



2023 Transparency Report

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

29 September 2023



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29 September 2023

Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority
Söğütözü Mahallesi, 2177 Sokak No:4

Çankaya-ANKARA

Annual Transparency Report prepared by DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. for the accounting period ended 31 May 2023 is enclosed herewith in the scope of article 36 of the Independent Audit Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 26 December 2012 and numbered 28509 by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA").

Best regards,

DRT BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SERBEST MUHASEBECİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.
Member of **DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED**



Ali Çiçekli

Chairman of the Board

**Message from the Audit and Assurance Business Leader
of DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.**

We are pleased to present the Transparency Report of DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş. for the accounting period ended 31 May 2023.

In the prior period, we experienced a business environment with uncertainties affected by environmental and social risks as well as economic risks in our geography. However, as the Deloitte family, we are happy to leave behind a successful year with uncompromising quality, which is the priority of our audit strategy.



We continue to invest in our human resources, audit processes and technology to meet changing stakeholder needs with the awareness that we provide a service concerning the public interest and in the light of our company values that prioritize quality and ethical principles.

In recent years, environmental issues such as the decrease in natural resources and global warming have become more visible. In addition, the impacts of social and governance developments and regulations on companies are increasing each day. As a result, the demand and needs for companies to make disclosures on sustainability, as well as the information disclosed in their financial statements during the evaluation of their performances, are also increasing. One of our goals is to improve our capabilities in this field to meet the need and provide high quality audit and assurance services. Thanks to the quality of our resources and the vast industry knowledge and experience of our employees, we consider that we attained this goal.

The pace of technological change is increasing in all aspects of life. As Deloitte, we are determined to include technology in our business processes to respond to this change. We encourage and train our employees to contribute to this transformation. In this context, we are taking significant steps to use digital audit tools as effectively as possible, which we consider will increase the quality of the audit service. The contribution of these tools including the computer-based applications that will detect the risk of error or fraud, and the audit programs used in the global Deloitte network, to the quality of the services we provide is extremely important.

Our strong belief in high quality and professional ethical standards have always been the priority of our business principles. We are happy to see that our commitment to our principles has been rewarded with our success in the industry and our reliable and strong image by our stakeholders.

Ali Çiçekli

Audit and Assurance Business Leader

INTRODUCTION

In the scope of the article 36 of the Independent Audit Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 26 December 2012 and numbered 28509 by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), audit firms that audited public interest entities in a calendar year are required to submit their Annual Transparency Report to POA and publish the report on their own webpage. In this framework, our Company prepared the Annual Transparency Report related to the accounting period of 31 May 2023, signed by Ali Çiçekli, Audit and Assurance Business Leader, on 29 September 2023, and published on our webpage.

I) LEGAL STRUCTURE AND OWNERSHIP

DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. ("The Company" or "DRT SMMM") is a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL" or "Deloitte Global") in Turkey, and provides services of independent audit, information technology audit, risk management services in Turkey.

The Company is entitled to use the right of "Deloitte" name in Turkey. The Company operates in the branches of Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa and Adana. The Company has independent audit authorization given by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"), Capital Market Board ("CMB") and Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA").

The management is executed by the Board of Directors comprising the chairman and the members.

As of 31 May 2023, the Company's shareholding structure is as follows:

Shareholding Structure (As of 31 May 2023)

SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARES AMOUNT	SHAREHOLDING PERCENTAGE
ZERE GAYE ŞENTÜRK	8,630	8,630.00	17.26%
BURÇ SEVEN	7,430	7,430.00	14.86%
HALİS ERDEM SELÇUK	7,430	7,430.00	14.86%
ALİ ÇİÇEKLİ	6,723	6,723.00	13.45%
ERDAL DİNÇTÜRK	6,600	6,600.00	13.20%
ÖZLEM GÖREN GÜÇDEMİR	5,370	5,370.00	10.74%
ERDEM TAŞ	4,601	4,601.00	9.20%
KORAY ÖZTÜRK	1,601	1,601.00	3.20%
VOLKAN BECERİK	1,601	1,601.00	3.20%
YAMAN PEYVENT POLAT	1	1.00	0%
CEM TOVİL	1	1.00	0%
EMREHAN DEMİREL	1	1.00	0%
ERSİN ÇAĞAN	1	1.00	0%
OKAN ÖZ	1	1.00	0%
OSMAN ARSLAN	1	1.00	0%
ÖZGÜR ÖNEY	1	1.00	0%
FERDA AKKILINÇ ILICA	1	1.00	0%
TOLGA SİRKECİOĞLU	1	1.00	0%

I) LEGAL STRUCTURE AND OWNERSHIP (cont'd)**Shareholding Structure** (As of 31 May 2023) (cont'd)

SHAREHOLDERS	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARES AMOUNT	SHAREHOLDING PERCENTAGE
ÖMER YÜKSEL	1	1.00	0%
MEHMET EROL	1	1.00	0%
SUNAY ANIKTAR	1	1.00	0%
ÇAĞLA KILIÇ	1	1.00	0%
ÖZGE ÇETİN	1	1.00	0%
CAPITAL	50,000.00	50,000.00 TRY	100.00%

Changes in the Company's shareholding structure in 1 June 2022-31 May 2023:

Between 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023, Işıl Bilgin Kabaçalı, Selver Genç, Nazlı İvak, Müjde Aslan and Bora Tanrısinatapan left our Company and transferred their shares to other shareholders. In the same period, Özge Çetin and Çağla Kılıç became shareholder of the Company.

Changes in the Company's shareholding structure after 31 May 2023:

Serap Koçdar, Erman Ilgaz, Canefe Tatlısu and Gökhan Yalçın became shareholders of the Company in June 2023. Canefe Tatlısu left our company and transferred his share to existing shareholders in September 2023.

II) KEY MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERS**Key Management** (As of 31 May 2023)

NAME	TITLE
ALİ ÇİÇEKLİ	CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ÖZLEM GÖREN GÜÇDEMİR	MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
BURÇ SEVEN	MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
HALİS ERDEM SELÇUK	MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ERDEM TAŞ	MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Partners (As of 31 May 2023)

NAME	TITLE	START DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
ÖZLEM GÖREN GÜÇDEMİR	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	05.09.1994
BURÇ SEVEN	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	01.09.1997
ZERE GAYE ŞENTÜRK	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	09.09.1996
HALİS ERDEM SELÇUK	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	11.09.1995

II) KEY MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERS (cont'd)

Partners (As of 31 May 2023) (cont'd)

NAME	TITLE	START DATE OF EMPLOYMENT
ALİ ÇİÇEKLİ	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	06.01.1998
KORAY ÖZTÜRK	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	07.09.1999
YAMAN PEYVENT POLAT	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	16.09.1999
ERDEM TAŞ	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	17.03.2008
VOLKAN BECERİK	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	20.02.2012
CEM TOVİL	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	08.09.2000
EMREHAN DEMİREL	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	03.04.2006
OKAN ÖZ	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	30.09.2002
OSMAN ARSLAN	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	12.05.2008
ERSİN ÇAĞAN	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	30.04.2009
ÖZGÜR ÖNEY	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	09.09.2004
MEHMET EROL	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	07.03.2005
SERAP KOÇDAR	Responsible Partner (excluding PIE)	15.09.2005
FERDA AKKILINÇ ILICA	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	15.09.2005
ÖMER YÜKSEL	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	15.09.2005
TOLGA SİRKECİOĞLU	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	29.09.2004
SUNAY ANIKTAR	Responsible Partner (including PIE)	16.06.2014

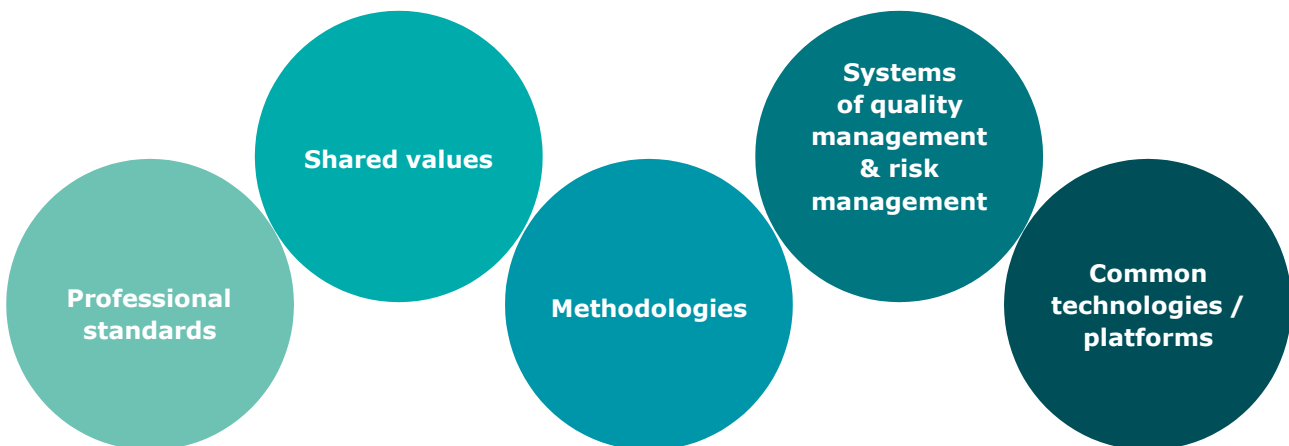
Changes in the Partners' structure after 31 May 2023:

Erman Ilgaz and Gökhan Yalçın became responsible partners in September 2023.

III) LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE AUDIT NETWORK

Deloitte Network

The Deloitte network is a globally connected network of member firms and their respective related entities operating in more than 150 countries and territories across the world. These separate and independent member firms operate under a common brand.



III) LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE AUDIT NETWORK (cont'd)

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL or Deloitte Global)

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. DTTL serves a coordinating role for its member firms and their related entities by requiring adherence to policies and protocols with the objective of promoting a consistently high level of quality, professional conduct, and service across the Deloitte network. DTTL does not provide professional services to clients, or direct, manage, control, or own any interest in any member firm or any member firm's related entities.

"Deloitte" is the brand under which approximately 457,000 dedicated professionals and practitioners in independent firms throughout the world collaborate to provide audit and assurance, consulting, financial advisory, risk advisory, tax, and related services to select clients. These firms are members of DTTL. DTTL, these member firms, and each of their respective related entities form the Deloitte organization. Each DTTL member firm and/or its related entities provide services in particular geographic areas and is subject to the laws and professional regulations of the particular country or countries in which it operates. Each DTTL member firm is structured in accordance with national laws, regulations, customary practice, and other factors, and may secure the provision of professional services in its respective territories through related entities.

Not every DTTL member firm or its related entities provides all services, and certain services may not be available to attest clients under the rules and regulations of public accounting.

DTTL, and each DTTL member firm and each of its related entities, are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm, and their respective related entities, are liable only for their own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. The Deloitte organization is a global network of independent firms and not a partnership or a single firm. DTTL does not provide services to clients.

IV) ASSOCIATED AUDIT FIRMS AND NATURE OF ASSOCIATIONS WITH OTHER ENTITIES

As the representative of DTTL in Turkey, our Company provides services in audit and, non-audit activities in Turkey with other DTTL member entities stated below. DRT Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik ve Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş. ("DRT YMM") is entitled to independent audit authorization by POA as of 15 December 2015 and uses the "Deloitte" brand. Principal activity of DRT YMM comprises tax services.

In addition, Deloitte Danışmanlık A.Ş. for consulting services, DRT Kurumsal Finans Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. for corporate financing services, DRT Yönetim Hizmetleri A.Ş. for management supporting services, DTT Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. for business process solutions, Deloitte Eğitim Hizmetleri A.Ş. for learning services, and Tasfiye Halinde Etik Hattı Ltd. for ethicalline supporting services use the "Deloitte" brands in their own operations.

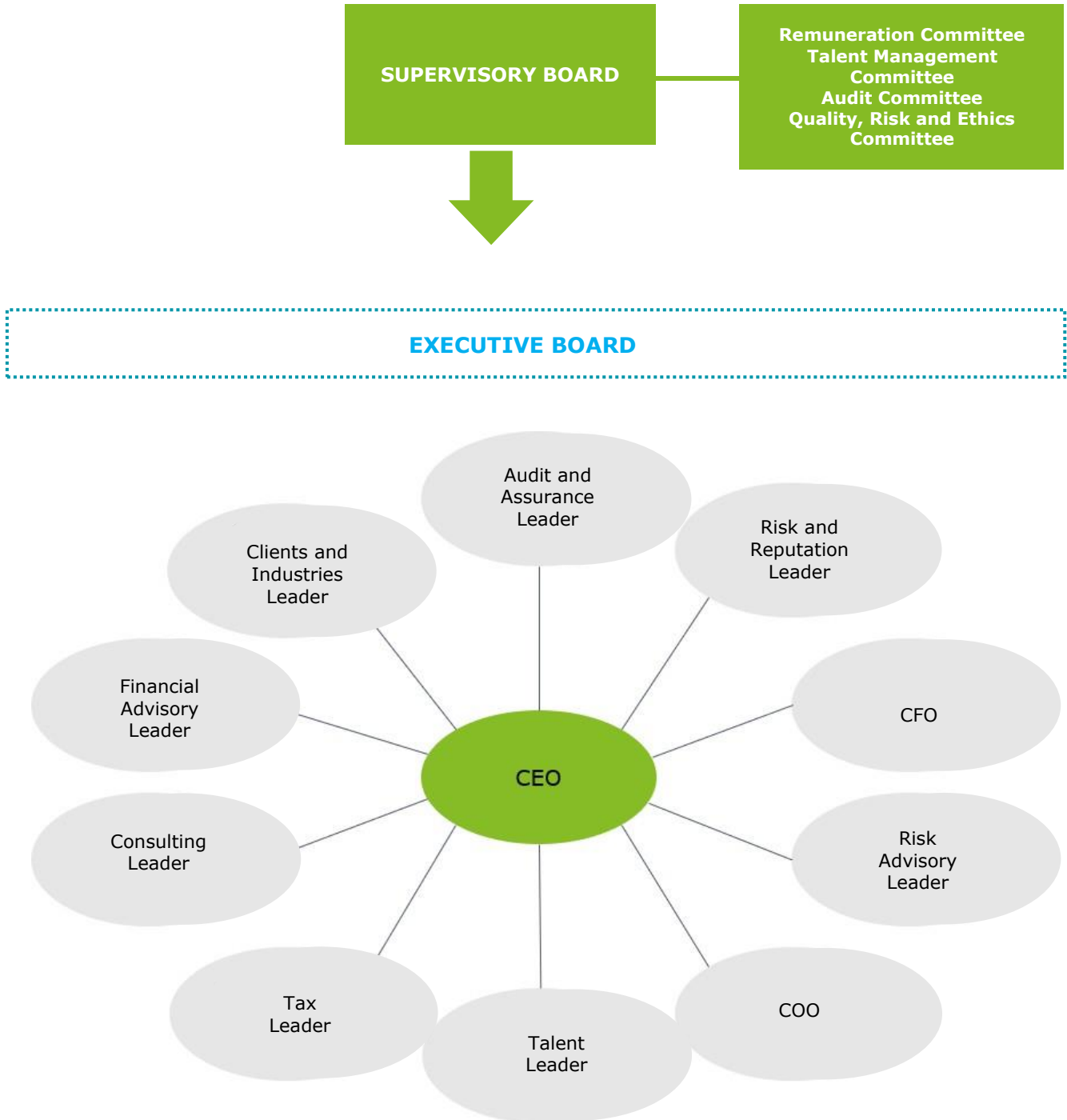
Companies stated above do not provide audit service, and their relationship with the Company is restricted to only providing information and opinion in their specialty if required for independent audit services.

In addition, in the processes of acceptance of client and engagement, they are subjected to the independence checks required in order to provide service to clients for which the Company renders audit service, and to independence approvals required to be received in accordance with the rules of DRT SMMM and DTTL.



V) ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Company has the organizational structure below as a group with the other related entities incorporated in Turkey:



V) ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE (cont'd)

Supervisory Board monitors the activities of the CEO ("Chief Executive Officer"). Supervisory Board consists of at least five (5), and at most seven (7) members. The topics discussed in the Supervisory Board are quality and risk, strategy, clients, talent and financial information. Supervisory Board monitors Remuneration, Talent Management, Audit, Ethics and Quality & Risk with the committees stated below:

- Remuneration Committee
- Talent Management Committee
- Audit Committee
- Quality, Risk and Ethics Committee

The chairman of the executive board is CEO, and the CEO is responsible from the Group's management and its activities. CEO determines all leaders from partners and the Supervisory Board may accept. Each member of the Executive Board has different responsibilities reflecting the team spirit in the committee. As of 31 May 2023, the Executive Board consists of CEO, CFO, COO, Audit & Assurance Leader, Tax Leader, Consulting Leader, Risk & Reputation Leader, Risk Advisory Leader, Talent Leader, Financial Advisory Leader and Clients & Industries Leader. The Executive Board holds meetings every month regularly.

The Audit and Assurance Business Leader and the key management develops and applies required strategies including relevant policies and procedures for audit function. Deloitte Turkey's key management is responsible from the audit quality including compliance with professional standards and legal requirements in all its activities. The strategy of Deloitte Turkey has been developed in line with the general strategies formed for the Deloitte network.

Deloitte Turkey Audit and Assurance Business Leader ensures keeping quality standards at the same level with Global by attending meetings on audit quality standards in Deloitte network.

The Company is managed with the shareholding structure, the management personnel and the organization structure above as detailed in sections II and III. As at 31 May 2023, the Company has total of 551 personnel consisting of 20 Partners, 14 Auditors, 487 Assistant Auditors, and 30 Intern Auditors. These engagement teams that perform field activities for the clients which services are provided for, are supported by the quality control team, information technology team, risk and independence team, administrative, and information processing team and human resources team.

Our Purpose and Commitment: Instilling Trust and Confidence

At Deloitte Turkey, our purpose is to make an impact that goes beyond the expected. For Audit and Assurance, this means a constantly evolving audit and assurance process, leveraging leading-edge technology, applying a diversity of skillsets, knowledge, and experience to deliver high-quality services. We take great pride in instilling confidence and trust in the capital markets and are committed to relentlessly raising the standards of quality and always acting with integrity, independence and transparency. We are continuously building our capabilities to support the delivery of high quality audits and other assurance engagements and making leading contributions to shaping the future of the audit profession.



VI) DELOITTE AUDIT & ASSURANCE: OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST

A Focus on Audit Quality

Deloitte's commitment to audit quality permeates everything we do. The independent audit is a central element of the corporate reporting ecosystem, in place to enhance the confidence and trust of investors and other stakeholders, as well as to promote the effective functioning of the capital markets. Deloitte is keenly aware of our obligation to deliver audit services that meet the challenges and complexities of the current environment, while complying with professional and regulatory standards. For the corporate reporting ecosystem to function as intended, it is vital that the auditor's role be executed effectively.

Deloitte is committed to doing more than simply meeting regulatory requirements and conforming to expectations. Deloitte is going beyond the expected to set the standard of excellence for the profession. In keeping with that objective, our commitment to audit quality is unequivocal.

Deloitte Global leadership

The Deloitte Global Audit & Assurance Executive, which includes the Audit & Assurance Business Leaders from the member firms is led by Jean-Marc Mickeler, the Deloitte Global Audit & Assurance Business Leader, whose responsibilities include defining and driving the Deloitte Global Audit & Assurance strategy, with a particular focus on:

- Driving key audit and assurance initiatives across the Deloitte network to accomplish quality outcomes.
- Leading transformational initiatives to innovate the way our audit and assurance engagements are executed to meet the evolving needs of our stakeholders.

Entities Deloitte audits

As part of Deloitte's Audit & Assurance commitment to supporting the capital markets, we are focused on auditing entities where it serves the public interest and where we have the capabilities to perform a quality audit with objectivity and in compliance with applicable professional standards and laws and regulations, including those relating to ethics and independence.

The company we keep is a critical foundational aspect of our Audit & Assurance strategy and global shared values that guide our behavior to lead the way, serve with integrity, take care of each other, foster inclusion and collaborate for measurable impact. The question we ask ourselves is: what type of entities do we, as a global network, want to be associated with? In order to answer this question, an audit and assurance risk appetite statement has been developed to serve as the foundation for the company we want to keep. The risk appetite statement can be used as a tool to promote robust discussion of risk, and as a basis upon which acceptance and continuance decisions can be debated and challenged effectively and credibly. The statement, as shown below sets the tone for the risk culture and aims to drive global consistency in the engagement acceptance and continuance decision making process:

"Deloitte's Audit & Assurance portfolio risk appetite underpins our purpose led agenda and reinforces our Principles of Business Conduct, which articulate the standards to which we hold ourselves, wherever in the world we live and work, in order to build and maintain a sustainable business for current and future generations.

VI) DELOITTE AUDIT & ASSURANCE: OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST (cont'd)

Consistent with our commitment to purpose and to act in the public interest, we recognize that taking on a degree of risk is a natural consequence of doing business. In order to deliver high-quality audit and assurance services, we proactively identify and manage risk through our quality management processes, policies and procedures to make informed decisions aligned to our strategy and values.

We aspire to have a portfolio of clients that aligns with our shared values, respects our people, recognizes emerging issues and societal responsibilities, and is committed to providing transparency to stakeholders in the corporate reporting ecosystem. We endeavor to have a portfolio that does not include clients that lack integrity, engage in illegal activities, disregard the authenticity of financial accounting and reporting, or are unwilling to establish and maintain sufficient internal controls and related processes.”

Deloitte Turkey has detailed policies and procedures in place for the acceptance of prospective clients, the continuance of existing engagements and the assessment of engagement risk. These policies and procedures are designed with the objective that Deloitte Turkey will only accept or continue with engagements where it:

- Is able to perform the engagement and has the capabilities, including time and resources, to do so.

- Can comply with all relevant professional standards and laws and regulations, including those relating to ethics and independence and conflicts of interest assessments and considerations.
- Considers the client’s management team to act with integrity and in alignment with our shared values.

Fewer, stronger member firms

Within the Deloitte member firm structure, Deloitte Turkey is part of the Deloitte Central Europe (“DCE”) member firm. As a locally registered and regulated audit firm in Turkey, we have decision-making authority regarding regulatory matters and professional obligations and maintain ultimate responsibility for the execution of audit and assurance services in accordance with professional standards and local laws and regulations. Deloitte Turkey is responsible for maintaining and operating an effective system of quality management to support the performance of high-quality audit and assurance engagements. As a member of a combined firm within the Deloitte network, we work in close cooperation with the other geographies in DCE member firm and benefit from additional oversight of quality, risk management, and monitoring activities. This structure fosters shared investment in audit innovation and resources as well as the sharing of leading practices across geographies, contributing to our collective aspirations of continuous improvement in audit quality.

VI) DELOITTE AUDIT & ASSURANCE: OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST (cont'd)

Audit and Assurance, Our Future and Today

At Deloitte, meeting expectations is where our Audit & Assurance services begin.

Our people’s commitment to integrity, to serve the public interest, and to deliver high quality assurance over the areas that matter most to our stakeholders is at the core of everything we do.

Our unwavering dedication to quality drives our sustained quality leadership position. We remain focused on excellence across people, process, and technology. Each of these core components helps us to deliver our vision for a better future, creating an impact that not only meets expectations but goes beyond them.

What does this look like? A constantly evolving audit and assurance practice, leveraging bright minds, effective processes, and world-class technologies from across our global organization while drawing on our years of experience. We deliver high quality services in an efficient and effective way that upholds integrity, builds confidence, and drives value by focusing on what really matters.

Audit & Assurance transformation is an important shift across the network in the way Deloitte practitioners work and includes:

The Deloitte Way: standardization of audit processes supported by our global technology suite	Real-time audit quality monitoring
Enhanced talent model which includes learning, rewards and recognition, centers of excellence, and delivery centers	Agile deployment of technology solutions to respond to changing environments

Delivering audit excellence through process, people, and technology transformation

With The Deloitte Way, Deloitte is bringing standardization, consistency, and efficiency to drive quality into the core of how our audits are executed: with automation that improves routine tasks and analytics that support audit execution—yielding a deeper and more insightful view into the available data. As a result, we are improving the quality of the audits we deliver while also creating a richer talent experience for our people and clients, providing a streamlined, digital audit experience, that provides greater transparency and insights.

Innovation and technology enablement are an expectation in today’s fast-changing business environment, and this expectation holds true for the audit profession as well. Today’s complex business environment requires that the audit be dynamic, multidimensional, and insightful. There is a demand for real-time, relevant information, and we need to evolve our audits as the entities we audit innovate their businesses and processes. Leveraging evolving technology and data, a Deloitte audit delivers deeper insights to create more consistent and transparent audit and assurance for our stakeholders. Deloitte brings bright minds, effective processes, and world-class technologies from across the global organization to deliver an impact beyond expectations.

Deloitte Turkey auditors are enhancing the way they work by making more use of data-driven analytics, as well as cognitive and cloud-based technologies. This is due, in part, to the increased automation and effectiveness these provide, but also the need for Deloitte Turkey to stay abreast of technological advances used by the entities that we audit.

Deloitte is committed to the continued investment in emerging technologies and diversity of thought that enables the delivery of enhanced quality, insights, and value to our clients and the markets.

VI) DELOITTE AUDIT & ASSURANCE: OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST (cont'd)

Auditing in disruptive times

In the wake of tremendous global disruption marked by public health, political, and social uncertainties over the past few years, the profession, along with all corporate reporting ecosystem stakeholders, has been affected. Deloitte's response to the uncertainties and disruptions has included efforts to continue advancing the profession, while prioritizing the wellbeing of its people.

Particularly in the current environment, a sharpened awareness regarding the heightened risk of fraud, the presence of emerging or evolving risk factors, and the need for effective internal control environments remains critical. Although the existing accounting frameworks have provisions for uncertainties, financial statement users and regulators should continue to expect a higher degree of market and economic volatility in the near term.

Deloitte has consistently welcomed public statements and guidance issued by regulators that recognize uncertainties and emphasize the importance of high-quality, forward-looking corporate disclosures. Greater transparency benefits the public, just as raising awareness about these issues, especially when all corporate reporting ecosystem stakeholders participate. More clarity about the unique and complementary responsibilities of management, audit committees, entities, auditors, regulators, and other stakeholders enables the investing public to hold accountable these parties in a way that effectively serves the public interest.

The value of high-quality audit and assurance services is not diminished in the midst of global unrest. Rather, investors and other stakeholders continue to call for professional services based on independence and objectivity-based principles and practices to engender trust and inspire confidence in the capital markets—and Deloitte is committed to leading the way.

Deloitte Turkey's commitment to serving the public interest—especially as it relates to behaving according to the highest standards of ethics, integrity, independence, and transparency is steadfast. Deloitte is keenly aware of the gravity of responsibility that comes with meeting professional obligations and discharging its role as auditors within the corporate reporting ecosystem globally. The following principles remain at the forefront and are continuously reinforced with Audit & Assurance practitioners:

- Exercise professional skepticism and due professional care
- Critically evaluate the quality of audit evidence obtained and determine whether it is sufficient and appropriate to address relevant risks
- Make well-reasoned professional judgments supported by clear documentation
- Foster a culture of excellence and consultation
- Demonstrate commitment to integrity and ethical behavior, including compliance with regulatory and professional obligations
- Stay connected and support one another

VI) DELOITTE AUDIT & ASSURANCE: OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST (cont'd)

Multidisciplinary model (MDM)

Deloitte's robust multidisciplinary business model comprises audit and assurance, tax, consulting, and risk and financial advisory practices and is an important contributor to the organization's ability to deliver high-quality audit and assurance services. Specifically, the scope of corporate reporting has begun to expand and it is expected to transform drastically in the near future; Financial statements and corporate disclosures will continue to become more complex due to ESG considerations and other matters (cyber, AI, data privacy, etc.). In addition, as big data and other digital advances become routine, the demand for data analysts and IT specialists will grow accordingly.

The MDM remains foundational to Deloitte's cross-disciplinary services globally. Deloitte prides itself on having a deep bench of independent specialists who can be deployed around the world on engagements to provide subject matter expertise and new, insightful perspectives. Deloitte believes that the current MDM helps the organization deliver high-quality audits and assurance engagements in the public interest and reinforces the resilience of the audit and assurance practice. The strengths of the MDM include:

- The possibility to develop industry or thematic insights (e.g., climate, governance, corporate strategy, etc.) through multiple lenses, which enhances auditors' understanding of business risks relevant to conducting audits.
- The MDM enables access to functional specialists and industry experts who are independent, and who provide audit support helping to deliver high-quality audits. This will become more important as we move towards broader corporate reporting.
- The breadth of the MDM is attractive to candidates who may not want to limit their career options to providing audit and assurance services only.
- The scale of the MDM brings greater resilience to each Deloitte business line, including audit and assurance, allowing continued investment in technology, methodology, and process to support delivery of high-quality services.

Deloitte leadership recognizes that each Deloitte business line is important and critical to the organization's ability to deliver on its public interest responsibilities. Management's attention and investment allocation are not limited to the business lines with the highest growth rates.

Deloitte acknowledges the possibility and perception of conflicts of interest, and therefore has robust conflicts and independence policies and systems to help ensure that Deloitte's strategy is executed in alignment with regulatory and professional requirements. In some areas, Deloitte policies are more stringent than professional standards, laws, or regulations.



Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting¹

The foundations of business are changing rapidly—long-term resiliency and the ability to create enduring value is directly linked to alignment with the values and expectations of society. Market participants and other stakeholders are calling for greater insight into how organizations are building, protecting, and enhancing enterprise value over time, and are specifically demanding enhanced transparency around climate-related and broader ESG impacts and the dependencies of an entity's business model and strategy.

Specifically, Deloitte recognizes that climate change poses a risk to financial stability and impacts businesses in many sectors with increased disclosure and reporting expectations from various stakeholders.

Deloitte is taking strategic actions to educate our people on climate change and the potential impact on audited entities to support the execution of high-quality audits, thereby giving appropriate consideration to climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes the deployment of materials such as a climate learning curriculum, as well as a framework and related guidance to consider climate-related matters as part of the audit.

Broader corporate reporting

Traditional financial reporting is beginning to evolve into broader corporate reporting. To support this evolution, there are standard setting and rulemaking efforts regarding sustainability by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and others around the world.

These standards emphasize the need for better connectivity between financial and non-financial reporting and will help users of corporate disclosures better understand and compare information about entities. Further, these standards will enable greater transparency, consistency, and comparability globally, as well as shift the requirements for climate-related reporting from being voluntary to mandatory.

To be effective, the standards need to be adopted globally in a consistent manner to deliver corporate reporting which is comparable, based on the global baseline, and supplemented by local considerations where warranted. These standards will also need to be brought into regulation around the world, together with associated enforcement, monitoring, governance and controls, assurance, and training. The developments in standard-setting and rulemaking are intended not only to create transparency and consistency in global baseline reporting, but also to make clear that information in financial reporting and information contained in sustainability reporting together are essential inputs to inform a stakeholder's view of an entity's value.

Therefore, there is a growing demand for companies to integrate climate-related and other ESG considerations into internal control policies and procedures, enhancing the maturity of systems, processes, and governance over climate-related and other ESG information. As a result, those charged with governance (e.g., audit committees, boards) are increasingly incorporating ESG considerations in their oversight responsibilities of an organization's management, its reporting, and their data-collection processes and controls.

Deloitte understands that given the increased risks associated with climate change, it is important for climate-related factors to be properly incorporated into corporate reporting. Today some stakeholder's expectations may not be met by financial statements prepared in accordance with current accounting frameworks. As corporate reporting continues to evolve and stakeholders accommodate and adapt to market shifts and public sentiment, it is important



¹ For more information about Deloitte's alignment with ESG, please refer to Deloitte [Global Impact Report](#).

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting (cont'd)

to allow for appropriate due process in order to develop robust standards applied consistently across the globe and to drive reporting that is responsive to the growing asks of investors and other stakeholders.

Deloitte remains committed to engaging in meaningful and transparent conversations with investors, standard-setters, regulators, and other relevant stakeholders. We also look forward to supporting reduced standard and regulatory fragmentation and to greater market confidence as consistency in standards is realized globally.

Assurance

With the increased focus and scrutiny of ESG reporting also comes the increased need for confidence over the quality of disclosures and increasing calls for assurance requirements. Individual jurisdictions, such as the European Union and the United States, are moving to introduce or strengthen regulation around sustainability reporting. Assurance requirements are increasingly becoming mandatory.

Providing assurance on ESG information should be expected to follow a professional framework including competence, independence, a system of quality management, and be subject to oversight and inspection as well as professional liability mechanisms to ensure that credible assurance is delivered to the market.

Below are specific actions that Deloitte is undertaking to support execution of high-quality assurance that appropriately address ESG voluntary reporting and regulatory requirements:

- Engaging in shaping the capital market infrastructure for sustainability reporting tied to enterprise value through collaboration on climate and ESG standard setting reporting, and assurance initiatives, such as the IFRS Foundation, the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, and Public Oversight Authority.
- Actively participating in various global platforms such as the World Economic Forum and the 2022 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27).
- Deployment of enhanced guidance to deliver limited and reasonable ESG assurance through Deloitte's global sustainability assurance methodology. Building capacity through global and localized learning focused on ESG.
- Developing technology-enabled tools, including a tool to evaluate a company's sustainability disclosures against common ESG standards.

Deloitte supports the continued collaboration of all participants in the corporate reporting ecosystem, working together to develop and implement common standards upon which to measure, disclose, and ultimately assure ESG information.

Deloitte's commitment

Further, to help the world achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement², Deloitte has launched [WorldClimate](#), a strategy to drive responsible climate choices within the Deloitte network and beyond.

² The [Paris Agreement](#) is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 parties at the United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015 and was entered into force on 4 November 2016. Per the UN, its overarching goal is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.



Shaping the future of the audit profession

The provision of relevant and reliable financial and, increasingly, non-financial information is critical to both the capital markets and broader society. Policy makers, regulators, investors, company directors, audit committees, and auditors all have an important role so that users of corporate information have a clear and robust picture of uncertainties and risks in a company's business model to help support their informed decision making.

Uncertainty and complexity are set to remain a central theme over the coming years, driven by heightened global challenges and the rapid advancement of technology.

Deloitte is committed to establishing a meaningful vision for the future of the profession which addresses the shifting needs of society.

We are continually innovating to address the challenges of efficiency and effectiveness through technology, data, and ways of working. In parallel, the role of audit and assurance in the corporate reporting ecosystem, its responsibility to act in the public interest, and its evolving contribution to societal value remains at the forefront of our work in this area. Through proactive engagement with a range of stakeholders, we seek to understand today's rapidly developing issues faced by society (e.g., ESG, cyber, AI, data privacy, etc.) and the role that audit and assurance can play in responding and driving change for the better.

We strive to engage with these parties, both formally and informally, to share, offer, and debate ideas that foster our collective ambition to ensure the ongoing and growing relevance of audit and assurance to the capital markets.

Professional development and performance management

Deloitte culture of excellence and the design of our learning programs place our people at the forefront³. Deloitte practitioners are technically proficient with high levels of ethics, integrity, professional skepticism, and objectivity, applying their judgment and experience with passion and commitment. We are continuously enhancing our skillsets, knowledge, and experience to go beyond the expected and deliver meaningful impact.

Deloitte is committed to delivering an unrivalled talent experience, developing practitioners, and furthering their careers by creating a life-long learning environment - advancing audit education, skillsets, and flexible career options that appeal to auditors of today and tomorrow.

Deloitte practitioners bring diverse backgrounds, knowledge, and skillsets that enhance capabilities as an organization in delivering the highest quality audits. We support and empower our people to achieve their full potential by valuing and demonstrating diversity, equity, inclusion, and wellbeing. In addition, operational discipline, effective management of the business, and our singular approach to doing audits known as The Deloitte Way provide global consistency to our audits.

Deloitte recognizes and rewards its Audit & Assurance practitioners and professionals and makes meaningful investments in their futures.



³ For more information about Deloitte's commitment to its people, please refer to [Audit & Assurance People page](#) on Deloitte.com.

Learning and development initiatives

Deloitte's transformed approach to audit delivery is changing the audit experience for practitioners. Audit teams are empowered by more advanced tools and technologies and more extensive use of data and analytics within a guided workflow to execute the end-to-end audit. For Deloitte practitioners, this means focusing on how the engagement is planned, executed, and managed consistently across the globe using forward-looking techniques and capabilities. It also offers opportunities to enhance their technical and professional skillsets and competencies. For example, the following skills remain as important as ever—enhanced data analytics, project management, critical thinking, communication, professional judgment, and the application of accounting and auditing principles to work more effectively and deliver higher quality engagements. As capabilities and skillsets are enhanced, we build greater confidence and become ever-better evaluators of risk.

Deloitte has made substantial investments in talent and learning strategies and transformed the technical audit curriculum to build the refreshed skillsets and proficiency required by level:

- At the core, Deloitte has a single, global mandatory audit technical learning curriculum, tailored for learners by level, using a dynamic blend of live instructor-led, digital on-demand courses, and on-the-job activities.
- All client service professionals are required to complete at least 20 hours of continuing professional education (CPE) each year and at least 120 hours every three years, through structured, formal learning programs, such as internal or external courses, seminars, or e-learning covering all areas of the competency model.
- All client service professionals have clearly defined role expectations and global Talent Standards which outline the capabilities that are required of practitioners at each level.



Deloitte has also established specific learning opportunities for specialists working on audit engagements to support their knowledge and understanding of the audit process. In addition, our assurance learning offering is being expanded to respond to emerging business needs.

The objective of the Deloitte Turkey professional development program is to help partners and practitioners maintain and enhance their professional competence and ensure consistency of audit execution. To supplement on-the-job development, Deloitte Turkey provides formal continuing professional development programs in relevant subject areas consistent with the Deloitte Global Audit and Assurance Curriculum.

Attraction and Retention

The current environment for talent is extremely competitive and attraction and retention of our people is a strategic priority for Deloitte. We acknowledge the challenges our people are facing and recognize our part to re-establish the connections that so many have missed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Deloitte is focused on transforming the A&A talent experience, including reimagining the ways of working to improve retention and further advance the diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), and wellbeing of Deloitte people. We are looking at opportunities to collectively expand the talent experience. This focus on our people and retention of top talent enhances Deloitte’s ability to deliver high-quality audits.

Deloitte continues to receive recognition and awards across the globe for its commitment to delivering an unrivalled talent experience for its people [Awards and recognition | Deloitte Global](#).

Social Impact

Making an Impact Every Day

We believe human connection can help create innovative solutions and lasting impact on pressing issues of our time. By harnessing the collective power of Deloitte’s network of people, clients, nonprofits, and communities, we aim to achieve lasting social impact for the greater good.



Deloitte’s Priority Focus on Audit Quality

Deloitte’s commitment to audit quality is central to everything we do. We consistently deliver on this commitment by instilling a culture of quality and excellence across the network, establishing business and financial priorities, and developing effective processes, tools and technologies applied in the execution of audits. Deloitte’s brand is defined by the high-quality audits delivered and by the unwavering commitment to continuous improvement of our systems of quality management. Making sure audit quality keeps pace with emerging economic, business, and regulatory conditions, as well as technological advances, is critical to the continual enhancement of Deloitte’s role in protecting the public interest and supporting the effective functioning of the corporate reporting ecosystem.

VI) DELOITTE AUDIT & ASSURANCE: OUR COMMITMENT TO SERVING THE PUBLIC INTEREST (cont'd)

Leadership commitment and tone at the top

Deloitte's culture of quality and excellence begins with strong tone from the top, starting with senior leadership through to the leaders in all our offices and audit engagements. Deloitte's focus on audit quality is evident through the direct involvement of leaders in initiatives emphasizing that quality is the highest priority for audit and assurance practitioners at all levels and consistent messaging that reinforces the importance placed on executing high-quality audit and assurance engagements. Deloitte's relentless pursuit of quality defines not just what we do, but who we are.

System of quality management (SQM)

Deloitte believes an effective system of quality management is crucial for the consistent performance of high-quality audit engagements and we continue to make significant investments in our people, processes, and technologies that underlie Deloitte's quality management processes.

Regulators and standard setters in Turkey and globally are also focused on driving further improvements in firms' system of quality management. In December 2020, the IAASB released its new, revised suite of quality management standards, including International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1). Systems of quality management in compliance with ISQM 1 were required to be designed and implemented by 15 December 2022.

ISQM 1 introduced a risk-based approach to the SQM that require firms to respond to quality objectives and risks to our ability to execute high-quality audits in the following areas:

- The firm's risk assessment process;
- Governance and leadership;
- Relevant ethical requirements;
- Acceptance and continuance of client relationships and specific engagements;
- Engagement performance;
- Resources;
- Information and communication; and
- The monitoring and remediation process.

The effective implementation of ISQM 1 has been and remains a key element of Deloitte's global audit quality strategy. Deloitte Turkey's ISQM 1 implementation activities were completed by 15 December 2022, building on the multi-year investments and commitment already delivered to go beyond the requirements of the existing professional standards.

As part of the implementation of ISQM 1, quality objectives, quality risks and responses were formalized and brought together in a globally consistent technology platform to facilitate the design and maintenance of the system, as well as the operation through tri-annual self-assessments by business process owners and reporting capabilities to support the required annual evaluation.

Deloitte Turkey continues to work with leaders across the firm, as well as the broader network, to further enhance our proactive approach to managing the quality of engagements performed—identifying and addressing risks to audit quality and driving continued advancements in quality management processes serves us well into the future as the environment within which we operate continues to evolve and become increasingly complex.

Consistent with Deloitte's culture of continuous improvement and innovation, Deloitte Turkey's ISQM 1 implementation efforts have provided us the opportunity to challenge ourselves—examining those areas where we can further enhance and transform our system of quality management. Audit quality is always front and center, and robust audit quality monitoring processes play an integral role in our ability to continually improve.

The first annual evaluation of the systems of quality management are required to be performed within one year following 15 December 2022. Deloitte Turkey performed its first evaluation of its SQM as of 31 May 2023.

However, POA as regulator authority of Turkey published Standard on Quality Management 1 (SQM 1) which is fully compliant with ISQM 1 in July 2022 and decided that quality management systems in accordance with SQM 1 is required to be designed and implemented as of 31 December 2023.

Conclusion on the effectiveness of the system of quality management

Deloitte Turkey is responsible for designing, implementing, and operating a system of quality management (SQM) for audits or reviews of financial statements, or other assurance or related services engagements performed by the firm, that provides the firm with reasonable assurance that the objectives of the SQM are being achieved. The objectives are:

- The firm and its personnel fulfill their responsibilities in accordance with professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements, and conduct engagements in accordance with such standards and requirements; and
- Engagement reports issued by the firm or engagement partners are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Deloitte Turkey conducted its evaluation in accordance with the International Standard on Quality Management 1.

Deloitte Turkey concluded that the SQM provides the firm with reasonable assurance that objectives of the SQM are being achieved as of 31 May 2023.

Reasonable assurance is obtained when the system of quality management reduces to an acceptably low level the risk that the objectives of the SQM are not achieved. Reasonable assurance is not an absolute level of assurance, because there are inherent limitations of a system of quality management.

Independence, objectivity, and professional skepticism

The execution of high-quality audits requires independence, objectivity, and professional skepticism. This means a continuous and tangible focus on Deloitte's critical role in serving the public interest, including creating a culture of quality where doing the right thing is of paramount importance. Deloitte consistently reinforces the important role of auditors as independent evaluators who must maintain a mindset of professional skepticism throughout the conduct of our work. This approach to the audit is reflected in Deloitte policies, methods, procedures, and learning, and is reinforced through quality control and accountability measures.

Audit approach

Deloitte's approach to a high-quality audit involves an audit methodology, common across the Deloitte network, supplemented by audit tools for use by our practitioners to plan, perform, supervise, review, document, conclude, and communicate the results of each audit. Deloitte's audit approach is underpinned by professional standards, as well as requirements of applicable laws and regulations.

Deloitte's audit methodology is risk-based, focusing on the financial statement account balances, disclosures, and underlying assertions that have a reasonable possibility of being materially misstated. Our audit methodology is also dynamic—it evolves continuously to keep pace with the changing demands of investors, companies, and other stakeholders. It recognizes that advances in the availability and management of large data sets and in statistical science are relevant to continuing to enhance the quality of Deloitte audits.

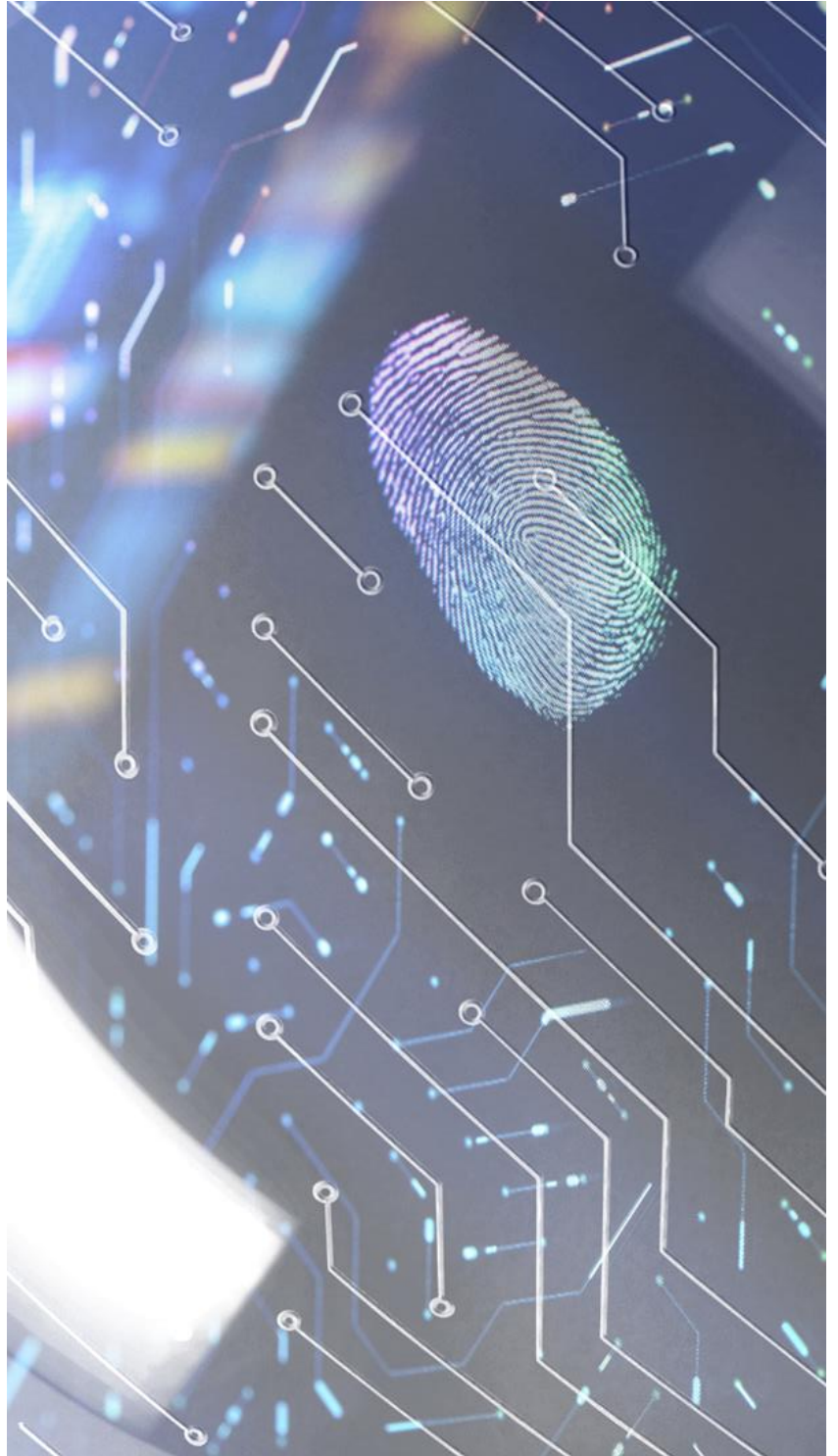
Resources to support Deloitte practitioners in the execution of high-quality audits

The resources applied by Deloitte practitioners in the performance of their audits include the proprietary tools, guidance, materials, and practice aids used in conducting audits, which are available to all our practitioners in the Deloitte Global Technical Library, an extensive online library, and in our audit execution platforms (EMS, and Deloitte Levvia).

Deloitte regularly issues accounting and auditing guidance to our practitioners and communicates developments that should be factored into audit risk assessments and responses in order to maintain and drive quality audit execution.

Consultation

Quality and risk management considerations are integral to Deloitte's audit business and to the performance of audit engagements. That is why Deloitte views consultation as an essential, collaborative process—one that involves robust challenge and helps determine the most appropriate answers to complex questions. Deloitte has identified circumstances where consultation outside of the engagement team is required in order to demonstrate an appropriate level of professional judgment and the exercise of professional skepticism. Deloitte consultation policies require that conclusions are documented, understood, and implemented. Foundational to the effectiveness of the consultation process is Deloitte's investment in consultation resources who have the appropriate skills and expertise. In addition to formal consultations, whenever engagement partners and teams need additional information or perspectives, they are encouraged to seek assistance from the Audit Quality team, or others in the organization with specialized knowledge.



VII) EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AUDIT QUALITY MONITORING

Monitoring of audit quality

A continued focus on audit quality is of paramount importance to the Deloitte brand. It is critical that a Deloitte audit is consistently executed and of high-quality, wherever in the world it is performed.

The objective of monitoring and remediation processes are to provide relevant, reliable, and timely information about the design, implementation, and operation of the system of quality management to leadership in order to enable appropriate and timely actions to be taken to respond to identified deficiencies. This includes the identification of deficiencies and good practices in the system of quality management and the assessment of the effectiveness of remedial actions in driving improvements in audit quality.



System of quality management (SQM) monitoring

SQM monitoring is an integral part of Deloitte Turkey's monitoring activities and considers relevant requirements in ISQM 1, as well as evaluating the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of responses that address the quality risks that have been identified for the firm.

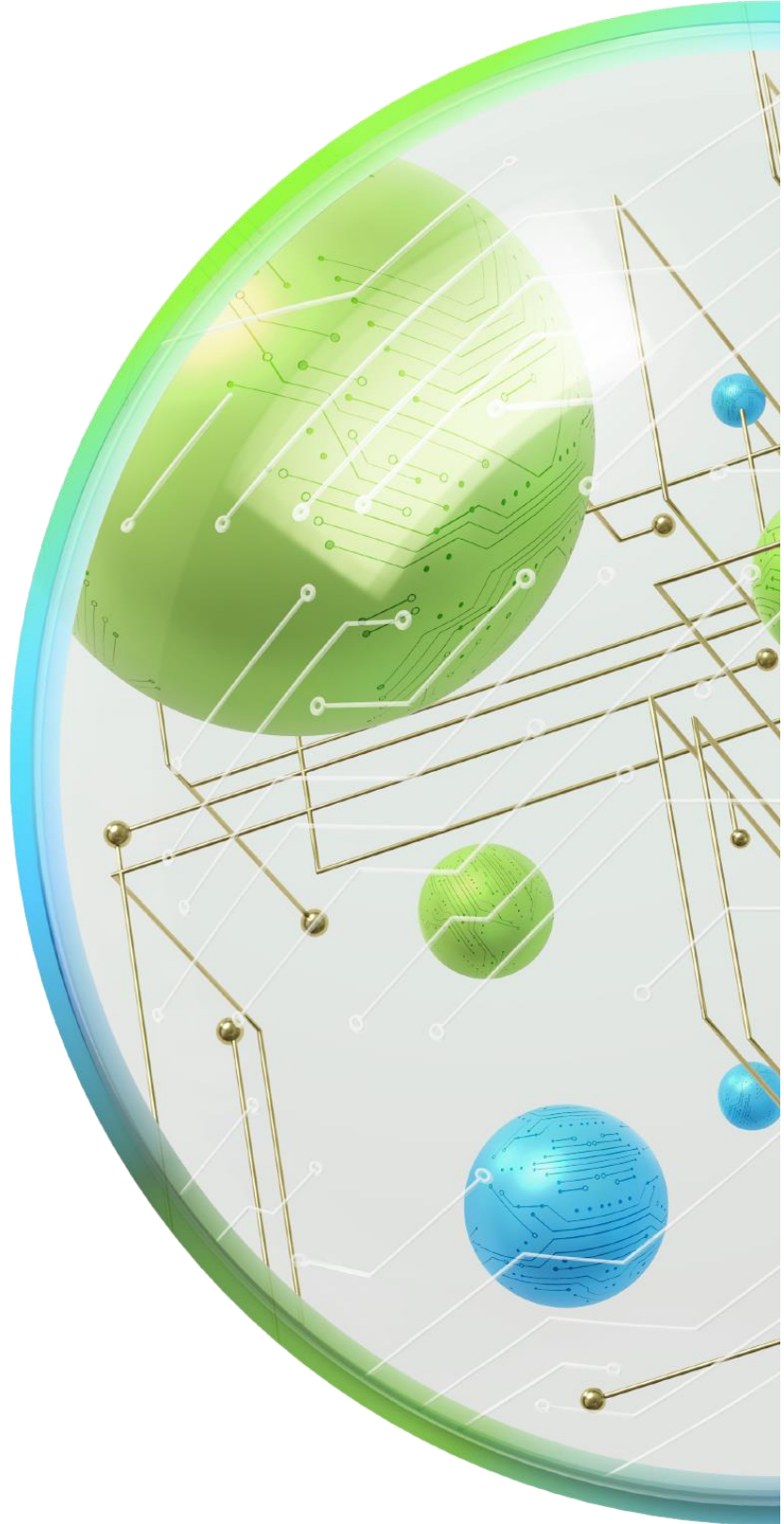
Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs) are used in conjunction with other metrics to further assist Deloitte Turkey in developing and monitoring audit quality action plans and reporting on the progress in its audit quality journey.



Monitoring of in-process engagements

Continuous audit quality monitoring by Deloitte Turkey involves the proactive identification of audit issues on in-process engagements in order to drive timely solutions and real time corrective actions. This is achieved through the following suite of activities:

- Deployment and monitoring of a series of core diagnostics, enabling engagement partners and teams, as well as Deloitte Turkey audit quality leader(s) to continuously monitor audit quality and take immediate action.
- A program of subject matter specific "health checks" to assist Deloitte Turkey audit quality leader(s) in assessing progress and identifying potential issues on in-process engagements.



- Inspections of in-process engagements which allows Deloitte Turkey to proactively identify and remediate any quality issues throughout the audit.
- Results of monitoring of in-process engagements are evaluated overall to determine whether additional communication and support is needed for audit engagement teams with respect to adherence to the audit methodology or updates thereto.



Inspections of completed engagements

Key components of inspections of completed engagements include:

- Risk-based engagement selection and consideration of all major industries served by Deloitte Turkey.
- Mandatory moderation panel to drive consistency in findings and engagement ratings.
- Network monitoring with external partners and deputies, independent of Deloitte Turkey, who drive global consistency by providing input and sharing best practices for monitoring programs.
- Identifying appropriate resources (from within Deloitte Turkey as well as from other Deloitte geographies) with the right experience and industry knowledge, including establishing central review teams.



External inspections

In addition to Deloitte Turkey's own monitoring of audit quality, we are subject to external reviews by regulators.

In June 2022, an inspection on 2020 audit file of a company was conducted by the POA. In March 2023, our Company was informed by the PAO on a number of issues regarding the compliance of the relevant audits with the independent auditing standards.

In August 2021 an inspection on 2020 audit file of a company was conducted by the CMB. In September 2022, our Company was informed by the CMB on a number of issues regarding the compliance of the relevant audits with the independent auditing standards.

These findings from the POA and the CMB were determined as improvement areas in our audit studies and necessary actions were taken by our Company in order not to repeat these findings.

Moreover, in December 2022 and in May 2023, two inspections on 2021 audit files of two companies were conducted by the POA. However, we have not received final inspection reports from the POA yet.

Quality is the number one priority of our Company and DTTL network. During the development of our quality assurance system, we regard internal and external evaluation processes. We evaluate all comments, suggestions, and findings comprehensively and develop our Audit Quality Plan. The implementation of this plan is monitored regularly.

The Audit Leadership has a continuous communication program with the partners including current issues and feedbacks on monitoring activities. Quality is a permanent agenda item in the monthly partner and manager meetings and meetings with the auditors.



Root cause analysis and remediation

Continuous improvement is essential to Deloitte's culture of quality and excellence. Understanding why engagement level findings and SQM deficiencies occur is critical to being able to design effective remedial actions. When engagement level findings or SQM deficiencies are identified, whether through internal or external monitoring activities, actions are taken to identify gaps and develop appropriate remediation activities. Remediation is imperative to drive continuous improvement in audit quality and avoid future similar findings. An audit quality plan is prepared by Deloitte Turkey and provides for effective implementation and monitoring of key audit quality priorities.

VIII)AUDITED PUBLIC INTEREST ENTITIES

The list of public interest companies, funds, institutions and organizations, whose financial statements of 2022 are examined and which are in the scope of Decree Law No. 660 or which are later included in the scope of PIE by the Board, is provided in Appendix A.



IX) POLICIES ON CONTINUING EDUCATION OF AUDITORS

Our training activities are grouped under two main groups, as classroom trainings and e-learning trainings planned for each level.

1- Classroom trainings

a) Technical trainings:

Legislation, audit techniques, auditing standards and ethical rules are carried out starting from June until September every year for a minimum of 1 week. In addition, the training program is supported throughout the year with additional trainings organized on different dates for special sectors such as financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, etc.) and on special topics such as derivative transactions and consolidation.

b) Managerial competence trainings (soft skill trainings):

It is applied within the "Global Excellence Model (gEm)" of Deloitte aiming the development of managerial competence.

2- E-learning programs

For each title, the total hours of e-learning that must be completed within one year are determined and the completion processes of these learnings of the employees are monitored. It is expected that all of our technical personnel will choose among e-learning programs, register to the selected trainings and perform the trainings in line with the results and interests of the career and performance interviews in order to meet the determined total hours per year.

3- Trainings abroad

The technical team established regarding the relevant financial reporting standards and technical issues that require special expertise, attends the trainings abroad and shares their training experience with the other personnel working in Turkey. The team that will attend the trainings for the relevant topics in the year are determined based on the content and intensity of the developments and sufficient number and participation is provided to the relevant trainings. Additionally, the personnel is trained regarding audit, accounting standards, corporate financial management, banking, insurance and individual annuity insurance legislation in the scope of POA legislation.



IX) POLICIES ON CONTINUING EDUCATION OF AUDITORS (cont'd)

The table below summarizes the major technical trainings delivered to auditors including the duration, date and targeted participant for the period 1 June 2022 to 31 May 2023:

Course Subject	Level of Participants	Time (Period)
Audit Quality and Project Management	Responsible Partners, Auditors, Assistant Auditors	52 hours
Continuous Professional Development Trainings for Independent Auditors	Responsible Partners, Auditors	42 hours
Inventory Count Training	Assistant Auditors	3 hours
Quality and Transformation Training	Responsible Partners, Auditors, Assistant Auditors	3 hours
Management Skills for New Managers	Assistant Auditors	19 hours
Orientation Programme for the Hires	Assistant Auditors	16 hours
Soft Skill Trainings	Auditors, Assistant Auditors	5 hours
Reporting Training	Auditors, Assistant Auditors	70 hours
Technical Trainings regarding Audit Methodologies	Auditors, Assistant Auditors	526 hours

“Technical Trainings regarding Audit Methodologies” are given in different contexts according to the experience and levels of the auditors and assistant auditors. The above hours include the training given to all levels collectively.

X) INDEPENDENCE POLICY COMPLIANCE

Compliance to relevant provisions of Law no. 6102 regarding the independence and the protection of the independence, Article 22 of Independent Auditing Regulation, Turkish Standards on Auditing ("TSA") and regulations of other regulatory Boards and Institutions is monitored regularly and the independence declarations of auditors and partners are obtained in accordance with TSA. Ethical values, risk management and independence are monitored by a central team established within the framework of both the POA legislation and the Company's internal policies/procedures.

Code of Ethics:

Central to our approach to ethics is our Ethics Code, which incorporates The Global Principles of code of conduct. These principles were developed to ensure a consistent approach to ethics across our member firms. The Global Principles of Business Conduct apply across the Deloitte Network and provide the foundation for how all our people behave. Resources on our interactive Ethic Code website and firm-wide communications seek to embed these principles and promote discussion on ethical issues. All our employees have completed their annual ethics trainings.

Our firm-wide ethics courses equip our people with the right skills and knowledge to make appropriate ethical decisions and to promote our desired culture. Ethical challenges are explored using a suite of mails and interactive ethic course to demonstrate how ethical difficulties can be resolved through consultation with others.

Positive actions have been taken to strengthen the links between the firm's motivational (incentives, rewards, performance management) and disciplinary systems and recruitment procedures so they align with the firm's purpose, values, expected behaviors, strategy and desired audit quality culture.

Deloitte expects high standards from all its people, especially in relation to conduct and integrity. Where the behavior of our partners and staff falls short of the standards expected of them, it is dealt with through the firm's investigation procedures and commensurate action is taken.

XI) ALLOCATION OF INCOME

The allocation of income as of 31 May 2023 is as follows;

	TRY'000
Audits of financial statements	320,776
Other audits	24,735
Income from non-audit services	93,397
Total	438,908

XII) BASIS FOR REMUNERATION

Execution of high-quality audits is expected from all practitioners and is embedded across the Deloitte network. Audit quality is recognized through reward and recognition programs and is built into performance standards at every level, against which professionals' overall evaluations are measured.

In accordance with global policies, Deloitte Turkey's partners are evaluated on a yearly basis, and depending on the outcome of the evaluation, the remuneration of partners may increase or decrease. Specifically, partner evaluations take the following factors into account:

- Quality and risk
- Clients
- Financial contribution
- Human resources

All Partners are required to meet the expectations of the Company regarding integrity, independence, risk and quality. While the main quantitative contributions expected from managers are quality and risk, client, financial contributions and human resources, qualitative contributions are determined on a person-by-person basis within the framework of the roles and responsibilities of managers. The degree of these contributions is assessed through mutual negotiations during the performance evaluation process.

Remuneration decisions are made by evaluating the performance of the Company and the Partners, the market dynamics and internal balances. For this purpose, the reports provided by remuneration research companies are carefully evaluated.



XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

The Company is subject to quality control policies, procedures and legislations announced by local regulators (POA, CMB, BRSA, EMRA, Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Agency, R.T. Ministry of Economy, R.T. Ministry of Customs and Trade) and Deloitte Global.

Our quality control system is based on the International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM 1) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), Independent Audit Regulation (IAR) issued by POA, Independent Auditing Standard 220 (IAS 220) and Quality Control Standard 1 (QCS 1), Standard on Quality Management 1 (SQM 1) and Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) and the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors published by the POA.

Statement on the effectiveness of the functioning of the quality control system

We confirm that we are satisfied that our quality controls and systems are robust, operate effectively, and allow us to readily identify any areas of potential enhancement. We continually seek to refine all aspects of our business and we use the findings of the practice review, other internal reviews and external regulatory reviews to enhance our system of quality control.

The quality control system formed consists of the elements below:

- (1) Leadership responsibilities for the quality within the Audit Company
- (2) Relevant ethical and independence provisions
- (3) Performing audit
- (4) Monitoring
- (5) Acceptance and continuance of clients and engagements
- (6) Human resources

(1) Leadership responsibilities for the quality within the Audit Company

The Company supports the prioritization of quality for the company culture by featuring required implementations and rules. The Company believes that professional excellence is the basis of providing a high audit quality at a sustainable level. The management of the Company undertakes every responsibility for quality control system, and the Board of Directors has the final responsibility for the quality control system.

The Board of Directors of the Company authorized a Risk Leader ("RL") and a Quality Leader ("QL"). RL and QL are supported by the Quality Control Assurance Committee established within the scope of the quality control system and the technical office consisting of the responsible partners and auditors involved in these studies.

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions

Ethics

The Company is obliged to comply with the code of ethics required by Turkish legislation. Within this framework, it is also obliged to comply with the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors published by the POA and DTTL rules and procedures. The DTTL rules include the same regulations as the provisions and rules set out in Sections A and B of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants - "IESBA" which is a regulatory institution of International Federation of Accountants - "IFAC".

The Company has assigned a partner other than the CEO as "Ethics Leader". The Ethics Leader reports directly to the CEO and the Company's executive body.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Ethics (cont'd)

"Deloitte Turkey Code of Conduct" forms the ethical framework which governs all our professional activities. It is the basic principle of how we should approach our business, clients, colleagues, and external parties. By forming a framework, it helps our employees when they need a guideline about how professional activities should be carried out. The principles that form the basis of our Company must be understood by everyone. Deloitte Turkey Code of Conduct is vital to achieve this goal. Our Code of Conduct has many different dimensions. Some of these are regulatory or legal conditions affecting our Company and employees and some are the practices of our Company policy. However, all of them are consistent with the personal responsibilities we accept at Deloitte as the Partners and employees.

The Code of Conduct includes:

- Our ethical principles and common values – responsibilities,
- Our ethical responsibilities towards clients; the need to protect our independence,
- Our obligations to comply with legal and regulatory authorities,
- Our support to society,
- Our responsibilities to each other, and
- Our responsibilities to ensure the information security.

Everyone in our Company is responsible for knowing, understanding and complying with Deloitte Turkey Code of Conduct. Failure to comply with it may result in serious risks to the Company and its employees furthermore it may result in disciplinary actions including dismissal. In addition, all partners and audit teams declare that they have read, understood and are obliged to comply with Deloitte Turkey Code of Conduct.

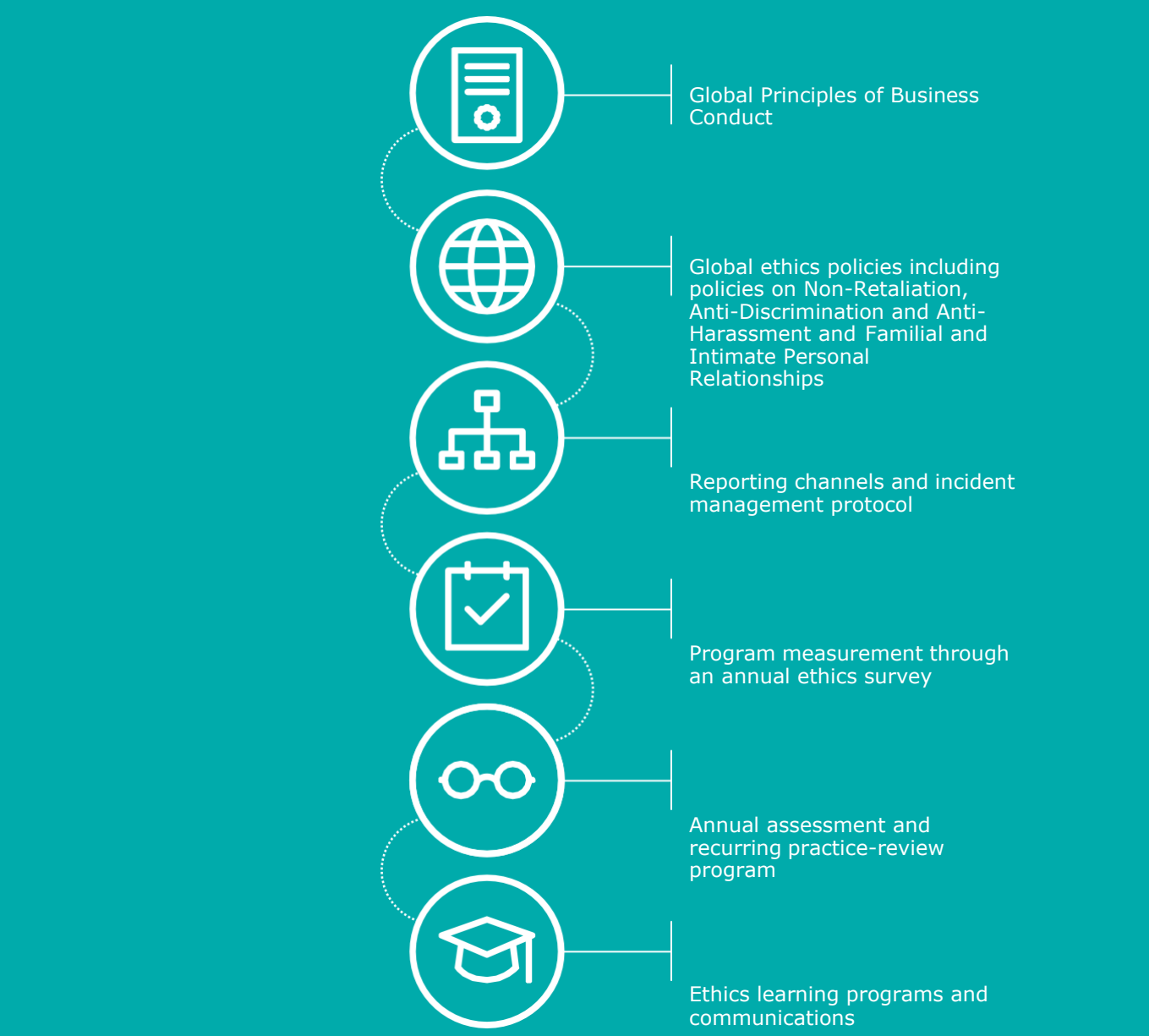
The Company provides various communication channels through which its partners and employees can consult and discuss ethical issues. There is also a "Non-Retaliation Policy" to support the consultation process and is also included in this guide. The "Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy" to support the working environment specified in the Code of Conduct guide is also an important part of the ethics program.

The Company shows the importance it attaches to ethics and independence issues with the communication tools it uses, the training programs it implements, its compliance processes and the policies it has put into effect.

Deloitte Global Ethics

Deloitte is committed to conducting business with honesty, distinctive quality, and high standards of professional behavior.

Deloitte’s Global Principles of Business Conduct (“Global Code”) outlines Deloitte’s ethical commitments as a network and expectations for Deloitte’s approximately 457,000 people, giving a strong, principled foundation. The foundations of the network’s ethics program is comprised of the following elements:



XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Deloitte Global Independence

Deloitte Global Independence	
	Sets independence policies and procedural expectations based upon the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and, where applicable, the independence standards of the US Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.
	Supports firms, as needed, with their ongoing SQM monitoring activities and gives insights into global areas of focus. On a three-year cycle, performs network monitoring activities through its monitoring program, providing recommendations and observations for consideration as part of firms' Monitoring & Remediation activities. In-depth follow-up reviews are conducted as needed.
	Provides firms with technical independence expertise, as required, which also informs potential enhancements to global policies, procedural expectations, tools, and practice support activities.
	Delivers global systems to provide its people with entity information to support compliance with personal and professional independence requirements, including financial interests, scope of service, approvals.
	Promotes independence awareness across the Deloitte network through active engagement with independence and business leadership groups, periodic communications and alerts, and development of guidance, learning and instructions.

Independence

The Company has policies and practices developed to ensure compliance with existing professional standards in relation to independence within a reasonable assurance framework. These policies and procedures are identified based on the rules, and are developed according to more restrictive regional standards, or reflect Deloitte Global policies as appropriate.

The key elements of the system of quality control that Deloitte Turkey implemented in accordance with global policies include the following:

- Independence policies and practices
- Use of independence business process tools, including the Deloitte Entity Search and Compliance (DESC) system, the Global Independence Monitoring System (GIMS), Confirmation/Notification and Consultation processes
- Business relationship assessments and monitoring
- Independence-related learnings and communications
- Monitoring of independence systems and controls relating to personal independence, engagement and practice reviews
- Disciplinary measures and actions
- Assignment of responsibility for independence systems and controls
- "Tone-at-the-top" culture relating to independence

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Independence (cont'd)

1: Independence Policies and Practices

The Company's independence policies and practices apply to the Company, its shareholders, professional and support staff, and their relatives. In some cases, these policies and procedures are more restrictive than global independence rules and include independence rules for the Company's audit clients ("Restricted Company") and its subsidiaries to maintain their independence.

In accordance with these policies, before engaging in any commercial activity with an entity, the Company, its partners and professionals must know whether the related entity is a restricted company, apart from other relations. The Company, the Company's shareholders, the directors and the managers (their spouses and dependents) record their financial investments and brokerage accounts in "GIMS" which is a monitoring system. GIMS enables monitoring financial investments and brokerage accounts electronically and determining independence compliance related to holding these assets. In order to provide individual compliance to the Company's independence policies, the Company's partners, professionals and support staff makes independence confirmation every year beginning from the first date they started their job in the Company.

The Company's partners, professionals and support staff can access the independence policies and practices of the Company electronically. The changes in these policies and practices are also notified electronically to the Company's partners, professional and support staff. Further information and documents on independence are available on the independence website. Reminders about these policies and other practices are regularly published as part of communication to strengthen awareness and understanding of independence policies and highlight changes in international restricted companies.

There are policies and practices required to ensure that the Company's partner responsible for the audit service takes independence issues into consideration during the audit work and communicates with the audit committee or those responsible for its management, if required.

2: DESC System, GIMS System, Confirmation/Notification and Consultation Processes

DESC System

There are three practices applied to control the independence of the Company and the individual independence of the Company's partners, professionals and support staff: DESC system, GIMS system, and confirmation/notification processes.

These three applications support each other by (1) enabling the Company's partners and professionals to search in DESC (an international restricted companies database) and/or GIMS (a financial investment instruments and securities database) in order to determine whether an entity is a restricted company or its financial investment instruments or securities are restricted, (2) enabling the Company's partners, directors and managers to record their financial investments and brokerage accounts in their portfolio in the GIMS system and (3) also enabling them to receive annual notifications from the Company's personnel on their compliance with independence policies in order to provide individual compliance to the Company's independence policies and to confirm that the Company and its personnel are in compliance with the Company's independence policies.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Independence (cont'd)

2: DESC System, GIMS System, Confirmation/Notification and Consultation Processes (cont'd)

DESC System (cont'd)

Member firms in the Deloitte network use DESC system. Member firms in the Deloitte network reports its audit clients and their subsidiaries that meet the definition of an international restricted entity, in the DESC system. The definition of international restricted company refers to public audit clients but also other clients that are public interest entities. Such international restricted entity information is recorded in the DESC system. The entity information provided by the Company to Deloitte is continuously updated to help ensure its accuracy and completeness, including periodic validation processes performed by engagement teams and/or the Deloitte member firms. Updates to DESC system's entity information are made based on these processes. The Company's partners and professionals can access DESC system online.

DESC system also has features that are used to request and document approvals related to providing services to a client. In many jurisdictions, a restricted entity's audit committee or others charged with governance must preapprove services that will be delivered within the restricted entity group. Where such features are enabled, DESC system's features establish a standard approval process, whereby service requests are submitted to the Lead Client Service Partner, who is responsible for obtaining and documenting appropriate authorization prior to approving the service request.

GIMS for Financial Investments and Brokerage Accounts

Each Deloitte member firm identifies and reports the publicly available securities and brokerage accounts at financial institutions that are associated with an international restricted entity. Such securities and financial institutions are recorded in GIMS. Deloitte member firms operate GIMS system, and each member firm in Deloitte network administers the related monitoring processes related to its partners and professional staff. Partners and professionals search the DESC and GIMS before acquiring a financial interest or establishing a brokerage account, to determine if restrictions apply that affect them. This includes investments and brokerage accounts of a spouse and/or dependent. Partners, directors and managers enter defined types of financial interests and brokerage accounts into their individual portfolios in GIMS for monitoring purposes.

In addition, GIMS assists partners, directors and managers by identifying situations that may not comply with the firm's policies so that they may be reviewed or corrected. When such a situation is detected, the system advises the individual that an Independence-impairing situation may exist and poses questions that assist the individual in determining whether the item is permitted in particular circumstances. This includes generating notices, which are sent to an individual in situations where a once-permissible holding becomes restricted, so that appropriate and timely action can be taken. The Company monitors and follows up on these notices until the individual resolves the item.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Independence (cont'd)

2: DESC System, GIMS System, Confirmation/Notification and Consultation Processes (cont'd)

Confirmation/Notification Processes

Independence confirmations are obtained on an annual basis from all professionals within the scope of current independence policies. In addition, during the year, the Company obtains independence confirmation from newly recruited professional staff and support staff when they start the job, from professional staff who will become new Company partner before being accepted to the partnership and existing company partners when there is a change in the duties or position of these company partners.

Each Audit Team is required to declare and undertake that they have read and understood Deloitte Turkey's Ethical Provisions, the article 400 of Turkish Commercial Code and Article 22 "Independence and Preserving Independence", Article 26 "Restrictions on Audit Activities" of the Independent Audit Regulation issued by POA, and that there is no situation may harm or jeopardize independence in accordance with these articles.

The Company submits annual reports to Deloitte, confirming that it has taken appropriate steps to obtain sufficient evidence that it and its partners, professional staff and support staff comply with the applicable independence requirements (including that the Company itself is independent of restricted entities).

Consultation Processes

The Company determines the processes and policies to be followed by the Company's partners and employees, and the people to be contacted with regarding the independence matters of the Company's partners and employees. In addition, the Company consults with the Deloitte Independence Team and other member companies in case an opinion or advice is needed on these matters.

3: Business Relationship Assessments and Monitoring

The Company has a business relationship assessment and monitoring process. The objective of this process is to ensure that prior to entering in any business relationship with a restricted entity, its management or its substantial shareholders, it can be determined that the relationship does not impair independence with respect to that restricted entity.

4: Independence Learning

The Company provides independence learnings to its partners and professionals.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Independence (cont'd)

5: Monitoring of independence systems and controls relating to personal independence, engagement and practice reviews

Inspection of Personal Independence

On a periodic basis, the Company inspects for compliance with its independence policies and procedures. The objective of the inspection and testing programme is to determine whether the representations and information submitted by partners, directors and managers on independence matters and the information contained in GIMS is accurate and complete.

In the statutory audits of the financial statements of the entities, the Partner, EQCR and members of the engagement team are subject to the provisions of rotation. They cannot serve more than seven years in last ten years. The related Partner and Audit Team, subject to rotation after seven years of service, may provide audit services to the same client again after at least three years of cooling period has ended. In addition, during this three-year period, the related Partner cannot be assigned as EQCR of that audit work; the Audit Team cannot advise on technical and industry-specific issues and issues that may affect the outcome of the audit work. Furthermore, EQCR cannot be involved in the audit work of the relevant client.

The Company, the Partners and audit teams are obliged to be independent and from the audited entity and objective in the audit activities and may not participate in the decision-making mechanisms of the audited entities in any circumstances.

Partners, auditors and all other professionals are obliged to comply with financial independence policies. This obligation forbids the Company, all its employees and their spouses, even if they are divorced, and relatives up to 3rd degree (including 3rd degree) to enter into relations of interest, partnership, business in the capacity of key manager, borrowing or lending relationships except for ordinary economical relationships.

It is allowed to enter into the time/demand deposit and loan relationship which are routine banking transactions in terms of independence if the interest rates are the same as the market conditions and the rates granted to third parties.

Inspection of the Company's Compliance with Independence Rules

Internal independence practices are inspected at certain periods, and they do not exceed three years. These reviews include compliance with independence policies at both the Company and client levels.

6: Disciplinary measures and actions

The Company has disciplinary policies and practices in place to address non-compliance with its independence policies and practices. These policies and procedures are designed to be implemented in the event that the Company partners and all professionals violate the disciplinary policies and practices.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(2) Relevant Ethical and Independence Provisions (cont'd)

Independence (cont'd)

7: Assignment of responsibility for independence systems and controls

The Company has assigned an Independence Leader, who is responsible for implementing and maintaining quality controls over independence. More specifically, the Independence Leader is responsible for taking the lead on all significant independence issues within the firm, including the implementation and maintenance of the firm's business processes related to: (1) independence consultations, (2) independence learning programs, (3) restricted entity information in DESC system, (4) use and monitoring of the features of the DESC system, (5) use and monitoring of GIMS, (6) annual confirmations, (7) testing and inspection programs, and (8) disciplinary processes. Communication channels exist between the Company's Independence Leader, the Company management and the Deloitte independence team. Further, the Independence Leader provides an update to the Company's Board of Directors at least annually about the significant independence matters that are relevant to the Company.

The Company has assigned a senior leader and independence team members who provide access to timely and accurate information designed to facilitate the independence function at the firm level.

8: "Tone-at-the-top" culture relating to independence

The Company's leadership reinforces the importance of compliance with Independence and related quality control standards, thereby setting the appropriate "tone-at-the-top" and instilling its importance into the professional values and culture of the firm. Strategies and procedures to communicate the importance of independence to partners, professional staff and support staff have been adopted, emphasizing each individual's responsibility to understand independence requirements.

Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest are considered on all prospective engagements and prior to the Company entering into a financial or business relationship with a third party. The Company has policies and procedures in place to identify potential conflicts of interest arising when the Company either (i) accepts a prospective client/engagement or (ii) enters into certain business or financial relationships with another entity/client.

The Deloitte Conflict Checking System ("DCCS") is designed to support the Company's conflict-checking business process for identifying and managing potential conflicts relating to prospective engagements, business or financial relationships. For each new engagement or relationship opportunity, DCCS captures the principal parties to the engagement, the scope of work, the engagement team, and specific questions that are driven by the proposed service offering. As a part of each conflict check recorded in DCCS, there is an automated search of the DESC system to identify any potential audit/attest relationships. DCCS is also used for the control of conflict of interest between the Deloitte member firms. In general, DCCS is a database system enabling to search for existing services, studies and financial relations for new service requests or business relationships.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(3) Performance of audit

Assignment of Partners and Professionals:

The Company assigns a Partner as responsible for each audit service. The Company's rules and practices define these responsibilities and these responsibilities are communicated to the Partner. At the same time, the role and duty of the Partner are communicated to the management team and decision makers of our clients.

In accordance with the "Audit Quality" procedure numbered 3110 of the Deloitte Policies Manual ("DPM"), at the beginning of every financial year, the Audit Leader receives the information of time budget of projects from all Partners for each client. Then, the Audit Leader has meetings with each Partner and assigns the Partners in the Audit Services continually. Industry experience, progression and planned workloads of the partners are taken into consideration in this task assigning process.

For the new engagements, Audit Leader assigns Partners in these engagements considering their industry experiences and existing workloads and the budget performances planned for their works.

The Partners must ensure that the Audit Team has the skills, competencies and time to perform the Audit Service all together.

The Audit Team cannot be less than three auditors. At least one substitute auditor is determined for the responsible auditor and other designated levels in the audit teams. In addition, the Audit Team is formed according to the size and content of the work and complexity of the operations to be reviewed. All responsibility for the audit service provided and the supervision and control of each Audit Team are the responsibility of the Partner. The Lead Auditor and the Senior Auditor are responsible for the guidance and supervision of the Audit Team in the performance of the audit plan. The Auditor and Assistant Auditors are responsible for performing the audit on a daily basis. Other professionals may also participate in the Audit Team, if required.

In the planning for the Audit Team; the Partner considers many factors such as the competences of the Audit Team, their experiences in accordance with the nature of the engagement and whether there is sufficient time to perform the work. These factors are mainly as follows:

- Extent and complexity of the operation to be audited,
- Financial reporting system used in the preparation of financial statements,
- Probability of any conflict of interest or breach of independence regarding the service,
- Qualifications and experiences of professionals.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(3) Performance of audit (cont'd)

Independent Audit Techniques

Independent Audit techniques are based on the Independent Audit Standards (IAS) that a part of Turkish Standards on Auditing published by POA, and include the requirements for the planning and performing of the audit. Common documentation and computer software enabling the common documentation are instruments facilitating the consistent performance of the Company's audit approach and effective and productive working.

The basic elements of the independent audit techniques are as follows:

Understanding the entity and its operations

An understanding of the activities of the entity, including its internal control mechanisms, is vital to ensure the financial statements of the audited entity are accurately prepared. The Company's audit teams accordingly applies the following methods to assess risks of material misstatements of financial statements: analyzing financial information to identify trends and unusual balances; holding in-depth discussions and meetings with the entity management; considering the inherent nature of each component of the financial statements and the associated risks; evaluating the reliability of relevant internal controls; assessing the extent to which technology is used in the financial reporting process, and, if applicable, reviewing the findings of internal audit inspections.

Testing Operating Effectiveness of Controls

The Audit Team collects information on the internal audit of the audited entity within the scope of financial reporting processes. The Audit Team also tests the entity's competence in preventing, detecting and correcting material errors if required by the audited company's financial reporting systems.

Audit Procedures

The Audit Team develops an audit plan to address the risks associated with the entity, the audit engagement, and financial reporting as a whole. Throughout an audit, the audit teams continually assess risk and the effects of their findings on audit procedures. Independent Audit techniques allow Partners and professional staff to modify audit procedures to address issues that arise during the course of an audit. Audit procedures to address risks of material misstatement include substantive procedures, which comprises tests of details and substantive analytical procedures, and tests of the operating effectiveness of controls.

Use of Experts

While the Partner retains responsibility for all aspects of an engagement, there are instances when an Audit Team utilizes an expert. In these instances, the engagement team must first evaluate whether or not the expert has the necessary competencies, capabilities and objectivity.

In evaluating whether or not an expert's work constitutes appropriate audit evidence in support of financial information, the Audit Team considers:

- The source data used,
- The assumptions and methods used and, if appropriate, their consistency with those used in the prior period,
- The results of the expert's work in light of the Audit Team's overall knowledge of the business and the results of its audit procedures.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(3) Performance of audit (cont'd)

Independent Audit Techniques (cont'd)

Archiving of Engagement Documentation

The Company maintains policies to support the assembly and archiving of audit files, whereby the Audit Team submits the audit files for archiving within the shorter of the following timeframes: (1) 50 days from the date of the report (In case the 50th day is a holiday, the first business day following); (2) 30 days in case of a public company in the United States of America or one of its branch in Turkey. The Company's policies and practices address the retention of documents (in hard copy and electronically), including those that address the confidentiality, safe custody, independence, accessibility of, and the ability to retrieve archived documentation.

The audit engagement documents must be archived for 10 years from the date of the audit report.

Audit Documentation Reviews

A review of audit documentation must be performed by an auditor with more experience than the person who prepared the documentation originally. In some cases, certain elements of the audit documentation may be reviewed by multiple team members.

Engagement Quality Control Review Policies:

An engagement quality control review is performed for all audit services except for some exemptions. The independent audits and examinations related to all financial statements and all other historical financial information of public interest entities, entities determined by POA and entities determined by Deloitte Turkey National Office must be performed with An "Engagement Quality Control Review" ("EQCR") process before the completion of the report regarding other assurance audits and related services.

The EQCR process is performed by a Partner or Auditor who is not directly involved in the engagement and who has the appropriate experience and knowledge about the applicable accounting and auditing standards and regulations. Appropriate experience and knowledge include experience and knowledge of the entity's industry, economic environment, and accounting principles.

For all public interest entities and engagements with risk level greater than normal or much greater than normal, the EQCR process is performed by a Partner, with sufficient and appropriate experience and professional qualifications to act as an Engagement Partner on the audit of public interest entities.

For each work subject to the EQCR process, a professional is assigned to review quality control of the audit by the QL based on criteria stated in the article above.

The reviewer's responsibilities are to perform an objective review of significant auditing, accounting, and financial reporting matters, to document the procedures he/she performs, and to conclude, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances of which he/she is aware, that no matters that have come to his/her attention would cause him/her to suspect that the significant judgments made and conclusions reached were inappropriate, given the circumstances.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(3) Performance of audit (cont'd)

Independent Audit Techniques (cont'd)

Special Reviews

For engagements that have been identified as having “much greater than normal” engagement risk, a Special Review Partner is assigned to provide an additional level of competence and objectivity in planning and performing the engagement. The Special Review Partner is independent of the engagement. Normally this Partner possesses specialized industry and technical skills applicable to the engagement and, in certain situations, independent of the practice unit to enhance objectivity or provide specialized resources.

Consultation Network and Differences of Opinion

In accordance with Deloitte Policies Manual (“DPR”) 3500-Consultation Network, the Member Firms should manage their practices by promoting the consultation culture that projecting the Partners and Professionals to receive support from professionals with information, competence, objectivity, authority and decision-making abilities in the related subjects, if required. This culture should extend throughout the Member Company and to all the function and service channels of the Member Company's professional practices, as well as to the practice management functions (human resources, independence, ethics, etc.).

The necessity of consulting to professionals in or out of the Member Firms for questions on technical accounting and audit related to application, interpretation and reporting of the relevant standards, or for other subjects related to an Audit Service requiring specialty (industry, complex data processing systems, tax, etc.) should be considered by the Partner.

In addition, the Partner is responsible from the issues below:

- Participating in the consultation process for the relevant subjects as required,
- Ensuring that the results of the consultation process are properly documented and applied,
- Tracking costs arising from receiving support from an expert.

QL coordinates all consultation processes regarding accounting and audit for Deloitte Turkey, or acts as a focal point in these processes.

There are also policies and procedures in place to resolve differences of opinion among Partners and other members of an Audit Team, including those involved in a consultative capacity.

(4) Monitoring

Annual Quality Assurance Reviews

During the review, it is evaluated that the policies and procedures related to the quality control system are proper and sufficient and operate effectively. The findings are shared with the Audit Team, the Risk Leader, the Quality Leader and the Board of Directors. The findings are also reported to Deloitte Global. Necessary measures are taken concerning the findings, included the trainings and additional action decisions to improve the quality.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(4) Monitoring (cont'd)

Annual Quality Assurance Reviews (cont'd)

In accordance with DTTL policies, the Company's audit activities are subject to an annual quality assurance review called "Practice Review" and coordinated by Deloitte Global. Compliance with this policy is ensured through annual quality assurance reviews covering audit activities over a three-year cycle.

Annual quality assurance review is carried out in accordance with the provisions of "Practice Review Manual" issued by Deloitte Global. The annual practice review program is designed to cover a number of offices and audit partners each year. Each Partner is subject to periodic quality assurance reviews for not less than three years. Consideration is also given to the performance of the managers. Candidates for Partner nomination would ordinarily be expected to be covered in the most recent practice review prior to their expected admission.

The Company is responsible for the practice review. DTTL provides guidance and oversight regarding practice review plans and procedures. The general coordination and administration of the practice review programme is the responsibility of the Practice Review Director who is assigned by the Company.

The Practice Review plan, process and results are reviewed and concurred with by a partner from another member firm (the "external partner") each year. The external partner assigned to this responsibility works closely with the Company's Practice Review Director in overseeing and challenging the planning and performance of the practice review.

Types of Engagements Reviewed

Among the projects selected for review are national and international audit projects and a number of high-risk audit projects, including public interest entities. Some sensitive and complex audits are also selected (for example, first year audits, changes in controls, or situations where the financial situation deteriorates). All major industries served by the Company are taken into account in the selection.

Scope of Practice Reviews

Audit files selected by sampling method and elements of the quality assurance system are reviewed annually by partners, directors and senior managers selected by DTTL from different countries. The assignment of reviewers is based on skill level, industry knowledge, and experience on international engagements. The reviews of individual engagements consist of discussions with the partner/director and manager(s) responsible for the engagement, as well as a review of related reports, working papers and, where appropriate, correspondence files.

Engagements are reviewed with a view to:

- Determine whether quality control procedures have been properly performed for such engagements,
- Assess the adequacy of the implementation of the audit approach, including compliance with the policies and procedures contained in the firm's policy manuals,
- Monitor compliance with applicable local laws,
- Assess the overall quality of services provided to clients.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(4) Monitoring (cont'd)

Scope of Practice Reviews (cont'd)

The Company's general risk management and quality control policies and procedures are also reviewed, including the following:

- The risk management programme, including engagement acceptance and continuance
- Independence,
- Recruitment and promotion,
- Professional development,
- Public files in other countries,
- Information technology specialist reviews,
- Consultation with in-house experts,
- Consultation with external experts,
- Engagement quality control reviews.

Results of Practice Review

The findings and recommendations resulting from the practice reviews are included in the Company's audit quality plan and presented to Risk Leader, Quality Leader and Board of Directors. The findings are also reported to Deloitte Global. The purpose of the audit quality plan is to provide suggestions for improvement in response to the findings noted, and to drive audit quality within the firm overall. The Company addresses the findings by conducting a root cause analysis and drawing up a detailed action plan setting out the actions to be taken, the person(s) responsible, and the timeframes for implementing the recommendations.

In addition, the Company communicates deficiencies noted as a result of the practice review (if any) and recommendations for appropriate remedial actions to the relevant partner and other appropriate personnel. The Company also communicates on an annual basis the results of the practice review and ongoing consideration and evaluation of its system of quality control to its partners and other appropriate individuals within the Company.

(5) Acceptance and continuance of clients and engagements

The Company has clear and precise policies that include risk assessment regarding the work to be performed regardless of client acceptance and service to be rendered. These policies have been adopted in order to assure the firm concerning the following issues during the acceptance of engagements: 1) Having the competence, efficiency, resource and time to render the service 2) Compliance with ethical rules, including assessments of independence, conflict of interest and matters, and 3) Evaluation of client reputation and precise information about the client reputation.

Employees may consult to independence team to clarify any problem related to independence during the execution of the procedures concerning the rendering of services. The scope of the services to be rendered to each client is examined in detail to ensure compliance with the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), POA, CMB, BRSA, and Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and other regulatory authorities. Independence checks are carried out prior to the submission of offers to clients and at the stage of acceptance of services.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(5) Acceptance and continuance of clients and engagements (cont'd)

In the case that issues threatening independence arise during these checks, it is accepted that the independence has been damaged, disappeared and in such cases clients and engagements are not accepted. Partners and other auditors are obliged to record and keep in writing the threats to independence arising from the audit activities, the measures taken against them and all assessments made in this regard. When the independence is damaged or disappeared, POA shall be notified and the relevant audit contract shall be terminated.

The engagement classification associated with accepting an appointment to serve a client is assessed as "Normal", "Greater Than Normal", or "Much Greater Than Normal" and this risk assessment is made prior to acceptance of clients and engagements. The engagement risk assessment process includes approval by the recommending partner and the concurrence of the Company's Audit Risk Leader in all cases. If the engagement risk is considered to be "greater than normal" or "much greater than normal", the Company's Risk Leader must also provide his/her approval before accepting the engagement.

For international engagements, engagement acceptance and continuance procedures are performed at the level of the firm. The Company does not automatically assume that a client and/or engagement are acceptable on the basis that it has been referred by another member firm.

In assessing the acceptability of an engagement, the Company considers client and professional service risks, which generally include the following factors:

- Management characteristics and integrity,
- Organizational and management structure,
- Nature of the business,
- Business environment,
- Financial results,
- Business relationships and related parties,
- Prior knowledge and experience.

The Company's engagement risk assessment procedures identify related risks and provide a basis for tailoring the audit approach in order to address engagement-specific risks.

The engagement risk assessment begins during the engagement acceptance/continuation process and continues throughout the engagement. Risk assessment tools and programme are included in the audit approach and in common documentation to facilitate a comprehensive risk assessment for planning an audit once an engagement has been accepted.

On an annual basis, engagements in process for more than one year are evaluated to determine if the engagement should be continued. The factors discussed above are revisited to ascertain whether the relationship should continue or not.

In addition, any time an entity undergoes a significant change (e.g. a change in ownership or management, the financial condition or the nature of its business), the decision to continue the relationship is reevaluated. Engagement continuance decisions are evaluated and approved by the Audit Risk Leader.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(6) Human resources

Personnel Requirement Planning and Hiring:

As the Company, our vision is to be the determinant of excellence. Our vision comes to life by being an institution that is respected by our stakeholders. Our mission, to realize this vision, is becoming the first choice of the coveted talents of the world with our reputation, culture and diversity and our wide-ranging, deep and world-class range of services for all market segments.

Our goal with the recruitment process is to incorporate talents that are appropriate to the relevant role in terms of knowledge, skills and competence and adhere to ethical standards. We develop and implement our recruitment policies and principles accordingly.

"Hiring Procedure" which is one of the Human Resources Procedures of the Company describes hiring process of employees with the Company's corporate vision, core competencies and technical skills.

Career, Performance Evaluation and Promotion Management:

In accordance with the Company's Human Resources Procedures; it is essential that career, performance and promotion processes are managed in an integrated manner with the "DTT Global Competency Model" approach. "DTT Global Competency Model" represents the competencies and common values that drive Deloitte member countries and professionals to success.

- 12 competencies in this model are determined to contribute to our efforts to create value for our clients, our talents and the Company. Each competence is detailed to reflect the progress in knowledge, qualifications and behaviors that the employee is expected to develop throughout his or her career.
- The knowledge, qualifications and behaviors expected from the employees are detailed on a level basis and shared with all employees.
- This approach uses project based performance evaluation method based on permanent evaluation criteria.

Improving Technical Knowledge and Managerial Skills:

"Improving Technical Knowledge and Managerial Skills Procedure" which is one of the Human Resources Procedures of the Company is designed to improve technical knowledge and skills of the employees by meeting the requirements of professional training determined by regulatory authorities and to ensure the professional and managerial improvement of Company's current and future managers.

Determining Training Needs

- 1- The most important resources in determining the training needs are the findings and recommendations emerging from the investigations made within the regulatory authority and Deloitte Global organization, and current developments in both audit methodology and accounting and reporting standards. These training programs to meet the requirements are determined following the recommendations of the Deloitte Global Training Unit, Deloitte Turkey Training Unit, and QL. The created programs are approved by the QL and the Audit Department Leader and shared with the Deloitte Global Education Unit.
- 2- The materials used in the trainings are developed by the Deloitte Global organization and adjusted to the conditions in Turkey.

XIII) QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (cont'd)

(6) Human Resources (cont'd)

Improving Technical Knowledge and Managerial Skills:

Determining Training Needs (cont'd)

- 3- The training programs include learnings for every level, from new graduates to the Company partner, should take (name of the training, number of participants, training place, date and duration, training type - classroom training, online training, etc.). Annual training budget is prepared.
- 4- Career and performance management processes are another important resources in determining training needs as processes where training needs are revealed on a person-by-person basis.
- 5- The attendance and completion rates of these training programs determined on the basis of level are followed.
- 6- In the implementation of the Company trainings, it is important to use external sources (external trainers) as well as internal resources (Company managers). Therefore, while planning the training, it is planned to identify internal trainers and develop them as trainers.

Salaries and Additional Benefits:

Adjustments related to salaries and benefits are explained in Human Resources Procedures of the Company. In this procedure, salary increases, timing and contents of the benefits are detailed.

XIV) OTHER MATTERS

Between 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2023, 337 new personnel were recruited, 278 personnel left their jobs, and as of 31 May 2023, the number of personnel working in our Company was 677.

APPENDIX A

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022
Ahlatıcı Doğal Gaz Dağıtım Enerji ve Yatırım A.Ş.
Aksa Enerji Üretim A.Ş.
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Aktif Ventures Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Buket Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Aktif Portföy Aktif Oniks Serbest (TL) Fon
Aktif Portföy Aktif Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Aktif Portföy Aktif Serbest (Döviz-Avro) Fon
Aktif Portföy Altın Katılım Fonu
Aktif Portföy Birinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
Aktif Portföy Birinci Serbest Fon
Aktif Portföy BİST 30 Endeksi Hisse Senedi (TL) Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Aktif Portföy ESG Sürdürülebilirlik Serbest Fon
Aktif Portföy Fortuna Serbest Fon
Aktif Portföy Gümüş Fon Sepeti Fonu
Aktif Portföy İkinci Aktif Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Aktif Portföy Katılım Hisse Senedi (TL) Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Aktif Portföy Kısa Vadeli Kira Sertifikası Katılım (TL) Fonu
Aktif Portföy Kira Sertifikası Katılım (TL) Fonu
Aktif Portföy Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Birinci Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. İkinci Gayrimenkul Yatırım (TL) Fonu
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Mindvest Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Yaprak Yenilenebilir Enerji Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Aktif Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi (Eski Unvanıyla "Mükafat Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi")
Aktif Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.
Alcatel Lucent Teletas Telekomünikasyon A.Ş.
ALJ Finansman A.Ş.
Aura Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Odak Konut Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
Bereket Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş.
Bereket Sigorta A.Ş.
Burgan Bank A.Ş.
Burgan Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.
Burgan Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.
Cerean Enerji A.Ş.
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş.
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Altın Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Başlangıç Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Başlangıç Katılım Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Birinci Hisse Senedi Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Borçlanma Araçları Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Borçlanma Araçları Grup Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Dengeli Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Dengeli Değişken Grup Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Dış Borçlanma Araçları Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Dinamik Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Katılım Katkı Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Katkı Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Agresif Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Agresif Katılım Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022

Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Atak Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Dengeli Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Dinamik Katılım Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Katılım Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Muhafazakar Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. OKS Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Orta Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Para Piyasası Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Cigna Sağlık Hayat ve Emeklilik A.Ş. Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Çağdaş Faktoring A.Ş.
Çelebi Bandırma Uluslararası Limanı İşletmeciliği A.Ş.
Çelebi Hava Servisi A.Ş.
Dagi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Dagi Yatırım Holding A.Ş.
Deniz Faktoring A.Ş.
Deniz Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.
Deniz Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.
Deniz Portföy Altın Fonu
Deniz Portföy Altıncı Serbest Fon
Deniz Portföy Armut Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Artı Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Bade Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Bakham Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Beşinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Beyaz Serbest Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy BİST 100 Endeksi Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Deniz Portföy BİST Temettü 25 Endeksi Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Deniz Portföy Birinci Değişken Fon
Deniz Portföy Birinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
Deniz Portföy Birinci Serbest (TL) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
Deniz Portföy Boris Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy CC Hisse Senedi Serbest Özel Fon (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Deniz Portföy Cey Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Cömert Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Damla Serbest Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Dinamo Serbest Fon
Deniz Portföy Dokuzuncu Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Dördüncü Serbest Fon
Deniz Portföy Duman Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Efes Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Ege Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Elektrikli ve Otonom Araç Teknolojileri Değişken Fon
Deniz Portföy Emtia Serbest Fon
Deniz Portföy ESG Sürdürülebilirlik Fon Sepeti Fonu
Deniz Portföy Eurobond (Döviz) Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
Deniz Portföy FRS Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy G2B Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Gül Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Gümüş Fon Sepeti Fonu
Deniz Portföy Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Deniz Portföy Hisse Senedi Serbest (TL) Fon (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022

Deniz Portföy HLC Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy İkinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy İstatistiksel Arbitraj Serbest Fon
Deniz Portföy Kar Payı Ödeyen Dördüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Kar Payı Ödeyen İkinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Kar Payı Ödeyen Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Kar Payı Ödeyen Üçüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Kısa Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
Deniz Portföy Kısa Vadeli Serbest (TL) Fon
Deniz Portföy Kira Sertifikaları Katılım (TL) Fonu
Deniz Portföy Kuzeyyıldızı Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Lara Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Liya Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Metaverse ve Digital Yaşam Teknolojileri Değişken Fon
Deniz Portföy Necla Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Neko Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Neva Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Nil Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Olba Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Olmi Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Onbirinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Onuncu Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Özel Sektör Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
Deniz Portföy Özel Sektör Borçlanma Araçlarına Yatırım Yapan %110 Anapara Koruma Amaçlı Üçüncü Fon
Deniz Portföy Özer Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
Deniz Portföy Reyhan Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy RÜ Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Sekizinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy SK Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Ska Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Smart Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Su Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Sürdürülebilirlik Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Deniz Portföy Tarım ve Gıda Değişken Fon
Deniz Portföy Teknoloji Şirketleri Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Deniz Portföy Türkiz Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Uzun Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
Deniz Portföy Yaz Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Yedinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Deniz Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Deniz Ventures Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Deniz Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. ZB Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
Deniz Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.
Deniz Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler A.Ş.
Denizbank A.Ş.
Detay Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Deva Holding A.Ş.
Doğu Aras Enerji Yatırımları A.Ş.
Ekim Turizm Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.
Emlak Konut Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.
Enerya Enerji A.Ş.

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022

Ereğli Demir ve Çelik Fabrikaları T.A.Ş.
Ethika Sigorta A.Ş.
Fenerbahçe Futbol A.Ş.
Ferbis Tarım Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.
Fiba Portföy 2023 Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Fiba Portföy Altın Fonu
Fiba Portföy Birinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
Fiba Portföy Birinci Serbest (TL) Fon
Fiba Portföy Blok Zinciri Teknolojileri Serbest Fon
Fiba Portföy Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
Fiba Portföy Çoklu Varlık Birinci Değişken Fon
Fiba Portföy Çoklu Varlık İkinci Değişken
Fiba Portföy Eurobond Borçlanma Araçları (Döviz) Fonu
Fiba Portföy Fırtına Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Fiba Portföy Hisse Senedi Fonu (TL) Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Fiba Portföy Kısa Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
Fiba Portföy Kısa Vadeli Serbest (TL) Fon
Fiba Portföy Meltem İkinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Fiba Portföy Meltem Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Fiba Portföy Meltem Üçüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Fiba Portföy Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
Fiba Portföy Rota Serbest Fon
Fiba Portföy Safir Serbest Fon
Fiba Portföy Serbest Fon
Fiba Portföy Şekerbank Kısa Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
Fiba Portföy Şekerbank Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
Fiba Portföy Üçüncü Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
Fiba Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Birinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Fiba Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.
Fiba Yenilenebilir Enerji Holding A.Ş.
Golden Global Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.
Golden Global Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.
Halk Faktoring A.Ş.
Halk Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.
Halk Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.
Halk Varlık Kiralama A.Ş.
Halk Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.
HDI Fiba Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş.
Hedef Araç Kiralama ve Servis A.Ş.
Hektaş Ticaret T.A.Ş.
ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş.
ICBC Turkey Portföy Altın Fonu
ICBC Turkey Portföy Birinci Değişken Fon
ICBC Turkey Portföy Birinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
ICBC Turkey Portföy Birinci Kısa Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
ICBC Turkey Portföy Birinci Serbest Fon
ICBC Turkey Portföy Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
ICBC Turkey Portföy İkinci Değişken Fon
ICBC Turkey Portföy Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
ICBC Turkey Portföy Serbest (Döviz) Fon
ICBC Turkey Portföy Sürdürülebilirlik Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
ICBC Turkey Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022

ICBC Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.
Misyon Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (Inveo Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.)
İskenderun Demir ve Çelik A.Ş.
Kardemir Karabük Demir Çelik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Karsan Otomotiv Sanayii ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Katılım Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş.
Kimteks Poliüretan Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Koroplast Temizlik Ambalaj Ürünleri Sanayi ve Dış Ticaret A.Ş.
Logo Yazılım Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Magdeburger Sigorta A.Ş.
Marka Mağazacılık A.Ş.
Mavi Giyim Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş.
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Altın Katılım Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Başlangıç Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Başlangıç Katılım Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Borçlanma Araçları Grup Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Dengeli Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Dengeli Değişken Grup Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Hisse Senedi Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Kamu Dış Borçlanma Araçları (ABD Doları 0-5 Yıl Vadeli) Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Katılım Katkı Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Katılım Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Katkı Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Agresif Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Agresif Katılım Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Atak Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Atak Katılım Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Dengeli Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Katılım Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. OKS Temkinli Değişken Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Para Piyasası Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Metlife Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş. Standart Emeklilik Yatırım Fonu
Morgan Stanley Menkul Değerler A.Ş.
Nuh Çimento Sanayi A.Ş.
Orfin Finansman Anonim Şirketi
Oyak Çimento Fabrikaları A.Ş.
Oyak Portföy Altın Katılım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Beşinci Serbest (TL) Fon
Oyak Portföy Birinci Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
Oyak Portföy Birinci Değişken Fon
Oyak Portföy Birinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
Oyak Portföy Birinci Hisse Senedi (TL) Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
Oyak Portföy Birinci Katılım Serbest Fon
Oyak Portföy Birinci Kısa Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
Oyak Portföy Birinci Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
Oyak Portföy Birinci Serbest Fon
Oyak Portföy Dördüncü Serbest Fon
Oyak Portföy İkinci Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
Oyak Portföy İkinci Değişken Fon
Oyak Portföy İkinci Fon Sepeti Fonu

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022

Oyak Portföy İkinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
Oyak Portföy Kar Payı Ödeyen Birinci Serbest (TL) Fon
Oyak Portföy Kısa Vadeli Kira Sertifikası Katılım (TL) Fonu
Oyak Portföy Kıymetli Madenler Fon Sepeti Fonu
Oyak Portföy OYAK Üyeleri İle Çalışanlarına Yönelik Borçlanma Araçları Özel Fonu
Oyak Portföy Üçüncü Serbest (TL) Fon
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Altıncı Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Beşinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Birinci Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Birinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Dördüncü Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fiba Gelecek Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. İkinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Sekizinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Tarım Ve Gıda Odaklı Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Üçüncü Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Yedinci Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Oyak Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.
Oyak Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.
Oyak Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.
OYKA Kağıt Ambalaj Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Palen Enerji Doğalgaz Dağıtım Endüstri ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Palgaz Doğalgaz Dağıtım Ticaret ve Sanayi A.Ş.
RE-PIE Portföy Birinci Değişken Fon
RE-PIE Portföy Birinci Serbest Fon
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetim A.Ş. Finberg Yıldız Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Altun Capital Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Dicle Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Turkcell Yeni Teknolojiler Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Ace Games Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Anadolu Stratejik Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Anatolia Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Arf Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Asya Stratejik Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Atar Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Avrasya Stratejik Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Avrupa Stratejik Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Binbin Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Birinci Karma Teknoloji Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Colendi Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Dokuzuncu Karma Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Easycep Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fırat Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fırsat Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fiba Fırsat Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Fibabanka Yıldız Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Getir Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Iot Tech Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. İkinci Karma Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Levent Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Meriç Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Milenyum Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu

Public Interest Entities Audited in Fiscal Year 2022

RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Modanisa Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Neva Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Novada Urfa Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Perakende Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Sampaş Holding Özel Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Sekizinci Karma Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Siber Güvenlik Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Smartgum Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Startup-1 Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Teknoloji Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Trakya Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Turesif Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Üçüncü Karma Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Yıldız Gayrimenkul Yatırım Fonu
RE-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Dördüncü Karma Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Re-PIE Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.
Rota Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. Sağlık Teknolojileri Girişim Sermayesi Yatırım Fonu
Sasa Polyester Sanayi A.Ş.
Sefine Denizcilik Tersanecilik Turizm San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
Societe Generale (S.A.) Paris Merkezi Fransa İstanbul Türkiye Merkez Şubesi
Şeker Sigorta A.Ş.
Tav Havalimanları Holding A.Ş.
Tavuk Dünyası Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
TEB Faktoring A.Ş.
TEB Finansman A.Ş.
TEB Portföy Alarko Grubu Değişken Özel Fon
TEB Portföy Altın Fonu
TEB Portföy Altıncı Serbest (Döviz-Avro) Fon
TEB Portföy Amerika Teknoloji Yabancı BYF Fon Sepeti Fonu
TEB Portföy Beşinci Serbest (TL) Fon
TEB Portföy BİST Banka Endeksi Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
TEB Portföy Birinci Değişken Fon
TEB Portföy Birinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
TEB Portföy Birinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
TEB Portföy Burgan Bank Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
TEB Portföy Cemay Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
TEB Portföy Dokuzuncu Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Dördüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Ege Serbest Özel Fon
TEB Portföy Eurobond (Döviz) Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
TEB Portföy Gümüş Fon Sepeti Fonu
TEB Portföy Hisse Senedi Fonu (Hisse Senedi Yoğun Fon)
TEB Portföy ING Bank Özel Bankacılık ve Platinum Değişken Özel Fon
TEB Portföy ING Bank Özel Bankacılık ve Platinum Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
TEB Portföy ING Bank Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
TEB Portföy İkinci Değişken Fon
TEB Portföy İkinci Fon Sepeti Fonu
TEB Portföy İkinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Kısa Vadeli Borçlanma Araçları (TL) Fonu
TEB Portföy Kira Sertifikaları (Döviz) Katılım Fonu
TEB Portföy Makro Serbest Fon

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TEB Portföy Metaverse ve Dijital Teknolojiler Değişken Fon
TEB Portföy Mutlak Getiri Hedefli Değişken Fon
TEB Portföy Özel Sektör Borçlanma Araçları Fonu
TEB Portföy Para Piyasası (TL) Fonu
TEB Portföy Pusula Serbest Fon
TEB Portföy Sağlık ve Biyoteknoloji Değişken Fon
TEB Portföy Sekizinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Sürdürülebilirlik Fon Sepeti Fonu
TEB Portföy Tarım ve Gıda Teknolojileri Değişken Fon
TEB Portföy Uyum Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
TEB Portföy Üçüncü Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Yahşi Serbest (Döviz) Özel Fon
TEB Portföy Yedinci Serbest (Döviz) Fon
TEB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.
TEB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.
Turkcell Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.
Turkland Bank A.Ş.
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.
Türk P ve I Sigorta A.Ş.
Türk Tuborg Bira ve Malt Sanayii A.Ş.
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.
Ufuk Yatırım Yönetim ve Gayrimenkul A.Ş.
Ulusal Faktoring A.Ş.
Ülker Bisküvi Sanayi A.Ş.
VFS Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.
VFS Finansman A.Ş.
Zip Finansman A.Ş.

Appendix B | EU EEA audit firms

Disclosure in accordance with Article 13.2 (b)(ii)-(iv) of the EU Audit Regulation

EU/EEA Member State (Article 13.2 (b)(iii) EU Audit Regulation: the countries in which each audit firm that is a member of the network is qualified as a statutory auditor or has its registered office, central administration or principal place of business)

Name of audit firms carrying out statutory audits in each Member State (Article 13.2 (b)(ii) EU Audit Regulation: the name of each audit firm that is a member of the network)

EU/EEA Member State	Name of audit firms carrying out statutory audits in each Member State
Austria	Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH
	Deloitte Niederösterreich Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH
	Deloitte Oberösterreich Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH
	Deloitte Salzburg Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH
	Deloitte Tirol Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH
	Deloitte Wirtschaftsprüfung Styria GmbH
Belgium	Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren / Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV / SRL
Bulgaria	Deloitte Audit OOD
Croatia	Deloitte d.o.o. za usluge revizije
Cyprus	Deloitte Limited
Czech Republic	Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
	Deloitte Assurance s.r.o.
Denmark	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Estonia	AS Deloitte Audit Eesti
Finland	Deloitte Oy
France	Deloitte & Associés
	Deloitte Marque & Gendrot
	Deloitte Audit Holding
	BEAS
	Cisane
	Constantin Associés
	D. Associations
	DB Consultant
	ECA Audit
	Opus 3.14 Audit Et Conseil
	Pierre-Henri Scacchi et Associés
	Revi Conseil
Germany	Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
	Deutsche Baurevision GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
	SüdTreu Süddeutsche Treuhand GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Greece	Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.
Hungary	Deloitte Könyvvizsgáló és Tanácsadó Kft.
Iceland	Deloitte ehf.
Ireland	Deloitte Ireland LLP
Italy	Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.
Latvia	Deloitte Audits Latvia SIA
Liechtenstein	Deloitte (Liechtenstein) AG
Lithuania	Deloitte Lietuva UAB
Luxembourg	Deloitte Audit
Malta	Deloitte Audit Limited
Netherlands	Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Norway	Deloitte AS
Poland	Deloitte Audyt spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością spółka komandytowa Deloitte Audyt spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością Deloitte Assurance spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością
Portugal	Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.
Romania	Deloitte Audit SRL
Slovakia	Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Slovenia	Deloitte Revizija d.o.o.
Spain	Deloitte, S.L.
Sweden	Deloitte AB

Disclosure in accordance with Article 13.2 (b) (iv) of the EU Audit Regulation

The total turnover achieved by the audit firms that are members of the network, resulting from the statutory audit of annual and consolidated financial statements: € 2.3 billion¹

¹ Amount represents an estimate determined based upon best efforts to collect this data. Certain Deloitte audit firms registered to perform statutory audits in respective member states provide statutory audit services as well as other audit, assurance and non-audit services. While Deloitte endeavored to collect specific statutory audit turnover for each EU/EEA Deloitte audit firm, in certain cases turnover from other services has been included. The turnover amounts included herein are as of 31 May 2023, except for a limited number of instances where a Deloitte audit firm has different financial year-end or has not finalized its reporting for such period. In these cases, turnover amounts are for the relevant financial year or preceding financial year. Where currency other than Euro is used in the member state, the amount in Euros was translated using an average exchange rate in effect for the period 1 June 2022 to 31 May 2023.

APPENDIX C

Disclosure in accordance with Article 13.2 (k) (i)-(iv) of the EU Audit Regulation

The breakdown of the DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.'s turnover for the period of 1 June 2022 – 31 May 2023:

Turnover	TRY'000
Revenues from audit services for audits of financial statements of non-EU companies with transferable securities admitted to trading on regulated markets in the EU	-
Revenues from permitted non-audit services of non-EU companies with transferable securities admitted to trading on regulated markets in the EU	-
All revenues of the reporting non-EU audit firm	438,908
Total	438,908



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