

**CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH**

**ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND
ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2025
AND 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 Şok Marketler Ticaret A.Ş.

A. Audit of the consolidated financial statements

1. Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Şok Marketler Ticaret 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 and 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 (Notes 1 to 31).

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. Other information

The Group Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Appendix I “Other information” and does not constitute a part of the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement within this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

4. Key audit matters

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

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
Revenue recognition (Notes 2.8 and 20 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements)	
The Group operates in hard discount retail market in Turkey. In addition to being the most important financial statement line item for the retail industry, revenue is one of the most important criteria for evaluating the performance including those of stores and the results of strategies applied by management. The audit of revenue is a key audit matter since revenue amounting to TRY 278,812 million for the year ending 31 December 2025 as stated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements is material to the financial statements, and the completeness and accuracy of revenue transactions are difficult to audit due to the high volume of transactions resulting from the large number of stores and sales points.	The audit procedures performed include a combination of validation of key controls in the revenue recognition process, substantive tests and analytical procedures. The revenue recognition process was understood by way of inquiries with the process owners, and design effectiveness, implementation and the operating effectiveness of key controls were evaluated with the support of our experts in Information Technology (“IT”). Access to programs, program changes and program development controls were tested by our IT experts. To make sure that pricing and invoicing of revenue are complete and accurate, we tested the controls of accounting entry of sales data to ensure entry can only be performed with the approval of the accounting department, automatic transfer of sales data to the accounting system and automatic transfer of sales prices to cashboxes. Testing on a sample basis was performed for the recognition of daily transfers to the cash boxes. Substantive analytical procedures were performed to assess revenue variance. Product and category based sales and gross margins were compared to prior periods and their consistency was evaluated. In addition to these, measurement of revenue and adequacy and compliance of related disclosures included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements were evaluated from TFRS standpoint.



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

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

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

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

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

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

Our aim is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance expressed as a result of an independent audit conducted in accordance with SIA is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that a material misstatement will always be detected. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in 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 9 March 2026.

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

Mert Tüten, SMMM
Independent Auditor

Istanbul, 9 March 2026

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ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated.)

ASSETS

		Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
Current Assets	Note		
Cash and cash equivalents	4	9.324.129.002	7.568.658.544
Trade receivables	6	325.315.672	342.143.172
<i>Due from related parties</i>	6,26	311.530.568	313.559.234
<i>Other trade receivables</i>		13.785.104	28.583.938
Other receivables	7	155.578.437	289.015.883
Inventories	8	35.178.322.117	31.064.358.868
Prepaid expenses	9	993.776.326	2.576.511.079
<i>Other prepaid expenses</i>		993.776.326	2.576.511.079
Other current assets	18	1.431.695.612	1.044.409.722
Total Current Assets		47.408.817.166	42.885.097.268
Non Current Assets			
Other receivables	7	128.034.602	129.148.854
Property and equipment	11	22.204.329.985	21.213.466.482
Right of use assets	10	24.067.265.301	22.879.777.684
Intangible assets		11.860.441.837	11.770.464.721
<i>Goodwill</i>	13	9.834.735.181	9.834.735.181
<i>Other intangible assets</i>	12	2.025.706.656	1.935.729.540
Total Non-Current Assets		58.260.071.725	55.992.857.741
TOTAL ASSETS		105.668.888.891	98.877.955.009

Accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated.)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

		Audited 31 December 2025	Audited 31 December 2024
Current Liabilities	Note		
Short-term lease liabilities	5	4.350.051.947	3.739.290.863
Trade payables	6	45.743.472.521	39.898.540.071
<i>Trade payables to related parties</i>	26	4.304.019.116	4.181.145.243
<i>Trade payables to third parties</i>		41.439.453.405	35.717.394.828
Payables related to employee benefits	16	2.407.214.451	2.297.588.400
Other payables	7	34.527.501	59.730.836
<i>Other payables to related parties</i>	26	--	23.229.727
<i>Other payables to third parties</i>		34.527.501	36.501.109
Deferred income	9	652.271.261	764.856.636
<i>Deferred income to third parties</i>		652.271.261	764.856.636
Other short-term provisions		1.437.773.933	1.550.254.752
<i>Provision for short-term employee benefits</i>	16	525.189.174	614.582.490
<i>Other provisions</i>	14	912.584.759	935.672.262
Other current liabilities	18	415.284.370	853.646.277
Total Current Liabilities		55.040.595.984	49.163.907.835
Non current liabilities			
Long-term lease liabilities	5	10.080.233.740	8.664.936.965
Provision for long-term employee benefits	16	991.452.322	993.582.363
Deferred tax liability	25	3.803.240.149	1.909.988.181
Other payables	7	586.330	767.461
<i>Other payables to third parties</i>		586.330	767.461
Deferred income	9	290.907.845	415.582.634
Total Non-Current Liabilities		15.166.420.386	11.984.857.604
EQUITY			
Share capital	19	593.290.008	593.290.008
Share capital adjustment differences	19	7.895.113.772	7.895.113.772
Accumulated other comprehensive income or expense that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Defined benefit plans reameasurement losses	19	(1.233.240.715)	(894.130.409)
Share premiums/discounts		--	54.132.787
Restricted reserves	19	439.636.344	439.636.344
Effect of transactions under common control		547.170.519	547.170.519
Retained earnings	19	29.148.109.336	29.013.813.706
Net profit / (loss) for the year		(1.928.206.743)	80.162.843
Shareholder's equity		35.461.872.521	37.729.189.570
Total Equity		35.461.872.521	37.729.189.570
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		105.668.888.891	98.877.955.009

Accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated.)

		Audited	Audited
		1 January-	1 January-
		31 December	31 December
	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	20	278.811.712.930	264.629.946.477
Cost of sales (-)	20	(221.547.149.499)	(216.258.495.303)
Gross profit		57.264.563.431	48.371.451.174
Marketing and sales expenses (-)	21	(58.601.384.950)	(56.117.700.857)
General administrative expenses (-)	21	(2.428.409.771)	(2.486.258.949)
Other income from operating activities	22	178.156.508	767.919.948
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	22	(2.929.212.120)	(1.948.904.151)
Operating profit / (loss)		(6.516.286.902)	(11.413.492.835)
Income from investing activities	23	2.333.163.963	2.270.000.916
Expenses from investing activities (-)	23	(905.590)	(341.115)
Profit / (loss) before finance expenses		(4.184.028.529)	(9.143.833.034)
Finance expenses (-)	24	(8.341.411.147)	(7.312.019.213)
Monetary gain	30	12.603.521.670	15.075.967.327
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations before taxation		78.081.994	(1.379.884.920)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	25	(2.006.288.737)	1.460.047.763
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(1.928.206.743)	80.162.843
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(1.928.206.743)	80.162.843
Profit / (Loss) per share	29	(3,2500)	0,1351
Earnings per share from continuing operations		(3,2500)	0,1351
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME /(LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(339.110.306)	(361.797.520)
Define benefit plans remeasurement (losses)		(452.147.075)	(482.396.693)
Deferred tax income / (expense)	25	113.036.769	120.599.173
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE		(339.110.306)	(361.797.520)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(2.267.317.049)	(281.634.677)
Allocation of Total comprehensive Income			
Equity holders of the parent		(2.267.317.049)	(281.634.677)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)		(2.267.317.049)	(281.634.677)

Accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

AS AT PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated.)

			Accumulated other comprehensive income or expense that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				Retained Earnings / Accumulated Losses			
	Share capital	Share capital adjustment differences	Defined benefit plans remeasurement losses	Share premiums/ discounts	Restricted reserves	Effect of transactions under common control	Profit / (Loss) for the period	Retained earnings / Accumulated Losses	Shareholder's equity	Equity
Reported as of 1 January 2024	593.290.008	7.895.113.772	(532.332.889)	42.936.274	157.111.933	216.846.767	8.030.830.574	21.507.396.950	37.911.193.389	37.911.193.389
Transfer	--	--	--	--	282.524.411	--	(8.030.830.574)	7.748.306.163	--	--
Effect of transactions under common control	--	--	--	11.196.513	--	330.323.752	--	2.067.992.925	2.409.513.190	2.409.513.190
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	--	--	(361.797.520)	--	--	--	80.162.843	--	(281.634.677)	(281.634.677)
Dividend paid	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2.309.882.332)	(2.309.882.332)	(2.309.882.332)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	593.290.008	7.895.113.772	(894.130.409)	54.132.787	439.636.344	547.170.519	80.162.843	29.013.813.706	37.729.189.570	37.729.189.570
Balance as of 1 January 2025	593.290.008	7.895.113.772	(894.130.409)	54.132.787	439.636.344	547.170.519	80.162.843	29.013.813.706	37.729.189.570	37.729.189.570
Transfer	--	--	--	(54.132.787)	--	--	(80.162.843)	134.295.630	--	--
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	--	--	(339.110.306)	--	--	--	(1.928.206.743)	--	(2.267.317.049)	(2.267.317.049)
Balance as of 31 December 2025	593.290.008	7.895.113.772	(1.233.240.715)	--	439.636.344	547.170.519	(1.928.206.743)	29.148.109.336	35.461.872.521	35.461.872.521

Accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
AS AT PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024**

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated.)

		Audited 1 January- 31 December 2025	Audited 1 January- 31 December 2024
	Note		
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) for the period		(1.928.206.743)	80.162.843
Adjustments related to reconciliation of net profit / (loss) for the period			
-Adjustments to depreciation and amortisation expenses	10-11-12	11.534.223.723	10.237.802.291
-Adjustments to provision for employee benefits		485.983.172	629.037.946
-Adjustments to provision for doubtful receivables	6	32.958	--
-Adjustments to provision for litigation		512.302.936	523.998.474
-Discount (income) / expenses		(537.151.402)	(1.329.628.056)
-Adjustments to allowance for / reversal of impairment on inventories, net		(4.443.708)	(231.057.083)
-Adjustments to loss / (gain) on sale of property and equipment, net	23	(2.708.746)	(346.585)
-Adjustments to tax income / (expenses)		2.006.288.737	(1.460.047.763)
-Adjustments to interest income	23	(2.329.549.627)	(2.269.313.216)
-Adjustments to interest expenses	24	8.341.411.147	7.312.019.213
-Adjustment for monetary loss/gain		(11.060.244.486)	(13.743.073.510)
Cash generated by / (used in) operations before changes in working capital:		7.017.937.961	(250.445.446)
Change in working capital:			
Changes in trade receivables		(63.955.792)	(158.184.425)
Changes in inventories		(4.755.463.524)	1.720.579.914
Changes in other receivables and current assets		2.835.919.894	5.404.813.636
Changes in trade payables		16.444.613.325	17.674.130.338
Changes in other payables and expense accruals		(224.766.383)	(1.501.069.809)
Changes in employee benefits		651.887.436	663.287.766
Changes in prepaid expenses and deferred income		1.345.474.589	1.374.785.126
Cash used in operations		23.251.647.506	24.927.897.100
Income taxes paid		--	(71.080.146)
Other provision paid	14	(169.509.723)	(113.858.759)
Employee benefits paid	16	(795.154.967)	(719.287.685)
Net cash generated by operating activities:		22.286.982.816	24.023.670.510
B. INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	23	2.329.549.627	2.269.313.216
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	11	(4.824.690.984)	(6.698.418.001)
Purchases of intangible assets	12	(337.076.851)	(282.557.482)
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant and equipment		100.543.974	132.479.738
Other cash inflows (outflows)		--	(350.193.160)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2.731.674.234)	(4.929.375.689)
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interest paid		(8.341.411.147)	(7.314.989.799)
Changes in other payables		(23.229.727)	(243.133.814)
Payments of lease liabilities		(7.218.840.030)	(6.370.623.416)
Dividend payment	5	--	(2.309.882.332)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(15.583.480.904)	(16.238.629.361)
Monetary loss on cash and cash equivalents		(2.216.357.220)	(3.247.903.216)
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		1.755.470.458	(392.237.756)
D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	4	7.568.658.544	7.960.896.300
E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD (A+B+C+D)	4	9.324.129.002	7.568.658.544

Accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ŞOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

(Convenience translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Turkish)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") based on purchasing power as of December 31, 2025, unless otherwise stated.)

1. GROUP'S ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Şok Marketler Ticaret Anonim Şirketi ("Şok" or the "Company") was established in 1995 to operate in the retail sector, selling fast moving consuming products in Turkey. The registered address of the Company is Kısıklı Mah. Hanımseti Sok No:35 B/1 İstanbul/Üsküdar and continues its activities in 81 provinces of Turkey. The number of personnel is 51.212 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 49.393).

Şok and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), are comprised of the parent, Şok and two subsidiaries in which the Company owns the majority share of the capital or which are controlled by the Company.

On 25 August 2011, Şok 's shares were transferred from Migros Ticaret A.Ş.

The Group acquired 18 stores of Dim Devamlı İndirim Mağazacılık A.Ş between February 21, 2013 and March 28, 2013. The purchase was not made through the purchase of shares but through the purchase of the assets in stores.

On 19 April 2013, the Group signed share transfer agreement for the purpose of purchasing 100% of the DiaSA Dia Sabancı Süpermarketleri Tic. A.Ş ("DiaSA"). All of DiaSA's shares were transferred to Şok Marketler A.Ş. on 1 July 2013.

On 8 July 2013, 100% of the shares of Onur Ekspres Marketçilik A.Ş. was purchased by Şok. DiaSA and OnurEx merged with Şok on 1 November 2013 and 19 December 2013, respectively.

On 29 May 2015, the Group acquired 80% share of Mevsim Taze Sebze Meyve San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Mevsim"). On June 23, 2022, she acquired the remaining 20% of the shares, and had 100% of the shares.

On 26 December 2017, the Group acquired 55% shares of Teközel Gıda Temizlik Sağlık Marka Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("Teközel") and 45% shares on 2 July 2018, respectively. The Company merged with Teközel on 10 May 2019 with CMB approval dated 28 March 2019 and Trade Registry approval dated 10 May 2019. After the merger Şok acquired 100% shares of Teközel's subsidiary UCZ Mağazacılık Tic. A.Ş ("UCZ"). The Group purchased the shares corresponding to 100% of the paid capital of Future Teknoloji Ticaret A.Ş. on April 16, 2024. The Group merged with Future Teknoloji Ticaret A.Ş. on 13 December 2024 with CMB approval dated 28 November 2024 and Trade Registry approval dated 13 December 2024.

The Group's public shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul (BIST) as of 18 May 2018.

Within the framework of the registered capital system, with the completion of the public offering by restricting the rights of the existing shareholders to purchase new shares simultaneously, total capital of the Company increased by TRY 33.428.571 to TRY 611.928.571. As a result of the cancellation of the repurchased shares corresponding to TRY 18.638.563, the Company's capital of TRY 611.928.571 is decreased by TRY 18.638.563 and became TRY 593.290.008 as of June 1, 2022.

The Group's shareholding structure is presented in Note 19.

As of 31 December 2025 the Group has a total of 11.074 stores (31 December 2024: 10.981).

The Group's internet address is www.sokmarket.com.tr.

Approval of consolidated financial statements:

The Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements and given authorization for the issuance on 9 March 2026.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of the presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for accounts specifically stated to be carried at fair value expressed in purchasing power.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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

SOK MARKETLER TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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

2.1 Basis of the presentation (Continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs)

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements and notes dated 31 December 2025 have been prepared in line with the provisions of Capital Markets Board Communiqué Serial: II No. 14.1 on Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets, which was promulgated in Official Gazette No. 28676 dated 13 June 2013 (the "Communiqué").

The enclosed financial statements have been prepared in line with Capital Markets Board Communiqué Serial: II No. 14.1 on Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets, promulgated in Official Gazette No. 28676 dated 13 June 2013 (the "Communiqué"), and in line with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") enforced by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "KGK"). Turkish Financial Reporting Standards include the standards and interpretations published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "KGK") as Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, TAS Interpretations, and IFRS Interpretations.

The financial statements are based on the formats specified in the Financial Statement Samples and Users' Manual published by the CMB and in the "Announcement on IFRS Taxonomy" published by the KGK on 03 July 2024.

Restatement of financial statements in hyperinflationary periods

The Company prepared its financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025 by applying TAS 29 "Turkish Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" in accordance with the announcement made by POA on 23 November 2023 and the "Implementation Guide on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". In accordance with the standard, that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be stated in terms of the purchasing power of that currency at the balance sheet date and for the purpose of comparison with prior period financial statements, comparative information is expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Company has also presented its financial statements as of 31 December 2024 on a purchasing power basis as of 31 December 2025.

In accordance with the CMB's decision dated 28 December 2023 and numbered 81/1820, issuers and capital market institutions subject to financial reporting regulations applying Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards are required to apply inflation accounting by applying the provisions of IAS 29 to their annual financial statements for the accounting periods ending on December 31, 2024. Restatements in accordance with TAS 29 have been made using the adjustment factor derived from the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in Turkey published by the Turkish Statistical Institute. As at 31 December 2025, the indices and adjustment factors used in the restatement of the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>Index</u>	<u>Correction Coefficient</u>	<u>Three-year Correcting Inflation Rates</u>
31 December 2025	3.513,87	1,00000	211%
31 December 2024	2.684,55	1,30892	291%
31 December 2023	1.859,38	1,88981	268%

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

2.1 Basis of the presentation (Continued)

Restatement of financial statements in hyperinflationary periods (Continued)

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

- The financial statements for the current period presented in TRY are expressed in terms of the purchasing power of TRY at the balance sheet date and the amounts for the previous reporting periods are restated in accordance with the purchasing power of TRY at the end of the reporting period.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated as they are currently expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date. 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 balance sheet date 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 balance sheet on the statement of comprehensive income", have been restated by applying the multipliers calculated over the periods in which the income and expense accounts were initially recognized in the financial statements.
- The effect of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position in the current period is recognized in the statement of income in the net monetary position loss account.

2.2 Functional and Reporting Currency

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). The operating results and financial position of the Company are expressed in TRY, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.3 Going Concern

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on the basis of the going concern.

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

2.4 Basis of Consolidation

The details of the Group's subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Subsidiaries	Direct Ownership Rate %		Group's Effective Ownership Rate %	
Mevsim Taze Sebze Meyve San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	100%	100%	100%	100%
UCZ Mağazacılık Tic. A.Ş.	100%	100%	100%	100%

Consolidated financial statements include financial statements of entities controlled by the Group and its subsidiaries.

Control is obtained by the Group, when the following terms are met;

- Having power over the invested company/assets
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributable to the equity holders of both the parent company and non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of the subsidiaries in relation to accounting policies so that they conform to the accounting policies followed by the Group. All cash flows from in-group assets and liabilities, equity, income and expenses, and transactions between Group companies are eliminated in consolidation.

2.5 Changes in Accounting Policies

Significant changes in the accounting policies are accounted retrospectively and prior period's financial statements are restated. The Group has not made any changes in accounting policies in the reporting period.

2.6 Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Following changes in key estimates:

Changes in accounting policies or accounting errors are applied retrospectively and the consolidated financial statements of the previous periods are restated. If estimated changes in accounting policies are for only one period, changes are applied on the current period but if the estimated changes effect the following periods, changes are applied both on the current and following years prospectively. There is no material change in accounting estimates of the Group in the current period.

2.7 Application of new and revised IFRSs

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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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

2.7 Application of new and revised IFRSs (Continued)

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 have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. 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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. 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'. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- **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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. 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.

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

2.7 Application of new and revised IFRSs (Continued)

- **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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
- **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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. 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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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

2.7 Application of new and revised IFRSs (Continued)

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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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. These amendments have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. 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 have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. 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).

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

Revenue is recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the transaction price. The transaction fee is the amount that the entity expects to receive in return for transferring the goods or services that it has committed to the customer, except for the amounts collected on behalf of third parties (Şok İşlem, Money Transfer). When the control of the goods or services is transferred to the customers, the related amount is reflected to the consolidated financial statements as revenue. Net sales are presented by deducting returns and discounts from sales of goods.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following main sources:

i) Retail revenues

The Group sells food and non-food fast-moving consumer goods through cash, credit card, "Cepte Şok" or customer cards (Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IBB) Social Card, Şok Card, Paye Card) and sells it to retail customers in retail stores and revenue is recognised when the ownership of the goods is transferred to the customer.

ii) Turnover premiums and discounts from sellers

The Group recognizes turnover premiums and discounts received from sellers on an accrual basis over the period in which the sellers benefit from the services.

iii) Wholesale revenues

The Group sells its food and non-food fast-moving consumer goods directly to its commercial customers directly from its own warehouse or to the customer. When the shipment is completed and the goods are delivered to the customer they are recognised as revenue.

Financing component of revenue

The Group management has concluded that there is no significant financing component for transactions identified as credit card and sales contracts. There is no difference between the promised consideration and the cash sale price of the goods or services promised and as a result it is concluded that discounted credit sales pursuant to TAS 18 will not be discounted by the application of IFRS 15.

Revenue recognition

Revenue Recognition Group recognises revenue based on the following five principles in accordance with the IFRS 15 - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" standard:

- Identification of customer contracts
- Identification of performance obligations
- Determination of the transaction price in the contracts
- Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied

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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)****Revenue recognition (Continued)**

According to this model, goods or services promised in each contract with customers are evaluated. Each commitment made to transfer goods or services is determined as a separate performance obligation. Afterwards, it is determined whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled over time or at a certain time. If the Group transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore fulfills the performance obligations related to the related sales over time, it measures the progress towards the full fulfillment of the said performance obligations and recognizes the revenue in the consolidated financial statements over time.

Revenue related to performance obligations in the form of goods or services transfer commitments are recognized when control of the goods or services is taken over by customers.

The Group evaluates the following when evaluating the transfer of control of the goods or services sold to the customer:

- a) Ownership of the Group's right to collect on goods or services,
- b) Customer's legal ownership of the goods or services,
- c) Transfer of possession of goods or services,
- d) Customer's possession of significant risks and rewards arising from owning the property or service,
- e) Customer's acceptance of the goods or services.

Other income gained by the Group is reflected by the basis mentioned below:

- Interest income – accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value expressed in purchasing power as of balance sheet date. Cost expressed in purchasing power is calculated as the average cost over the month. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs incurred in marketing and selling.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost expressed in purchasing power less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost expressed in purchasing power includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Other expenses are accounted under expense items in consolidated income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. Based on the average useful lives of property and equipment, the following depreciation rates are determined as stated below:

Vehicles	5 years
Fixtures and Furniture	4-15 years
Leasehold improvements	5-20 years

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in consolidated profit or loss.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost expressed in purchasing power less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Business combinations

The acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

Deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with TAS 12 Income Taxes and TAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Shares in Other Entities

For each subsidiary that the Group has a non-controlling interest in accordance with IFRS 12 the Group discloses (a) the name of the subsidiary, (b) the place where the subsidiary operates mainly (and the country where the company is located, c) the share of ownership held by non-controlling interests, and (d) the share of the voting rights held by non-controlling interests in the event of a change from the ownership interest rate; (f) Disclose non-controlling interest in the subsidiary as of the end of the reporting period; and (g) financial information related to the subsidiary.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost expressed in purchasing power as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the statement of income. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Leasing

The Group – as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, The Group assess whether:

- a) The contract involved the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly.
- b) The asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, the asset is not identified.
- c) The Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an asset throughout the period of use; and
- d) The Group has the right to direct use of the asset. The Group concludes to have the right of use, when it is predetermined how and for what purpose the Group will use the asset. The Group has the right to direct use of asset if either:
 - i. the Group has the right to operate (or to have the right to direct others to operate) the asset over its useful life and the lessor does not have the rights to change the terms to operate or;
 - ii. the Group designed the asset (or the specific features) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it is used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Leasing (Continued)

The Group – as a lessee (Continued)

Right of use asset

The right of use asset is initially recognized at cost expressed in purchasing power comprising of:

- a) Amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the Group; and

The Group re-measure the right of use asset:

- a) After netting-off depreciation and reducing impairment losses from right of use asset,
- b) Adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability recognized at the present value

The Group applies TAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" to amortize the right of use asset and to asses for any impairment. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, The Group depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group apply TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lease Liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. Lease liabilities are discounted to present value by using the annual interest rate implicit in the lease if readily determined or with the Group's annual borrowing rate.

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

- a) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date,
- c) The exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- d) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured:

- a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on lease liability
- b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and
- c) Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Group – as a lessee (Continued)

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. The Group determine the revised discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be readily determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, The Group remeasure the lease liability to reflect changes to the lease payments. The Group recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Group shall remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, if either:

- a) There is a change in the lease term. The Group determine the revised lease payments on the basis of the revised lease term; or
- b) There is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group determine the revised lease payments to reflect the change in amounts payable under the purchase option.

The Group determine the revised discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease for the remainder of the lease term, if that rate can be readily determined, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

The Group remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments, if either:

- a) There is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. The Group determine the revised lease payments to reflect the change in amounts expected to be payable under the residual value guarantee.
- b) There is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments. The Group remeasure the lease liability to reflect those revised lease payments only when there is a change in the cash flows.

The Group determine the revised lease payments for the remainder of the lease term based on the revised contractual payments. In that case, the Group use an unchanged discount rate.

The Group recognises the restructuring of the lease as a separate leasing if both of the following are met:

- a) The restructuring extends the scope of the leasing by including the right of use of one or more underlying assets, and
- b) The lease payment amount increases as much as the appropriate adjustments to the price mentioned individually so that the increase in scope reflects the individual price and the terms of the relevant agreement.

The Group management used the alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate during the acquisition of the lease obligation. The alternative borrowing rate consists of the estimated interest rate that the Group management will incur for a loan in the amount of its gross lease liabilities.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax annual discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

The Group classifies its financial assets as (a) Business model used for managing financial assets, (b) financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss based on the characteristics of contractual cash flows. The Group reclassifies all financial assets effected from the change in the business model it uses for the management of financial assets. The reclassification of financial assets is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. In such cases, no adjustment is made to gains, losses (including any gains or losses of impairment) or interest previously recognized in the financial statements.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset; the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. This income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset:

(a) Credit-impaired financial assets when purchased or generated. For such financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of a financial asset based on the loan from the date of the recognition in the financial statements.

(b) Non-financial assets that are impaired at the time of acquisition or generation but subsequently become a financial asset that has been impaired. For such financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset in the subsequent reporting periods.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income – interest income" line item (Note 24).

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (see (i) to (ii) above) are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. In particular, foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for financial assets that are shown at amortized cost and are not part of a defined hedge.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group utilizes a simplified approach for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables that does not have significant financing component and calculates the allowance for impairment against the lifetime ECL of the related financial assets.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL on initial recognition. On initial recognition of liabilities other than those that are recognised at FVTPL, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance thereof are also recognised in the fair value.

A financial liability is subsequently classified at amortized cost except:

(a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL: These liabilities including derivative instruments are subsequently measured at fair value.

(b) Financial liabilities arising if the transfer of the financial asset does not meet the conditions of derecognition from the financial statements or if the ongoing relationship approach is applied: When the Group continues to present an asset based on the ongoing relationship approach, a liability in relation to this is also recognised in the financial statements. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured to reflect the rights and liabilities that the Group continues to hold. The transferred liability is measured in the same manner as the net book value of the transferred asset.

(c) A contingent consideration recognized in the financial statements by the entity acquired in a business combination where IFRS 3 is applied: After initial recognition, the related contingent consideration is measured as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is measured at fair value during its initial recognition. During the initial recognition of financial liabilities whose fair value difference is not reflected in profit or loss, transaction costs that can be directly associated with the undertaking of the relevant financial liability are added to the fair value in question. Financial liabilities are accounted over the amortized cost value by using the effective interest method together with the interest expense calculated over the effective interest rate in the following periods.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated income statement are determined by dividing net income attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period concerned.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies (currencies other than Turkish Lira) in the legal books of the Group are translated into Turkish Lira at the rates of exchange prevailing at the transaction dates. Assets and liabilities in balance sheet denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and translation of foreign currency items are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period cover the events which arise between the balance sheet date and the date when the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, even if they occur after an announcement related with the profit for the year or disclosure of other selected financial information.

The Group restates its consolidated financial statements if such subsequent events arise which require to adjust consolidated financial statements.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Provisions, Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the 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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

Related Parties

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

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

- (i) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
- (ii) Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

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

- (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity) Transactions with the related parties: Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them.

The transactions of resources, services or obligations between reporting entity and related party are transfers whether there is consideration of price or not.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Business combinations under common control

The Group recognizes business combinations under common control by using pooling of interest method in the consolidated financial statements. Detailed explanations are given in Note 2.8. Accordingly:

- No goodwill is recognized in the financial statements
- Goodwill recognized from the acquisition of an acquiree has not been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.
- While application of the pooling of interest method financial statements are restated as if the business combination was effected and presented comparatively as of the beginning of the reporting period when the common control existed;
- As it would be appropriate for parent company to consider the inclusion of business combinations under common control to consolidated financial statements, for consolidation purposes, financial statements including combination accounting are restated in accordance with TAS as if the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with TAS prior and subsequent to the date that Group's controlling party has common control over entities.
- In order to eliminate potential assets-liabilities difference arising from business combinations within the scope of under common control transactions, "Effect of transactions under common control" account has been used as an offset account.

Current tax

Taxable profit/loss differs from 'profit/loss before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Turkish tax legislation does not allow the parent company to file its subsidiaries and affiliates tax returns based on its condensed consolidated financial statements. Therefore, provisions for taxes reflected in these condensed consolidated financial statements have been calculated separately for all companies included in the full consolidation.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

2.8 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation 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 and deferred tax are recognized as in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Employee Benefits

Termination and retirement benefits

Under Turkish law and union agreements, lump sum payments are made to employees retiring or involuntarily leaving the Group. Such payments are considered as being part of defined retirement benefit plan as per International Accounting Standard No. 19 (revised) "Employee Benefits" ("TAS 19"). The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in consolidated other comprehensive income.

Statement of Cash Flows

In statement of cash flows, cash flows are classified according to operating, investment and finance activities.

Share capital and dividends

Common shares are classified as equity. Dividends on common shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved and declared.

2.9 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The critical decisions, evaluations, estimates and assumptions made by the Group while applying its accounting policies are as follows:

Allowance of inventory

The Group has recognized an allowance for net realizable value of non-food inventory that is not expected to be used and/or slow moving over 90 days. The Group has identified inventories for which the net realizable value is less than carrying value. Based on the management analysis, an allowance amounting to TRY. TRY 46.727.953 is recognized for net realizable value of inventories (31 December 2024: TRY 51.171.661) (Note 8).

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

2.9 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (Continued)

The critical decisions, evaluations, estimates and assumptions made by the Group while applying its accounting policies are as follows: (Continued)

Provisions

In accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.8, 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. Accordingly as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Group evaluated the current risks and booked the required provisions (Note 14).

Useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Group calculates depreciation for its tangible and intangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives.

Şok brand value is determined by independent valuation specialists during the purchase of Şok which is mentioned in Note 1. Because the useful life of brand value is not limited by any special agreement or regulation and it keeps generating cash flows; it is assumed that the brand value has an indefinite useful life. The brand which is considered as indefinite useful life is annually reviewed by the Group for impairment.

The brand value is determined by the calculation amount generated from the operations. These calculations are based on estimates of cash flows after tax based on the financial budget covering five-year period. Estimates of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) are an important part of these calculations. As a result of estimations and calculations made by the Group management, Group management concluded that there is no impairment on brand value as of 31 December 2025.

Extension and termination options

In determining the lease liability, the Group considers the extension and termination options. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable both by the group and by the respective lessor. Extension options are included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended. The group remeasures the lease term, if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects the initial assessment.

3. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group's operating segments are identified based on the information provided to and analyzed by the CEO, which represents the chief operating decision maker (CODM), making decisions regarding the allocation of resources and assessing performance.

For the purposes of IFRS 8, the activities performed by the Group are identified as belonging to a single operating segment, given that the Group's business consists of retail stores selling fast moving consumer products in Turkey and that the CODM reviews the Group's stores as a whole.

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4. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	812.536.528	941.494.752
Cash at banks	7.779.666.640	5.981.886.030
<i>Time deposits</i>	6.716.446.043	5.232.460.871
<i>Demand deposits</i>	1.063.220.597	749.425.159
Credit card deposits	731.925.834	645.277.762
Cash and cash equivalents	9.324.129.002	7.568.658.544

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, information regarding time deposits is as follows:

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Original Amount	31 December 2025
TRY	38,50 - 41	January 2026	6.671.326.993	6.671.326.993
Euro	1,75	January 2026	575.000	29.010.590
US Dollar	1,80	January 2026	375.819	16.108.460
Total				6.716.446.043

Currency	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Original Amount	31 December 2024
TRY	46 - 49,75	January 2025	4.403.964.754	4.403.964.754
Euro	1,25	January 2025	16.623.326	610.789.194
US Dollar	2	January 2025	6.151.939	217.706.923
Total				5.232.460.871

There are no restrictions on bank deposits of the Group as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: None).

The maturity of credit card receivables is less than 30 days.

5. BORROWINGS

Financial Borrowings	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Lease Liabilities	14.430.285.687	12.404.227.828
	14.430.285.687	12.404.227.828

Group management believes that the fair value of the Group's debts approximate to the carrying value of such debts due to their short term nature.

Lease liabilities	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term lease liabilities	4.350.051.947	3.739.290.863
Long-term lease liabilities	10.080.233.740	8.664.936.965
	14.430.285.687	12.404.227.828

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Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	1 January 2025	Financial cash flow	Non-cash changes		31 December 2025
			Adjustment for monetary gain	Addition	
Lease liabilities	12.404.227.828	(7.218.840.030)	3.433.841.088	5.811.056.801	14.430.285.687
	12.404.227.828	(7.218.840.030)	3.433.841.088	5.811.056.801	14.430.285.687

	1 January 2024	Financial cash flow	Non-cash changes		31 December 2024
			Adjustment for monetary loss	Addition	
Lease liabilities	11.909.661.557	(6.370.623.416)	3.660.760.808	3.204.428.879	12.404.227.828
	11.909.661.557	(6.370.623.416)	3.660.760.808	3.204.428.879	12.404.227.828

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6. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Current trade receivables</u>		
Trade receivables from related parties (Note 26)	311.530.568	313.559.234
Trade receivables	24.216.042	40.225.017
Allowance for doubtful receivables (-)	(10.430.938)	(11.641.079)
	<u>325.315.672</u>	<u>342.143.172</u>

The Group's average period for collection of receivables is 1 days when wholesale revenue is taken into consideration (31 December 2024: 1 days).

As of 31 December 2025 the Group provided allowance for doubtful receivables amounting to TRY 10.430.398 based on reference to past default experience (31 December 2024: TRY 11.641.079).

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024 the movements of allowance for doubtful receivables are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
<u>Movement of Allowance for Doubtful Receivables</u>		
Balance at beginning of the period	(11.641.079)	(17.723.103)
Charge for the period (Note 22)	(1.570.266)	--
Collections	(32.958)	--
Monetary gain	2.813.365	6.082.024
Closing balance	<u>(10.430.938)</u>	<u>(11.641.079)</u>

A simplified approach is applied for the impairment of trade receivables that are accounted at amortized cost in the consolidated financial statements and do not include a significant financing component (less than 1 year). In cases where the trade receivables are not impaired due to certain reasons (except for the realized impairment losses), the provisions for losses related to trade receivables are measured by an amount equal to life long expected credit losses.

Allowance matrix is used to measure expected credit losses for trade receivables. Provision rates are calculated based on the number of days that maturities of trade receivables are exceeded and in each reporting period such rates are reviewed and revised whenever necessary. The change in expected credit losses provisions is accounted under other operating income/ expenses.

The Group collects almost all of its sales by cash or credit cards in store registers. The Group has concluded that, there is no need to make an additional provision in accordance with IFRS 9 due to fact nearly all of the group sales are collected by cash or credit card in store cash registers.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Short-term trade payables</u>		
Trade payables	41.439.453.405	35.717.394.828
Trade payables to related parties (Note 26)	4.304.019.116	4.181.145.243
	<u>45.743.472.521</u>	<u>39.898.540.071</u>

The average maturity of the Group's trade payables is 75 days (31 December 2024: 67 days).

The nature and risk assessments of trade receivables and payables are presented in Note 27.

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7. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other short-term receivables		
Tax receivables	110.653.194	218.971.679
Insurance receivables	10.844.342	19.040.592
Other receivables	34.080.901	51.003.612
	155.578.437	289.015.883
Other long-term receivables		
Guarantee and deposits given	128.034.602	129.148.854
	128.034.602	129.148.854
Other long-term payables		
Deposits and guarantees	586.330	767.461
	586.330	767.461
Other short-term payables		
Deposits and guarantees	500.000	970.594
Non-trade payables from related parties (Note 26)	--	23.229.727
Other payables	34.027.501	35.530.515
	34.527.501	59.730.836

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8. INVENTORIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade goods	34.115.290.921	30.029.420.621
Other inventory	1.109.759.149	1.086.109.908
Allowance for impairment on inventory (-)	(46.727.953)	(51.171.661)
	35.178.322.117	31.064.358.868

Allowance for net realizable value of inventories is allocated for inventories and recognized in the cost of goods sold.

The Group has identified inventories that net realizable value lower than cost as of the balance sheet date. Accordingly allowance for net realizable value of inventories amounting to TRY 46.727.953 has been booked as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TRY 51.171.661).

The movements in the inventory impairment allowance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January 31 December 2025	1 January 31 December 2024
Movement of allowance for net realizable value of inventories (-)		
Balance at beginning of the year	51.171.661	282.228.744
Charge for the year	(4.443.708)	(231.057.083)
Closing balance	46.727.953	51.171.661

9. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term prepaid expenses		
Prepaid expenses from third parties	710.989.324	2.182.221.504
Prepaid expenses	282.787.002	394.289.575
	993.776.326	2.576.511.079
Short-term deferred income		
Deferred income	652.271.261	498.699.614
Advances received from third parties	--	266.157.022
	652.271.261	764.856.636
Long-term deferred income		
Deferred income	290.907.845	415.582.634
	290.907.845	415.582.634

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10. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Stores</u>	<u>Warehouses and other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opening balance as of 1 January 2025	43.168.569.634	1.496.765.038	44.665.334.672
Additions	9.975.321.605	480.654.378	10.455.975.983
Disposals	(2.004.694.035)	--	(2.004.694.035)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	51.139.197.204	1.977.419.416	53.116.616.620
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2025	20.461.002.064	1.324.554.924	21.785.556.988
Charge for the period	7.256.395.000	294.736.735	7.551.131.735
Disposals	(287.337.404)	--	(287.337.404)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	27.430.059.660	1.619.291.659	29.049.351.319
Carrying value as of 31 December 2025	23.709.137.544	358.127.757	24.067.265.301
<u>Cost</u>	<u>Stores</u>	<u>Warehouses and other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	40.554.366.268	1.496.765.038	42.051.131.306
Additions	7.215.329.163	--	7.215.329.163
Disposals	(4.601.125.797)	--	(4.601.125.797)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	43.168.569.634	1.496.765.038	44.665.334.672
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	18.753.019.257	865.338.568	19.618.357.825
Charge for the period	5.958.969.127	459.216.356	6.418.185.483
Disposals	(4.250.986.320)	--	(4.250.986.320)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	20.461.002.064	1.324.554.924	21.785.556.988
Carrying value as of 31 December 2024	22.707.567.570	172.210.114	22.879.777.684

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11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2025	344.328.094	37.374.502.418	12.317.885.668	50.036.716.180
Additions	2.577.331	3.273.598.891	1.548.514.762	4.824.690.984
Disposals	(20.019)	(37.055.472)	(168.811.388)	(205.886.879)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	<u>346.885.406</u>	<u>40.611.045.837</u>	<u>13.697.589.042</u>	<u>54.655.520.285</u>
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2025	218.103.830	22.036.209.294	6.568.936.574	28.823.249.698
Charge for the period	74.142.058	2.611.622.973	1.056.547.550	3.742.312.581
Disposals	(334)	(29.058.667)	(85.312.978)	(114.371.979)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	<u>292.245.554</u>	<u>24.618.773.600</u>	<u>7.540.171.146</u>	<u>32.451.190.300</u>
Carrying value as of 31 December 2025	<u>54.639.852</u>	<u>15.992.272.237</u>	<u>6.157.417.896</u>	<u>22.204.329.985</u>
	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixture</u>	<u>Leasehold Improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	341.841.123	32.855.649.463	10.354.767.643	43.552.258.229
Additions	2.486.971	4.558.630.441	2.137.300.589	6.698.418.001
Disposals	--	(39.777.486)	(174.182.564)	(213.960.050)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	<u>344.328.094</u>	<u>37.374.502.418</u>	<u>12.317.885.668</u>	<u>50.036.716.180</u>
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>				
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	135.655.729	19.473.501.833	5.675.605.016	25.284.762.578
Charge for the period	82.448.101	2.576.242.669	966.471.988	3.625.162.758
Disposals	--	(13.535.208)	(73.140.430)	(86.675.638)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	<u>218.103.830</u>	<u>22.036.209.294</u>	<u>6.568.936.574</u>	<u>28.823.249.698</u>
Carrying value as of 31 December 2024	<u>126.224.264</u>	<u>15.338.293.124</u>	<u>5.748.949.094</u>	<u>21.213.466.482</u>

There is insurance coverage amounting to TRY 54.467.411.183 on the furniture and fixtures and machinery. (31 December 2024: TRY 49.342.333.097).

Current depreciation expense related to fixed assets amounting to TRY 11.393.693.045 (31 December 2024: TRY 10.131.913.286) booked in marketing and selling expenses and TRY 140.530.678 booked in general administrative expenses (31 December 2024: TRY 105.889.005).

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12. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Rights</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opening balance as of 1 January 2025	1.274.266.670	1.693.977.611	2.968.244.281
Additions	--	337.076.851	337.076.851
Disposals	--	(9.884.920)	(9.884.920)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	1.274.266.670	2.021.169.542	3.295.436.212
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2025	--	1.032.514.741	1.032.514.741
Charge for the period	--	240.779.407	240.779.407
Disposals	--	(3.564.592)	(3.564.592)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2025	--	1.269.729.556	1.269.729.556
Carrying value as of 31 December 2025	1.274.266.670	751.439.986	2.025.706.656
<u>Cost</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Rights</u>	<u>Total</u>
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	1.274.266.670	1.418.833.395	2.693.100.065
Additions	--	282.557.482	282.557.482
Disposals	--	(7.413.266)	(7.413.266)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	1.274.266.670	1.693.977.611	2.968.244.281
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>			
Opening balance as of 1 January 2024	--	840.625.216	840.625.216
Charge for the period	--	194.454.050	194.454.050
Disposals	--	(2.564.525)	(2.564.525)
Closing balance as of 31 December 2024	--	1.032.514.741	1.032.514.741
Carrying value as of 31 December 2024	1.274.266.670	661.462.870	1.935.729.540

Assumptions used for brand impairment are explained in Note 2.9.

13. GOODWILL

Detail of goodwill for the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Acquisition Date</u>	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Şok Marketler Ticaret A.Ş.	August 2011	4.572.019.438	4.572.019.438
Dia Sabancı Süpermarketleri Tic. A.Ş.	July 2013	4.770.273.538	4.770.273.538
Onur Ekspres Marketçilik A.Ş.	July 2013	434.794.812	434.794.812
Other	-	57.647.393	57.647.393
		9.834.735.181	9.834.735.181
		1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Goodwill		9.834.735.181	9.834.735.181
		9.834.735.181	9.834.735.181

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13. GOODWILL (Continued)

As a result of internal management purposes, goodwill is allocated to groups of cash-generating units that have similar neighborhoods and similar customer basis. Group of cash generating units are that allocated to districts by post codes.

Recoverable amount of each cash generating unit is determined based on fair value ("FV") less cost to sell of each cash generating unit that is determined according to relative valuation techniques by applying combination of multiples FV/EBITDA and FV/Sales by 40% and 60% respectively. Group management has applied 12.3X multiple for FV/EBITDA and 0.60X multiple for FV/Sales in the impairment model which is consistent with benchmarks and market conditions. Based on calculations above there is no impairment of goodwill associated with cash-generating units.

No impairment of goodwill associated with cash-generating units would have been determined, even if the estimated multiples for FV/EBITDA and FV/Sales used in the calculation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units had been decreased or increased by 5% as part of the sensitivity analysis.

14. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIESOther short-term provisions

Provisions for short term liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Lawsuits	912.584.759	935.672.262
	912.584.759	935.672.262

Provisions for as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	935.672.262	1.009.845.682
Additional provisions recognized	197.743.580	246.600.935
Payments	(169.509.723)	(113.858.759)
Monetary (gain) / loss	(51.321.360)	(206.915.596)
Balance at 31 December	912.584.759	935.672.262

Group management evaluates the possible results and financial impact of lawsuits at each reporting period and provides the necessary provisions for possible liabilities as a result of this assessment. As of 31 December 2025, the provision amount related with the lawsuits is amounting to TRY 912.584.759 (31 December 2024: TRY 935.672.262).

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15. COMMITMENTS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
A. CPM's given in the name of its own legal personality (*)		
-Guarantees	4.257.971.795	3.118.481.341
-Mortgages	--	--
-Pledges	--	--
B. CPM's given on behalf of the fully consolidated companies	--	--
C. CPM's given on behalf of third parties for ordinary course of business	--	--
D. Total amount of other CPM's given	--	--
i) Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of the majority shareholder	--	--
ii) Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope of B and C	--	--
iii) Total amount of CPM's given on behalf of third parties which are not in scope C	--	--
	4.257.971.795	3.118.481.341

(*) Relevant amounts are generally related to non-cash risks given to suppliers.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**Liabilities within the scope of employee benefits:**

Short-term benefits	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Due to personnel	1.838.500.883	1.744.875.457
Social security premiums payable	568.713.568	552.712.943
	2.407.214.451	2.297.588.400

Provisions for short-term employee benefits

Provisions for employee benefits	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term unused vacation liability	525.189.174	614.582.490
	525.189.174	614.582.490

The movement of for unused vacation liability for the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Opening balance at 1 January	1.120.847.882	1.046.007.941
Charge for the period	100.118.999	418.179.588
Payments (-)	(287.956.001)	(315.265.703)
Monetary (gain) / loss	17.708.041	(28.073.944)
Closing balance at 31 December	950.718.921	1.120.847.882

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16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Provisions for long-term employee benefits:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Retirement pay provision	565.922.575	487.316.971
Long-term unused vacation liability	425.529.747	506.265.392
	991.452.322	993.582.363

Under Turkish Labor Law, the Group is required to pay termination benefits to each employee who has completed certain years of service and whose employment is terminated without due cause, who is called up for military service, dies or retires after completing 25 years of service and reaches the retirement age (58 for women and 60 for men).

The amount payable consists of one month's salary limited to a maximum of TRY 53.919,68 for each period of service at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TRY 41.828,42).

The liability is not funded, as there is no funding requirement. The provision is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of employees. TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") requires actuarial valuation methods to be developed to estimate the enterprise's obligation under defined benefit plans. Accordingly, the following actuarial assumptions are used in the calculation of the total liability:

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the discount rate applied represents the expected real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation. Consequently, in the accompanying financial statements as at 31 December 2025, the provision has been calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of the employees. The provisions at the respective balance sheet dates have been calculated assuming an annual inflation rate of 23,35% and a discount rate of 28,35%, resulting in a real discount rate of approximately 4,05% (31 December 2024: 3,57%). Ceiling amount of TRY 64.948,77 which is in effect since 1 January 2026 is used in the calculation of Groups' provision for retirement pay liability (1 January 2025: TRY 46.655,43). The turnover rates to estimate the probability of retirement are taken as 89,36% and 24,65% for white collar and blue collar personnel.

Movement for retirement pay provision for the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Provision at 1 January	487.316.971	449.897.818
Service cost	106.135.611	57.488.252
Interest cost	112.291.440	66.565.600
Termination benefits paid	(507.198.966)	(404.021.982)
Actuarial gains / (loss)	452.147.075	482.396.693
Monetary (gain) / loss	(84.769.556)	(165.009.410)
Provision at 31 December	565.922.575	487.316.971

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17. EXPENSE BY NATURE

Expenses by nature	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 Ocak - 31 December 2024
Cost of sales	(221.547.149.499)	(216.258.495.303)
Personnel expenses	(33.488.522.380)	(32.030.403.774)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(11.534.223.723)	(10.237.802.291)
Utility expenses	(5.737.684.580)	(5.043.151.048)
Transportation expenses	(4.413.147.416)	(4.967.249.355)
Rent expenses	(1.411.326.595)	(1.608.509.710)
Advertising expenses	(865.991.733)	(981.765.968)
Tax expenses and duties	(787.774.003)	(697.036.847)
Vehicle expenses	(632.312.913)	(653.324.302)
Maintenance expenses	(610.360.653)	(463.475.199)
Outsourced expenses	(405.700.277)	(574.317.273)
Cash collection expenses	(267.053.312)	(343.583.731)
Information technology expenses	(133.025.409)	(127.561.108)
Packaging expenses	(113.228.777)	(128.170.079)
Other expenses	(629.442.950)	(747.609.121)
	(282.576.944.220)	(274.862.455.109)

Fees for Services Received from Independent Auditors/Independent Audit Firms

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Independent audit fee for the reporting period	3.347.235	3.227.872
Other audit fee for the reporting period	1.330.766	1.201.330
	4.678.001	4.429.202

18. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Other current assets	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
VAT deductible	850.012.454	781.051.817
Prepaid taxes and funds	337.704.447	136.207.997
Other assets	243.978.711	127.149.908
	1.431.695.612	1.044.409.722
Other short-term liabilities	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Taxes and dues payable	393.837.318	573.123.251
Other liabilities (*)	21.447.052	280.523.026
	415.284.370	853.646.277

(*) As of December 31, 2025, there are no obligations related to the Recycling Participation Fee ("GEKAP"). (31 December 2024: TRY 198.130.679).

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19. EQUITY

a) Capital Structure

Shareholder structure as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is stated below:

Shareholders	%	31 December 2025	%	31 December 2024
Turkish Retail Investments B.V.	24%	144.000.000	24%	144.000.000
Gözde Girişim Sermayesi Yat. Ort. A.Ş.	24%	140.400.327	24%	140.400.327
European Bank For Reconstruction and Development	6%	33.950.000	6%	33.950.000
Free Float and other	46%	274.939.681	46%	274.939.681
Nominal paid capital	100%	593.290.008	100%	593.290.008
Share capital adjustment differences (*)		7.895.113.772		7.895.113.772
Adjusted share capital		8.488.403.780		8.488.403.780

(*) Share capital adjustment differences refer to the difference between the total amounts of cash and cash equivalent additions to capital adjusted in accordance with IFRS published by the KGK and their preadjustment amounts. Capital adjustment differences have no use other than being added to capital.

The Group's nominal capital has been divided into 593.290.008 registered shares with a par value of TRY 1 per share (31 December 2024: 593.290.008 shares).

b) Restricted Reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves, appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. 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.

As of 31 December 2025 restricted reserves is TRY 439.636.344 (31 December 2024: TRY 439.636.344).

c) Actuarial Loss / Gain

As of 31 December 2025, actuarial loss / gain is negative TRY 1.233.240.715 (31 December 2024: negative TRY 894.130.409).

d) Retained Earnings

Details of retained earnings are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Retained earnings	29.148.109.336	29.013.813.706
Restricted reserves	439.636.344	439.636.344
	29.587.745.680	29.453.450.050

e) Additional Information for Capital, Legal Reserves and Other Equity Items

A comparison of the Group's equity items restated for inflation in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025 and the restated amounts in the financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting are as follows:

31 December 2025	Inflation adjusted amounts in the financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting	Inflation adjusted amounts in the financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS/IFRS	Differences recognized in retained earnings
Share capital adjustment differences	17.215.612.748	7.895.113.772	9.320.498.976
Restricted reserves	279.636.452	439.636.344	(159.999.892)

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20. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024 the sales of Group are as follows:

a) Revenue	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Revenue from merchandises sold	282.753.684.689	268.862.881.023
Sales returns (-)	(3.941.971.759)	(4.232.934.546)
Net sales	278.811.712.930	264.629.946.477
b) Cost of Sales	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Cost of merchandises sold	(221.547.149.499)	(216.258.495.303)
	(221.547.149.499)	(216.258.495.303)

21. MARKETING, SELLING AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Marketing and sales expenses	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(32.184.188.111)	(30.849.650.123)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(11.393.693.045)	(10.131.913.286)
Utility expenses	(5.737.684.580)	(5.043.151.048)
Transportation expenses	(4.413.147.416)	(4.967.249.355)
Rent expenses	(1.398.070.804)	(1.586.419.368)
Advertising expenses	(865.991.733)	(981.765.968)
Tax expenses and duties	(771.450.521)	(679.048.981)
Maintenance expenses	(610.360.653)	(463.475.199)
Vehicle expenses	(583.232.625)	(600.164.057)
Packaging expenses	(113.228.777)	(128.170.079)
Other marketing and sales expenses	(530.336.685)	(686.693.393)
	(58.601.384.950)	(56.117.700.857)
General administrative expenses	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	(1.304.334.269)	(1.180.753.651)
Outsourced expenses	(405.700.277)	(574.317.273)
Cash collection expenses	(267.053.312)	(343.583.731)
Amortization expenses	(140.530.678)	(105.889.005)
Information technology expenses	(133.025.409)	(127.561.108)
Vehicle expenses	(49.080.288)	(53.160.245)
Tax expenses and duties	(16.323.482)	(17.987.866)
Rent expenses	(13.255.791)	(22.090.342)
Other administrative expenses	(99.106.265)	(60.915.728)
	(2.428.409.771)	(2.486.258.949)

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22. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

For the periods ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, other income from operating activities is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Other operating income		
Foreign exchange from operating activities	95.274.042	399.531.365
Other income (*)	82.882.466	368.388.583
	178.156.508	767.919.948

(*) The majority of the balance consists of extraordinary income arising from insurance compensation.

For the periods ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, other expenses from operating activities is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Other operating expense		
Interest income/expense on credit purchases and trade payables (net)	(2.028.417.214)	(807.633.920)
Other fines and damages paid	(331.617.662)	(142.067.827)
Provision expense	(217.008.581)	(246.600.935)
Foreign loss from operating activities	(62.391.259)	(157.925.644)
Allowance for doubtful receivables (Note 6)	(1.570.266)	--
Other expenses (*)	(288.207.138)	(594.675.825)
	(2.929.212.120)	(1.948.904.151)

(*) The majority of the balance consists of donations and aid, as well as other extraordinary expenses.

23. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

For periods ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, income from investment activities is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Income from investing activities		
Interest income	2.329.549.627	2.269.313.216
Gain on sale of property and equipment	3.614.336	687.700
	2.333.163.963	2.270.000.916

For the periods ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, expenses from investment activities are as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Expenses from investing activities		
Loss / (profit) on sale of property and equipment	(905.590)	(341.115)
	(905.590)	(341.115)

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24. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

For the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 financial expenses are as follows:

Finansman Giderleri	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Financial expenses arises from lease liabilities (*)	(4.294.935.561)	(3.410.843.408)
POS collection expenses	(3.866.557.387)	(3.852.993.025)
Interest expense from related parties (Note 26)	(29.118.103)	(32.129.529)
Other	(150.800.096)	(16.053.251)
	(8.341.411.147)	(7.312.019.213)

(*) Lease liabilities interest expense is the interest calculated on lease liabilities within the scope of IFRS 16.

25. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

The Group is subject to Turkish corporate taxes. Provision is made in the accompanying financial statements for the estimated charge based on the Group's results for the years and periods. The deferred tax income effect from Future Teknoloji's previous year losses to be offset has been calculated and has been reflected in the financial statements.

Corporate tax is applied on taxable corporate income, which is calculated from the statutory accounting profit by adding back non-deductible expenses, and by deducting dividends received from resident companies, other exempt income and investment incentives utilized.

The effective tax rate in 2025 is 25% (2024: 25%) for the Group.

In Turkey, advance tax returns are filed on a quarterly basis. Advance corporate income tax rate applied in 2025 is 25%. (2024: 25%) Losses can be carried forward for offset against future taxable income for up to 5 years. However, losses cannot be carried back for offset against profits from previous periods.

In accordance with Article 21 of the "Law on the Amendment of Additional Motor Vehicles Tax for Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by Earthquakes Occurring on 6/2/2023 and Amending Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 375" published in the Official Gazette dated 15 July 2023 and numbered 32249 the first paragraph of Article 32 of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 has been amended as follows: "In so far, corporate tax is collected at the rate of 30% on the corporate earnings of banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies." Article 21 of the Law, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of 1/10/2023; it entered into force on the date of its publication to be applied to the earnings of corporations in 2023 and the following taxation periods, and to the earnings of corporations subject to the special accounting period, starting in the 2023 calendar year and the following taxation periods.

Furthermore, there is no procedure for a final and definitive agreement on tax assessments in Turkey. Companies file their tax returns between 1-30 April following the close of the accounting year to which they relate. Tax authorities may, however, examine such returns and the underlying accounting records and may revise assessments within five years.

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25. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued))*Deferred tax:*

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon temporary differences arising between the financial statements as reported for IFRS purposes and financial statements prepared in accordance with the tax legislation. These differences arise from the differences in accounting periods for the recognition of income and expenses in accordance with IFRS and tax legislation.

Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax

Turkey has put into effect the Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax with the laws published in the Official Gazette dated 2 August 2024. This tax will be applied starting from the 2025 accounting period. "The institution of the Minimum Corporate Tax was introduced with Law No. 7524, and a regulation was made stating that the corporate tax calculated within this scope cannot be less than 10% of the corporate income before deductions and exemptions. The regulation will enter into force on the date of publication to be applied to the corporate income of the 2025 taxation period. In addition, the Corporate Tax General Communiqué No. 23 has been published on the subject.

In Turkey, the companies cannot declare a consolidated tax return, therefore subsidiaries that have deferred tax assets position were not netted off against subsidiaries that have deferred tax liabilities position and disclosed separately.

	Temporary Differences	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) :</u>		
Carryforward tax losses	7.060.986.344	9.013.642.784
Property and equipment and intangible assets	(11.391.062.068)	(8.232.839.568)
Leasing liability and and right of use assets	(9.623.322.340)	(10.455.801.376)
Inventory	(2.188.854.036)	942.788.288
Provision for retirement payments	565.922.575	487.316.972
Unused vacation liability	950.718.921	1.120.847.884
Effect of amortized cost method on receivables and payables	(1.226.818.788)	(1.448.148.332)
Provision for legal claims	912.584.760	935.672.260
Other	(273.115.964)	(3.431.636)
	<u>(15.212.960.596)</u>	<u>(7.639.952.724)</u>
	Deferred Tax	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) :</u>		
Carryforward tax losses	1.765.246.586	2.253.410.696
The effect of amortization of property and equipment and intangible assets	(2.847.765.517)	(2.058.209.892)
The effect of lease liability and right of use asset	(2.405.830.585)	(2.613.950.344)
Inventory	(547.213.509)	235.697.072
Provision for retirement payments	141.480.644	121.829.243
Unused vacation liability	237.679.730	280.211.971
Effect of amortized cost method on receivables and payables	(306.704.697)	(362.037.083)
Provision for legal claims	228.146.190	233.918.065
Other	(68.278.991)	(857.909)
	<u>(3.803.240.149)</u>	<u>(1.909.988.181)</u>

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25. TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Continued))

The movement of deferred tax liability for the periods ended as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
<u>Movement of deferred tax liability:</u>		
Opening balance at 1 January	(1.909.988.181)	(3.490.635.117)
Deferred tax expense recognised in statement of profit or loss	(2.006.288.737)	1.460.047.763
Recognised in other comprehensive income	113.036.769	120.599.173
Closing balance at 31 December	<u>(3.803.240.149)</u>	<u>(1.909.988.181)</u>

The amounts reflected in comprehensive statement of profit or loss of the periods ended at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Deferred tax (expense) / income	(2.006.288.737)	1.460.047.763
Total tax (expense) / income	<u>(2.006.288.737)</u>	<u>1.460.047.763</u>

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
<u>Tax reconciliation:</u>		
Profit / (loss) before taxation	<u>78.081.994</u>	<u>(1.379.884.920)</u>
	25%	25%
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	<u>(19.520.499)</u>	<u>344.971.230</u>
Tax effects of:		
- Expenses that are not deductible	(542.878.089)	(423.625.715)
- Increase in tax base under tax amnesty	--	2.253.410.696
- Revaluation effect on tangible and intangible non-current assets (TPL Article 298/Ç)	753.785.345	--
- Deferred tax effect arising from the difference between the communique on TPL inflation accounting and the financial statements prepared in accordance with TAS / IFRS	--	(444.464.814)
- Monetary loss	(2.214.767.050)	(734.172.312)
- Other	17.091.556	463.928.678
Tax income recognised in profit or loss	<u>(2.006.288.737)</u>	<u>1.460.047.763</u>

As a result of the amendment introduced to the Tax Procedure Law (TPL) by Law No. 7571, published in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025, inflation adjustment will not be applied in the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with TPL for the fiscal years 2025, 2026 and 2027, including the interim tax periods of 2025. However, during the periods in which inflation adjustment will not be applied, revaluation of depreciable tangible fixed assets within the scope of Article 298 (Ç) of the repeated Article 298 of the TPL remains permissible.

Accordingly, the Group has benefited from the revaluation application in the relevant reporting period and has recognised its depreciable tangible fixed assets in its statutory financial statements at their revalued amounts. The deferred tax effect arising from the revaluation performed under Article 298 (Ç) of the repeated Article 298 of the TPL for the 2025 fiscal year has been calculated based on such revalued amounts. In addition, the effects of inflation adjustment included in the deferred tax balances recognised in the financial statements during the first three interim tax periods of 2025 have been reversed.

The Group assumes that only an insignificant portion of the revalued tangible fixed assets will be disposed of in the foreseeable future. In the event of a sale or transfer of such assets, the Group plans to utilise its existing accumulated tax losses to offset any potential tax liability that may arise from the release of the revaluation surplus recognised in the statutory records to profit or loss. Accordingly, no additional tax burden is expected upon the disposal of the related tangible fixed assets.

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26. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Balances with related parties	31 December 2025		
	Trade receivables	Trade payables	Other payables
Shareholders			
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	--	35.986.335	--
Related parties - Companies controlled by shareholders			
Bizim Toptan Satış Magazaları A.Ş.	298.481.687	14.744.374	--
E Star Global E-Ticaret Satış Ve Pazarlama A.Ş.	12.073.099	--	--
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	2.899.275.092	--
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ür.Dağ..Hiz.A.Ş.	--	637.321.284	--
Besler Gıda Ve Kimya San.Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	494.642.122	--
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	--	157.635.362	--
İzsal Bilgi Sistemleri Ve Gay. Gelişt.A.Ş.	--	28.024.902	--
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	22.100.824	--
Nesos Gıd. San.A.Ş.	--	9.065.557	--
İstanbul Gıda San. Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	--	3.894.594	--
Other	975.782	1.328.670	--
	311.530.568	4.304.019.116	--
Balances with related parties	31 December 2024		
	Trade receivables	Trade payables	Other payables
Shareholders			
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	--	24.522.496	3.041.541
Related parties - Companies controlled by shareholders			
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	2.909.256.211	--
Bizim Toptan Satış Magazaları A.Ş.	302.078.165	24.216.036	853.741
E Star Global E-Ticaret Satış Ve Pazarlama A.Ş.	9.694.090	--	19.334.445
Horizon Hızlı Tük. Ürün.Üretim Paz.Sat. Ve Tic.A.Ş.	1.248.367	--	--
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ür.Dağ..Hiz.A.Ş.	--	583.092.880	--
Besler Gıda Ve Kimya San.Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	401.692.269	--
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	--	144.612.196	--
İzsal Bilgi Sistemleri Ve Gay. Gelişt.A.Ş.	--	40.501.901	--
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	22.393.855	--
Sağlam İnşaat Taah. Tic. A.Ş.	--	14.717.827	--
Nesos Gıd. San.A.Ş.	--	7.554.574	--
İstanbul Gıda San. Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	--	2.655.870	--
Dank Gıda San. Ve Tic.A.Ş.	--	1.246.334	--
Kv2K Perakende Müşteri Hizmetleri A.Ş.	--	1.376.051	--
Penta Teknoloji Ürün. Dağ.Tic.A.Ş.	--	1.776.141	--
Other	538.612	1.530.602	--
	313.559.234	4.181.145.243	23.229.727

The total amount of benefits for the key management personnel in the current period is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Salaries and other short-term benefits	238.268.658	116.940.712
	238.268.658	116.940.712

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26. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

1 Ocak – 31 December 2025				
Transactions with related parties	Purchases	Finance expenses paid	Sales and Other income	Other expense
<u>Shareholders</u>				
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	--	(27.819.483)	853.009	(191.310.412)
Related parties - Companies controlled by shareholders				
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış ve Tic. A.Ş.	9.443.444.220	--	6.076.076	--
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ürünler Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	3.100.282.415	--	67.847.242	--
Besler Gıda Ve Kimya San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	1.517.001.852	--	21.813.304	(234.434)
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. Tic. A.Ş.	662.251.526	--	265.350	--
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Tic. A.Ş.	83.681.598	--	777.123	--
Bizim Toptan Satış Mağazaları A.Ş.	22.715.702	(7.257)	1.211.364.891	--
Nesos Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	4.510.829	--	--	--
Ülker Bisküvi San. A.Ş.	--	--	23.959.379	(12.872.096)
Polinas Plastik San. Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	2.071.606	--
Penta Teknoloji Ürünleri Dağıtım Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	666.985	(1.667)
İzsal Gayrimenkul Geliştirme A.Ş.	--	(892.053)	464.446	(256.508.760)
Sağlam İnşaat Taahhüt Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	406.583	(50.634.076)
Dank Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	429.876	(1.545.548)
Adapazarı Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	--	--	43.679	--
Other	--	(399.310)	76.717.410	--
	14.833.888.142	(29.118.103)	1.413.756.959	(513.106.993)
1 Ocak – 31 December 2024				
Transactions with related parties	Purchases	Finance expenses paid	Sales and Other income	Other expense
<u>Shareholders</u>				
Yıldız Holding A.Ş.	--	(30.583.347)	281.883	(168.697.131)
Related parties - Companies controlled by shareholders				
Pasifik Tüketim Ürünleri Satış ve Tic. A.Ş.	8.852.569.055	--	25.744.973	(189.600)
Yeni Teközel Markalı Ürünler Dağıtım Hizmetleri A.Ş.	3.230.736.120	(1.101.812)	59.326.662	--
Besler Gıda ve Kimya San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	1.313.775.992	--	13.584.488	(132.360)
Aytaç Gıda Yatırım San. Tic. A.Ş.	669.381.675	--	10.543.622	--
Adapazarı Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	594.105.101	--	56.369.327	--
Azmüsebat Çelik San. Tic. A.Ş.	103.208.083	--	4.851.786	--
Bizim Toptan Satış Mağazaları A.Ş.	70.953.861	--	1.252.014.245	268.831
Nesos Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	56.503.172	--	--	--
Önem Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	65.386.172	--
Ülker Bisküvi San. A.Ş.	--	--	1.357.470	(12.143.264)
Polinas Plastik San. Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	1.845.116	--
Penta Teknoloji Ürünleri Dağıtım Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	739.899	--
İzsal Gayrimenkul Geliştirme A.Ş.	--	(444.370)	535.577	(181.891.531)
Sağlam İnşaat Taahhüt Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	364.713	(42.591.704)
Dank Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	--	--	318.393	(7.026.629)
Other	--	--	10.924.611	(1.383.002)
	14.891.233.059	(32.129.529)	1.504.188.937	(413.786.390)

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in Note 5, other receivables from related parties and other payables to related parties disclosed in Note 26, cash and cash equivalents disclosed in Note 4 and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in Note 19.

Group management reviews capital based on the leverage ratio to be consistent with other companies in industry. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by the total capital amount. Net debt is calculated as total liability amount (comprises of borrowings, other receivables from related parties and other payables to related parties and interest bearing other payables to non-related parties) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as shareholders' equity plus the net debt amount as presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 net debt / total capital ratio is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total borrowings (*)	--	--
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	(9.324.129.002)	(7.568.658.544)
Net debt	(9.324.129.002)	(7.568.658.544)
Total equity	35.461.872.521	37.729.189.570
Total capital	26.137.743.519	30.160.531.026
Gearing ratio	0%	0%

(*) Effect of IFRS 16 and trade payables are not included.

(b) Financial Risk Factors:

The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risk. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk) credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The treasury department presents the financial and risk positions of the Group and how to reduce financial risks of the Group to the Board of Directors three times a year and sends monthly reports of its financial position to the main shareholders.

(c) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refer to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Receivables arising from sales consists of credit card slips. Since the customers are final consumers, the Group has no risk for credit card slip receivables.

The risk arised from the advances and deposits given in order to make investments by the Group, is under control by obtaining letter of guarantees from various banks. Based on the Group policy, the Group does not pay any advance or deposits without obtaining a letter of guarantee from banks.

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(c) Credit Risk Management (Continued)

The credit risks exposed because of financial instrument types

	Receivables				
	<u>Trade receivables</u>		<u>Other Receivables</u>		<u>Deposits in banks</u>
<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Maximum net credit risk as of balance sheet date (i)	311.530.568	13.785.104	--	283.613.039	8.511.592.474
-The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral	--	--	--	--	--
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets (ii)	287.856.382	5.427.295	--	283.613.039	8.511.592.474
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	23.674.186	8.357.809	--	--	--
D. Impaired asset net book value					
- Past due (gross amount)	--	10.430.938	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(10.430.938)	--	--	--
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	--	--	--	--	--
- Not over due (gross amount)	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	--	--	--	--	--
E. Off-balance sheet items bearing credit risk	--	--	--	--	--

(i) The factors that increase the credit reliability such as guarantees received are not considered in the balance.

(ii) Within the balance of Deposits at Banks and Credit Card Receivables, there is an amount of TRY 731.925.834 related to credit card receivables that carries no credit risk.

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**(c) Credit Risk Management (Continued)****The credit risks exposed because of financial instrument types**

31 December 2024	Receivables				
	Trade receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits in banks
	Related Party	Other	Related Party	Other	
Maximum net credit risk as of balance sheet date (i)	313.559.234	28.583.938	--	418.164.737	6.627.163.792
-The part of maximum risk under guarantee with collateral	--	--	--	--	--
A. Net book value of neither past due nor impaired financial assets (ii)	303.047.986	27.153.801	--	418.164.737	6.627.163.792
B. Book value of restructured otherwise accepted as past due and impaired financial assets	--	--	--	--	--
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	10.511.248	1.430.137	--	--	--
D. Impaired asset net book value					
- Past due (gross amount)	--	11.641.079	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	(11.641.079)	--	--	--
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	--	--	--	--	--
- Not over due (gross amount)	--	--	--	--	--
- Impairment (-)	--	--	--	--	--
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed part of net value	--	--	--	--	--
E. Off-balance sheet items bearing credit risk	--	--	--	--	--

(i) The factors that increase the credit reliability such as guarantees received are not considered in the balance.

(ii) Within the balance of Deposits at Banks and Credit Card Receivables, there is an amount of TRY 645.277.762 related to credit card receivables that carries no credit risk.

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**(c) Credit Risk Management (Continued)**

Aging of overdue receivables as 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Trade Receivables	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Overdue between 1-30 days	25.678.854	10.698.649
Overdue between 1-3 Months	4.566.543	572.859
Overdue between 3-12 Months	1.786.598	669.877
Total overdue receivables	32.031.995	11.941.385
The portion of under guarantee with collateral etc.	--	--

(d) Liquidity risk management:

Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity Risk Tables

The following table details the Group's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities and prepared with the assumption that the liabilities will be paid as soon as they mature. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets.

The maturities estimated by the Group are same as the maturities on agreements

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(d) Liquidity risk management (Continued)

31 December 2025		<u>Contractual</u> <u>undiscounted cash</u>				
	<u>Book value</u>	<u>flow (I+II+III+IV)</u>	<u>Up to 3 months (I)</u>	<u>3-12</u> <u>months (II)</u>	<u>1-5 years (III)</u>	<u>Over 5 years (IV)</u>
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	14.430.285.687	31.485.161.750	1.828.973.974	4.738.556.702	16.926.255.717	7.991.375.357
Trade payables	45.743.472.521	45.743.472.521	45.743.472.521	--	--	--
Other payables	35.113.831	35.113.831	--	34.527.501	586.330	--
Total liability	60.208.872.039	77.263.748.102	47.572.446.495	4.773.084.203	16.926.842.047	7.991.375.357

31 December 2024		<u>Contractual</u> <u>undiscounted cash</u>				
	<u>Book value</u>	<u>flow (I+II+III+IV)</u>	<u>Up to 3 months (I)</u>	<u>3-12</u> <u>months (II)</u>	<u>1-5 years (III)</u>	<u>Over 5 years (IV)</u>
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	12.404.227.828	36.671.937.543	2.059.291.437	5.376.991.147	20.072.324.985	9.163.329.974
Trade payables	39.898.540.071	33.549.282.518	33.549.282.518	--	--	--
Other payables	60.498.297	60.498.297	--	59.730.836	767.461	--
Total liability	52.363.266.196	70.281.718.358	35.608.573.955	5.436.721.983	20.073.092.446	9.163.329.974

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**(e) Market Risk Management**

The Group's activity is subject to very limited financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Market risk exposures of the Group are measured using sensitivity analysis.

In the current period there has been no significant change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Foreign currency risk management

Transactions in foreign currencies expose the Group to foreign currency risk. The Group does not use any derivative instruments to preserve its foreign currency risk as a result of its major transactions and cash flows.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in US Dollar hence exposures to certain exchange rate fluctuations arise. As of 31 December 2025, a 20% strengthening of US Dollar against the TRY, on the basis that all other variables remain constant, would have decreased profit before taxation by TRY 2.759.603 (increased 31 December 2024: TRY 143.935.556).

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in Euro hence exposures to certain exchange rate fluctuations arise. As of 31 December 2025, a 20% strengthening of Euro against the TRY, on the basis that all other variables remain constant, would have would have increased profit before taxation by TRY 3.259.660 (decreased 31 December 2024: TRY 155.301.847).

Interest rate sensitivity

The Group is not subject to interest rate risk, as the Group does not have any floating rate liability.

Other price risks

The Group does not hold equity investments or liability like bond / stocks etc. which can be exposed to price changes.

The detail by foreign currency of the Group's monetary assets and liabilities with foreign currencies as below:

31 December 2025	TRY Equivalent (Functional Currency)	US Dollar	Euro	Other
Monetary financial assets	67.707.046	514.522	882.556	19.470
CURRENT ASSETS	67.707.046	514.522	882.556	19.470
Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	--	--	--	--
TOTAL ASSETS	67.707.046	514.522	882.556	19.470
Trade payables	(64.081.087)	(836.437)	(559.518)	--
CURRENT LIABILITIES	(64.081.087)	(836.437)	(559.518)	--
Monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	--	--	--	--
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(64.081.087)	(836.437)	(559.518)	--
Net foreign currency position	3.625.959	(321.915)	323.038	19.470
Monetary items net foreign currency asset / liability position	3.625.959	(321.915)	323.038	19.470

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27. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISK RESULTED FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

(e) Market Risk Management (Continued)

Foreign currency risk management (Continued)

31 December 2024	TRY Equivalent (Functional Currency)	US Dollar	Euro	Other
Monetary financial assets	1.539.635.587	20.609.754	22.126.508	15.820
CURRENT ASSETS	1.539.635.587	20.609.754	22.126.508	15.820
Monetary financial assets	--	--	--	--
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	--	--	--	--
TOTAL ASSETS	1.539.635.587	20.609.754	22.126.508	15.820
Trade payables	(42.748.601)	(177.887)	(992.922)	--
CURRENT LIABILITIES	(42.748.601)	(177.887)	(992.922)	--
Monetary other liabilities	--	--	--	--
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	--	--	--	--
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(42.748.601)	(177.887)	(992.922)	--
Net foreign currency position	1.496.886.986	20.431.867	21.133.586	15.820
Monetary items net foreign currency asset / liability position	1.496.886.986	20.431.867	21.133.586	15.820

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28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments:

Categories of financial instruments and fair values**31 December 2025****Financial assets**

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Note</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	9.324.129.002	9.324.129.002	4
Trade receivables (including related parties)	325.315.672	325.315.672	6
Other receivables (including related parties)	283.613.039	283.613.039	7

Financial liabilities

Lease liabilities	14.430.285.687	14.430.285.687	5
Trade payables (including related parties)	45.743.472.521	45.743.472.521	6
Other liabilities (including related parties)	35.113.831	35.113.831	

31 December 2024**Financial assets**

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Note</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	7.568.658.544	7.568.658.544	4
Trade receivables (including related parties)	342.143.172	342.143.172	6
Other receivables (including related parties)	418.164.737	418.164.737	7

Financial liabilities

Lease liabilities	12.404.227.828	12.404.227.828	5
Trade payables (including related parties)	39.898.540.071	39.898.540.071	6
Other liabilities (including related parties)	60.498.297	60.498.297	

The Group management considers that the carrying values of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

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29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024 earnings per share calculation is as follows:

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Earnings per share		
Average number of shares during the period (full value)	593.290.008	593.290.008
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period attributable to equity holder of the parents	(1.928.206.743)	80.162.843
Earnings per share	(3,2500)	0,1351

30. EXPLANATIONS REGARDING NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS/(LOSSES)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Statement of financial position items</u>		
Inventories	974.994.435	(114.735.112)
Prepaid expenses	(116.104.751)	43.632.499
Subsidiaries	1.489.658.514	1.940.091.475
Property, plant, and equipment	2.863.051.151	3.865.904.089
Right of use assets	2.446.778.665	3.795.084.699
Intangible assets	389.640.063	479.545.134
Goodwill	2.318.690.952	3.022.975.332
Prepaid expenses (Long-term)	(363.518)	(1.332.781)
Deferred tax liabilities	(2.670.743.739)	(146.993.159)
Paid-in capital	(2.472.933.976)	(3.220.683.185)
Share premiums/discounts	27.669.085	(13.197.640)
Other accumulated comprehensive income and expense not to be reclassified to profit or loss		
Defined benefit plans remeasurement losses	211.026.654	167.013.480
Restricted reserves	(103.754.215)	(90.669.473)
Retained earnings	(8.010.616.860)	(10.508.331.622)
<u>Profit or Loss Statement Items</u>		
Revenue	(25.437.387.764)	(31.209.076.186)
Cost of sales (-)	26.298.256.856	35.130.904.010
Marketing and sales expenses (-)	11.171.273.688	12.003.626.524
General administrative expenses (-)	214.526.987	425.048.838
Other income from operating activities	(18.668.732)	(183.432.650)
Other expenses from operating activities (-)	267.863.052	207.957.602
Income from investing activities	(207.290.437)	(311.651.081)
Expenses from investing activities (-)	41.395	47.496
Finance expenses (-)	753.147.115	844.744.932
Tax income/expense net	2.214.767.050	(1.050.505.894)
Net Monetary Position Gains/(Losses)	12.603.521.670	15.075.967.327

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31. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**APPENDIX-1 - EBITDA**

The supporting information not required by IFRS is considered important for the Group's financial performance by the Group management and the calculation of EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) is presented below. The Group calculates the adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, other income) for the better understanding of investors and other interested parties about Group operations.

	1 January- 31 December 2025	1 January- 31 December 2024
Revenue	278.811.712.930	264.629.946.477
Cost of sales (-)	(221.547.149.499)	(216.258.495.303)
Gross profit	57.264.563.431	48.371.451.174
Marketing and sales expenses (-)	(58.601.384.950)	(56.117.700.857)
General administrative expenses (-)	(2.428.409.771)	(2.486.258.949)
Additional: Amortization and depreciation	11.534.223.723	10.237.802.291
EBITDA	7.768.992.433	5.293.659
IFRS 16 Effect	7.218.840.030	5.789.101.936
EBITDA excluding IFRS 16	550.152.403	(5.783.808.277)

Such financial information are presented for informational purposes and are not an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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