increase their capital through the "bonus shares" they distribute to their shareholders from retained earnings. Such "bonus shares" distributions are treated as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations has been calculated by taking into account the retrospective effects of the aforementioned share distributions.

In the calculation of earnings per share, there are no privileged shares or potential shares with a dilution effect that would require adjustment.

Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the balance sheet date represent the events that occur in favor of or against the Company between the balance sheet date and the date the financial statements are approved for publication. Depending on whether or not a correction is made, two types of situations are defined:

- events requiring post-balance sheet adjustments; Situations where there are conditions that show evidence of the existence of the relevant events as of the balance sheet date,

- developments indicating that the relevant events occurred after the balance sheet date (post-balance sheet non-adjusting events)

In the accompanying financial statements of the Company, events requiring adjustment after the balance sheet date are recorded and post-balance sheet non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes.

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions
A provision is made in the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events and it is probable that resources with economic benefits will flow out of the Company to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation is reliably estimated. Provisions are calculated according to the most realistic estimates made by the Company's management of the expenditure to be made to fulfill the obligation as of the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value in cases where the effect is significant.

Contingent Liabilities

Liabilities included in this group, the liabilities that can be confirmed by the future realization of one or more uncertain events arising from past events and whose existence is not fully under the control of the enterprise, are considered contingent liabilities and are not included in the financial statements. Because, in order to settle the obligation, there is no possibility of outflow of resources containing economic benefits or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably enough. The Company presents its contingent liabilities in the notes of the financial statements, unless the probability of outflow of resources containing economic benefits is very remote.

Contingent Assets

An asset that will be confirmed by the realization of one or more uncertain events arising from past events in the Company, the existence of which is not fully under the control of the business, is considered a contingent asset. Contingent assets are disclosed in the notes of the financial statements, if the inflow of resources containing economic benefits into the business is uncertain.

In cases where it is expected that all or part of the economic benefits used to settle the provision amount will be met by third parties, the amount to be collected is recognized and reported as an asset if the repayment of this amount is certain and the amount can be calculated reliably.

Related Parties
Parties are considered related to the Company if :

a. directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party;
• controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company (this includes parents, subsidiaries);
• has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company; or
• has joint control over the Company;
b. the party is an associate of the Company;
c. the party is a joint venture in which the Company is a venture
d. the party is member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent;
e. the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d)
f. the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e);
g. the party has a defined benefit plan for the employees of the Company or a related party of the Company.

Taxes Calculated on Corporate Income

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

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax liability or assets are determined by calculating the tax effects of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities shown in the financial statements and the amounts taken into account in the calculation of legal tax base, according to the balance sheet method, taking into account the enacted tax rates. While deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all taxable temporary differences, deferred tax assets consisting of deductible temporary differences are calculated provided that it is highly probable to benefit from these differences by generating taxable profit in the future. The mentioned assets and liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of the temporary difference, goodwill or other assets and liabilities (other than business combinations) related to the transaction that does not affect the commercial or financial profit/loss.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated over tax rates (tax regulations) that are expected to be valid in the period when the assets will be realized or the liabilities will be fulfilled and that have been enacted or significantly enacted as of the balance sheet date. During the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the tax results of the methods estimated by the Company to recover the book value of its assets or fulfill its liabilities as of the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, if there is a legal right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities or if such assets and liabilities are associated with income tax collected by the same tax authority or if the Company intends to settle current tax assets and liabilities by netting is deducted.

Current and deferred tax

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

Employee Benefits and Severance Pay

Severance pay is paid in case of retirement or dismissal in accordance with the provisions of the current laws and collective bargaining agreements in Turkey. In accordance with the updated TAS 19 Employee Benefits Standard ("TAS 19"), such payments are considered as defined benefit plans.

Cash Flow Reporting

The company prepares cash flow statements in order to inform financial statement users about the changes in its net assets, its financial structure and its ability to direct the amount and timing of cash flows according to changing conditions. In the cash flow statement, cash flows for the period are classified and reported on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows arising from operating activities show the cash flows arising from the main activities of the Company. Cash flows related to investment activities show the cash flows used and obtained by the Company in investment activities (fixed asset investments and financial investments). Cash flows related to financial activities show the resources used by the Company in financial activities and the repayments of these resources. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and demand bank deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of 3 months or less.

Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends distributed over ordinary shares are recorded by deducting from the accumulated profit in the period when the dividend decision is taken.

In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company management is required to make assumptions and estimations that will affect the reported assets and liabilities, determine the probable liabilities and commitments as of the balance sheet date and the income and expense amounts as of the reporting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Company's management's best knowledge of current events and transactions, they may differ from actual results. Estimates are reviewed regularly, necessary adjustments are made and reflected in the income statement for the period in which they are realized.

Significant Accounting Valuation, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with TAS / TFRS requires management to make decisions, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of its policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The assumptions that form the basis of estimates and estimates are constantly reviewed. Updates in accounting estimates are recorded in the period when the update is made and in subsequent periods affected by these updates. The main notes using estimates are as follows:

Note 5– Trade receivables,trade payables

Note 11– Tangible fixed assets

Note 12– Intangible fixed assets

Note 17 – Provisions for employee benefits

Note 26 – Tax assets and liabilities

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As of 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Cash	**377.067**	**821.291**
- Turkish Lira(TRY)	*259.427*	*155.946*
- American Dollar (USD)/ TRY	*60.536*	*644.579*
- EURO (EUR)/ TRY	*57.104*	*20.766*
Banks	**172.527.794**	**73.723.636**
Demand Deposit– TRY	10.007.612	2.158.984
Time Deposit – Foreign Currency	*162.520.182*	71.564.652
- Demand Deposit - USD	*154.244.595*	*71.327.319*
- Time Deposit - EUR	*8.275.587*	*237.333*
Total	**172.904.861**	**74.544.927**

As of 31 December 2021, the Company has no blocked accounts (31 December 2020: None).

The foreign currency position of Cash and Cash Equivalents is as follows:

	31.12.2021		31.12.2020	
Foreign Currency	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**
Türk Lirası (TRY)	10.267.039	10.267.039	2.314.930	2.314.930
American Dollar (USD)/ TRY	11.890.205	154.305.131	7.989.864	71.971.898
EURO (EUR)/ TRY	567.533	8.332.691	28.653	258.099
Total		**172.904.861**		**74.544.927**

4. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Long Term Financial Investments	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Other Financial Fixed Assets	14.938	14.938
Total	**14.938**	**14.938**

Financial investments consist of Istanbul Gold Exchange Stock, which it acquires as a member in return for her registration with the Istanbul Gold Exchange.

Short Term Liabilities	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Bank Loans	49.737.644	29.800.000
Principal, Installment and Interest of Long Term Loans	–	140.391
Total	**49.737.644**	**29.940.391**

Bank loans consist of Revolving Loans and their maturities are up to 1 year.

a) The maturities of the Bank Loans are as follows.

Loans	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
0-3 month	27.431.946	29.944.534
4-12 month	22.305.365	–
Total	**49.737.310**	**29.944.534**

Other Short and Long Term Financial Liabilities	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Other Financial Debts (Short Term)	110.322	4.143
Total	**110.322**	**4.143**

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND TRADE PAYABLES

As of 31 December 2021, the average maturity of trade **receivables** is 30 days.

Short Term Trade Receivables	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Trade Receivables	12.866	12.856
Deposits and Guarantees Given	46.364.384	27.556.113
- Turkish Lira (TRY)	46.275.164	27.556.113
- American Dollar(USD)/TRY	89.220	–
Total	**46.377.250**	**27.568.969**

Futures and Options Market (VIOP) collaterals are included under the Deposits and Guarantees Given account.

VIOP Markets are markets that have the same risk of gain and loss in the leverage system, which allows high volume transactions with small collateral, and which also has a loss risk as well as high profit potential in the leverage system.

The collateral system that allows trading in VIOP includes the risk of loss if effective collateral management is not implemented. In order for the investor to carry the position he has opened, the collateral must not fall below the initial margin. Positions that fall below the initial margin are automatically closed by the system as per the legislation. Therefore, the investor may lose his position without realizing his trading strategy. In order to avoid these situations, it is aimed not to open a position with the entire balance and to protect the position by keeping the balance in the account above the initial margin.

All transactions in the Futures Options Exchange are under the control of Takasbank and daily settlement is made.

The company has no uncollectible receivables..

	31.12.2021		**31.12.2020**	
Currency Position	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**
Turkish Lira (TRY)	46.288.030	46.288.030	27.568.969	27.568.969
American Dollar (USD)/TRY	6.875	89.220	–	–
Total		**46.377.250**		**27.568.969**

Liquidity Position	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
0 - 3 month	46.377.250	27.568.969
Total	**46.377.250**	**27.568.969**

As of 31 December 2021, the average maturity of trade **payables** is 30 days.

The borrowing limits of the company under the responsibility of Takasbank have been determined in TRY, and debt receivables are closed at the end of each day.

Short Term Trade Payables	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Trade Payables	32.553	12.084
Other Trade Payables	312.215	219.482
Total	**344.768**	**231.566**

	31.12.2021		31.12.2020	
Currency Position	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**
Turkish Lira(TL)	344.768	344.768	231.566	231.566
Toplam		**344.768**		**231.566**

Trade Payables Liquidity Position	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
0 - 3 month	344.768	231.566
Total	**344.768**	**231.566**

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES

Other Long Term Receivables	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Long Term Deposits and Guarantees Given	–	73
Total	**–**	**73**

	31.12.2021		31.12.2020	
Currency Position	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**	**Original Currency**	**TRY Equivalent**
Turkish Lira (TRY)	126	126	–	–
American Dollar (USD)/TRY	–	–	10	73
Total		**126**		**73**

Liquidity Position	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Demand	–	73
Total	**–**	**73**

Other Short Term Payables	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Due to Shareholders	50.606.628	5.247.624
Total	**50.606.628**	**5.247.624**

7. INVENTORIES

Inventories	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Merchandises	13.065.740	8.642.448
Total	**13.065.740**	**8.642.448**

	31.12.2021		**31.12.2020**	
Effective and Precious Metal Stocks	**Amount**	**TRY Equivalent**	**Amount**	**TRY Equivalent**
FINE GOLD	11.316	8.638.144	12.074,69 Gr.	6.723.479
ATA GOLD	2	10.079	232 Ad.	446.826
FULL GOLD	232	1.196.888	23 Ad.	43.070
HALF GOLD	63	159.248	63 Ad.	58.987
QUARTER GOLD	1.832	2.309.914	1.832 Ad.	857.655
SILVER	76.680	751.468	81.680,37 Gr.	512.430
Total		**13.065.740**		**8.642.448**

Stock counts were not included in the audit studies. Inventories are valued using the average cost method. The company's audit day closing count was made and verified by the retrospective method. Net realizable value is calculated by deducting the necessary completion and marketing expenses from the estimated selling value. Pure gold, which is the first material, and processed gold, which is included in jewelery products and commercial goods, were valued at the closing price of the Istanbul Gold Exchange. The pure gold amounts in the finished goods and commercial goods were determined by the milliem calculation, and the original material was collected and evaluated with the pure amounts in the material. Gemstones and jewelery in commercial goods were followed at cost, since there was no organized exchange of related securities.

8. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

Short Term - Prepaid Expenses	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Order Advances Given	12.058	10
Total	**12.058**	**10**

Long Term - Prepaid Expenses	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Expenses for Future Years	4.435	1.395
Total	**4.435**	**1.395**

There are no Short Term - Deferred Income. (31.12.2020 : Not available.)

There are no Long Term - Deferred Income. (31.12.2020 : Not available.)

9. INVESTMENTS EVALUATED BY THE EQUITY METHOD

Not available (31 December 2020: Not available).

10. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Not available (31 December 2020: Not available).

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible Fixed Assets	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Buildings	15.881.885	12.336.896
Vehicles	200.548	200.548
Furnitures and fixes	777.936	198.775
Accumulated depreciation (-)	(1.334.195)	(997.928)
Total	**15.526.174**	**11.738.291**

Tangible Fixed Assets	**31.12.2019**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2020**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2021**
Buildings	12.336.896	0	0	12.336.896	3.544.989	0	15.881.885
Vehicles	200.548	0	0	200.548	0	0	200.548
Furnitures and fixes	135.463	63.312	0	198.775	579.161	0	777.936
Total	**12.672.907**	**63.312**	**0**	**12.736.219**	**4.124.150**	**0**	**16.860.369**

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets	**31.12.2019**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2020**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2021**
Buildings	422.049	246.738	0	668.787	310.325	0	979.112
Vehicles	200.548	0	0	200.548	0	0	200.548
Furnitures and fixes	116.709	11.884	0	128.592	25.942	0	154.534
Total	**739.306**	**258.622**	**0**	**997.927**	**336.267**	**0**	**1.334.195**

Total Tangible Fixed Assets (Net)	**11.933.602**			**11.738.292**			**15.526.174**

12. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Depreciation of Intangible Fixed Assets	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	6.901	6.901
Accumulated depreciation (-)	(6.901)	(102.328)
Total	**–**	**(95.427)**

Intangible Fixed Assets	**31.12.2019**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2020**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2021**
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	6.901	0	0	6.901	0	0	6.901
Total	**6.901**	**0**	**0**	**6.901**	**0**	**0**	**6.901**

Depreciation of Intangible Fixed Assets	**31.12.2019**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2020**	**Addition**	**Disposal**	**31.12.2021**
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	6.901	0	0	6.901	0	0	6.901
Total	**6.901**	**0**	**0**	**6.901**	**0**	**0**	**6.901**

Total Intangible Fixed Assets (Net)	**0**	**0**	**0**

13. ASSETS RELATED TO CURRENT PERIOD TAX / TAX LIABILITY ON CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT

Assets Related to Current Period Tax	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Prepaid Taxes and Funds	153.933	–
Toplam	**153.933**	**–**

Period Profit Tax Liability	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Period Profit Tax and Other Legal Liabilities Provisions	–	92.409
Prepaid Taxes and Other Liabilities of Profit for the Period (-)	–	(72.524)
Total	**–**	**19.885**

Period Profit Tax Liability	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Commercial profit / loss	860.524	385.859
Financial Profit	931.268	420.040
Taxable profit (22%) (Previous Period 22%)	*931.268*	*420.040*

Tax Liability	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Calculated tax liability (25%)	*232.817*	*105.010*
Prepaid Tax	*(153.933)*	*(72.524)*

14. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS / OTHER SHORT TERM LIABILITIES

Other Current Assets	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Transferred VAT	1.743.126	1.005.675
Total	**1.743.126**	**1.005.675**

Other Short Term Liabilities	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Taxes and Funds Payable	4.268	1.243
Total	**4.268**	**1.243**

15. GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND AID

Not available (31 December 2020: Not available).

16. PROVISIONS / CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent Assets	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Guarantees Received	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**

Contingent Liabilities	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
İST.ALTIN BORSASI-DENİZBANK (350.000 USD.)	4.542.125	2.569.175
İST.ALTIN BORSASI-DENİZBANK (300.000 USD.)	3.893.250	2.202.150
İST.ALTIN BORSASI-DENİZBANK (350.000 USD.)	4.542.125	2.569.175
İST.ANADOLU 2.İCRA MÜD. - DENİZBANK (TL)	–	143.000
İST.ALTIN BORSASI-DENİZBANK (500.000 USD.)	7.060.350	–
Total	**20.037.850**	**7.483.500**

GPMs Given by the Company (Guarantee - Pledge-Mortgages)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
A GPMs given on behalf of its own legal entity	20.037.850	7.483.500
B GPMs given in favor of partnerships included in full consolidation	–	–
C CPM's given to other 3rd parties for the purpose of carrying out their ordinary commercial activities		
D Other given GPM's	–	–
- GPM's given in favor of the main partner	–	–
- GPM's given in favor of other group companies that are not in the scope of B and C	–	–
- GPM's given in favor of third parties that are not in the scope of item C	–	–
Total	**20.037.850**	**7.483.500**

	31.12.2021	**31.12.2020**

Ratio of other GPMs to equity	13,89%	8,66%

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Payables within the Scope of Employee Benefits	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Social Security Premiums Payables	7.355	956
Total	**7.355**	**956**

Long Term Provisions for Employee Benefits	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Severance Pay Provision	–	30.950
Total	**–**	**30.950**

Severance Pay Provisions

Under Turkish law, the Company is required to pay employment termination benefits to each employee whose employment is terminated without due caus. In addition, under the existing Social Security Law No.506, clause No. 60, amended by the Labor Laws dated 06.03.1981, No.2422 and 25.08.1999, No.4447, the Company is also required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has earned the right to retire by receiving termination indemnities.

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

Assumptions	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Envised working time	Retirement	Retirement
Severance pay ceiling	8.284,51	7.117,17
Envised rate of increase	9,08%	9,08%
Discount rate	0,57%	0,57%
Compensation rate (average)	61,17%	61,17%

	31.12.2021	**31.12.2020**
Liability beginning of the period	**17.073**	**14.146**
Payment during the period	(17.073)	(12.056)
Interest cost	–	1.018
Current service	–	2.759
Loss Due to Payment/Cancellation	–	(8.802)
Actuarial Loss and Gain	–	20.008
Liability End of The Period	**–**	**17.073**

The main assumption is that the maximum liability amount for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Therefore, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the effects of future inflation. Therefore, provisions in the accompanying financial statements as of 31 December 2021

and 31 December 2020 are calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation arising from the retirement of the employees.

18. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

There are no other assets and liabilities. (December 31, 2021: Not available.)

19. CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

i) Non-Controlling Interests
The Company does not have any non-controlling interests at the end of the period..

ii) Capital / Mutual Affiliate Capital Adjustment

Equity	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Capital	80.000.000	50.000.000
Total	**80.000.000**	**50.000.000**

As of 31 December 2021, the shareholders and their share ratios are as follows:

	31.12.2021		**31.12.2020**	
Shareholder	**Share Amount**	**Share Rate**	**Share Amount**	**Share Rate**
Uğur UĞURAS	80.000.000	100%	50.000.000	100%
Total Capital	**80.000.000**	**100%**	**50.000.000**	**100%**
Unpaid Capital				
NET CAPITAL	**80.000.000**		**50.000.000**	

Number of shares and share groups and privileges:

As of 31 December 2021, the Company's capital consists of 80,000 issued shares, each with a nominal value of TRY 1,000. (31 December 2020: 1.000 TRY 50.000 Share) There is no privilege on the shares.

Capital increase during the year:

The kapital of they çolpan has increased from 5.000.000 TRY to 15.000.000 TRY as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 18.08.2016 and numbered 9140. The registered capital system has been adopted and a registered capital of TRY 25.000.000 has been registered.

The capital of the company increased from 15.000.000 TRY to 25.000.000 TRY as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 25.07.2018 and numbered 9628, then from 25.000.000 TRY to 50.000.000 TRY as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 29.07.2019 and numbered 9878. Subsequently, the capital of the Company was increased from 50.000.000 TRY to 80.000.000 TRY, from internal resources, as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 16.08.2021 and numbered 10388.

The capital movements of the company as of the end of the period are given below:

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Beginning of Period	50.000.000	50.000.000
Committed in Cash	–	–
Transferred from Internal Resources	30.000.000	–
Total	**80.000.000**	**50.000.000**

Important changes in the partnership structure:

Not available (31 December 2020: Not available).

Mutual Affiliate Capital Adjustment:

As the firm does not have any subsidiaries that will be subject to mutual capital adjustment, there is no capital/mutual shareholding capital adjustment as of the end of the period.

iii) Capital Reserves

The Company's Capital Reserves as of 31 December 2021 are disclosed in the equity table below.

iv) Profit Restricted Reserves

Restricted reserves set aside from profit consist of legal reserves.

According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves are divided into first and second legal reserves. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, primary legal reserves are set aside as 5% of the legal net profit until they reach 20% of the company's paid-in capital. The second order legal reserves are 10% of the distributed profit exceeding 5% of the paid-in capital. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, as long as the legal reserves do not exceed 50% of the paid-in capital, they can only be used to offset losses and cannot be used in any other way.

Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income or Expenses to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Actuarial Gain/Loss	–	(38.078)
Total	**–**	**(38.078)**

Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Additional Capital Contributions of Shareholders	–	30.000.000
Legal Reserves	71.420	71.420
Total	**70.071.420**	**30.071.420**

v) Retained earnings

Retained earnings other than net profit for the period are shown in this item. Extraordinary reserves, which are in essence retained earnings and therefore not restricted, are also considered retained earnings and shown in this item.
As of 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the details of retained earnings and losses are as follows.

Past Years Profits/Loss	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Past Years Profits	866.921	745.085
Past Years Loss(-)	(660)	(96.600)
Total	**866.261**	**648.485**

20. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES (-)

Revenue	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Domestic Sales	14.773.754.485	10.190.162.985
Overseas sales	1.519.051	1.208.683
Other Sales	149.214	213.575
Total	**14.775.422.750**	**10.191.585.243**

Cost of Sales(-)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Cost of Merchandise Sold (-)	(14.764.057.578)	(10.186.262.259)
Total	**(14.764.057.578)**	**(10.186.262.259)**

GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)	**11.365.172**	**5.322.984**

21. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, MARKETING EXPENSES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES (-)

The details of the Company's operating expenses consist of the following expense items.

General Administrative expenses(-)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses (-)	(95.705)	(29.116)
General Administrative expenses(-)	(765.110)	(1.029.749)
Total	**(860.815)**	**(1.058.865)**

22. NATURE OF EXPENSES

General Administrative expenses(-)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
-Personnel Salaries and Expenses	302.084	79.254
- Communication Expenses	18.570	8.409
- Electricity and Energy Expenses	5.411	3.789
- Other Self Employment Expenses	27.000	30.500
- Audit and Consultancy Expenses	4.026	40.000
- Maintenance and Repair Service Expenses	49.871	16.667
-Office Rent Expenses	51.936	428.039
- Small Fixtures and Accessories Expenses	37.886	6.525
- Stationery and Printed Documentary Expenses	106	229
- Notary Public Expenses	20.014	532
- Affiliated Room and Subscription Expenses	41.637	14.685
- Other Miscellaneous Expenses	349	2.249
- Stamp Duty	2.012	8.321
- Depreciation and Exhaustion Expenses	175.326	390.548
Total	**765.110**	**1.029.749**

Marketing, selling and distribution expenses (-)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
- Exchange Commission Expenses	–	425
- Distrubition Expenses	283	160
- Maintenance Repair Expenses	7.444	1.049
- Travel Expenses	17.422	2.114
- Fu el Expenses	13.763	–
- Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Expenses	15.249	7.880
- Vehicles Insurance Expense	2.306	8.695
Total	**95.705**	**20.322**

23. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES (-)

Other Income from Main Operations	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Securities Sales Profits	4.357.317	–
Other Ordinary Income and Profits	1.335.676	1.297.273
Other Extraordinary Income and Profits	21.309	57.856
Total	**5.714.302**	**1.355.129**

Other Expenses from Main Operations(-)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Commission Expenses (-)	(508.402)	(169.618)
Securities Sales Loss (-)	(1.892.170)	–
Other Extraordinary Expenses and Losses	(70.744)	(34.181)
Total	**(2.471.316)**	**(203.799)**

24. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Not available. (31 December 2020: Not available)

25. FINANCIAL INCOME / EXPENSES (-)

Financial Income	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Interest Income	2.099.468	668.074
Exchange Income	–	13.777.601
Total	**2.099.468**	**14.445.675**

Financial Expenses(-)	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Exchange Losses (-)	(10.838.568)	(11.746.260)
Short Term Borrowing Expenses (-)	(6.993.538)	(788.612)
Total	**(17.832.106)**	**(12.534.872)**

10.838.568 TRY is a Rotary Gold Loan, which constitutes the majority of the financial expenses, and it arose from the exchange rate difference. As stated in Note 8 of the amount, although hedging measures were taken with hedging transaction, it resulted from accrual of foreign exchange difference in accordance with the legal regulations. The operation of the aforementioned transactions is explained in Note 5.

26. INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSET AND LIABILITY)

Corporate Tax Provision	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Profit for the Period Tax and Other Legal Liabilities Provision (-)	–	–
Total	–	–

The corporate tax rate in Turkey is 25%. (However, corporate earnings of corporations for 2022 taxation periods will be applied as 23%, and 20% for 2023 and beyond.) Corporate tax rate will be found as a result of adding non-deductible expenses to the commercial income of corporations in accordance with tax laws, and deducting the exceptions and discounts in tax laws. applied to the net corporate income. Corporate tax is declared until the evening of the thirtieth day of the fourth month following the end of the relevant year and is paid until the end of the relevant month.

Companies calculate provisional tax of 25% on their quarterly financial profits (23% for the taxation periods of 2022, 20% for the year 2023 and beyond) and declare it until the 17th day of the second month following that period and pay it until the evening of the seventeenth day. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax to be calculated on the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year. If the amount of temporary tax paid remains despite the deduction, this amount can be refunded in cash or set off against any other financial debt to the government.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, financial losses shown on the return can be deducted from the corporate tax base of the period, provided that they do not exceed 5 years. Declarations and related accounting records can be examined by tax administrations within five years.

The law on amending the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law was enacted on January 20, 2022, Law No. It has been enacted with the number 7352 and it has been decided that the financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment in the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods, including the temporary accounting periods, and in the provisional tax periods of the 2023 accounting period, regardless of whether the conditions for the inflation adjustment within the scope of the Repeated Article 298 are met. The Public Oversight Authority made a statement on the Implementation of Financial Reporting in High Inflation Economies under TFRS on January 20, 2022, and it was stated that there was no need to make any adjustments within the scope of TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies in the financial statements for 2021.

Deferred Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated by taking into account the effects of temporary differences between the values resulting from the reorganization of balance sheet items according to Turkish Accounting Standards (TAS) and legal records. These temporary differences generally arise from the recognition of income and expenses in different reporting periods. The rate to be applied for the deferred tax receivables and liabilities calculated according to the liability method over the temporary differences to be realized is 25%. (31.12.2020: 22%).

Deferred Tax Asset	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Deferred Tax Asset	3.008.284	6.922
Deferred Tax Liability (-)	(2.322.095)	(1.583.459)
Total	**686.189**	**(1.576.537)**

Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
	Cumulative Timing Differences		**Deferred Tax**	
Tangible Fixed Assets Depreciation Differences	(23.150)	244.529	5.787	(53.796)
Intangible Fixed Assets Depreciation Differences	46.616	–	(11.654)	–
Currency Adjustment Differences	(10.838.568)	16	2.709.642	4
Adjustments of Inventories	9.089.590	(6.953.766)	(2.272.397)	(1.529.828)
Severance Pay Provision Expenses	–	30.950	–	6.809
Credit Effective Rate Adjustments	(1.019.242)	1.255	254.811	276
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(2.744.754)**	**(6.677.016)**	**686.189**	**(1.576.536)**

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings Per Share	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares issued	80.000.000	50.000.000
Net profit / loss for the period (-) (TL)	(1.259.834)	5.686.177
Profit / (Loss) Per Share from Continuing Operations	**(0,0157)**	**0,1137**

Period Profit/Loss	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Period Profit/Loss	(1.259.834)	5.686.177
Tax Liability on Profit/Loss for the Period	–	-72.524
Net Profit/Loss for the Period	**(1.259.834)**	**5.613.653**

a) Capital Risk Management	**31.12.2021**	**31.12.2020**
Total Payables	103.133.080	37.060.217
Minus: Defaults	(172.904.861)	(74.544.927)
Net Payables	(69.771.781)	(37.484.710)
Equities	149.677.845	86.368.004

Total Capital	80.000.000	50.000.000
Payables / Total Capital	**(0,47)**	**(0,43)**

28.EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Not available. (31 December 2020: Not available).

29.NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

The Company may be exposed to the following risks depending on the use of financial instruments:
• Credit risk
• Liquidity risk
• Market risk
This note explains the Company's exposure to each of the above-mentioned risks, and the Company's objectives, policies and methods for measuring and managing these risks. More detailed quantitative disclosures are available in the financial statements.

Financial risk management is implemented by each subsidiary within the framework of the policies approved by its Board of Directors within the general principles determined by the Company.

Risk Management System

The Company's risk management policies have been established in order to determine and analyze the risks faced by the Company, appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor compliance with the relevant limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market and Company activities. Through the training and management standards and procedures it implements, the company aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment where all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

Credit Risk

Holding financial instruments also carries the risk of failing to meet the requirements of the agreement. The company management covers these risks by limiting the average risk for the counterparty in each agreement. The Company's collection risk may arise mainly from its trade receivables. The Company manages this risk that may arise from its customers by limiting the loan periods determined for it. The use of credit limits is constantly monitored by the Company, and the customer's credit quality is constantly evaluated, taking into account the customer's financial position and other factors.

Since the day-to-day transactions of the company are based on mutual deductions in Borsa Istanbul, there is no liquidity and default problem in the balance sheet items of the company.

The Company does not have derivative financial instruments (31 December 2020: None).

As of 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the credit risk exposure by types of financial instruments is as follows.

Credit risks exposed by types of financial instruments:

Current Period 31.12.2021	Receivables				Deposits in Banks	Other
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Related Parties	Third Parties		
Maximum exposure to credit risk as of reporting date	**0**	**46.377.250**	**0**	**126**	**172.527.794**	**15.351.798**
-Secured portion of maximum credit risk with collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Carrying amount of financial assets that are not overdue and not impaired	0	46.377.250	0	126	172.527.794	15.351.798
B. Carrying amount of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying amount of assets that are overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Part secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Elements involving off-balance sheet credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

Current Period 31.12.2021	Receivables				Deposits in Banks	Other
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Related Parties	Third Parties	Related Parties	31.12.2021		
Maximum exposure to credit risk as of reporting date	**0**	**27.569.042**	**0**	**0**	**73.723.636**	**10.469.351**
-Secured portion of maximum credit risk with collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Carrying amount of financial assets that are not overdue and not impaired	0	27.569.042	0	0	73.723.636	10.469.351
B. Carrying amount of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying amount of assets that are overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Part secured by collateral, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Elements involving off-balance sheet credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

Liquidity Risk

The main responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors. An appropriate liquidity risk management has been established for the short, medium and long term funding and liquidity requirements of the Company's management. The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring the estimation and actual cash flows and ensuring the continuity of sufficient funds and borrowing reserves by matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The types of transactions realized in the Company's Precious Metals Market are foreign currency and gold. Considering that the Company's Assets (including Stocks) consist of cash and the like, the risk situation is determined to be quite low.

The table below shows the maturity distribution of the Company's non-derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities. Non-derivative financial liabilities are prepared without discounting and based on the earliest due dates. Interests to be paid on these liabilities are included in the table below.

31.12.2021						
Contractual Maturities	**Book Value**	**Total cash outflows pursuant to the contract**	Less then 3 month	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities	**49.737.644**	**49.737.310**	**27.431.946**	**22.305.365**	**–**	**–**
Financial Liabilities	**49.737.644**	**49.737.310**	27.431.946	22.305.365	–	–
Expected Maturities	**Book Value**	**Total cash outflows pursuant to the contract**	Less then 3 month	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities	**50.952.639**	**50.952.639**	**346.011**	**50.606.628**	**–**	**–**
Trade payables	**344.768**	**344.768**	344.768	–	–	–
Payables within the Scope of Employee Benefits	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Other Liabilities	**50.606.628**	**50.606.628**	–	50.606.628	–	–
Deferred Incomes	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Period Profit Tax Liability	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Other Short Term Liabilities	**1.243**	**1.243**	1.243	–	–	–
Long Term Provisions	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	-

31.12.2020						
Contractual Maturities	**Book Value**	**Total cash outflows pursuant to the contract**	Less then 3 month	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities	**29.940.391**	**29.944.534**	**29.944.534**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Financial Liabilities	**29.940.391**	**29.944.534**	29.944.534	–	–	–
Expected Maturities	**Book Value**	**Total cash outflows pursuant to the contract**	Less then 3 month	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities	**5.531.268**	**283.644**	**252.694**	**–**	**30.950**	**–**
Trade payables	**231.566**	**231.566**	231.566	–	–	–
Payables within the Scope of Employee Benefits	**30.950**	**30.950**	–	–	30.950	–
Other Liabilities	**5.247.624**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Deferred Incomes	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–
Period Profit Tax Liability	**19.885**	**19.885**	19.885	–	–	–
Other Short Term Liabilities	**1.243**	**1.243**	1.243	–	–	–
Long Term Provisions	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES AND DISCLOSURES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF RISK HEDGE ACCOUNTING)

The company has no transactions within the framework of risk hedge accounting. (31 December 2020: None).

31. OTHER MATTERS THAT MAJORLY AFFECT THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR REQUIRED FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO BE CLEAR, INTERPRETABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

Not available. (31 December 2020: None).

32.RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Not available. (31 December 2020: None).

33.EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET

The company has started studies to establish an internal control system for the new financial period, and since it does not cover the examined financial period, the internal control system has been ignored since its effects will be observed in the new financial period.