Bilyoner Interaktif Hizmetler A.Ş. and its Subsidiary

Consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2024 together with the independent auditor’s report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of
Bilyoner Interaktif Hizmetler Anonim Sirketi

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bilyoner Interaktif Hizmetler Anonim Sirketi (the "Group") and it's subsidiaries, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of of Bilyoner Interaktif Hizmetler Anonim Sirketi as of 31 December 2024 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years ending 31 December 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Auditors (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Turkey and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated 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 Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

EREN Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
Member Firm of GRANT THORNTON International

Eren Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.

Erdinç Çetinkaya
Partner

İstanbul, 18 April 2025

Reşitpaşa Mahallesi,
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Bilyoner Interaktif Hizmetler A.Ş. and its Subsidiary

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(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

		Current period	Prior period
		(Audited)	(Audited)
Assets	**Note**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Current assets		**720.975.013**	**1.149.149.183**
Cash and cash equivalents	3	181.681.926	610.252.261
Other receivables	4	110.419.181	351.190.903
- Due from related parties	18	*110.402.536*	*350.850.399*
- Due from third parties		*16.645*	*340.504*
Prepayments	5	58.138.019	58.169.647
Income tax receivable	19	369.516.287	127.591.344
Other current assets	6	1.219.600	1.945.028
Non-current assets		**1.746.819.447**	**1.952.040.658**
Other Receivables	4	121.500	175.414
- Due from third parties		121.500	175.414
Tangible assets	7	34.637.277	31.999.697
Intangible assets	8	1.554.806.656	1.871.943.361
Right of use assets	9	51.286.176	47.639.947
Prepayments	5	61.382	282.239
Deferred tax assets	19	105.906.456	-
Total assets		**2.467.794.460**	**3.101.189.841**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

		Current period (Audited)	Prior period (Audited)
Liabilities	**Note**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Current liabilities		**656.822.227**	**1.097.296.225**
Current financial liabilities	10	16.568.027	15.772.805
Short-term borrowings	32	200.848.109	1.312.524
Trade and other payables		120.723.460	105.302.326
- Due to related parties	11,18	*58.411.942*	*46.517.223*
- Due to third parties	11	*62.311.518*	*58.785.103*
Provisions	13	20.608.270	18.649.514
Other payables		142.494.200	884.568.505
- Due to third parties	12	*142.494.200*	*884.568.505*
Short term provision		145.376.686	65.226.230
-Employee defined benefit short term liabilities	13	*67.299.540*	*48.401.445*
-Accrued expenses	15	*78.077.146*	*16.824.785*
Other current liabilities	16	10.203.475	6.464.321
Non-current liabilities		**7.883.641**	**331.500.816**
Other financial liabilities	10	5.883.796	12.038.908
Deferred tax liabilities	19	-	316.389.779
Employee defined benefit long term liabilities		1.999.845	3.072.129
-Provision for employment termination benefit	14	*1.999.845*	*3.072.129*
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**1.803.088.592**	**1.672.392.800**
Share capital	20	3.300.000	3.300.000
Adjustment to share capital	20	72.627.531	72.627.531
Accumulated other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss		(5.030.222)	(6.412.171)
-Gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit plans		*(5.030.222)*	*(6.412.171)*
Restricted reserves	20	17.859.640	17.859.640
Retained earnings	20	1.068.536.681	907.420.870
Net profit or loss for the period	35	645.794.962	677.596.930
Total liabilities and equity		**2.467.794.460**	**3.101.189.841**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

	Note	Current period (Audited) 1 January- December 31, 2024	Prior period (Audited) 1 January- December 31, 2023
Revenue	21	2.799.151.686	2.392.816.401
- Gross Revenue	21	*3.435.003.444*	*2.701.338.626*
- Revenue Reduction (-)	21	*(635.851.758)*	*(308.522.225)*
Cost of sales (-)	22	(544.173.079)	(468.302.934)
Gross profit		**2.254.978.607**	**1.924.513.467**
Marketing and selling expenses (-)	24	(741.172.182)	(534.403.131)
General and administrative expenses (-)	25	(992.839.331)	(772.560.640)
Other operating income	27	2.569.614	76.841.219
Other operating expenses (-)	28	(76.233.837)	(35.326.255)
Operating profit		**447.302.871**	**659.064.660**
Income from investing activities	29	54.710.512	73.187.235
Profit before financial income (expense)		**502.013.383**	**732.251.895**
Financial income	30	*32.345.698*	*109.095.676*
Financial expenses (-)	31	*(277.285.807)*	*(26.352.273)*
Monetary Gain/Loss	35	*151.616.444*	*262.086.907*
Profit before income tax		**408.689.718**	**1.077.082.205**
Tax expense (-)			
- Income tax expense (-)	19	*(88.118.545)*	*(238.651.323)*
- Deferred tax income / expense (-)	19	*325.223.789*	*(160.833.952)*
Profit for the year		**645.794.962**	**677.596.930**
Other comprehensive income / (expense) not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**1.381.949**	**(2.199.132)**
- Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans	14	*1.842.600*	*(2.932.177)*
- Tax effect	14	*(460.651)*	*733.045*
Total comprehensive income		**647.176.911**	**675.397.798**
Earnings Per Share	36	**195,69**	**205,33**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bilyoner Interaktif Hizmetler A.Ş. and its Subsidiary

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended December 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

				Accumulated other comprehensive income/expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss					
	Note	Share capital	Adjustment to share capital	Gain/(loss) arising from defined benefit plans	Restricted reserves	Retained earnings	Net profit or loss for the period	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Total Equity
1 January 2023		**3.300.000**	**72.627.531**	**(4.213.039)**	**17.859.640**	**450.339.742**	**774.700.875**	**1.314.614.749**	**1.314.614.749**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	774.700.875	(774.700.875)	-	**-**
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	-	(317.619.747)	-	(317.619.747)	**(317.619.747)**
Profit for the year	20	-	-	-	-	-	677.596.930	677.596.930	**677.596.930**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(2.199.132)	-	-	-	(2.199.132)	**(2.199.132)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**(2.199.132)**	**-**	**-**	**677.596.930**	**675.397.798**	**675.397.798**
December 31, 2023		**3.300.000**	**72.627.531**	**(6.412.171)**	**17.859.640**	**907.420.870**	**677.596.930**	**1.672.392.800**	**1.672.392.800**
1 January 2024		**3.300.000**	**72.627.531**	**(6.412.171)**	**17.859.640**	**907.420.870**	**677.596.930**	**1.672.392.800**	**1.672.392.800**
Transfers		-	-	-	-	677.596.930	(677.596.930)	-	**-**
Dividend payment	20	-	-	-	-	(516.481.120)	-	(516.481.120)	**(516.481.120)**
Profit for the year	35	-	-	-	-	-	645.794.962	645.794.962	**645.794.962**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1.381.949	-	-	-	1.381.949	**1.381.949**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**1.381.949**	**-**	**-**	**645.794.962**	**647.176.911**	**647.176.911**
December 31, 2024		**3.300.000**	**72.627.531**	**(5.030.222)**	**17.859.640**	**1.068.536.680**	**645.794.962**	**1.803.088.591**	**1.803.088.591**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flow
for the year ended December 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

	Note	Current period (Audited) 1 January-31 December 2024	Prior period (Audited) 1 January-31 December 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		645.794.962	677.596.930
Adjustment to reconcile net profit for the year		**306.277.875**	**583.879.075**
Adjustment related to depreciation and amortization expense	7,8,9	358.129.820	365.347.685
Adjustment related to bonus accrual	13	65.925.182	40.757.945
Adjustment related to unused vacation liability	13	5.119.438	6.221.616
Adjustment related to retirement pay provision	14	2.030.421	618.127
Loss on sales on tangible assets, net	29	-	(33.044)
Adjustment related to tax income and expenses, net	19	(237.105.244)	399.485.275
Adjustment related to interest income	29,30	(87.056.210)	(182.282.911)
Adjustment related to interest expenses	14,31	277.932.233	26.900.007
Adjustment related to monetary gain/ loss		(78.697.765)	(73.135.625)
Change in working capital		**(870.225.595)**	**(1.280.278.076)**
Change in receivables	4	240.771.722	(230.335.745)
Change in prepayments	5	252.485	(13.626.918)
Change in other assets	6	(434.944.417)	(332.694.006)
Change in payables	11,12	(726.653.171)	(707.157.380)
Change in other liabilities	13,14,16	50.347.786	3.535.973
Cash flows generated by operating activities		**81.847.242**	**(18.802.071)**
Tax reimbursement	19	105.626.357	53.405.520
Bonuses paid	13	(33.526.738)	(23.785.309)
Retirement pay provision paid	14	(2.123.557)	(2.938.135)
Unused vacation liability paid	13	(2.260.927)	(2.927.984)
A, Cash flows from operating activities		**149.562.377**	**4.952.021**
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7,8,9	(49.102.747)	(48.286.308)
Change in Currency protected deposit		-	28.622.910
Interest received / paid		(186.350.820)	157.961.195
B, Cash flows used in investing activities		**(235.453.567)**	**138.297.797**
Cash flows used for financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	32	199.535.585	571.408
Lease payments	10	(30.142.159)	(30.785.824)
Dividend paid	20	(516.481.120)	(317.619.747)
C, Cash flows used for financing activities		**(347.087.694)**	**(347.834.163)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**(432.978.884)**	**(204.584.345)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	**616.148.272**	**820.732.617**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**183.169.388**	**616.148.272**

The accompanying policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Organization and nature of activities

Bilyoner İnteraktif Hizmetler A.Ş (‘’Bilyoner’’ or the ‘’Company’’), formerly known as Libero İnteraktif Hizmetler A.Ş, was incorporated in 2003. As a company engaged in electronic betting and games of chance in line with its core business activities, Bilyoner operates under agreements signed with the Spor Toto Teşkilat Başkanlığı (“Spor Toto”) and 106 Dijital Hizmetler ve Şans Oyunları A.Ş. (“106 Dijital”), being authorized by the Milli Piyango İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü (“Milli Piyango”). Bilyoner delivers these games to its registered users through its digital platform, “bilyoner.com”, in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework.

The Company is a joint-stock company and it’s shares are held by 50% each by Intralot S.A. Integrated Lottery Systems and Services (‘’Intralot’’) (incorporated in Greece) and Tek Elektronik Yatırım Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (‘’Tek Elektronik’’) (incorporated in Turkey) and domiciled in Turkey.

The address of its registered office is Hitay Plaza Eski Büyükdere Caddesi, Özcan Sokak No: 2, Kat: 2, 4.Levent, Istanbul / Turkey.

The Company’s subsidiary, Argemaks İş Geliştirme ve Yatırım Sanayi A.Ş (‘’Argemaks’’), incorporated in Turkey, formerly known as Bombastik Bilişim Hizmetleri A.Ş., is engaged in information technology consultancy business.

Hereinafter the Company and its subsidiary together will be referred to as “Group”.

The number of personnel of the Group is 209 for the year ended December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: 194).

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

2.1 Basis of presentation

2.1.1 Principles of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group maintains its books of accounts and prepares its statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira (“TL”) in accordance with the regulations on accounting and reporting framework and Turkish Commercial Code and Tax Legislation and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The financial statements are based on the statutory records with adjustments and reclassifications for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with IFRS. Such adjustments mainly consist of deferred tax, corporate tax, reversal of inventories, vacation pay, severance pay, and depreciation of tangible assets and amortization of intangible assets based on their useful lives on pro-rata basis.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Monetary assets and liabilities are not adjusted as they are presented in the current purchasing power as of the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities are restated in terms of the current measuring unit at the balance sheet date, using the increase in the general price index from the transaction date when they arose to the balance sheet date.

Components of shareholders’ equity in the consolidated balance sheets and all items in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss also be restated by applying the relevant index.

All items in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss are expressed in terms of current measuring unit at the balance sheet date. All amounts restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the items of income and expenses originated and restated on a monthly basis.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

2.1.1 Principles of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The application of IAS 29 results in an adjustment for the loss of purchasing power of the Turkish Lira recognized in the profit or loss section of the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. This gain or loss on the net monetary position is derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non monetary assets, owners' equity and items in the statements of comprehensive loss and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities.

Corresponding figures for the year ended and 31 December 2023 have also been restated so that they are presented in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira as of 31 December 2024.
In addition, in the first reporting period in which hyperinflation exists, the requirements of IAS 29 are applied as if the economy had always been hyperinflationary. Therefore, the statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period, is restated as the base of all subsequent reporting. Restated retained earnings/losses in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period is derived as balancing figure in the restated statement of financial position.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currencies of the Company are Turkish Lira (TL)

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are companies in which the Company has direct or indirect control over transactions.

In determining control power, existing and convertible voting rights are considered. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are presented in the consolidated financial statements as of the date on which the control commences.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The subsidiaries included in consolidation and their shareholding percentages at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Ownership	
Company name	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Argemaks İş Geliştirme ve Yatırım San. A.Ş.	100%	100%

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognized at cost. As of 31 December 2024, they are presented at their net carrying amounts, which are calculated by deducting accumulated depreciation from their historical cost. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation periods for property and equipment, which approximate the economic useful lives of assets concerned, are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Machinery and equipment	4 – 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 15 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Right of use assets	2-10 years

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are included in income/expense from other operating income/ expense account.
Accounting policies applied for right of use assets has disclosed in Leases section in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Intangible assets

a) Acquired computer software licenses

Intangible fixed assets are initially recognized at cost. As of 31 December 2024, they are presented at their net carrying amounts, which are calculated by deducting accumulated depreciation from their historical cost.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 5 years

b) Development costs

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of unique software products controlled by the Group are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- the Group Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as a research and development expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Development costs recognized as assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives of 3 - 5 years. Amortization starts when the asset is ready for use.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are high liquidity investments with short term maturities that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (Note 3). Deposits in TL are presented with their cost amounts and the deposits in foreign currencies are valued using the buying rates of the Central Bank of Turkey as of the balance sheet date. Cash and cash equivalents are presented at acquisition cost including accrued interest.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that book value of tangible and intangible assets, calculated by acquisition cost less accumulative amortization, is impaired. When an indication of impairment exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of such assets. When individual recoverable value of assets cannot be measured, recoverable value of cash generating unit of that asset is measured. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit by using discount rates before taxes that reflects risks related with that asset.

An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in previous years.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Financial assets

<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>

At initial recognition Company classifies its financial assets in three categories as; financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at fair value through profit of loss.
The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement and classification

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

a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit of loss:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

b. Financial assets measured 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:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-byinstrument basis. The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category

The accounting policies below apply to gains and losses from subsequent measurements:

Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

c. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company’s statement of financial position) when:

The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.
When the Company transfers a financial asset, it evaluates the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. When the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from an asset and neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

ECLs are recognised in two stages:

- 12-month ECL: For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months,
- Lifetime ECL: For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure.

For trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The expected credit losses were calculated based on a provision matrix that is based on the Company’s historical credit loss experience, considering for forward-looking factors.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

After initial recognition, borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective inerest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Trade payables

Trade payables are carried at amortized cost which represents their fair value. Finance income included in the liabilities is calculated by taking into consideration the interest rate for the government debt securities in the fair value of the related debt and the other interest rates in the organized other markets and the amounts found in the consolidated financial statements are shown in the income statement from the main operations.

Other payables

The Company records the advances received from online betting customers under other payables. These advances are traced individually and deductions are being made in line with the total amounts of the betting activities.

Additionally, amounts due to Spor Toto, including license fee, are also recorded under other payables. The liability amount due to Spor Toto is calculated after deducting the returns, the commission revenue obtained from the Group and the net prizes won by the online betting customers from the gross sales revenue as a result of betting activities.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost at the consolidated statement of financial position.

Recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments

The Group recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group derecognizes a financial asset or a portion of financial asset when and only when it loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset or a portion of financial asset. The Group derecognizes a financial liability when a liability is extinguished that is when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled and expired.

All of the normal financial asset purchases and sales are recorded at the transaction date, which is the date the Group makes a commitment to buy or sell the asset. The aforementioned purchases or sales are generally the purchases or sales that require the delivery of the financial assets during the time period determined by the market regulations.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Related Parties

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

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

(b) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

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

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

Taxation

Tax deduction or income is the sum of the statutory and deferred taxes calculated in relation to the gains or losses arising in the period. The tax is included in the profit or loss statement if it is not related to a transaction that is accounted for directly under equity. Otherwise, the tax is accounted under equity as well as the related transaction.

Deferred tax is calculated according to the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax is the tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the statutory tax bases, which are reflected for the purpose of financial reporting.

The main temporary differences arise from the difference between the tax base and the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets due to various expense accruals and reversal of inventories.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets resulting from deductible temporary differences are calculated to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. The deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reduced when it is not possible to generate sufficient taxable profit for future use.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the period when the asset will be realized or the liability will be settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is directly attributable to the equity account group if it relates to transactions that are directly attributable to equity at the same or different period.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets

Provisions

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

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed only, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable. A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Employment benefits

Defined benefit plan

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

Provision is made for the present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the comprehensive income statement. Such defined benefit plan is unfunded.

Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to the Social Security Institution of Turkey on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Vacation pay liability provision

Since the Group's expectation is the realisation of the vacation pay liability, within a period less than the twelve months following the annual reporting period, the related vacation pay liability provision amount is recognised under short-term provisions for employee benefits.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Revenue recognition

Bilyoner acts as an online sales agent of Spor Toto. The Group recognizes commission calculated as a percentage of the game of chance placed on its website as revenue. The Group also sells Milli Piyango lottery tickets. Revenue for these lottery tickets are recognized on a gross basis when the member assumes ownership through the online transaction.

The Group has presented, the services provided to players as a promotion, as revenue reduction in the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method as per the accrual basis.

Leases

Set out below are the new accounting policies of the Group upon adoption of IFRS 16:

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Group's shareholders.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are translated into functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the year-end exchange rate translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for in the income statement.

Cash flow

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows during the period are classified under operating, investing or financing activities.

The cash flows raised from operating activities indicate cash flows due to the Group’s operations.

The cash flows due to investing activities indicate the Group cash flows that are used for and obtained from investments (plant and equipment, intangible assets and financial investments). The cash flows due to financing activities indicate the cash obtained from financial arrangements and used in their repayment.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.1 Basis of presentation (continued)

Subsequent events

An explanation for any event between the balance sheet date and the publication date of the balance sheet, which has positive or negative effects on the Group (should any evidence come about events that were prior to the balance sheet date or should new events come about) they will be explained in the relevant footnote.

2.2 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economy

Pursuant to the decision of the Capital Markets Board (SPK) dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, it has been decided that issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations that apply Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards will apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of TAS 29 starting from their annual financial reports for the periods ending on 31 December 2023.

With the announcements made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, entities applying TFRSs have started to apply inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies as of financial statements for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 December 2023. According to the standard, financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are presented in terms of the purchasing power of that currency at the balance sheet date. TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the financial statements, of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. The Group has therefore presented its financial statements as of 31 December 2023 on the purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2024.

Prior period financial statements are also presented in the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period for comparative purposes.

As of the reporting date, since the cumulative change in the general purchasing power of the last three years according to the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") figure is over 100%, companies operating in Türkiye are required to apply TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" standard in the reporting periods ending on or after 31 December 2024.

The table below shows the inflation rates for the relevant years calculated by taking into account the Consumer Price Indices published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUİK):

Date	Index	Conversion factor	3 years cumulative inflation
31 December 2024	2.684,55	1,00000	%291
31 December 2023	1.859,38	1,44379	%268
31 December 2022	1.128,45	2,37897	%156

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.2 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (continued)

The main components of the Group’s restatement for financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies are as follows:

- The current period individual financial statements, prepared in Turkish Lira, are expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the balance sheet date, and the amounts for previous reporting periods are also adjusted to reflect the purchasing power at the end of the reporting period.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are currently expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date and therefore are not adjusted.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities, as well as equity items not expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date, have been adjusted using the relevant adjustment coefficients.
- Except for items in the comprehensive income statement that impact the comprehensive income statement of the period, all items in the comprehensive income statement have been indexed using coefficients calculated based on the quarters in which income and expense accounts were first reflected in the financial statements.
- The impact of inflation on the Group's net monetary position for the current period has been recorded in the gains/(losses) on net monetary position account in the individual income statement.

2.3 Effects of Amendments in TFRS

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024 are consistent with those applied in the previous year, except for the new and amended TFRS standards and TFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2024, which are summarized below. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group’s financial position and performance are explained in the related paragraphs.

i) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective as of 1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current:

In March 2020 and January 2023, the POA (Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority) issued amendments to IAS 1 to clarify the principles for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. According to the January 2023 amendments, if an entity’s right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with loan covenant conditions after the reporting date, the entity has a right to defer settlement at the end of the reporting period (even if it does not comply with the conditions at the end of the reporting period). When a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current, and the right to defer settlement within 12 months depends on compliance with loan covenants, the January 2023 amendments require entities to disclose various information. These disclosures should include details about the loan covenant conditions and the related liabilities. Furthermore, the amendments clarified that the right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date, regardless of whether the compliance with covenants is tested at or after the reporting date. The amendments also explicitly state that the possibility of the entity not exercising its right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date does not affect the classification of the liability. These amendments are applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8. The effects of this amendment on the Group’s financial position and performance are under evaluation.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.3 Effects of Amendments in TFRS (continued)

i) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective as of 1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liabilities in a Sale and Leaseback:

In January 2023, the POA issued amendments to IFRS 16. These amendments specify how a seller-lessee should measure lease liabilities arising from a sale and leaseback transaction to ensure that no gain or loss is recognized in respect of the retained right-of-use asset. Accordingly, when applying the requirements under the heading "Subsequent Measurement of Lease Liability" in IFRS 16 after the commencement date of the sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessee shall determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" in such a way that no gain or loss is recognized in relation to the retained right-of-use asset. The amendments do not provide specific guidance on measuring lease liabilities arising from the leaseback. This could lead to the determination of lease payments that differ from those defined in IFRS 16. The seller-lessee is required to develop and apply an accounting policy that provides reliable and relevant information in accordance with IAS 8. The seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the initial application of IFRS 16. The effects of this amendment on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

i) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective as of 1 January 2024 (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements:

The amendments issued by the POA (Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority) in September 2023 introduce enhanced disclosure requirements to improve the understanding by financial statement users of the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows, and exposure to liquidity risks. Supplier finance arrangements are defined as agreements in which one or more finance providers agree to pay amounts an entity owes to its suppliers, and the entity agrees to pay the finance provider on the due date or thereafter.
The amendments require disclosures about the terms and conditions of such arrangements, quantitative information about liabilities arising from them as of the beginning and end of the reporting period, and the nature and effects of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of those liabilities. Additionally, under the quantitative liquidity risk disclosures required by IFRS 7, supplier finance arrangements are cited as an example of other factors that may need to be disclosed. The effects of these amendments on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

ii) Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group

As of the approval date of the financial statements, the new standards, interpretations, and amendments issued but not yet effective for the current reporting period and not early adopted by the Group are as follows. Unless otherwise stated, the Group will make necessary changes to its financial statements and footnotes upon the effective date of these new standards and interpretations.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture:

Due to the ongoing research project on the equity method, the POA has deferred the effective date of the amendments made to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in December 2017 indefinitely. However, early application is still permitted. The effects of these amendments on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.3 Effects of Amendments in TFRS (continued)

ii) Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts Standard:

In February 2019, the POA issued IFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts, covering recognition and measurement, presentation, and disclosure. IFRS 17 introduces a model that measures insurance liabilities at current balance sheet values and recognizes profit over the period during which services are provided. According to a POA announcement, the mandatory effective date has been postponed to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. This standard is not applicable to the Group and will have no impact on its financial position or performance.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability:

In May 2024, the POA issued amendments to IAS 21, which specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. When the spot exchange rate is estimated due to a lack of exchangeability, entities are required to disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early application is permitted, provided that this is disclosed in the notes. Comparative information is not restated upon application of the amendments. The effects of these amendments on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

iii) Amendments effective upon issuance

Amendments to IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules:

In September 2023, the POA (Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority) issued amendments to IAS 12 that introduce a mandatory exception from accounting for and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. These amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax laws enacted or substantively enacted to implement the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules. The amendments also introduce specific disclosure requirements for entities affected by such tax laws. The exception from recognizing and disclosing deferred taxes within this scope and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception become effective upon the issuance of the amendments. The effects of these amendments on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

iv) Amendments issued by the IASB but not yet issued by the POA

The following amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, and the new IFRS 18 and IFRS 19 Standards, have been published by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) but have not yet been issued by the POA and therefore are not part of TFRS. The Group will make the necessary updates to its financial statements and notes once these standards and amendments are adopted into TFRS.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2.3 Effects of Amendments in TFRS (continued)

iv) Amendments issued by the IASB but not yet issued by the POA (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments:

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 concerning the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The amendments clarify that financial liabilities are derecognized on the "settlement date." Additionally, under certain conditions, the amendments allow an accounting policy choice to derecognize financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems prior to the settlement date. The amendments also provide clarification on the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics for financial assets that contain environmental, social, and governance (ESG) features or other contingent elements. Furthermore, they introduce guidance on non-recourse financial assets and contractually linked instruments. As part of these amendments, IFRS 7 is updated with additional disclosure requirements for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms referencing contingent events (including ESG-linked terms) and for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The effects of these amendments on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

IFRS 18 – New Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements Standard:

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for the presentation of the statement of profit or loss, including mandatory subtotals and totals. Under IFRS 18, entities are required to present all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss within one of five defined categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. The standard also mandates the disclosure of management-defined performance measures, and introduces new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information in both the primary financial statements and the notes, in line with their defined roles. The issuance of IFRS 18 has also led to amendments in other financial reporting standards, including IAS 7, IAS 8, and IAS 34. The effects of these amendments on the Group's financial position and performance are under evaluation.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures Standard:

In May 2024, the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) issued IFRS 19, which provides an option for certain entities to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement, and presentation requirements of IFRS Standards.

Unless otherwise stated, entities that apply IFRS 19 are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of other IFRS Standards. A subsidiary that does not have public accountability and has a parent (intermediate or ultimate) that prepares publicly available financial statements in compliance with IFRS Standards may elect to apply IFRS 19. This standard is not applicable to the Group and will have no impact on its financial position or performance.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Banks	139.681.924	610.068.785
- *Demand deposits in local currency*	*139.458.013*	*583.724.648*
- *Demand deposits in foreign currency*	*223.911*	*19.125.471*
- *Time deposits in local currency*	-	*7.218.666*
Other cash and cash equivalents (*)	42.000.002	183.476
	181.681.926	**610.252.261**

As of December 31, 2024, the Group has no time deposits. (December 31, 2023: TL 7.218.666 , Interest rate 41%)

(*) Includes liquid money market funds.

As of December 31, 2024, there is no money in transit arising from game deposit paid by customers. (December 31, 2023: TL28.902.578)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the maturities of the Group’s timed deposits are less than three months.

Cash and cash equivalents as December 31, 2024 and 2023, as seen in the consolidated cash flow statements, are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Cash and cash equivalents	181.681.926	610.252.261
Interest accrual (-)	-	(24.326)
Expected credit loss	1.487.462	5.920.337
	183.169.388	**616.148.272**

4. Other receivables

-Short term other receivables

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
- Other receivables from related parties	110.402.536	350.850.399
- Other receivables from third parties	16.645	340.504
	110.419.181	**351.190.903**

-Long term other receivables

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
- Other receivables from third parties	121.500	175.414
	121.500	**175.414**

No allowance for doubtful receivables exists as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

5. Prepayments

-Short-term prepayments:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses (*)	58.138.019	58.169.647
	58.138.019	**58.169.647**

-Long-term prepayments:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses (*)	61.382	282.239
	61.382	**282.239**

(*) Prepaid expenses mainly consist of prepayments for advertising, promotion services and technical support for acquired software.

6. Other current assets

The details of other current assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Value Added Tax (''VAT'') receivable	434.099	547.864
Other current assets	785.501	1.397.164
	1.219.600	**1.945.028**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

7. Property plant and equipment

The movements in property plant and equipment and related accumulated depreciation during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2024	174.609.999	7.954.242	17.608.712	**200.172.953**
Additions	7.727.973	1.547.901	7.769.505	**17.045.379**
Disposals	(524.787)	-	-	**(524.787)**
December 31, 2024	**181.813.185**	**9.502.143**	**25.378.217**	**216.693.545**
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2024	(154.333.438)	(4.607.937)	(9.231.881)	**(168.173.256)**
Additions	(11.028.096)	(1.014.073)	(2.263.298)	**(14.305.467)**
Disposals	422.455	-	-	**422.455**
December 31, 2024	**(164.939.079)**	**(5.622.010)**	**(11.495.179)**	**(182.056.268)**
Net Book Value at January 1, 2024	**20.276.561**	**3.346.305**	**8.376.831**	**31.999.697**
Net Book Value at December 1, 2024	**16.874.106**	**3.880.133**	**13.883.038**	**34.637.277**

	Machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2023	162.434.480	5.261.278	9.411.759	**177.107.517**
Additions	12.175.519	2.692.964	8.196.953	**23.065.436**
Disposals	-	-	-	**-**
December 31, 2023	**174.609.999**	**7.954.242**	**17.608.712**	**200.172.953**
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2023	(137.305.181)	(4.099.627)	(7.813.219)	**(149.218.027)**
Additions	(17.028.257)	(508.310)	(1.418.662)	**(18.955.229)**
Disposals	-	-	-	**-**
December 31, 2023	**(154.333.438)**	**(4.607.937)**	**(9.231.881)**	**(168.173.256)**
Net Book Value at January 1, 2023	**25.129.299**	**1.161.651**	**1.598.540**	**27.889.490**
Net Book Value at December 1, 2023	**20.276.561**	**3.346.305**	**8.376.831**	**31.999.697**

There is no mortgage or pledge on the Group's tangible assets as of December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: None)

The depreciation distribution of tangible fixed assets in the years ending 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	01 January-December 31, 2024	01 January-December 31, 2023
Cost of sales	8.991.572	12.276.681
Marketing, selling and distribution expense	3.200.587	4.369.935
General administrative expense	1.690.853	2.308.613
Total	**13.883.012**	**18.955.229**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

8. Intangible assets

The movements in intangible assets and related accumulated amortization during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Development costs	Rights	License and software	Construction in progress	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2024	116.707.361	1.290.386	2.864.003.986	1.217.742	**2.983.219.475**
Additions	123.118	29.544	9.124	(357.825)	**(196.039)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer	-	-	885.516	(885.516)	**-**
December 31, 2024	**116.830.479**	**1.319.930**	**2.864.898.626**	**(25.599)**	**2.983.023.436**
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2024	(107.335.230)	(780.249)	(1.003.160.635)	-	**(1.111.276.114)**
Additions	(2.584.903)	(82.144)	(314.273.619)	-	**(316.940.666)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	**-**
December 31, 2024	(109.920.133)	(862.393)	(1.317.434.254)	-	**(1.428.216.780)**
Net Book Value at January 1, 2024	**9.372.131**	**510.137**	**1.860.843.351**	**1.217.742**	**1.871.943.361**
Net Book Value at December 1, 2024	**6.910.346**	**457.537**	**1.547.464.372**	**(25.599)**	**1.554.806.656**

	Development costs	Rights	License and software	Construction in progress	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2023	113.148.062	872.946	2.863.923.695	108.030	**2.978.052.733**
Additions	3.559.299	417.440	24.872	1.165.131	**5.166.742**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer	-	-	55.419	(55.419)	**-**
December 31, 2023	**116.707.361**	**1.290.386**	**2.864.003.986**	**1.217.742**	**2.983.219.475**
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2023	(105.179.451)	(723.075)	(691.179.316)	-	**(797.081.842)**
Additions	(2.155.779)	(57.174)	(311.981.319)	-	**(314.194.272)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	**-**
December 31, 2023	**(107.335.230)**	**(780.249)**	**(1.003.160.635)**	**-**	**(1.111.276.114)**
Net Book Value at January 1, 2023	**7.968.611**	**149.871**	**2.172.744.379**	**108.030**	**2.180.970.891**
Net Book Value at December 1, 2023	**9.372.131**	**510.137**	**1.860.843.351**	**1.217.742**	**1.871.943.361**

There is no mortgage or pledge on the Group's intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023: None)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

8. Intangible assets (continued)

The depreciation distribution of intangible fixed assets in the years ending 2024 and 2023 is as follows

	01 January– December 31, 2024	01 January– December 31, 2023
Cost of sales	10.080.891	9.993.537
Marketing, selling and distribution expense	483.329	479.141
General administrative expense	306.376.446	303.721.594
Total	**316.940.666**	**314.194.272**

9. Right of use assets

The Group has various leases such as car rentals, plant, machinery and equipment rentals.

The movement table of the right of use assets recorded for these leases for the year 2024 and 2023 are presented below.

	Buildings	Cars	Financial leasing assets	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2024	29.731.532	4.821.643	77.553.680	**112.106.854**
Additions	-	17.553.835	14.699.572	**32.253.407**
Disposals	-	(1.301.036)	-	**(1.301.035)**
December 31, 2024	**29.731.532**	**21.074.442**	**92.253.252**	**143.059.226**
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2024	(23.487.114)	(3.494.838)	(37.484.957)	**(64.466.908)**
Additions	(5.746.352)	(8.619.528)	(14.241.297)	**(28.607.177)**
Disposals	-	1.301.036	-	**1.301.035**
December 31, 2024	**(29.233.466)**	**(10.813.330)**	**(51.726.254)**	**(91.773.050)**
Net Book Value at January 31, 2024	**6.244.418**	**1.326.805**	**40.068.723**	**47.639.946**
Net Book Value at December 31, 2024	**498.066**	**10.261.112**	**40.526.998**	**51.286.176**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

9. Right of use assets (continued)

	Buildings	Cars	Financial leasing assets	Total
Cost				
January 1, 2023	29.731.532	3.989.429	60.134.658	93.855.619
Additions	-	2.635.108	17.419.022	20.054.130
Disposals	-	(1.802.894)	-	(1.802.894)
December 31, 2023	**29.731.532**	**4.821.643**	**77.553.680**	**112.106.855**
Accumulated depreciation				
January 1, 2023	(18.438.532)	(1.703.692)	(12.126.500)	(32.268.724)
Additions	(5.048.582)	(2.339.613)	(25.358.457)	(32.746.651)
Disposals	-	548.467	-	548.467
December 31, 2023	**(23.487.114)**	**(3.494.838)**	**(37.484.957)**	**(64.466.908)**
Net Book Value at January 31, 2023	**11.293.000**	**2.285.737**	**48.008.158**	**61.586.895**
Net Book Value at December 31, 2023	**6.244.418**	**1.326.805**	**40.068.723**	**47.639.947**

The distribution of right-of-use asset depreciation in the years ending 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Cost of sales	20.752.559	24.470.491
Marketing, selling and distribution expense	4.759.550	5.612.248
General administrative expense	1.794.034	2.115.445
	27.306.143	**32.198.184**

10. Financial liabilities

-Short term lease liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Short term lease liabilities from third parties	1.517.535	1.825.130
Short term lease liabilities from related parties (note:18)	15.050.492	13.947.675
	16.568.027	**15.772.805**

-Long term lease liabilities

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Long term lease liabilities from third parties	731.088	1.579.876
Long term lease liabilities from related parties (note:18)	5.152.708	10.459.032
	5.883.796	**12.038.908**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

10. Financial liabilities (continued)

The movement of lease liabilities is as follows;

	1 January-December 31 2024	**1 January-December 31 2023**
Opening balance January 1	27.811.713	27.013.756
Current year additions	32.253.407	20.054.130
Disposal (-)	(1.301.035)	(1.802.894)
Accretion of interest	11.816.046	10.495.773
Payments (-)	(30.142.159)	(26.823.246)
Monetary Gain / Loss	(17.986.149)	(1.125.806)
Closing Balance December 31	**22.451.823**	**27.811.713**

Distribution by debt maturities is as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Up to 3 months	3.733.213	4.624.437
3 - 12 months	11.956.899	14.811.352
1-2 years	6.550.328	8.114.078
Over 2 years	211.383	261.846
	22.451.823	**27.811.713**

11. Trade payables

The details of trade payables as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Trade payables due to third parties(*)	58.411.942	46.517.223
Trade payables due to related parties	62.311.518	58.785.103
	120.723.460	**105.302.326**

(*) Commercial debts are paid in an average of 30 days. (31.12.2023:30 days)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

12. Other Payables

- Due to third parties

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Amounts due to Spor Toto (*)	43.891.404	771.123.192
Advances received from online betting customers	82.915.806	91.937.629
Amounts due to D 106 (**)	15.471.011	21.334.053
Bank commission accruals	216.248	155.819
Other	(269)	17.812
	142.494.200	**884.568.505**

(*) Due to Spor Toto consist of amounts to be transferred to Spor Toto from total turnover generated from online betting activities after deducting prize payments to customers and Bilyoner’s commission and represents the debt to be paid to Spor Toto by adding 15% withholding tax after deducting the withholding tax.

(**) Due to D106 Digital consist of amounts to be transferred to D106 Digital from total turnover generated from Digital games, after deducting prize payments to customers and Bilyoner’s commission and represents the debt to be paid to D106 Digital by adding 15% withholding tax after deducting the withholding tax

13. Short-term provisions for employee benefits

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Bonus accrual	58.000.000	40.318.583
Provision for unused vacation liability	9.299.540	8.082.862
	67.299.540	**48.401.445**

The movement of “bonus accrual” for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Opening balance	40.318.583	27.104.709
Additional provision	65.925.182	40.757.945
Paid during the year	(33.526.738)	(23.785.309)
Monetary gain / (loss)	(14.717.027)	(3.758.762)
Closing balance	**58.000.000**	**40.318.583**

The movement of “provision for unused vacation liability” for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Opening balance	8.082.862	5.272.033
Additional provision	5.119.438	6.221.616
Paid during the year	(2.260.927)	(2.927.984)
Monetary gain / (loss)	(1.641.833)	(482.803)
Closing balance	**9.299.540**	**8.082.862**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

13. Short-term provisions for employee benefits (continued)

-Liabilities within the scope of employee benefits

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Social security payables	7.977.073	12.325.625
Social Security Charges Payable	10.082.918	6.191.043
Other Obligations Payable	2.548.279	132.846
	20.608.270	**18.649.514**

14. Long-term provisions for employee benefits

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Retirement pay provision	1.999.845	3.072.129
	1.999.845	**3.072.129**

The movement of "retirement pay provision" for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Opening balance, January 1	3.072.129	3.150.831
Service cost	2.030.421	618.127
Interest cost	646.426	547.734
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(1.842.600)	2.932.177
Provision paid during the year	(2.123.557)	(2.938.135)
Monetary gain / (loss)	217.026	(1.238.605)
Closing balance, December 31	**1.999.845**	**3.072.129**

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate (%)	3,95%	1,30%
Probability of retirement (%)	82,16%	82,13%

15. Expense Accruals

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Expense Accruals(*)	78.077.146	16.824.785
	78.077.146	**16.824.785**

(*) The accruals of the invoices which have not been received for the services during the year.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

16. Taxes and Funds Payable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Taxes and Funds Payable	10.203.475	6.464.321
	10.203.475	**6.464.321**

17. Commitments and contingencies

a) Legal claims

The Group has contingent liabilities in respect of legal claims arising in the ordinary course of business. It is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise from the contingent liabilities.

b) Guarantees given

The guarantee letters and notes given are as follows:

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Currency	Original amount	TL equivalent	Original amount	TL equivalent
Guarantee letters and notes given (*)	TL	1.449.459.795	1.449.459.795	902.189.795	902.189.795
		1.449.459.795	**1.449.459.795**	**902.189.795**	**902.189.795**

(*) The guarantee letters given by the Group consist of the guarantee letters given to Tax Office, Spor Toto . These guarantee letters have been given to Tax Office, Spor Toto in order to obtain tax returns, to obtain increase in limits of license and revenues and for activities, respectively.

18. Related parties

The following transactions are carried out with related parties during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(1) Related party of the shareholder of the Company
(2) Shareholder of the Company
(3) Parent of the shareholder of the Company

a) Related party balances

- **Other trade receivables from related parties**

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Ganyan İnteraktif Hizmetler A.Ş. (1)	110.402.536	-
Intralot S.A. Integrated Lottery Systems and Services (2)	-	174.406.572
Tek Elektronik Yatırım Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (2)	-	176.443.827
	110.402.536	**350.850.399**

- **Trade payables to related parties:**

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Teknoser Bilgisayar Teknik Hizmetler Sanayi ve Dış Tic. A.Ş. (1)	12.813.409	4.186.550
Hitay Holding A.Ş. (3)	45.598.533	42.330.673
	58.411.942	**46.517.223**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

18. Related parties (continued)

b) Related party transactions

- **Purchases from related parties**

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Teknoser Bilgisayar Teknik Hizmetler Sanayi ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş. (1)	14.982.305	12.511.397
Hitay Holding A.Ş. (3)	423.221.530	296.812.724
Eksim Teknolojik Savunma ve Güvenlik Çözümleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş (1)	298.417	153.748
	438.502.252	**309.477.869**

- **Sales from related parties**

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Hitay Holding A.Ş. (3)	(21.038.823)	(12.991.438)
Intralot S.A. Integrated Lottery Systems and Services (3)	(3.412.500)	(12.597.295)
Tek Elektronik Yatırım Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (1)	(4.095.000)	-
Argemaks İş Geliştirme ve Yatırım San. A.Ş. (1)	(276.306)	-
	(28.822.629)	**(25.588.733)**

Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and members of the executive committee. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	85.116.312	51.249.460
	85.116.312	**51.249.460**

19. Taxation on income

Movements in total income tax receivable during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Opening Balance	127.591.344	82.825.407
Current year corporate tax expense	(88.118.545)	(238.651.323)
Tax Refund	(105.626.357)	(53.405.520)
Tax Receivables	452.129.842	315.075.077
Monetary gain / (loss)	(16.459.997)	21.747.703
Closing Balance	**369.516.287**	**127.591.344**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

19. Taxation on income (continued)

The Group is required to pay withholding tax at the rate of 15% of on its commission revenue

The details of current and deferred income taxes per the statement of income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Current year tax expense	(88.118.545)	(238.651.323)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	325.223.789	(160.833.952)
	237.105.244	**(399.485.275)**

Turkish law legislation does not permit a parent company to file a consolidated tax return. Therefore, provisions for taxes, as reflected in these consolidated financial statements, have been calculated on a separate-entity basis. Turkish Corporate Tax Law has been amended by Law No, 5520 dated 13 June 2006. Most of the articles of this new Law No, 5520 have come into force effective from January 1, 2006. The corporation tax rate is 25% (December 31, 2023: 25%).

Corporation tax rate is applicable on the total income of the companies after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, income tax exemptions (participation exemption, investment incentive exemption, etc.) and income tax deductions (for example research and development expenses deduction.) No further tax is payable unless the profit is distributed.

Except for the dividends paid to non-resistent corporations which have a representable office in Turkey or resident corporations, dividends are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%. An increase via capital issuing bonus shares is not considered as a profit distribution and thus does not occur withholding tax.

Corporations are required to pay advance corporation tax quarterly at the rate of 25% on their corporate income. Advance tax is declared by the 17th and paid by the 17th of the second month following each calendar quarter end. Advance tax paid by corporations is credited against the annual corporation tax liability, if despite offsetting, there remains a paid advance tax amount, it may be refunded or offset against other liabilities to the government.

In Turkey, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments. Companies file their tax returns by the 25th of the fourth month following the close of the financial year to which they relate.

Tax returns are open for 5 years from the beginning of the year that follows the date of filing during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based and may issue re-assessments based on their findings.

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

19. Taxation on income (continued)

The corporation tax rate is 25% in Turkey (December 31, 2023: 25%). Corporation tax rate is applied to net income of the companies after adjusting for certain disallowable expenses, exempt income and allowances.

The Group recognizes deferred income tax assets and liabilities based on temporary differences arising between its financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and its statutory tax financial statements. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(81.137.796)	347.718.566
Discount on trade payables	(12.227.222)	(17.469.016)
Personal bonus	(7.597.463)	(10.079.645)
Adjustments related to lease liabilities	(2.826.155)	(907.596)
Short-term provisions	(2.201.724)	-
Inventories and promotions	(1.098.865)	(61.184)
Unused vacation liability	(934.975)	(2.020.715)
Expected credit loss	(685.623)	(2.762.713)
Provision for employment termination benefits	(466.153)	(768.033)
Cash and cash equivalents	(460.640)	(1.194.644)
Prepaid expenses	3.730.160	3.934.759
Deferred income tax assets / (liabilities), net	**(105.906.456)**	**316.389.779**

The movement of deferred tax asset / (liability) during the year is as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Opening balance	316.389.779	248.999.338
Deferred income tax recognized in statement of profit or loss	(325.223.789)	160.833.952
Monetary gain / (loss)	(97.072.446)	(93.443.511)
Closing balance	**(105.906.456)**	**316.389.779**

The reconciliation of the current year tax expense is as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Profit before income tax	408.689.718	1.077.082.205
Tax rate	25%	25%
Tax calculated at enacted tax rate	(102.172.429)	(269.270.551)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(5.250.476)	(4.538.348)
Exemptions	-	30.919.195
Tax effect of income excluded from tax base	340.102.631	(156.595.571)
Effect of different tax rates	-	-
Donation	4.425.518	-
Income tax expense	**237.105.244**	**(399.485.275)**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

20. Share capital

The Company's authorized share capital consists of 3.300.000 (December 31, 2023: 3.300.000) shares of TL 1 value. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's share capital and shareholding structure are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	(%)	December 31, 2023	(%)
Intralot	1.650.001	50	1.650.001	50
Tek Elektronik	1.649.999	50	1.649.999	50
	3.300.000	**100**	**3.300.000**	**100**
Inflation adjustment to share capital (*)	72.627.531		72.627.531	
Total paid-in capital	**75.927.531**		**75.927.531**	

(*) Inflation adjustment to share capital represents the restatement effect of cash contributions to share capital based on the provisions of IAS 29, ''Financial Reporting in Hyper-inflationary Economies''.

The Company has no unpaid capital under capital commitment.

Capital inflation adjustment differences express the difference between the inflation-adjusted total amounts of cash and cash equivalent additions to paid-in capital and their amounts before inflation adjustment. Capital adjustment differences have no use other than being added to capital.

Statutory legal and other reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second reserves, appropriated in accordance with the TCC. The TCC stipulates that the first legal reserve is appropriated out of statutory profits at the rate of 5% per annum, until the total reserve reaches 20% of a company's paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% per annum of all cash distribution in excess of 5% of the paid-in share capital. Under the TCC, the legal reserves can only be used to offset losses and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50% of paid-in share capital. As of December 31, 2024, the legal reserve amounts to TL 17.859.640 (December 31, 2023: TL 17.859.640).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the details of the restricted reserves allocated from profit and previous year's profits / losses are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Restricted reserves	17.859.640	17.859.640
Previous year's profits	1.068.536.681	907.420.870
	1.086.396.321	**925.280.510**

Dividend amounting to TL 516.481.120 in respect of the year ended December 31, 2023 was proposed at the ordinary general assembly held on February 7, 2024 and approved by shareholders.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

21. Revenue

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

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Commission revenue	2.799.151.686	2.392.816.401
- Gross Revenue	*3.435.003.444*	*2.701.338.626*
- Revenue Reduction	*(635.851.758)*	*(308.522.225)*
	2.799.151.686	**2.392.816.401**

22. Cost of sales

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Employee benefit expense	(202.745.985)	(149.706.330)
Content expenses	(153.023.540)	(27.522.495)
Depreciation and amortization	(82.429.770)	(64.325.765)
Channel Expense	(44.601.719)	(142.127.671)
Technical support for acquired software	(22.175.488)	(33.327.101)
Information technology expense	(10.633.527)	(8.481.198)
Expensed VAT (*)	(10.556.520)	(14.172.391)
Bonuses paid	(10.182.575)	(8.624.919)
Consultancy and legal expense	(10.084.252)	(9.403.438)
CRM IT Base Expenses	-	(152.620)
Other	2.260.297	(10.459.006)
	(544.173.079)	**(468.302.934)**

(*) Pursuant to tax legislation, the operational activities maintained by the Group are exempted from VAT. Therefore, input VAT in relation to sport betting operations is directly charged to statement of profit or loss.

23. Research and development expenses

The Group has no research and development expenses in 2024.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

24. Marketing and selling expenses

The details of marketing and selling expenses during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Advertising expenses	(304.597.654)	(236.298.388)
Employee benefit expense	(224.089.487)	(159.062.418)
Sponsorship expense	(104.236.721)	(40.328.824)
Expensed VAT (*)	(80.421.215)	(55.678.127)
Content expenses	(8.799.930)	(14.905.616)
Depreciation and amortization	(3.575.160)	(13.621.653)
CRM IT Expenses	(2.961.438)	(2.390.361)
Call center expense	(1.190.067)	(851.317)
Market Research	(422.645)	(2.152.680)
Other	(10.877.865)	(9.113.747)
	(741.172.182)	**(534.403.131)**

(*) Pursuant to tax legislation, the operational activities maintained by the Group are exempted from VAT. Therefore, input VAT in relation to sport betting operations is directly charged to statement of profit or loss.

25. General and administrative expenses

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

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Consultancy and legal expense	(470.834.469)	(312.757.327)
Depreciation and amortization	(273.601.905)	(287.790.531)
Employee benefit expense	(111.310.655)	(80.665.655)
Expensed VAT (*)	(102.415.643)	(67.105.562)
Company organization expense	(11.267.694)	(11.685.260)
Outsourcing expense	(2.258.198)	(2.170.086)
Other	(21.150.767)	(10.386.219)
	(992.839.331)	**(772.560.640)**

(*) Pursuant to tax legislation, the operational activities maintained by the Group are exempted from VAT. Therefore, input VAT in relation to sport betting operations is directly charged to statement of profit or loss.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

26. Expenses by nature

The analysis of cost of sales, marketing and selling expenses and general and administrative expenses during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Personnel expense	(538.146.127)	(389.434.403)
Consultancy and legal expense	(480.918.721)	(322.160.765)
Depreciation and amortization	(358.129.821)	(365.347.684)
Advertising expenses	(304.597.654)	(236.298.388)
Expensed VAT (*)	(193.393.378)	(136.956.080)
Content expenses	(161.823.470)	(42.428.111)
Sponsorship expense	(104.236.721)	(40.328.824)
Live broadcast expenses	(44.601.719)	(142.127.671)
Technical support for acquired software	(22.175.488)	(33.327.101)
Company organization expense	(11.267.694)	(11.685.260)
Software and hardware service charge	(10.633.527)	(8.481.198)
Bonuses paid	(10.182.575)	(8.624.919)
CRM IT Base Expenses	(2.961.438)	(2.542.981)
Outsourcing expense	(2.258.198)	(2.170.086)
Call center expense	(1.190.067)	(851.317)
Market Research	(422.645)	(2.152.680)
Other	(31.245.350)	(30.349.237)
	(2.278.184.593)	**(1.775.266.705)**

(*) Pursuant to tax legislation, the operational activities maintained by the Group are exempted from VAT. Therefore, input VAT in relation to sport betting operations is directly charged to statement of profit or loss.

27. Other operating income

	1 January– December 31, 2024	**1 January– December 31, 2023**
Withholding Tax Reimbursement	936.389	1.427.014
Rediscounted interest income	-	71.923.435
Foreign currency exchange gains on trade activities	650.229	330.868
Other	982.996	3.159.902
	2.569.614	**76.841.219**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

28. Other operating expenses

	1 January–December 31, 2024	1 January–December 31, 2023
Rediscounted interest expense	(60.203.104)	-
Expected credit loss	(7.416.070)	(20.320.082)
Foreign currency exchange losses on trade activities	(3.918.783)	(11.120.236)
Other	(4.695.880)	(3.885.937)
	(76.233.837)	**(35.326.255)**

29. Income/Loss from investing activities

	1 January–December 31, 2024	1 January–December 31, 2023
Income from investment funds	54.710.512	33.868.179
Gain on FX Protected Deposit	-	39.286.012
Profit on sale of intangible assets	-	33.044
	54.710.512	**73.187.235**

30. Financial income

	1 January–December 31, 2024	1 January–December 31, 2023
Interest income from bank	27.119.756	25.588.732
Interest income from in group	3.155.073	39.809.922
Foreign currency exchange gains from financial activities	2.070.869	43.697.022
	32.345.698	**109.095.676**

31. Financial expenses

	1 January–December 31, 2024	1 January–December 31, 2023
Loan Interest Expense	(126.415.214)	-
Interest expense on debt to Spor Toto	(111.222.225)	-
Lease liability finance interest expense	(23.101.554)	(11.977.577)
Letter of guarantee commission expenses	(12.668.037)	(12.344.141)
Interest expense on obligations under rent lease	(3.878.777)	(2.030.555)
	(277.285.807)	**(26.352.273)**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

32. Short-term bank loans

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Short-term bank loans	200.848.109	1.312.524
	200.848.109	**1.312.524**

As of December 31, 2024, the Group's loan interest rates are between 52,50% - 59,50%.

33. Actuarial gain / (loss) arising from defined benefit plans

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Opening balance	(6.412.171)	(4.213.039)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans loss / (gain) fund	1.842.600	(2.932.177)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans deferred tax associated with loss / (gain)	(460.651)	733.045
Closing balance	**(5.030.222)**	**(6.412.171)**

34. Financial instruments and financial risk management

The Group is exposed to various financial risks due to its activities. These risks include market risk (currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses to minimize the unpredictability of financial markets and the possible negative effects of the financial performance of Group.
Risk management is performed under policies approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk because of foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency risk arises from commercial operations that will occur in the future and from recorded assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. Management follows and analyzes the Group's foreign exchange position and, if necessary, manages the foreign exchange risk through currency forward contracts.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

34. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounts of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and equivalent of TL amount of the Group are as follows:

December 31, 2024		**TL Equivalent**	**US Dollar**	**EUR**	**Other**
1.	Trade receivables and receivables from financial activities				
2.a	Monetary financial assets (including cash and banks)	559.288	9.392	3.867	1.952
2.b	Monetary financial assets (Currency protected time deposit) (*)	-	-	-	-
2.c	Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
3.	Other	-	-	-	-
4.	**Current assets**	**559.288**	**9.392**	**3.867**	**1.952**
5.	Trade receivables and receivables from financial activities	-	-	-	-
6.a	Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6.b	Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7.	Other	-	-	-	-
8.	**Fixed assets**	-	-	-	-
9.	**Total assets**	**559.288**	**9.392**	**3.867**	**1.952**
10.	Trade payables	17.636.134	185.671	280.679	17.702
11.	Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
12.a	Other monetary liabilities	471.825	13.395	-	-
12.b	Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
13.	**Short-term liabilities**	**18.107.959**	**199.066**	**280.679**	**17.702**
14.	Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15.	Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
16.a	Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
16.b	Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
17.	**Long-term liabilities**	-	-	-	-
18.	**Total liabilities**	**18.107.959**	**199.066**	**280.679**	**17.702**
19.	Net asset / (liability) position of off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-
	derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
19.a	Hedged total assets	-	-	-	-
19.b	Hedged total liabilities	-	-	-	-
20.	**Net asset / (liability) position of foreign currency**	**(17.548.671)**	**(189.674)**	**(276.812)**	**(15.750)**
21.	**Monetary items net foreign currency asset / (liability) (1+2a+5+6a+10+11+12a+14+15+16a)**	**(17.548.671)**	**(189.674)**	**(276.812)**	**(15.750)**
22.	Fair value of total financial instrument used for	-	-	-	-
	foreign currency hedge	-	-	-	-
23.	Hedged amount for current assets	-	-	-	-
24.	Hedged amount for current liabilities	-	-	-	-
25.	Export	-	-	-	-
26.	Import	-	-	-	-

(*) The Group has made currency protected time deposits with 90 and 180 days maturity by Group's EUR 650.000 of foreign currency deposits.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

34. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

December 31, 2023		TL Equivalent	US Dollar	EUR	Other
1.	Trade receivables and receivables from financial activities	-	-	-	-
2.a	Monetary financial assets (including cash and banks)	122.307.935	413.859	2.224.196	2.202
2.b	Monetary financial assets (Currency protected time deposit) (*)	-	-	-	-
3.	Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
4.	Other	**122.307.935**	**413.859**	**2.224.196**	**2.202**
5.	**Current assets**	-	-	-	-
6.a	Trade receivables and receivables from financial activities	-	-	-	-
6.b	Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7.	Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
8.	Other	-	-	-	-
9.	**Total assets**	**122.307.935**	**413.859**	**2.224.196**	**2.202**
10.	Trade payables	2.399.064	108.348	(47.104)	174
11.	Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
12.a	Other monetary liabilities	487.871	11.479	-	-
12.b	Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
13.	**Short-term liabilities**	**2.886.935**	**119.827**	**(47.104)**	**174**
14.	Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15.	Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
16.a	Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
16.b	Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
17.	**Long-term liabilities**	-	-	-	-
18.	**Total liabilities**	**2.886.935**	**119.827**	**(47.104)**	**174**
19.	Net asset / (liability) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
19.a	Hedged total assets	-	-	-	-
19.b	Hedged total liabilities	-	-	-	-
20.	**Net asset / (liability) position of foreign currency**	**119.421.000**	**294.032**	**2.271.300**	**2.028**
21.	**Monetary items net foreign currency asset / (liability) (1+2a+5+6a+10+11+12a+14+15+16a)**	**119.421.000**	**294.032**	**2.271.300**	**2.028**
22.	Fair value of total financial instrument used for foreign currency hedge	-	-	-	-
23.	Hedged amount for current assets	-	-	-	-
24.	Hedged amount for current liabilities	-	-	-	-
25.	Export	-	-	-	-
26.	Import	-	-	-	-

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira (“TRY”) in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

34. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has not realized any import and export transactions.

The Group is mainly exposed to foreign currency risk USD, EUR and GBP. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, foreign exchange position denominated in USD, EUR and GBP, which is owned by the Group. 10% gain and lose value of TL against foreign currencies and below the assumption that all other variables constant, the net profit / loss of the impact on shareholders' equity is as follows:

		December 31, 2024
	Profit / Loss	**Profit / Loss**
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
USD appreciation / depreciation by 10%		
1- USD net asset / liability	668.095	(668.095)
2- The part hedged for USD risk (-)	**-**	**-**
3- USD effect - net	**668.095**	**(668.095)**
EUR appreciation / depreciation by 10%		
4- EUR net asset / liability	1.017.087	(1.017.087)
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-
6- EUR effect - net	**1.017.087**	**(1.017.087)**
GBP appreciation / depreciation by 10%		
7- GBP net asset / liability	69.685	(69.685)
8- The part hedged for GBP risk (-)		
9- GBP effect - net	**69.685**	**(69.685)**
Total net effect (3 + 6 + 9)	**1.754.867**	**(1.754.867)**

		December 31, 2023
	Profit / Loss	**Profit / Loss**
	Appreciation of foreign currency	**Depreciation of foreign currency**
USD appreciation / depreciation by 10%		
1- USD net asset / liability	1.249.665	(1.249.665)
2- The part hedged for USD risk (-)	**-**	**-**
3- USD effect - net	**1.249.665**	**(1.249.665)**
EUR appreciation / depreciation by 10%		
4- EUR net asset / liability	10.681.475	(10.681.475)
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-
6- EUR effect - net	**10.681.475**	**(10.681.475)**
GBP appreciation / depreciation by 10%		
7- GBP net asset / liability	10.960	(10.960)
8- The part hedged for GBP risk (-)		
9- GBP effect - net	**10.960**	**(10.960)**
Total net effect (3 + 6 + 9)	**11.942.100**	**(11.942.100)**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

34. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument from the contract pursuant to fulfill the obligations arising from the risk of financial losses and mainly arise from the Group's receivables from customers.

The Group's exposure to credit risk depends on the different properties of the customers.

The book value of financial assets represents the credit risk exposure at the highest level. The highest level of exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

		Other receivables	
December 31, 2024	**Related party**	**Third party**	**Bank Deposit**
	(Not: 19)	**(Not: 4)**	**(Not: 3)**
Maximum credit exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	**110.402.536**	**16.645**	**141.169.386**
Secured part of maximum credit risk exposure via collateral etc,			
A, Net book value for the financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	110.402.536	16.645	141.169.386
B, Carrying amount of financial assets that are renegotiated, otherwise classified as overdue or impaired	-	-	-
C, Net book value of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-
Secured part via collateral etc,	-	-	-
D, Net book value of impaired financial assets	-	-	-
Overdue (gross carrying amount) Impairment (-)	-	-	-
E, Off-Balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk	-	-	-

		Other receivables	
December 31, 2023	**Related party**	**Third party**	**Bank Deposit**
	(Not: 19)	**(Not: 4)**	**(Not: 3)**
Maximum credit exposures as of report date (A+B+C+D+E)	**351.190.903**	**340.504**	**615.964.796**
Secured part of maximum credit risk exposure via collateral etc,			
A, Net book value for the financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	351.190.903	340.504	615.964.796
B, Carrying amount of financial assets that are renegotiated, otherwise classified as overdue or impaired	-	-	-
C, Net book value of financial assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-
Secured part via collateral etc,	-	-	-
D, Net book value of impaired financial assets	-	-	-
Overdue (gross carrying amount) Impairment (-)	-	-	-
E, Off-Balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk	-	-	-

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

34. Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk

The ability to fund the existing and prospective debt requirements is managed by maintaining the availability of adequate committed funding lines from high quality lenders.

Failure to meet financial obligations is eliminated by managing risk, balance sheet and cash flow in a harmonized manner. In this context, the Group keeps in line the receivables and payables maturities. Net management capital targets are set for the protection of short-term liquidity and efforts are made to keep balance sheet ratios at certain levels.

The table below provides the analysis of net financial liabilities according to maturities based on future cash outflows as at the balance sheet date. The amounts demonstrated in the table, are undiscounted cash flows based on the agreements.

					December 31, 2024
	Book value	**Less than 3 months**	**3 - 12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Contractual total cash outflow**
Trade and other payables	321.571.568	321.571.568	-	-	321.571.568
Employee benefit obligations	20.608.270	20.608.270	-	-	20.608.270
Other payables	152.697.675	108.806.271	43.891.404	-	152.697.675
Other financial liabilities	22.451.823	7.064.366	22.626.065	12.795.200	42.485.632
Total liabilities	**517.329.336**	**458.050.475**	**66.517.469**	**12.795.200**	**537.363.145**

					December 31, 2023
	Book value	**Less than 3 months**	**3 - 12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Contractual total cash outflow**
Trade and other payables	106.614.850	106.614.850	-	-	106.614.850
Employee benefit obligations	18.649.514	18.649.514	-	-	18.649.514
Other payables	891.032.826	119.909.634	771.123.192	-	891.032.826
Other financial liabilities	27.811.713	4.454.707	11.885.393	6.694.784	23.034.884
Total liabilities	**1.044.108.903**	**249.628.705**	**783.008.585**	**6.694.784**	**1.039.332.074**

35. Monetary Position

	1 January–December 31, 2024	**1 January–December 31, 2023**
Fixed asset monetary gain / (loss)	337.816.166	622.099.555
Amortization monetary gain / (loss)	271.034.472	253.420.509
Other reserves monetary gain/(loss)	(3.518.393)	(5.349.078)
Other current asset monetary gain/(loss)	(6.620.002)	6.028.077
Capital adjustment monetary gain/(loss)	(23.336.419)	(29.638.724)
Income statement adjustment monetary gain/(loss)	(55.225.983)	(227.801.543)
Retained profits monetary gain / (loss)	(368.533.397)	(356.671.889)
	151.616.444	**262.086.907**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2024 unless otherwise indicated.)

36. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated statements of income are determined by dividing the net income per share by the weighted average number of shares that have been outstanding during the year.

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	645.794.962	677.596.930
Weighted average number of ordinary shares with nominal value	3.300.000	3.300.000
Earnings per share	**195,69**	**205,33**

37. Subsequent events

None.

38. Fees for services from independent audit firms

The Group's explanation regarding the fees for the services received from the independent audit firms for the periods January 1 – December 31, 2024 and January 1 – December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	1 January– December 31, 2024	1 January– December 31, 2023
Audit fee for the reporting period	979.403	870.292
	979.403	**870.292**