

**TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**



**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the General Assembly of Tat Gıda Sanayi A.Ş.

A. Audit of the consolidated financial statements

1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tat Gıda Sanayi A.Ş. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements comprising a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”).

2. Basis for opinion

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



3. Key audit matters

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

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>The Group’s primary revenue streams consist of sales of the food and canned products it manufactures. The Company recognizes revenue in the financial statements when it satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control of the goods produced to the customer.</p> <p>Revenue is one of the most significant indicators used in the Group’s performance evaluation. It is of great importance for assessing the results of strategies implemented during the year and for monitoring overall performance.</p> <p>For the accounting period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, revenue amounting to TRY 8.190.096.288 is the largest line item in the statement of profit or loss. Due to its material magnitude, revenue has been identified as a key audit matter.</p> <p>Disclosures regarding the Group’s accounting policies and amounts related to revenue are presented in Notes 2.4 and 18.</p>	<p>During our audit, the following audit procedures were performed regarding the recognition of revenue:</p> <p>Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Company’s accounting policies related to revenue recognition,</p> <p>Performing sample-based testing of the accuracy of customer invoices and assessing whether the related contracts have been accounted for in accordance with TFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”,</p> <p>Evaluating the performance obligations determined for customers and assessing whether revenue has been recognized in accordance with the relevant accounting policies,</p> <p>Performing sample-based cut-off testing of revenue transactions recorded at the end of the reporting period and at the beginning of the subsequent period,</p> <p>Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures and explanations regarding revenue recognition presented in Notes 2.4 and 18 within the scope of TFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”.</p>



4. Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

5. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in 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 independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



- Assess the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



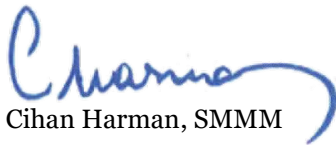
We provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. We also communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards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

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

B. Other responsibilities arising from regulatory requirements

1. No matter has come to our attention that is significant according to subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") No. 6102 and that causes us to believe that the Company's bookkeeping activities concerning the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 period are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Company's articles of association related to financial reporting.
2. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 402 of the TCC, the Board of Directors submitted the necessary explanations to us and provided the documents required within the context of our audit.
3. In accordance with subparagraph 4 of Article 398 of the TCC, the auditor's report on the early risk identification system and committee was submitted to the Company's Board of Directors on 17 February 2026.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.



Cihan Harman, SMMM
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 17 February 2026

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

Assets	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	999.876.886	153.966.211
Trade receivables		1.613.527.673	1.347.422.027
- <i>Trade receivables from related parties</i>	6,26	15.521.664	30.850.668
- <i>Trade receivables from third parties</i>	6	1.598.006.009	1.316.571.359
Other receivables		28.056.274	3.750.805
- <i>Other receivables from third parties</i>	7	28.056.274	3.750.805
Inventories	8	4.254.075.228	4.712.643.674
Prepaid expenses	9	156.171.475	81.639.763
Other current assets	16	357.220.481	482.006.028
Total current assets		7.408.928.017	6.781.428.508
Non-current assets			
Other receivables		68.085	89.118
- <i>Other receivables from third parties</i>	7	68.085	89.118
Financial investments	4	5.006.895	4.418.822
Property, plant and equipment	10	2.851.436.394	2.846.415.692
Right of use assets	11	251.771.300	252.259.996
Intangible assets	11	242.893.983	187.195.329
Other non-current assets	16	28.980.443	5.618.722
Total non-current assets		3.380.157.100	3.295.997.679
Total assets		10.789.085.117	10.077.426.187

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

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

Liabilities	Notes	Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
Current liabilities			
Short term financial borrowings	5	2.735.262.555	2.300.384.556
Short term leasing borrowings	5	27.504.945	26.645.674
- Leasing borrowings to related parties	26	-	612.458
- Leasing borrowings to third parties	5	27.504.945	26.033.216
Short term portion of long-term borrowings	5	774.988.890	1.196.237.859
Trade payables		1.363.411.085	1.180.803.670
- Trade payables to related parties	6,26	18.758.364	10.431.886
- Trade payables to third parties	6	1.344.652.721	1.170.371.784
Employee benefit obligations	15	88.758.672	88.296.675
Other payables		41.744.553	98.720.303
- Other payables from related parties	26	-	79.578.264
- Other payables from third parties	7	41.744.553	19.142.039
Deferred income	9	186.785.202	93.911.451
Short-term provisions		52.215.624	50.286.132
- Short term provisions for employment benefits	15	20.050.590	13.092.906
- Other short term provisions	13	32.165.034	37.193.226
Total current liabilities		5.270.671.526	5.035.286.320
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term financial borrowings	5	857.900.082	678.446.472
Long-term leasing borrowings	5	114.092.882	110.846.178
Long-term provisions		83.714.628	72.672.467
- Long-term provisions for employment benefits	15	83.714.628	72.672.467
Deferred tax liabilities	24	167.617.308	139.577.991
Total non-current liabilities		1.223.324.900	1.001.543.108
Total liabilities		6.493.996.426	6.036.829.428
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company			
Share capital	17	244.800.000	136.000.000
Share capital adjustments	17	3.754.605.443	3.727.818.077
Share premiums	17	86.671.116	-
Other accumulated income or loss that will be reclassified in profit or loss		(401.962.452)	(329.039.071)
- Losses on Hedge	17	(401.962.452)	(329.039.071)
Other accumulated income or loss that will not be reclassified in profit or loss		(148.477.539)	(121.475.186)
- Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	17	(148.477.539)	(121.475.186)
Restricted reserves	17	1.157.886.550	1.157.886.550
Retained earnings		(530.593.611)	-
Current period net profit or losses		132.159.184	(530.593.611)
Total equity		4.295.088.691	4.040.596.759
Total liabilities and equity		10.789.085.117	10.077.426.187

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

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January - 31 December 2024
Revenue	18	8.190.096.288	8.289.075.529
Cost of sales (-)	18	(6.878.720.265)	(7.422.141.482)
Gross profit		1.311.376.023	866.934.047
Marketing expenses (-)	19	(518.320.278)	(690.545.672)
General administrative expenses (-)	19	(404.526.739)	(667.528.691)
Research and development expenses (-)	19	(21.436.382)	(31.517.801)
Other income from operating activities	20	525.847.370	732.132.377
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	20	(245.895.478)	(328.588.706)
Profit (Loss) from operating activities		647.044.516	(119.114.446)
Income from investing activities	21	6.672.095	10.045.130
Expense from investing activities	21	(7.776.976)	-
Operating profit (loss) before finance income and expense		645.939.635	(109.069.316)
Finance income	22	234.083.759	71.434.047
Finance expense (-)	22	(1.408.345.201)	(1.493.380.745)
Financing expenses, net		(1.174.261.442)	(1.421.946.698)
Monetary gain	23	721.828.886	1.095.858.115
Profit (Loss) before tax		193.507.079	(435.157.899)
Tax expense		(61.347.895)	(95.435.712)
- Deferred tax expense	24	(61.347.895)	(95.435.712)
Profit (Loss) for the period		132.159.184	(530.593.611)
Earnings (Loss) per share	25	0,54	(3,90)

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

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2024
Other comprehensive income (loss):		(99.925.734)	116.988.642
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	17	-	163.884.360
Gains/ (losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax	17	(72.923.381)	(18.699.488)
Actuarial gains /(losses) on employee benefits, net of tax	17	(27.002.353)	(28.196.230)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(99.925.734)	116.988.642
Total comprehensive income (loss)		32.233.450	(413.604.969)

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

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Restricted reserves	Net profit(loss)	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Share capital	Share capital adjustments	Share premiums	Financial assets revaluation reserve	Losses on cash flow hedges	Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans				
Balances as at 1 January 2024	136.000.000	4.305.929.242	250.243.619	(163.884.360)	(310.339.583)	(93.278.956)	1.229.757.104	(162.984.957)	(737.240.381)	4.454.201.728
Transfer (*)	-	(578.111.165)	(250.243.619)	-	-	-	(71.870.554)	162.984.957	737.240.381	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	163.884.360	(18.699.488)	(28.196.230)	-	(530.593.611)	-	(413.604.969)
Balances as at 31 December 2024	136.000.000	3.727.818.077	-	-	(329.039.071)	(121.475.186)	1.157.886.550	(530.593.611)	-	4.040.596.759
Balances as at 1 January 2025	136.000.000	3.727.818.077	-	-	(329.039.071)	(121.475.186)	1.157.886.550	(530.593.611)	-	4.040.596.759
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530.593.611	(530.593.611)	-
Capital increase	108.800.000	26.787.366	86.671.116	-	-	-	-	-	-	222.258.482
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(72.923.381)	(27.002.353)	-	132.159.184	-	32.233.450
Balances as at 31 December 2025	244.800.000	3.754.605.443	86.671.116	-	(401.962.452)	(148.477.539)	1.157.886.550	132.159.184	(530.593.611)	4.295.088.691

(*) Pursuant to the resolution of the General Assembly dated 25 April 2024, it was resolved to offset prior years' losses. In accordance with this resolution, a total of TRY 578,111,165 from capital adjustment differences, TRY 250,243,619 from share premium/discount, and TRY 71,870,554 from restricted reserves appropriated from profit have been transferred to prior years' losses.

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

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2024
Profit (loss) for the period		132.159.184	(530.593.611)
Adjustments related to reconciliation of profit (loss) for the year			
Adjustments for amortization and depreciation expenses	10,11	305.292.197	355.635.371
Adjustments for impairment loss (reversal)		(3.934.893)	32.313.252
<i>Adjustments for impairment losses on receivables</i>	6	7.464.023	-
<i>Adjustments for impairment losses on inventories</i>		(11.398.916)	32.313.252
Adjustments for provisions		20.583.754	26.909.942
<i>Adjustments for provision for employee benefits</i>	15	18.181.995	26.112.844
<i>Adjustments for other provisions</i>		2.401.759	797.098
Adjustments for gains (losses) on disposal of non-current assets	21	1.104.881	(2.745.536)
Adjustments for income accruals		198.749	8.400.320
Adjustments for tax expense	24	61.347.895	95.435.712
Foreign exchange differences arising from financial borrowings, net	22	315.087.144	242.200.502
Deferred finance expense on credit purchases	20	190.710.526	264.698.867
Unearned finance income on credit sales	20	(338.851.379)	(581.660.706)
Financial income	22	(234.083.759)	(38.643.816)
Interest expense	22	1.093.258.057	1.278.998.146
Adjustments for monetary gain		(757.849.135)	(1.267.035.494)
Changes in working capital		785.023.221	(116.087.051)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade and other receivables		20.363.037	(840.717.520)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in receivables from related parties		15.329.004	2.010.565.215
Adjustments for decrease/(increase) in inventories		464.622.121	1.069.680.710
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in prepaid expenses		(22.197.876)	(4.726.590)
Adjustments for increase in other current and non-current assets		101.225.077	378.592.992
Adjustments for decrease/(increase) in trade payables		(16.429.589)	(290.439.221)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in payables to related parties		8.326.478	(185.751.989)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in deferred income		92.873.751	15.502.608
Adjustments for increase in other payables		(56.513.753)	(31.753.054)
Cash flow from operating activities		1.392.621.471	2.004.866.100
Payments related with provisions for employee benefits	15	(30.365.386)	(77.419.032)
Net cash flow from operating activities		1.362.256.085	1.927.447.068
Investing activities:			
Cash outflows arising from purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	10,11	(303.297.750)	(508.726.582)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	10,11	7.239.010	23.450.604
Interest received	22	234.083.759	38.643.817
Cash flows from investing activities		(61.974.981)	(446.632.161)
Financing activities:			
Payments from lease agreements	5	(68.260.444)	(92.335.322)
Proceeds from borrowings	5	3.883.426.733	4.053.526.941
Repayments for borrowings	5	(3.105.684.691)	(3.895.678.222)
Interest paid		(1.349.772.733)	(1.354.057.593)
Other cash outflows (*)	3	(270.564.492)	-
Capital increase		222.258.482	-
Cash flows from financing activities		(688.597.145)	(1.288.544.196)
Monetary loss on cash and cash equivalents		(36.337.776)	(213.471.334)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		575.346.183	(21.200.623)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3	153.966.211	175.166.834
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3	729.312.394	153.966.211

(*) This amount includes the change in restricted bank deposits.

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

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE GROUP

Tat Gıda Sanayi Anonim Şirketi (“Tat Gıda” or the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”) were established in 1967 under the name Tat Konserve Sanayi Anonim Şirketi. Following the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 30 October 2013, the Company resolved to change its trade name, and the change of title was registered on 15 November 2013.

The principal activity of the Group is the production, distribution, marketing, domestic and international trading and commission agency of all kinds of commercial commodities, food and beverages, agricultural and livestock food products, including frozen, dried and powdered types and forms thereof, as well as their raw and primary materials, auxiliary and additive substances, and semi-finished and finished sweetened and unsweetened extracts and canned products.

The Company is incorporated in Türkiye and operates in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code.

On 18 September 2025, Tat Gıda A.Ş. established its subsidiary, Tat Europe BV, which has been included in the consolidated financial statements as of that date. With the establishment of the subsidiary, Tat Gıda A.Ş. has obtained a consolidated group structure.

The Company is registered with the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (“CMB”) and its shares have been traded on Borsa İstanbul (“BİST”) since 1992. As of 31 December 2025, the free float rate of the Company is 40.85% (31 December 2024: 40.60%).

The Company’s registered head office has been relocated from Taşdelen Mah. Sırrı Çelik Bulvarı No:7 34788 Çekmeköy/İstanbul/Türkiye to Yamaneveler Mah. Ahmet Tevfik İleri Caddesi No:22/26 İç Kapı No:21 34768 Ümraniye/İstanbul/Türkiye.

The Group conducts its production activities at its facilities located in Mustafakemalpaşa/Bursa, Karacabey/Bursa and Torbalı/İzmir.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the number of employees of the Group is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	End of period	Average	End of period	Average
Permanent Personnel	416	438	427	435
Temporary Personnel	536	653	308	575
Total	952	1.091	735	1.010

Subsidiaries

Tat Europe BV

Tat Europe BV was established in the Netherlands on 18 September 2025.

Subsidiaries	Country	Nature	Segment
Tat Europe BV	Netherland	Manufacture/Sales	Food products

Approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 were approved at the Board of Directors meeting held on 17 February 2026. The consolidated financial statements will be finalized upon approval by the General Assembly.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basic Principles of Presentation

Principles of measurement

The Group’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Communiqué on Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets, Serial II, No. 14.1 (the “Communiqué”), published in the Official Gazette No. 28676 dated 13 June 2013 by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (“CMB”), and in compliance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) to be consistent with international standards, together with related appendices and interpretations. TFRS is updated through communiqués to ensure alignment with changes in International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in accordance with the TFRS taxonomy issued by POA on 4 October 2022 and in the formats specified in the CMB Financial Statement Examples and Usage Guide.

Subsidiaries operating in foreign countries have prepared their statutory financial statements in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable in the countries in which they operate. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivatives, contingent liabilities, and financial investments measured at fair value.

Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

Pursuant to the decision of the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye (“CMB”) dated 28 December 2023, No. 81/1820, and the announcement and the “Application Guide on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) on 23 November 2024, it has been decided that issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations applying Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards will apply TAS 29 (Accounting for Hyperinflationary Economies) for annual financial reports for the periods ending 31 December 2025, thereby implementing inflation accounting.

As of 31 December 2025, adjustments have been made in accordance with TAS 29 for changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira. TAS 29 requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be presented in terms of the purchasing power of that currency at the balance sheet date, and that amounts from prior periods be restated accordingly.

One of the criteria triggering the application of TAS 29 is a cumulative three-year inflation rate approaching or exceeding 100%. The indexing process has been carried out using factors derived from the Consumer Price Index published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (“TÜİK”). The indices and adjustment factors used to restate financial statements for the current and prior periods since 1 January 2005 are as follows:

Date	Index	Adjustment Coefficient	Three-Year Compound Inflation Rate
December 31 2025	3.513,87	1,00000	211%
December 31 2024	2.684,55	1,30902	291%
December 31 2023	1.859,38	1,88981	268%

The main components of the ngCompany's restatement for the purpose of financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies are as follows:

- The consolidated financial statements for the current period presented in TRL are expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the balance sheet date and the amounts for the previous reporting periods are restated in accordance with the purchasing power at the end of the reporting period.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated as they are currently expressed in terms of the purchasing power at the reporting period. Where the inflation-adjusted amounts of non-monetary items exceed the recoverable amount or net realizable value, the provisions of TAS 36 and TAS 2 have been applied, respectively.
- Non-monetary assets, liabilities and equity items that are not expressed in the current purchasing power at the reporting period are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors.
- All items in the statement of comprehensive income, except for the effects of non-monetary items in the statement of financial position on the statement of comprehensive income, are indexed using the coefficients calculated based on the periods in which the income and expense accounts were initially recognized in the financial statements.
- The effect of inflation on the Group’s net monetary asset position in the current period is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the net monetary position loss account.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basic Principles of Presentation (Continued)

New and Revised Accounting Standards

a. Standards, amendments, and interpretations applicable as of 31 December 2025:

- **Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

b. Standards, amendments, and interpretations that are issued but not effective as of 31 December 2025:

- **Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;** effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early adoption is available). These amendments:
 - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
 - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
 - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
 - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
- **Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (earlier application permitted). Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
 - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
 - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- **Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 but can be early adopted subject to local endorsement where required. These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These are described as 'contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:
 - its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or
 - it is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendments aim to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner. Developed in response to stakeholder feedback, these amendments are expected to reduce diversity in practice and provide a clearer basis for reporting in a hyperinflationary currency.

- **Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37- Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements;** These amendments include Examples illustrating how an entity applies the requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards to disclose the effects of uncertainties in its financial statements. The Examples demonstrate how to disclose the impacts of uncertainties within climate-related scenarios, but the principles and requirements are also applicable to disclosure of other uncertainties. The Examples do not add to or change requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards and therefore there are no transition requirements. Instead, these Examples will accompany the respective IFRS Accounting Standards to which they relate. The Examples do not have an effective date, but entities might consider the application for December 2025 year-ends.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basic Principles of Presentation (Continued)

New and Revised Accounting Standards (Continued)

- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:
 - the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
 - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity’s financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
 - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

For the year ending December 2025, disclosures should include:

- the nature of the changes,
- the fact that IFRS 18 application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027,
- the planned adoption date, and
- either:
 - known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of IFRS 18 will have on the entity’s financial statements in the period of initial application; or
 - if that impact is not known or reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect.

In order to comply with Paragraphs 30-31 of IAS 8, entities should consider the following principles when preparing disclosures related to the adoption of IFRS 18:

a. Disclosures are expected to become increasingly detailed as entities implementation process progresses toward 2027.

The level of detail that an entity includes in its disclosures will depend on the progress of its implementation activities, including those related to internal controls. For the year ending December 2025, entities that have yet to make significant progress in implementation might only disclose that they are actively assessing the impact of IFRS 18 and that more comprehensive disclosures cannot reasonably be provided.

b. Where appropriate and reliable, consider including quantitative information.

It may be appropriate to disclose preliminary figures, when the company has an appropriate and reliable basis for making such disclosures and provides clear explanations regarding their provisional nature. For example, an entity might quantify the effects on profit and loss subtotals. If the quantitative impact is not reasonably estimable, a statement to that effect should be included. An entity may disclose known and reasonably quantifiable impacts, but it is not expected to early provide IFRS 18 disclosures, such as an MPM reconciliation, before the application date.

c. Consider alignment with other public communications.

If management has publicly detailed anticipated impacts, such as in an investor presentation, the IAS 8 financial statement disclosures should be consistent with these communications.

d. Disclosures should be based on the information available through the date of issuance of the financial statements, not only the end of the reporting period.

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’ and amendment;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19’s reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries’ financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if:
 - it does not have public accountability; and
 - it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’; with these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that take effect up to 1 January 2027, when IFRS 19 will be applicable. These amendments help eligible subsidiaries by reducing disclosure requirements for Standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
- International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.1 Basic Principles of Presentation (Continued)

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Group’s financial statements have been prepared in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (the functional currency). The Group’s functional currency and the currency used for the presentation of the financial statements is Turkish Lira (TRY).

Principles of Consolidation

The financial statements of Tat Gıda Sanayi Anonim Şirketi and its subsidiaries have been consolidated together with the Company’s 100% directly owned subsidiary. Consolidation has been carried out using the full consolidation method, with the elimination of all intercompany transactions. The consolidated financial statements aim to present all assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of the subsidiary as a single economic entity, reflecting the Company’s ownership interest.

The subsidiary’s financial statements are included in or excluded from the consolidation from the date control is obtained or lost, respectively. Transactions, balances, income, and expenses between the Company and its subsidiary that could affect the consolidated financial statements have been eliminated on a reciprocal basis.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the direct voting rights and effective ownership percentages (%) of the subsidiary included in the consolidation, as well as the functional currencies of the countries in which they operate, are presented below:

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Functional Currency	Voting Power	Rate of Ownership Interest	Voting Power	Rate of Ownership Interest
Dormant as of the reporting date:					
Tat Europe BV	Euro	100	100	-	-

Going concern

The Group has prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis.

Foreign Currency

Transactions in Foreign Currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the reporting date. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from such translations are generally recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

2.2 Comparative Information and Restatement of Prior Period Financial Statements

To allow the assessment of the Group’s financial position and performance trends, the financial statements are prepared on a comparative basis with the prior period. Comparative information is reclassified, where necessary, to conform to the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements, and significant differences are disclosed.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRL”) in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at December 31, 2025 unless otherwise indicated)

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.3 Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies applied in the Group’s consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 are consistent with those applied in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are summarized below:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are reflected in the balance sheet at cost. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition (Note 3).

Related Parties

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd. Şti., shareholders, key management personnel, members of the Board of Directors, their families, and companies, associates, and joint ventures controlled by or affiliated with them are considered and disclosed as related parties (Note 26).

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. When the net realizable value of inventories falls below cost, inventories are written down to net realizable value, and the resulting impairment is recognized as an expense in the period in which the write-down occurs. Previously recognized inventory write-downs are reversed to the extent that the circumstances that caused the write-down no longer exist or there is evidence of an increase in net realizable value due to changes in economic conditions. The reversal is limited to the amount of the previously recognized write-down (Note 8).

The cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average method and includes all purchase costs, conversion costs, and other costs incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes an appropriate proportion of production overheads based on normal production capacity.

Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at indexed cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. When property, plant, and equipment are disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation of the asset are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is included in profit or loss.

Parts of property, plant, and equipment that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate components (significant parts) of the asset.

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant, and equipment are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent Costs

Expenditures incurred after the acquisition of an asset are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant, and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in the case of assets constructed by the Group, from the date the assets are completed and ready for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after deducting their estimated residual values. Depreciation is generally recognized in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their useful lives if the Group does not reasonably expect to obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property, plant, and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Underground and above-ground installations: 5-30 years
- Buildings: 10-50 years
- Machinery, plant, and equipment: 3–20 years
- Fixtures: 3–15 years
- Vehicles: 4–10 years
- Leasehold improvements: 4–6 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if necessary.

Intangible Assets

The estimated useful lives of significant intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Rights: 3-15 years
- Other intangible assets: 5-10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if necessary.

Taxes on Income

Income tax expense consists of current tax and deferred tax.

Current Tax Liability

The current tax liability is calculated on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit presented in the income statement because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are not deductible or taxable.

The Group’s current tax liability has been calculated using the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates at the balance sheet date.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized for the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilize these differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit at the time of the transaction.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except to the extent that the Group can control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the reversal will not occur in the near future.

Deferred tax assets arising from taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilize these differences and that it is probable the temporary differences will reverse in the future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The calculation of deferred tax takes into account the tax consequences that the Group expects to arise from the methods it will use to recover the carrying amount of its assets or settle its liabilities at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and Deferred Tax for the Period

Current tax and deferred tax for the period are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity (in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in equity) or to business combinations. For business combinations, the tax effect is considered in determining goodwill or in calculating the excess of the acquirer’s interest in the net fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition.

Government Grants

Unconditional government grants are recognized as income under other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants are recognized at fair value as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the grant and that the grant will be received. These grants are then recognized systematically in profit or loss under other income over the useful life of the related asset.

Government grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognized systematically in profit or loss in the same periods in which the related expenses are recognized.

Financial Instruments

i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

The Group recognizes trade receivables and debt instruments on the date they arise. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

The initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities (other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss and trade receivables without a significant financing component) includes transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the instrument. Trade receivables without a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

When a financial instrument is first recognized, it is classified as one of the following: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt instruments; FVOCI – equity instruments; or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

After initial recognition, financial assets are not reclassified unless the Group changes the business model it uses to manage them.

Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition unless the Group changes the business model used to manage them. In this case, all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and it is not classified as FVTPL:

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

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met and it is not classified as FVTPL:

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

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. At initial recognition, a financial asset can be irrevocably designated as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets – Assessment of the Business Model

The Group assesses the objective of a business model at the portfolio level to reflect how assets are managed and the information provided to management. The information considered includes:

- Policies and objectives set for the portfolio and how these are applied in practice. This includes whether management’s strategy focuses on collecting contractual interest, continuing to earn a particular yield, aligning the maturity of assets with the liabilities that fund them, or realizing cash flows through the sale of assets;
- How the performance of financial assets held within the business model is reported to Group management; the risks affecting the performance of the business model and how they are managed; how additional payments to business managers are determined (for example, whether additional payments are based on the fair value of managed assets or on contractual cash flows collected) and the frequency, value, timing, and reasons for previous sales, along with expectations for future sales.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not treated as sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group continuing to recognize the assets in its financial statements.

Financial assets held for trading or managed and evaluated on a fair value basis are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial Assets – Assessment of Contractual Cash Flows Consisting Solely of Principal and Interest

For this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. Interest comprises consideration for the time value of money, credit risk associated with the principal over a particular period, other basic lending risks and costs (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs), and a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the Group considers the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. This assessment requires evaluating whether the contract includes terms that modify the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows in a way that would fail the solely principal and interest criterion. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- Any contingent events that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows (including features that adjust the contractual coupon rate, such as variable rate features), and features that allow for early repayment or extension of maturity; and
- Contractual terms that restrict the Group’s rights to receive the cash flows from the asset (for example, non-recourse features).

An early repayment feature is consistent with the solely principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid principal and interest on the principal.

Additionally, the criterion is considered met if (i) the financial asset was acquired at a premium or discount to its contractual nominal amount, (ii) in the event of early termination, the prepayment amount, including any reasonable additional payment, substantially represents the contractual nominal amount and accrued (but unpaid) interest, and (iii) the fair value of the early repayment feature at initial recognition is insignificant.

Financial Assets

Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss. However, see (v) for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Debt Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

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 OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity Instruments Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

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 OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities - Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

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

ii) *Derecognition*

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

iii) *Offsetting*

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

iv) *Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting*

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign currency and interest rate risks. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and specific criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially recognized at their fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in interest rates.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Group documents the hedging relationship, the risk management objective, and the strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedged item are expected to be offset by changes in the hedging instrument.

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial Instruments (Continued)

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognized in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Group's other derivative financial instruments consist of forward transactions. These derivatives are accounted for as trading derivative financial instruments in the financial statements, since they do not meet the necessary conditions in the relevant standards in terms of protection against financial risk, although they provide an effective protection against risks for the Group economically. Group has determined the estimated fair values of financial instruments using already available market information and appropriate valuation principles.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognized.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Capital

The ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Provision for employee termination benefits

Employment termination benefits, represents the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labor Law, employment termination without due cause, call up for military service and death of the employees after at least one year work.

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Classified assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Instead of continuing to use, the disposal group consisting of fixed assets or assets and liabilities that are likely to be disposed of is classified as being for sale or distribution purposes.

Such assets or disposal group are measured with the lower of their net book value and their fair value less costs to sell. The impairment in the asset group to be disposed of is allocated primarily to goodwill and then, provided that no impairment loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment properties or biological assets, which are valued in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. It is allocated proportionally to the remaining assets and liabilities. As non-current assets held for sale or distribution, impairment losses on the date of first classification and gains and losses in subsequent measurements are recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible fixed assets and tangible fixed assets are not subject to depreciation or amortization after they are classified as held for sale or distribution. In addition, equity accounting is terminated for investments valued with the equity method.

Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group are not included in financial tables and treated as contingent assets or liabilities.

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Revenue from contracts with customers

TFRS 15 requires revenue recognition for all contracts with customers to follow the five-step approach to revenue recognition.

Step 1: Identifying the contract

A contract exists only if it is legally enforceable, the collection of the consideration is probable, the rights to goods and services and payment terms can be identified, the contract has commercial substance; and the contract is approved, and the parties are committed to their obligations.

If either contracts were negotiated as a single commercial package, or consideration in one contract depends on the other contract or goods or services (or some of the goods or services) are a single performance obligation the Group accounts the contracts as a single contract.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Step 2: Identifying the performance obligations

The Group defines ‘performance obligation’ as a unit of account for revenue recognition. The Group assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as:

- (a) A performance obligation either a good or service that is distinct;
- (b) Or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

The Group identifies a distinct good or service if the good or service promised in the contract can be separately identified and the customer can benefit from it either on its own or together with other resources readily available to the customer. A contract may include a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same. At the inception of the contract, an entity determines whether a series of goods or services constitutes a single performance obligation.

Step 3: Determining the transaction price

The Group assesses the amount of consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for fulfilling its performance obligations under the contract to determine the transaction price. In making this assessment, the Group considers any variable consideration in the contract and whether the contract contains a significant financing component.

Significant financing component

The Group adjusts the amount reflecting the cash selling price of the promised good or service for the effect of a significant financing component by considering the amount the customer is required to pay. As a practical expedient, the Group does not adjust the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component if, at contract inception, it expects that the period between the customer’s payment and the transfer of goods or services will be one year or less. When the timing of the Group’s performance obligations and the receipt of advances and payment schedules are largely aligned, the Group assesses that the period between fulfilling the obligation and receiving payment will never exceed 12 months.

Variable consideration

The Group identifies items such as price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, completion bonuses, price adjustment clauses, penalties, discounts, credits, or similar items may result in variable consideration if there is any in a customer contract.

Step 4: Allocating the transaction price to performance obligations

When distinct goods or services are delivered under a single contract, the contract consideration is allocated to the separate goods or services (distinct performance obligations) based on their relative standalone selling prices. If directly observable standalone selling prices are not available, the total contract consideration is allocated based on the expected cost plus margin approach.

Step 5: Recognition of revenue

The Group recognizes revenue over time when any of the following conditions are met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity;
- The entity’s performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;
or
- The entity’s performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity, and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For each performance obligation satisfied over time, the Group selects a single measure of progress that depicts the transfer of control of goods or services to the customer. The Group uses a method that reliably measures the work performed. When an input method is used, the Group measures progress toward completion based on costs incurred relative to total expected costs. When an output method is used, progress toward completion is measured based on units transferred.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Group recognizes revenue when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

When the costs that the Company necessarily incurs to fulfill its contractual obligations exceed the expected economic benefits to be obtained from the contract, a provision is recognized in accordance with TAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.”

Contract Modifications

The Group treats a commitment to provide additional goods or services as a separate contract. If an existing contract is terminated and a new contract is created, and the goods or services provided are different, the changes are accounted for. If the modification does not result in separate goods or services, the entity combines the additional goods or services with the original contract and accounts for them together.

Sale of Goods

Revenue mainly arises from the sale of food products produced by the Group to related parties. Revenue is recognized in the financial statements when the Group fulfills its performance obligation by transferring the committed products to the customer.

Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income from equity investments is recognized when the shareholders’ right to receive dividends arises (provided that the Group expects to obtain the economic benefits and the income can be reliably measured).

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when the Group expects to obtain the economic benefits and the income can be reliably measured.

Lease Transactions

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract contains a lease. A contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration is a lease. The Group applies the definition of a lease in TAS 17 to assess whether a contract conveys the right to use an identified asset.

As a Lessee

At the commencement date of the lease, or upon modification of a contract containing a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices.

The Group has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components and instead accounts for each lease component together with its related non-lease components as a single lease component.

At the commencement date, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements. The cost of the right-of-use asset includes the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs and estimated costs for dismantling, removing, restoring the site, or bringing the underlying asset to the condition required by the lease terms.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or indicates that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of its useful life and the lease term. Additionally, the value of the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced for impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for remeasurements of the lease liability.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Lease Transactions (Continued)

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that have not yet been paid at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The Group determines the incremental borrowing rate by considering the interest rates it would pay on borrowings from various external financing sources and makes adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the type of asset being leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consist of the following:

- Fixed payments (including essentially fixed payments);
- Variable lease payments initially measured using an index or rate at the commencement date of the lease;
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- If there is a reasonable certainty that the purchase option will be exercised, the exercise price of that option and, if the lease term indicates that the Group will exercise an option to terminate the lease, any penalties related to the termination of the lease.

The lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payments using a discount rate. If a change occurs in an index or rate used to determine future lease payments, resulting in a change in those payments, or if there is a change in amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, the Group reassesses the renewal, termination, and purchase options.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset in the consolidated financial statements based on the newly determined liability. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero and there is any further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the remaining remeasurement amount is recognized in profit or loss.

Short-term leases and low-value leases

The Group has recognized lease payments related to these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the financial statements.

Finance Income and Finance Expenses

Finance income includes interest income from deposits and foreign exchange gains on financial assets and liabilities (excluding trade receivables and payables). Interest income is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses include interest expenses on bank borrowings and coupon payments on bonds. Borrowing costs that cannot be directly attributed to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Discounts, maturity differences, and foreign exchange gains/losses related to trade transactions are recognized under other income and expenses from main operations.

Maturity difference finance income/expenses arise from deferred purchase and sales transactions. These types of income/expenses are considered finance income and expenses from deferred purchases and sales during the period and are included in other income and expenses from main operations over the maturity period.

Earnings per share/(loss)

The basic earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

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NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash flow statement

In statement of cash flow, cash flows are classified according to operating, investment and finance activities. Cash flows from operating activities reflect cash flows generated from the sales of goods and commodities of the Group. Cash flows from investment activities express cash used in investment activities (direct investments and financial investments) and cash flows generated from investment activities of the Group. Cash flows relating to finance activities express sources of financial activities and payment schedules of the Group.

Netting/offset

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.5 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The details of cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Banks	999.876.886	153.966.211
- Time deposit - TRY	281.185.621	131.935.064
- Demand deposit - TRY	65.946.460	755.520
- Demand deposit foreign currency (*)	652.744.805	21.275.627
	999.876.886	153.966.211

Term deposit maturity date is January 2, 2026, and the effective annual weighted-average interest rate is 38% in TRY. (December 31, 2024: The maturities of term deposits were January 2, 2025, and the effective annual weighted-average interest rate was 44% in TRY.)

(*) As of 31 December 2025, there is an unmatured block on cash and cash equivalents of TRY 270.564.492. (2024: None.)

Disclosures about the nature and extent of risks in cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 27.

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	%	31 December 2025	%	31 December 2024
Fair value change reflected in other comprehensive income - equity instruments :				
Yapı Kredi Portfoy Yönetimi A.Ş.	0,1	4.303.948	0,1	3.715.875
Others		702.947		702.947
		5.006.895		4.418.822

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 5 – FINANCIAL BORROWINGS

The details of financial borrowings as at 31 December are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term loans	2.365.123.584	1.778.845.025
Short term portions of long-term loans	439.290.773	182.441.493
Short-term issued bonds	370.138.971	521.539.531
Short-term portions of long-term issued bonds	335.698.117	1.013.796.366
Short-term leasing liabilities	14.460.165	26.645.674
Short term portions of long-term financial lease	13.044.780	-
Total short-term borrowings	3.537.756.390	3.523.268.089
Long-term loans	658.271.059	487.992.802
Long-term issued bonds	199.629.023	190.453.670
Long-term leasing liabilities	91.588.719	110.846.178
Long-term financial leasing liabilities	22.504.163	-
Total long-term financial borrowings	971.992.964	789.292.650
Total Borrowings	4.509.749.354	4.312.560.739

The Group has no pledges or mortgages on its financial borrowings as of 31 December 2025 (December 31, 2024: None).

The Group's borrowings are unsecured and bear fixed interest rates. As of 31 December, the details of the financial borrowings are as follows:

	The weighted average interest rate	Original amount	31 December 2025 Net book value (TRY)
Short term financial borrowings			
TL borrowings	21,82%	1.080.300.000	1.082.418.154
USD borrowings	6,26%	15.675.000	701.708.261
EUR borrowings	6,33%	11.650.000	1.020.287.942
Issued bonds and bills (*)	44,20%	340.000.000	705.837.088
			3.510.251.445
Long term financial borrowings			
EUR borrowings	6,12%	20.288.718	609.628.339
USD borrowings	8,74%	1.600.000	48.642.720
Issued bonds and bills (*)	44,78%	530.000.000	199.629.023
			857.900.082

(*) Includes coupon interest rates on issued bonds and debentures.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

	The weighted average interest rate	Original amount	31 December 2024 Net book value (TRY)
Short term financial borrowings			
TRY borrowings	26,78%	340.000.000	445.032.799
USD borrowings	7,22%	17.900.000	855.415.286
EUR borrowings	6,67%	10.384.480	660.838.433
Bond issued and bills (*)	39,73%	960.000.000	1.535.335.897
			3.496.622.415
Long term financial borrowings			
EUR borrowings	7,73%	12.500.000	393.026.394
USD borrowings	8,74%	2.000.000	94.966.408
Bond issued and bills (*)	50,82%	230.000.000	190.453.670
			678.446.472

(*) Includes coupon interest on issued bonds and debentures.

As of December 31, the TL-denominated principal repayment schedule of financial borrowings is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Within 1 year	3.510.251.445	3.496.622.415
More than 1 year	857.900.082	678.446.472
	4.368.151.527	4.175.068.887

As of December 31, the payment schedule for lease liabilities denominated in TRY is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Within 1 year	27.504.945	26.645.674
Between 1-2 years	25.295.200	15.315.372
Between 2-3 years	25.003.868	13.870.797
Between 3-4 years	20.894.366	17.264.606
Between 4-5 years	28.344.833	22.092.669
More than 5 years	14.554.615	42.302.734
	141.597.827	137.491.852

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NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL BORROWINGS (Continued)

The Group's cash flows from financing activities are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening balance on 1 January	4.312.560.739	5.835.979.644
<i>Cash Transaction</i>		
Proceeds from borrowings	3.883.426.733	4.053.526.941
Repayments of repayments	(3.105.684.691)	(3.895.678.222)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(68.260.444)	(92.335.322)
Change in interest accrual	(169.786.241)	(114.076.306)
Change in foreign exchange	561.646.526	242.200.502
Addition of lease liabilities	70.568.998	17.314.568
Monetary loss	(974.722.266)	(1.734.371.066)
31 December closing balance	4.509.749.354	4.312.560.739

Bank Loan Agreement Terms

The Group signed a foreign-currency loan agreement on 9 November 2022. The loan includes covenants based on the Net Financial Debt/EBITDA ratio to be tested over the next two years.

NOTE 6 - TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Trade Receivables

The details of trade receivables are as follows as at 31 December:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	1.622.643.517	1.339.050.077
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 26)	15.521.664	30.850.668
Provisions for doubtful receivables	(24.637.508)	(22.478.718)
	1.613.527.673	1.347.422.027

Movements in the allowance for doubtful trade receivables for the periods ended 31 December are as follows: The nature and extent of risks related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 27.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening balance	(22.478.718)	(18.159.018)
Current year provision	(7.464.023)	(9.901.441)
Monetary gain	5.305.233	5.581.741
	(24.637.508)	(22.478.718)

Trade Payables

As at 31 December, details of trade payables are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Suppliers	1.344.652.721	1.170.371.784
Trade payables to related parties (Note 26)	18.758.364	10.431.886
	1.363.411.085	1.180.803.670

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NOTE 7 - OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

As at 31 December, other receivables and payables are as follows:

Short term other receivables:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other receivables	28.056.274	3.750.805
	28.056.274	3.750.805
Long term other receivables:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits and guarantees given	68.085	89.118
	68.085	89.118
Payables to third parties:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Taxes and funds payable	40.472.324	18.595.403
Other	1.272.229	546.636
	41.744.553	19.142.039

NOTE 8 - INVENTORIES

As at 31 December, details of inventories are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Raw material	591.799.139	561.084.258
Finished goods	3.622.743.168	4.120.369.305
Work in progress	42.826.527	48.612.708
Other inventory	2.610.471	5.225.637
Inventory impairment	(5.904.077)	(22.648.234)
	4.254.075.228	4.712.643.674

As of December 31, 2025, the inventory impairment allowance is TRY 5.904.077 (December 31, 2024: TRY 22.648.234).

As of December 31, 2025, there are no mortgages or pledges on inventories (December 31, 2024: None).

As of December 31, 2025, the insurance coverage on inventories amounts to TRY 4.355.265.405 (December 31, 2024: TRY 3.753.041.028).

NOTE 9 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

As at 31 December, details of prepaid expense and deferred income is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term prepaid expenses		
Expenses related to future months	135.542.121	67.897.887
Advances given for the purchase of inventory	20.629.354	13.741.876
	156.171.475	81.639.763
Short-term deferred income		
Advances received	164.754.731	93.911.451
Income for future months	22.030.471	-
	186.785.202	93.911.451

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in property, plant and equipment for the periods ended 31 December are as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	31 December 2025
Costs:					
Lands	72.883.626	-	-	-	72.883.626
Underground and overland plants	360.162.737	-	-	124.081	360.286.818
Buildings	1.349.881.716	-	-	5.059.021	1.354.940.737
Machinery and equipment	6.042.244.125	6.615.283	(7.002.955)	175.849.766	6.217.706.219
Vehicles	38.133.883	2.946.810	-	-	41.080.693
Furniture and fixtures	591.534.808	9.370.222	(7.706.146)	18.411.754	611.610.638
Special costs	323.203.826	-	(15.143.470)	4.071.803	312.132.159
Construction in progress	52.143.803	222.354.873	-	(209.548.379)	64.950.297
	8.830.188.524	241.287.188	(29.852.571)	(6.031.954)	9.035.591.187
Accumulated depreciation:					
Underground and overland plants	124.020.084	14.685.255	-	-	138.705.339
Buildings	828.484.490	26.567.918	-	-	855.052.408
Machinery and equipment	4.254.522.876	140.197.820	(6.681.546)	-	4.388.039.150
Vehicles	17.304.954	3.766.568	-	-	21.071.522
Furniture and fixtures	460.785.328	28.579.529	(7.011.240)	-	482.353.617
Special costs	298.655.100	8.093.551	(7.815.894)	-	298.932.757
	5.983.772.832	221.890.641	(21.508.680)	-	6.184.154.793
Net book value	2.846.415.692				2.851.436.394

As of December 31, 2025, the insurance coverage on fixed assets amounts to TRY 8.463.370.377 (December 31, 2024: TRY 9.001.917.690).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no collateral, pledges, or mortgages on property, plant and equipment.

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements in property, plant and equipment for the periods ended 31 December are as follows:

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposal	Transfers	31 December 2024
Costs:					
Lands	69.381.392	-	-	3.502.234	72.883.626
Underground and overland plants	296.554.613	84.098	(26.082)	63.550.108	360.162.737
Buildings	1.250.232.852	-	(667.875)	100.316.739	1.349.881.716
Machinery and equipment	6.011.566.271	15.673.028	(140.452.068)	155.456.894	6.042.244.125
Vehicles	28.477.280	9.122.755	-	533.848	38.133.883
Furniture and fixtures	550.165.028	20.832.688	(3.047.235)	23.584.327	591.534.808
Special costs	322.405.242	-	-	798.584	323.203.826
Construction in progress	16.473.860	390.104.916	-	(354.434.973)	52.143.803
	8.545.256.538	435.817.485	(144.193.260)	(6.692.239)	8.830.188.524
Accumulated depreciation:					
Underground and overland plants	111.586.783	12.438.590	(5.289)	-	124.020.084
Buildings	804.775.519	24.376.846	(667.875)	-	828.484.490
Machinery and equipment	4.209.490.823	164.903.822	(119.871.769)	-	4.254.522.876
Vehicles	15.485.953	1.819.001	-	-	17.304.954
Furniture and fixtures	440.894.195	22.834.390	(2.943.257)	-	460.785.328
Special costs	290.718.670	7.936.430	-	-	298.655.100
	5.872.951.943	234.309.079	(123.488.190)	-	5.983.772.832
Net Book Value	2.672.304.595				2.846.415.692

As of December 31, 2025, depreciation expense of TRY 198.043.954 (2024: TRY 205.422.880) is presented in the cost of goods sold; TRY 21.949.961 (2024: 26.308.461) in general and administrative expenses; TRY 1.896.726 (2024: 2.577.738) in research and development expenses; TRY 0 (2024: 0) in marketing, selling and distribution expenses.

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NOTE 11 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

For the years ended 31 December the movements of intangible assets and related accumulated amortization are as follows:

Costs:	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31 December 2025
Rights	341.263.199	62.010.562	-	6.031.954	409.305.715
Other intangible assets	662.694	-	-	-	662.694
	341.925.893	62.010.562	-	6.031.954	409.968.409
Accumulated depreciation:					
Rights	154.658.494	12.298.394	-	-	166.956.888
Other intangible assets	72.070	45.468	-	-	117.538
	154.730.564	12.343.862	-	-	167.074.426
Net book value	187.195.329				242.893.983
Costs:	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31 December 2024
Rights	261.661.863	72.909.099	-	6.692.237	341.263.199
Other intangible assets	662.694	-	-	-	662.694
	262.324.557	72.909.099	-	6.692.237	341.925.893
Accumulated depreciation:					
Rights	125.625.058	29.033.436	-	-	154.658.494
Other intangible assets	33.127	38.943	-	-	72.070
	125.658.185	29.072.379	-	-	154.730.564
Net book value	136.666.372				187.195.329

As of December 31, 2025, all amortization charges totaling TRY 12.343.862 (2024: TRY 29.072.379) have been included in general and administrative expenses. The Company's R&D Center began operations to benefit from incentives and exemptions under Law No. 5746, with the approval issued by the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology as of October 6, 2017. As of December 31, 2025, there has been no capitalization of research and development expenditures (2024: None).

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NOTE 11 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (Continued)

Right of use assets

Right of use assets as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Costs:	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals (-)	31 December 2025
Buildings	449.426.279	29.545.731	(9.736.708)	469.235.302
Vehicles	112.995.703	4.096.099	(2.805.851)	114.285.951
Furniture and fixtures	44.362.614	-	-	44.362.614
Assets under operating leases	-	40.639.843	-	40.639.843
	606.784.596	74.281.673	(12.542.559)	668.523.710
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	223.497.896	47.228.816	(6.813.993)	263.912.719
Vehicles	93.061.124	18.018.434	(2.015.891)	109.063.667
Furniture and fixtures	37.965.580	3.343.758	-	41.309.338
Assets under operating leases	-	2.466.686	-	2.466.686
	354.524.600	71.057.694	(8.829.884)	416.752.410
Net book value	252.259.996			251.771.300

Right of use assets as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Costs:	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals (-)	31 December 2024
Buildings	421.093.346	33.365.082	(5.032.149)	449.426.279
Vehicles	122.728.411	3.432.954	(13.165.662)	112.995.703
Furniture and fixtures	45.648.270	1.641.585	(2.927.241)	44.362.614
	589.470.027	38.439.621	(21.125.052)	606.784.596
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	176.871.271	51.113.959	(4.487.334)	223.497.896
Vehicles	70.304.083	35.558.896	(12.801.855)	93.061.124
Furniture and fixtures	35.108.217	5.581.058	(2.723.695)	37.965.580
	282.283.571	92.253.913	(20.012.884)	354.524.600
Net book value	307.186.456			252.259.996

NOTE 12 - GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES AND GRANTS

The Group has government incentives that allow reduced corporate tax payments for various investments. These incentives are evaluated under TAS 12 'Income Taxes' and a deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that the anticipated tax benefit is highly probable to be realized through future taxable profits.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 13 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at 31 December, the details of the provisions are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provisions		
Provision for sales expenses	10.715.523	7.346.164
Provisions for lawsuits	7.573.332	7.866.111
Provision for transportation	3.222.346	841.552
Provision for other administrative expenses	3.219.160	5.001.476
Other provisions	7.434.673	16.137.923
	32.165.034	37.193.226

The movements of provisions as of years ended 31 December are as follows:

<u>Provisions for lawsuits</u>	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Opening balance	7.866.111	11.318.235
Additions during the period	803.713	26.858
Monetary loss	(1.096.492)	(3.478.982)
	7.573.332	7.866.111

NOTE 14 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

TRIK details (guarantees, pledges, and mortgages) provided by the Group's related parties, its parent or third parties in the course of business or for other purposes are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
A. The total amount of TRIK provided in its own corporate entity's name.	1.590.069.697	1.128.986.193
	1.590.069.697	1.128.986.193

Group has issued guarantee letters in the name of its own legal entity for various tax office receivables (VAT refund receivable) in the amount of TRY 1.17.626.759 to Türkiye İhracat Kredi Bankası A.Ş. and the Customs Office. (December 31, 2024: TRY 605.418.193 guaranteed.)

The ratio of other TRIKs issued by the Group to its equity as of 31 December 2025 is 37% (December 31, 2024: 28%).

All guarantees issued by the Group are denominated in TL, and There are no TRIKs issued on behalf of third parties.

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NOTE 15 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Due to personnel	57.487.381	47.846.003
Social security premium payable	31.271.291	40.450.672
	88.758.672	88.296.675

Short-term provisions for employment benefits

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provision for unused vacation	20.050.590	13.092.906
	20.050.590	13.092.906

Long-term employee benefits

Severance pay liability:

Severance indemnity liability is allocated as described below. Under the Turkish Labour Law, the Group is obliged to pay severance indemnity for employees who have completed one year of service and whose relationship with the Group ends or who retire after completing 25 years of service (20 years for women), having earned retirement (58 for women, 60 for men), who are called to military service, or who have passed away. Following the regulatory change on 23 May 2002, some transitional provisions relating to service prior to retirement were removed.

The severance indemnity liability is not funded by any statutory financing and there is no funding requirement.

TAS 19 “Employee Benefits” requires actuarial valuation methods to estimate the severance indemnity. Accordingly, the balances at the balance sheet dates have been calculated using long-term annual inflation of %24,61 and an interest rate of %29,83, yielding a real discount rate of approximately 4,19% (December 31, 2024: 2,90%).

The basic assumption is that the cap applicable to each year of service increases in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied reflects the real rate net of expected effects of inflation. Because the severance indemnity cap is revised every six months, as of 1 January 2026 the full cap amount is TRY 64.948,77 (January 1, 2025: TRY 46.655,43).

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NOTE 15 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Movements in the severance indemnity provision for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Opening balance	72.672.467	121.125.152
Service cost	8.134.236	9.945.567
Interest cost	15.862.332	23.498.677
Paid in the period	(30.365.386)	(77.419.032)
Actuarial gains	36.003.137	37.594.973
Monetary loss	(18.592.158)	(42.072.870)
	83.714.628	72.672.467

NOTE 16 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at 31 December, other assets and liabilities are as follows:

Other current assets

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
VAT carried forward	338.481.846	469.889.737
VAT receivables arising from exports	6.205.369	5.260.844
Income accruals	4.768.950	6.372.718
Others	7.764.316	482.729
	357.220.481	482.006.028

Other non - current assets:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances paid for fixed assets	28.980.443	5.618.722
	28.980.443	5.618.722

NOTE 17 - EQUITY

a) Paid-in capital and capital adjustment differences

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's paid-in capital is TRY 244.800.000 and is divided into 24.480.000.000 registered shares, each with a nominal value of TRY 0,01, totaling 24.480.000.000 shares.

(December 2024; 31: 13.600.000.000 registered shares with a nominal value of TRY 0,01 each, totaling TRY 136.000.000).

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NOTE 17 - EQUITY (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Group's ownership structure is as follows:

	%	31 December 2025	%	31 December 2024
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd. Şti.	51,93	127.128.087	49,84	67.788.852
Publicly Traded	40,85	100.003.288	40,60	55.217.844
Temel Ticaret ve Yatırım A.Ş.	3,26	7.970.200	3,26	4.427.889
Kagome Co. Ltd.	2,07	5.071.168	3,73	5.071.168
Sumitomo Corporation	0,85	2.077.983	1,53	2.077.983
Other	1,04	2.549.274	1,04	1.416.264
Total Share Capital	100	244.800.000	100	136.000.000
Capital Correction Differences		3.754.605.443		3.727.818.077
Adjusted Capital		3.999.405.443		3.863.818.077

There are no privileges, rights, or restrictions on the shares representing the Company's capital.

The Group has accepted the registered capital system under Law No. 6362 on the Capital Markets and has transitioned to this system with the approval of the Capital Markets Board (SPK) dated 20 August 1992, No. 454. The Group's registered capital ceiling is TL 2.000.000.000, consisting of 200.000.000.000 shares with a nominal value of 0,01 TL each.

As of 31 December 2025, capital adjustment differences amounting to TRY 3.754.605.443 arise from inflation-adjusted paid-in capital that has not been offset against prior years' losses or added to capital (December 31, 2024: TRY 3.727.818.077).

The nominal values and the inflation adjustment effects of the following items in the equity accounts as of 31 December 2025, in accordance with TFRS and the Tax Procedure Law (VUK), are as follows:

31 December 2025 (TFRS)	Nominal Value	Inflation adjustment effect	Indexed value
Capital	244.800.000	3.754.605.443	3.999.405.443
Share premiums	69.547.881	17.123.235	86.671.116
Legal reserves	119.908.083	1.037.978.467	1.157.886.550
31 December 2025 (VUK)	Nominal Value	Inflation adjustment effect	Indexed value
Capital	244.800.000	3.881.071.533	4.125.871.533
Share premium	79.655.690	197.536.067	277.191.757
Legal reserves	119.908.083	716.540.537	836.448.620

b) Share premium

These premiums relate to shares cancelled due to not participating in the capital increase and represent the premium on shares that were sold on the stock exchange above their nominal value. As of 31 December 2025, the Group's share premium in its financial statements amounts to TRY 86.671.116 (December 31, 2024: TRY 0).

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NOTE 17 - EQUITY (Continued)

c) Restricted reserves appropriated from profits

These are reserves allocated from prior periods' profits for statutory or contractual obligations, or for certain purposes other than profit distribution.

These reserves are presented based on the amounts in the Group's records prepared under the Tax Procedure Law, and the differences arising in preparing the financial statements in accordance with TFRS are offset against prior years' profits.

The details of the Group's restricted reserves appropriated from profits as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Legal reserves	71.870.439	71.870.439
Special funds	1.086.016.111	1.086.016.111
Total	1.157.886.550	1.157.886.550

Legal Reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, are not distributable to shareholders. The first legal reserve is appropriated out of historical statutory profits at the rate of %5 per annum, until the total reserve reaches %20 of the historical paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated after the first legal reserve and dividends, at the rate of %10 per annum of all cash dividend distributions.

Such reserves can be used to take measures suitable for continuing the business or preventing unemployment and mitigating the results only when the losses are not going well, unless the Group's capital exceeds half of the paid capital.

Special Funds

According to the article 5/1-e of Corporate Tax Law No: 5520, %75 of the earnings from the sale of the properties and participation shares that corporations have kept among their assets for at least two full years, and from the sales of founders' shares, preference shares and preferred rights they have kept for same duration are exempted from corporate tax. This exception shall apply in the term the sale is made, and the part of the proceeds of the sale that benefited from the exception shall be kept in a special fund account of liabilities, until the end of the fifth year following the sale. However, the sale price must be collected until the end of the second calendar year following the year the sale is made.

d) Other comprehensive income or expenses not recognized in profit or loss

Defined benefit plans re-measurement gains/(losses):

As of December 31, 2025, an actuarial loss of TRY 148.477.539 recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the severance indemnity provision (December 31, 2024: an actuarial loss of TRY 121.475.186).

e) Accumulated other comprehensive income or expenses to be reclassified to profit or loss

Losses related to cash flow hedging:

As of 31 December 2025, TRY 401.962.452. (December 31, 2024: TRY 237.095.914).

f) Dividend distribution

The Group does not distribute dividends. (2024: None).

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NOTE 18 - SALES AND COST OF SALES

As at 31 December, details of revenue and sales cost are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Domestic sales	6.041.031.453	5.200.472.872
Foreign sales	2.149.064.835	3.088.602.657
Net sales	8.190.096.288	8.289.075.529
Raw material costs	(4.519.491.280)	(4.180.648.368)
Labor costs	(499.089.385)	(510.988.152)
Manufacturing overhead costs	(783.811.253)	(842.859.100)
Depreciation costs	(205.150.771)	(216.349.416)
Change in inventory	(497.626.137)	(1.025.214.248)
Cost of goods sold	(6.505.168.826)	(6.776.059.284)
Cost of trade goods sold	(154.516.628)	(282.835.021)
Other cost of sales	(219.034.811)	(363.247.177)
Cost of sales	(6.878.720.265)	(7.422.141.482)
Gross profit	1.311.376.023	866.934.047

NOTE 19 - EXPENSES BY NATURE

As at 31 December, the details of research and development expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Research and development expenses:		
Personnel expenses	(16.446.119)	(24.090.179)
Depreciation expenses	(1.896.726)	(3.227.717)
Other	(3.093.537)	(4.199.905)
	(21.436.382)	(31.517.801)

As at 31 December, the details of marketing, sales and distribution expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses:		
Transportation and insurance expenses	(182.930.685)	(185.931.662)
Personnel expenses	(154.221.241)	(227.388.724)
Export expenses	(51.493.374)	(68.180.052)
Advertising expenses	(50.913.818)	(78.111.424)
Subcontracting expenses	(41.904.768)	(53.480.886)
Sales support expenses	(602.378)	(30.446.313)
Other	(36.254.014)	(47.006.611)
	(518.320.278)	(690.545.672)

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NOTE 19 - EXPENSES BY NATURE (Continued)

As at 31 December, the details of general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
General and administrative expenses:		
Personnel expenses	(189.604.383)	(305.052.357)
Depreciation and amortization	(98.244.700)	(136.058.239)
Information technology expenses	(37.768.551)	(55.472.287)
Administrative expenses	(24.590.483)	(31.698.773)
Severance expense	(12.436.065)	(73.059.117)
Tax and duties expenses	(11.364.461)	(13.056.291)
Transport and travel expenses	(9.283.502)	(12.335.920)
Consultancy and legal expenses	(4.606.523)	(16.226.870)
Repair and maintenance expenses	(2.541.758)	(3.762.091)
Other	(14.086.313)	(20.806.746)
	(404.526.739)	(667.528.691)

NOTE 20 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

As at 31 December, details of other income and profits from operating activities are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other operating income		
Maturity difference interest income from trading activities	338.851.379	581.660.706
Foreign exchange gain on trading activities	104.155.452	96.393.832
Others	82.840.539	54.077.839
	525.847.370	732.132.377

As at 31 December, details of other expenses and losses from operating activities are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other operating expenses		
Maturity difference interest expense of trading activities	(190.710.526)	(264.698.867)
Foreign exchange loss on trading activities	(43.623.331)	(47.368.940)
Expenses arising from provisions of lawsuits and others	(8.267.736)	(9.901.441)
Others	(3.293.885)	(6.619.458)
	(245.895.478)	(328.588.706)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 21 - INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

As at 31 December, details of other income and profits from operating activities are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Income from investing activities		
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	4.802.537	2.745.536
Rent income	1.869.558	7.299.594
	6.672.095	10.045.130

Expenses and losses from investing activities for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Expenses from investing activities		
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(7.776.976)	-
	(7.776.976)	-

NOTE 22 – FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

As at 31 December, financial incomes are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest income on bank deposits	145.108.740	38.643.816
Foreign exchange gains	70.036.439	23.486.246
Export foreign exchange conversion incentive revenues	18.938.580	9.303.985
	234.083.759	71.434.047

The financial expenses for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Foreign exchange expenses	(477.607.557)	(153.962.508)
Bond interest expense	(476.421.628)	(912.108.798)
Bank loans interest expenses	(384.446.560)	(327.872.489)
Leasing liabilities interest expenses	(34.638.109)	(39.016.859)
Other	(35.231.347)	(60.420.091)
	(1.408.345.201)	(1.493.380.745)

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NOTE 23 – EXPLANATIONS REGARDING NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS/(LOSSES)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial statement line items	(397.140.437)	(259.709.702)
Inventories	8.431.072	427.073.781
Advances given	2.310.900	3.325.354
Investments in associates	1.445.681	178.217
Property, plant and equipment	537.726.516	675.509.660
Intangible assets	52.021.264	43.702.077
Right-of-use assets	25.051.408	35.060.471
Advances received	(1.337.862)	(2.900.462)
Deferred tax liabilities	(32.941.993)	(61.470.500)
Share capital	(937.557.084)	(1.365.353.533)
Share premiums	(17.123.235)	-
Gains/losses on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	24.888.212	7.242.603
Fair value changes of cash flow hedges	87.992.949	20.312.853
Restricted profit reserves	(273.274.389)	(378.000.890)
Prior year losses	125.226.124	335.610.667
Profit and Loss Statement Items	1.118.969.323	1.355.567.817
Sales	(728.610.938)	(1.031.756.625)
Cost of sales	1.621.950.544	1.969.522.366
Marketing expense	44.146.449	102.256.613
General administrative expenses	71.601.910	164.321.397
Research and development expenses	2.387.116	6.730.772
Other income from operating activities	(46.598.425)	(95.643.799)
Other expenses from operating activities	27.254.638	34.585.389
Income from investing activities	5.640.235	11.892.520
Finance income	(20.985.309)	(10.156.167)
Finance expense	142.183.103	203.815.351
Net monetary position gains	721.828.886	1.095.858.115

NOTE 24 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Deferred tax expense	(61.347.895)	(95.435.712)
Total tax expense	(61.347.895)	(95.435.712)

Corporate Tax

5520 numbered Corporate Tax Law, published in the Official Gazette on 21 June 2006, came into effect. Many provisions of the new Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 became effective from 1 January 2006. Article 21 of Law No. 7456, concerning the Decree on Economic Losses Arising from the Earthquakes on 6/2/2024 and amendments to certain laws and Decree Law No. 375, sets the corporate tax rate at 25%. Accordingly, the 2025 profits are taxed at 25% (2024: 25%). The corporate tax rate applies to the net taxable profit after adding expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes and after deducting exemptions and incentives provided by tax laws. Losses may be carried forward for up to five years to offset future taxable profits if the conditions specified in the Tax Law are met; however, losses cannot be carried back to offset profits in previous years.

There is no practice of obtaining an agreement with the tax authority regarding taxes payable in Turkey. Corporate tax is filed by the end of the fourth month following the close of the accounting period and paid within the same period.

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NOTE 24 - TAX ASSESTS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Income Tax Withholding

Dividends paid by resident joint-stock companies in Turkey to recipients who are not liable for corporate tax and income tax and to those who are exempt from such taxes, and to real persons resident or non-resident in Turkey and to non-resident legal entities, are subject to 15% income tax withholding.

Dividends paid by resident joint-stock companies to other resident joint-stock companies are not subject to income tax. Additionally, if profits are not distributed or are added to capital, income tax is not calculated.

Withholding on dividend distributions accrues in the period in which the dividend is paid. Dividends paid to small taxpayers earning income through a permanent establishment or fixed place in Turkey, and to resident corporations other than those, were subject to a 15% withholding tax up to 22 December 2021. However, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 4936 published in the Official Gazette on 22 December 2021, the provisions on dividend distribution in Income Tax Law No. 193 and Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 were amended, and the withholding rate was reduced to 10%. Later, by Presidential Decree No. 9286 published in the Official Gazette on 21 December 2024, this rate was again increased to 15%; therefore, starting from 22 December 2024, the withholding rate will be 15% for dividends paid.

For distributions to small taxpayers and individuals, the withholding rates applicable under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements are also taken into account. Profits from prior years that are added to capital are not considered distributions and are therefore not subject to withholding tax.

For investment incentive certificates obtained before 24 April 2003, a 19.8% withholding tax applies to the portion of the investment incentive used. For investments made after this date without incentive certificates, no withholding tax applies.

Bursa Mustafakemalpaşa Konserve İşletmesi modernization investment: Investment Incentive Certificate No. 573837 dated 21 November 2024. Under the certificate, investments are eligible for a 50% tax deduction, VAT and customs duty exemption, and employer's share of social security premium support.

Bursa Karacabey Konserve İşletmesi modernization investment: Investment Incentive Certificate No. 521238 dated 11 March 2021. Under the certificate, 50% tax deduction, VAT and customs duty exemption, and employer's share of social security premium support apply.

İzmir Torbalı Konserve İşletmesi modernization investment: Investment Incentive Certificate No. 521171 dated 10 March 2021. Under the certificate, 50% tax deduction, VAT and customs duty exemption, and employer's share of social security premium support apply.

Deferred Tax:

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary timing differences arising between its statutory financial statements used for tax purposes and those prepared in accordance with TFRS. These differences typically arise because certain income and expense items are recognized in different periods in the tax financial statements than in the TFRS financial statements, and the differences are as follows below.

As of 31 December, the movements in total temporary differences and in deferred tax assets and liabilities prepared using the applicable tax rates are shown below:

<u>Deferred tax liabilities/(assets):</u>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Difference between the carrying amounts of inventories and their tax bases	(153.259.420)	(109.387.348)
Difference between the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets and their tax bases	(75.354.189)	(55.890.860)
Right of use assets and liabilities, net	(22.277.336)	(33.943.254)
Borrowings	(13.024.632)	-
Severance pay liability	20.928.657	18.168.117
Maturity difference	7.137.127	6.916.001
Provision for unused vacation	5.012.648	3.273.227
Provision for litigation costs	1.893.333	1.966.528
Provision for selling expenses	2.678.881	1.836.542
Unused investment incentives	53.253.555	-
Others	5.394.068	27.483.056
	(167.617.308)	(139.577.991)

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NOTE 24 - TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31 are shown below:

Deferred tax assets movements:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Opening balance as of 1 January	(139.577.991)	(59.705.109)
Deferred tax income	(61.347.895)	(95.435.712)
Recognized directly in equity	33.308.578	15.562.830
	(167.617.308)	(139.577.991)

Total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
The reconciliation of tax:		
Period profit from continuing operations	193.507.079	(435.157.899)
Effective tax rate	%25	%25
Current period tax expense	(48.376.770)	108.789.475
Tax effect:		
- Tax effect of nondeductible expenses	(33.128.101)	(94.870.768)
- Tax effect of government incentives and grants	13.313.389	-
- Prior year losses on which deferred tax is not provided	-	(149.816.207)
- Monetary gain	6.843.587	29.052.884
- Other	-	11.408.904
Income tax expense in the income statement	(61.347.895)	(95.435.712)

Tax reliefs arising from investment incentive certificates and from production and export earnings have been recognized, and the Group's effective tax rate is 25% (2024: 25%).

NOTE 25 - EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

As at 31 December, earnings/(loss) calculation of per common and diluted share of main companies stakeholders is as follow:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net profit/(loss) of the period for continuing operations	132.159.184	(530.593.611)
Average number of shares available during the period	244.800.000	136.000.000
Earnings per common and diluted share due from continuing operations	0,54	(3,90)
Loss per share	0,54	(3,90)

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NOTE 26 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

i) As at 31 December, the details of receivables and payables from related parties are as follows:

a) Receivables from related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tat Bakliyat San.ve Tic.A.Ş.	8.642.751	1.045.178
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti.	6.878.913	29.536.212
Tatlog Lojistik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	269.278
	15.521.664	30.850.668

b) Payables to related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tatlog Lojistik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	12.671.529	9.263.609
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti.	6.086.835	-
Temel Ticaret Yatırım A.Ş.	-	1.168.277
	18.758.364	10.431.886

c) Other payables to related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti.	-	79.578.264
	-	79.578.264

d) Leasing liabilities to related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti.	-	612.458
	-	612.458

ii) Sales to related parties and purchases from related parties for the years ended 31 December:

a) Net sales to related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti.	443.408.961	651.685.964
Tat Bakliyat San.ve Tic.A.Ş.	80.197.006	79.445.385
	523.605.967	731.131.349

b) Purchases of goods from related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti.	123.639.762	109.553.723
	123.639.762	109.553.723

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NOTE 26 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION (Continued)

c) Service purchased from related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tatlog Lojistik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	151.153.777	12.159.410
	151.153.777	12.159.410

d) Rent payments to related parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Temel Ticaret ve Yatırım A.Ş.	14.555.038	10.319.731
Memişoğlu Tarım Ürünleri Tic. Ltd Şti	598.327	978.939
	15.153.365	11.298.670

a) Payments made to members of the Board of Directors and senior management personnel:

Tat Gıda's senior executives have been identified as the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors, the General Manager, Deputy General Managers, and Directors directly reporting to the General Manager. For the 12-month period ended 31 December 2025, the total benefits provided to Tat Gıda's senior executives amounted to TL 78.774.501 (December 31, 2024: TL 212.584.268). All payments are short-term in nature and do not include termination benefits.

NOTE 27 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISINGs FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Capital Risk Management

The Group's capital management aims to ensure the continuity of its operations while also increasing its profits by using the debt-to-equity balance in the most efficient way. The Group's capital risk consists of short- and long-term financial borrowings described in Note 4, cash and cash equivalents described in Note 3, and equity items described in Note 17.

In managing capital, the Group's objectives are to maintain the most appropriate capital structure to deliver returns to its shareholders and to reduce the cost of capital, thereby ensuring the continuation of the Group's operations. To maintain or restructure its capital structure, the Group may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, and sell assets to reduce debt..

TAT GIDA SANAYİ A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

In line with industry practice, the Group assesses capital using the leverage ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity. Net debt is obtained by subtracting cash and cash equivalents from total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as presented in the balance sheet).

The debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31 is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total Financial Borrowing (Note 5)	4.509.749.354	4.312.560.739
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	(999.876.886)	(153.966.211)
Net Debt	3.509.872.468	4.158.594.528
Total Equity	4.295.088.691	4.040.596.759
Net Debt/Equity	0,8172	1,0292

b) Financial Risk Factors

The Group is exposed to market risk (exchange rate risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk due to its activities. The Group’s risk management program generally focuses on minimizing the potential negative impacts on financial performance arising from uncertainty in financial markets. The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge various financial risks.

Risk management is conducted by a centralized treasury function in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. Regarding risk policies, the Group’s treasury function identifies financial risks, assesses them, and, in cooperation with the Group’s operating units, uses instruments to reduce risk. The Board of Directors also establishes written guidelines covering risk management, including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative instruments and other non-derivative financial instruments, and how to assess liquidity adequacy.

There has been no significant change in the Group’s financial risk policies and credit risk management practices compared with the previous periods.

b.1) Credit risk management

The risk that one of the counterparties to a financial instrument fails to fulfill its contractual obligations, thereby causing a financial loss to the Group, is defined as credit risk. The Group conducts its transactions only with counterparties of creditworthiness and, where possible, seeks to mitigate credit risk by obtaining adequate collateral. The Group’s exposures to credit risk and the credit ratings of its customers are continuously monitored. Credit risk is controlled through limits set for customers and reviewed and approved by the Group annually.

Trade receivables encompass customers across various sectors and geographic areas, excluding related parties. Continuous credit evaluations are performed on customers’ trade receivable balances.

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2025	Trade Receivables		Other Trade Receivables		Deposit in Banks	Derivatives
	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party		
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	15.521.664	1.598.006.009	-	28.124.359	999.876.886	-
- The portion of the maximum risk guaranteed by collateral	-	201.630.990	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	-	1.277.619.925	-	28.124.359	999.876.886	-
B. Conditions found in re-interviewed. otherwise, the carrying amount of financial assets overdue or impaired.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	15.521.664	320.386.084	-	-	-	-
- Collateral, etc. secured part	-	81.707.246	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	24.637.508	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(24.637.508)	-	-	-	-
- Not overdue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balances sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2024	Trade Receivables		Other Trade Receivables		Deposit in Banks	Derivatives
	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party		
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	30.850.668	1.316.571.359	-	3.839.923	153.966.211	-
- The portion of the maximum risk guaranteed by collateral	-	173.646.025	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	-	811.605.612	-	3.839.923	153.966.211	-
B. Conditions found in re-interviewed. otherwise, the carrying amount of financial assets overdue or impaired.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Carrying value of financial assets that are past due but not impaired	30.850.668	504.965.747	-	-	-	-
- Collateral, etc. secured part	-	69.912.107	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	22.478.718	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(22.478.718)	-	-	-	-
- Not overdue (gross book value)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balances sheet items with credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2025	Trade Receivables	Other Receivables	Deposits in Banks	Others
Past due 1-30 days	268.631.865	-	-	-
Past due 1-3 months	30.294.345	-	-	-
Past due 3-12 months	36.981.538	-	-	-
Total past due receivables	335.907.748	-	-	-

31 December 2024	Trade Receivables	Other Receivables	Deposits in Banks	Others
Past due 1-30 days	233.186.385	-	-	-
Past due 1-3 months	85.996.476	-	-	-
Past due 3-12 months	216.633.554	-	-	-
Total past due receivables	535.816.415	-	-	-

As of 31 December, letter of guarantees held for the trade receivables that are past due as but not provision booked is as follows:

	2025 Nominal Value	2024 Nominal Value
The part under guarantee with collateral	81.707.246	69.912.107

b.2) Liquidity risk management

The primary responsibility for liquidity risk management lies with the Group's Board of Directors. The Board has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the Group's short-, medium-, and long-term funding and liquidity requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by regularly monitoring estimated and actual cash flows and by ensuring the continuation of sufficient funds and debt refinancing by matching the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below shows the maturity distribution of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities. Non-derivative financial liabilities have been prepared on an undiscounted basis and based on the earliest dates on which payments are due. Interest payable on these liabilities has been included in the table below.

31 December 2025

Maturities under the contract	Carrying value	Total cash outflows in accordance with contract (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3-12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank borrowings and issued bonds	4.368.151.527	4.436.363.144	68.211.616	3.510.251.445	675.796.844	182.103.239
Trade payables	1.344.652.721	1.344.652.721	1.344.652.721	-	-	-
Trade payables to related parties	18.758.364	18.758.364	18.758.364	-	-	-
Toplam liabilities	5.731.562.612	5.799.774.229	1.431.622.701	3.510.251.445	675.796.844	182.103.239

31 December 2024

Maturities under the contract	Carrying value	Total cash outflows in accordance with contract (I+II+III+IV)	Less than 3 months (I)	3-12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Bank borrowings and issued bonds	4.175.068.887	4.476.001.235	876.976.400	2.619.646.015	979.378.820	-
Trade payables	1.170.371.784	1.170.371.784	1.170.371.784	-	-	-
Trade payables to related parties	10.431.886	10.431.886	10.431.886	-	-	-
Total liabilities	5.355.872.557	5.656.804.905	2.057.780.070	2.619.646.015	979.378.820	-

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

b.3) Market risk management

The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk as explained below. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures in order to manage foreign currency and interest rate risks. Market risk exposures are also measured by sensitivity analysis and stress scenarios.

There has been no change in the Group’s exposure to market risks or the manner which it manages and measures the risk.

b.4) Foreign currency risk management

Transactions in foreign currencies cause foreign currency risk. Currency risk is managed by foreign currency purchase/sale contracts based on the approved policies.

The foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities of monetary and non-monetary items are as follows:

31 December 2025	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR	Others
1. Trade receivables	251.912.717	2.591.914	2.768.832	28.292
2.a Monetary financial assets	652.744.808	5.003.839	8.707.955	8.076
2.b Non - monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-
4. CURRENT ASSETS	904.657.525	7.595.753	11.476.787	36.368
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6.a Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6.b Non - monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
8. NON - CURRENT ASSETS	-	-	-	-
9. TOTAL ASSETS	904.657.525	7.595.753	11.476.787	36.368
10. Trade payables	81.402.163	1.475.334	358.829	-
11. Financial liabilities	1.654.695.593	16.075.000	19.150.000	-
12.a Other monetary liabilities	2.786.576	-	55.315	-
12.b Other non - monetary financial liabilities	115.428.005	2.689.194	-	-
13. CURRENT LIABILITIES	1.854.312.337	20.239.528	19.564.144	-
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	695.758.332	1.200.000	12.788.718	-
16.a Other monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
16.b Other non - monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
17. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	695.758.332	1.200.000	12.788.718	-
18. TOTAL LIABILITIES	2.550.070.669	21.439.528	32.352.862	-
19. Net asset/liability position of off - balance sheet derivatives (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-
19.a Off - balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-
19.b Off - balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/liability position	(1.645.413.144)	(13.843.775)	(20.876.075)	36.368
21. Net foreign currency asset / liability position of monetary items (1+2a+6a-10-12a-14-15-16a)	(1.529.985.139)	(11.154.581)	(20.876.075)	36.368
22. Fair value of foreign currency hedged financial assets	-	-	-	-
23. Hedged foreign currency assets	-	-	-	-
24. Hedged foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

31 December 2024	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR	Others
1. Trade receivables	277.739.599	2.011.712	3.796.542	39.486
2.a Monetary financial assets	21.279.890	108.508	332.782	4.621
2.b Non - monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-
4. CURRENT ASSETS	299.019.489	2.120.220	4.129.324	44.107
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6.a Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6.b Non - monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
8. NON - CURRENT ASSETS	-	-	-	-
9. TOTAL ASSETS	299.019.489	2.120.220	4.129.324	44.107
10. Trade payables	106.678.442	1.644.859	631.484	2.823
11. Financial liabilities	2.051.139.048	20.266.010	23.117.218	-
12.a Other monetary liabilities	736.603	15.922	-	-
12.b Other non - monetary financial liabilities	26.283.658	568.145	-	-
13. CURRENT LIABILITIES	2.184.837.751	22.494.936	23.748.702	2.823
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
16.a Other monetary liabilities	1.540.468	33.299	-	-
16.b Other non - monetary liabilities	-	-	-	-
17. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1.540.468	33.299	-	-
18. TOTAL LIABILITIES	2.186.378.219	22.528.235	23.748.702	2.823
19. Net asset/liability position of off - balance sheet derivatives (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-
19.a Off - balance sheet foreign currency derivative assets	-	-	-	-
19.b Off - balance sheet foreign currency derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/liability position	(1.887.358.730)	(20.408.015)	(19.619.378)	41.284
21. Net foreign currency asset / liability position of monetary items (1+2a+6a-10-12a-12b-14-15-16b)	(1.861.075.072)	(19.839.870)	(19.619.378)	41.284
22. Fair value of foreign currency hedged financial assets	-	-	-	-
23. Hedged foreign currency assets	-	-	-	-
24. Hedged foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (Continued)

Currency risk sensitivity

The Group is mainly exposed to foreign currency risk in USD and EUR.

The following table details the Group’s sensitivity to a 20% increase and decrease in the USD, GBP and EUR. 20% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management’s assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis only includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 20% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the currency of the lender or the borrower. A positive number indicates an increase in profit/loss and other equity.

	31 December 2025 Profit / Loss	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Devaluation of foreign Currency
<u>In the case of appreciation of USD at 20% ratio compared to TRY</u>		
1 - USD net asset/liability	(95.757.393)	95.757.393
2- Part of hedged from USD risk (-)	-	-
3- USD net effect	(95.757.393)	95.757.393
<u>In the case of appreciation of EUR at 20% ratio compared to TRY</u>		
4 - EUR net asset/liability	(210.332.718)	210.332.718
5 - Part of hedged from EUR risk (-)	-	-
6- EUR net effect	(210.332.718)	210.332.718
<u>In the case of appreciation of GBP at 20% ratio compared to TRY</u>		
7 - GBP net asset/liability	418.321	(418.321)
8 - Part of hedged from GBP risk (-)	-	-
9 - GBP net effect	418.321	(418.321)
TOTAL	(305.671.790)	305.671.790
	31 December 2024 Profit / Loss	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Devaluation of foreign Currency
<u>In the case of appreciation of USD at 20% ratio compared to TRY</u>		
1 - USD net asset/liability	188.823.961	(188.823.961)
2- Part of hedged from USD risk (-)	-	-
3- USD net effect	188.823.961	(188.823.961)
<u>In the case of appreciation of EUR at 20% ratio compared to TRY</u>		
4 - EUR net asset/liability	189.018.570	(189.018.570)
5 - Part of hedged from EUR risk (-)	-	-
6- EUR net effect	189.018.570	(189.018.570)
<u>In the case of appreciation of GBP at 20% ratio compared to TRY</u>		
7 - GBP net asset/liability	480.261	(480.261)
8 - Part of hedged from GBP risk (-)	-	-
9 - GBP net effect	480.261	(480.261)
TOTAL	378.322.792	(378.322.792)

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NOTE 27 - NATURE AND THE LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (Continued)

Interest rate risk management

Borrowing the Group at fixed interest rates exposes the Company to interest rate risk.

Interest-sensitive financial instruments are as follows:

Fixed-rate instruments	Interest Position Table	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2025
Financial Assets	281.185.621	131.935.064
Financial Liabilities	4.509.749.354	4.312.560.739

NOTE 28 - HEDGE ACCOUNTING FOR HIGH PROBABILITY ESTIMATED TRADING CURRENCY RISK

The Group hedges against currency risks arising from foreign currency sales amounts that are highly probable to occur in the future by borrowing in the same currency, in line with its agreements and the corporate budget, thereby hedging the currency risk on the balance sheet.

In this context, repayments of foreign currency borrowings designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting and identified as hedged items will be made in near dates, and will be hedged with foreign currency sales cash flows that are expected to occur.

Within the currency risk management strategy it has established, the Group applies hedge accounting to hedge the cash flow risk component of forecast transactions with a high probability of occurrence; the changes in the hedging instrument that are effective, and that have arisen but are not yet realized, are removed from the income statement and recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (OCI) to present a more stable earnings presentation.

The Group aims to maintain a 100% hedge ratio and a hedge effectiveness range between 80% and 150%; as of 31 December 2025, the hedge effectiveness range is calculated at 105% (December 31, 2024: 129.15%).

EURO	31 December 2025	31 Aralık 2024
The present value of the hedged item (current portion)	10.492.236	5.175.056
The present value of the hedged item (non-current portion)	21.350.167	11.187.185
Hedging instrument present value (current portion)	11.084.120	3.272.300
The present value of the hedged item (non-current portion)	20.538.278	13.089.200
TRY	31 December 2025	31 Aralık 2024
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedged item (current portion)	173.564.828	84.629.052
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedged item (non-current portion)	152.565.494	181.547.157
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedging instrument (current portion)	220.498.313	55.402.739
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedged item (non-current portion)	102.873.937	210.761.808
Hedging effectiveness rate	%100,853	%100,004

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NOTE 28 - HEDGE ACCOUNTING FOR HIGH PROBABILITY ESTIMATED TRADING CURRENCY RISK(Continued)

<i>USD</i>	31 December 2025	31 Aralık 2024
The present value of the hedged item (current portion)	418.163	-
The present value of the hedged item (non-current portion)	1.191.792	-
Hedging instrument present value (current portion)	400.000	-
The present value of the hedged item (non-current portion)	1.200.000	-
<i>TRY</i>	31 December 2025	31 Aralık 2024
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedged item (current portion)	3.746.866	-
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedged item (non-current portion)	10.678.813	-
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedging instrument (current portion)	3.584.120	-
Cumulative exchange difference on the hedged item (non-current portion)	10.752.360	-
Hedging effectiveness rate	%100,622	-

NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments classification and fair value

	Book Value		Fair Value	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Financial Assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	999.876.886	153.966.211	999.876.886	153.966.211
Trade receivables	1.598.006.009	1.316.571.359	1.598.006.009	1.316.571.359
Receivables from related parties	15.521.664	30.850.668	15.521.664	30.850.668
Other financial assets	5.006.895	4.418.822	5.006.895	4.418.822
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>				
Loan and borrowings	4.509.749.354	4.312.560.739	4.509.749.354	4.312.560.739
Trade payables	1.344.652.721	1.170.371.784	1.344.652.721	1.170.371.784
Payables to related parties	18.758.364	10.431.886	18.758.364	10.431.886

Estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Group by using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data. Accordingly, estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Group could realize in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

Financial assets

Carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables are assumed to reflect their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Financial liabilities

Fair values of short-term borrowings and trade payables are assumed to approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Bank borrowings are measured at their amortized cost. It is estimated that the borrowings' fair values approximate to their carrying values.

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NOTE 29 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

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

- 1) First level: Financial assets and liabilities in active markets for identical assets and liabilities are valued at the quoted prices.
- 2) Second level: Financial assets and liabilities and the related assets or liabilities other than quoted prices in first level directly or indirectly observable market prices are used to determine valuation.
- 3) Third level: Financial assets and liabilities, assets or liabilities that are used in determining the fair value observed in the market valuation is based on the data.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities classification level are as follows:

31 December 2025	Level of fair value as of reporting date		
	1st Level TRY	2nd Level TRY	3rd Level TRY
Financial assets	-	-	5.006.895
Fair value change reflected in other comprehensive income - equity instruments	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	-	-	-
Total	-	-	5.006.895
Financial liabilities	-	-	-
Fair value change reflected in other comprehensive income - equity instruments	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

31 December 2024	Level of fair value as of reporting date		
	1st Level TRY	2nd Level TRY	3rd Level TRY
Financial assets	-	-	4.418.822
Fair value change reflected in other comprehensive income - equity instruments	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4.418.822
Financial liabilities	-	-	-
Fair value change reflected in other comprehensive income - equity instruments	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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NOTE 30 - DISCLOSURE OF FEES FOR SERVICES RECEIVED FROM INDEPENDENT AUDITOR OR AUDITOR'S

	31 December 2025 Company Independent Audit Firm	31 December 2024 Company Independent Audit Firm
Independent audit fee for the reporting period		
Statutory and voluntary independent audit services (including interim periods)	3.384.056	2.931.981
Fees for tax advisory services	1.775.243	2.094.272
Fees for other assurance services	721.192	654.460
Total	5.880.491	5.680.713

NOTE 31 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- a) Afyonkarahisar province, Dinar district, Çiçektepe village, on treasury land, a solar power plant with installed capacity of 7.3 MWe (9.9 MWp), financed by long-term green transformation loans. The project is still ongoing due to longer-than-expected operational requirements and adverse winter conditions in the region, and it is planned to be completed within 2026.
- b) For the bond with a nominal value of TL 340.000.000, maturing in 364 days, with coupon payments at a variable rate every three months, and ISIN TRFTATK42619, whose sale was completed on 21 April 2025, the third coupon payment occurred on 20 January 2026, and the interest rate for the third coupon payment has been set at %10.3632.
- c) The company's registered address change was registered by the Istanbul Trade Registry Office on 13 January 2026 and announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette issue number 11499 dated 13 January 2026. New registered office: 4B Plaza, Yamanevler Mahallesi, Ahmet Tevfik İleri Caddesi No 22-26, İç Kapı No 21, 34768 Ümraniye / Istanbul.
- d) At the Board of Directors meeting; under the authority granted by Article 8 of the Company's Articles of Association and within the framework of the Turkish Commercial Code and Capital Markets Law, it was resolved to authorize the Company's management to issue debt instruments with an aggregate nominal value of up to 2 billion TL, to be sold and/or allocated to qualified investors within a one-year period without a public offering, in one or more issuances, in various tranches and maturities, and to apply to SPK, MKK and BIST and other relevant authorities for the necessary approvals.
- e) It has been decided to change the accounting policy for land and plots carried at cost in the balance sheet to measure these assets using the fair value method, and to reflect the resulting amounts in the TFRS-compliant consolidated financial statements prepared as of 31 March 2026 and to disclose them to the public.

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