

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIODS 1 JANUARY- 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024  
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD  
JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2025**

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**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.**  
**AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (BALANCE SHEETS) AT**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,415,684	675,688
Financial investments	4	-	268,563
Trade receivables		886,622	1,370,271
- Trade receivables from third parties	6	886,622	1,370,271
Other receivables		46,323	97,238
- Other receivables from third parties	7	46,323	97,238
Inventories	8	1,310,627	918,276
Prepaid expenses		174,335	233,879
- Prepaid expenses to third parties	12	174,335	233,879
Current tax assets	22	-	25,406
Other current assets		35,520	7,344
- Other current assets to third parties	9	35,520	7,344
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>3,869,111</b>	<b>3,596,665</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Financial investments	4	60,400	187,178
Other receivables		417	546
- Other receivables from third parties	7	417	546
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,588,992	3,779,308
Right of use assets	11	55,106	80,771
Intangible assets	10	4,934	8,374
Prepaid expenses		20,177	15,777
- Prepaid expenses to third parties	12	20,177	15,777
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>3,730,026</b>	<b>4,071,954</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>7,599,137</b>	<b>7,668,619</b>

The consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2025, have been approved by the Board of Directors of Europap Tezol Kağıt Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. on March 9, 2026. The General Assembly and certain regulatory authorities hold the authority to make amendments following the publication of the statutory consolidated financial statements.

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.**  
**AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (BALANCE SHEETS) AT**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Short-term portion of long-term borrowings		105,801	559,400
- Short-term portion of long-term borrowings due to third parties	5	105,801	559,400
Bank borrowings		99,169	554,952
Short term lease liabilities		6,632	4,448
Other financial liabilities	5	463	39
Trade payables		976,588	574,338
- Trade payables to third parties	6	976,588	574,338
Other payables		1,261	1,036
- Other payables to third parties		1,261	1,036
Payables related to employee benefits	14	17,791	20,328
Deferred revenue		16,463	21,264
- Deferred revenue from third parties	12	16,463	21,264
Current income tax liabilities	22	9,547	-
Short-term provisions		30,390	24,390
- Short-term provision for employee benefits	14	16,130	16,735
- Other short-term provisions		14,260	7,655
Other current liabilities		27,289	20,232
- Other current liabilities due to third parties		27,289	20,232
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,185,593</b>	<b>1,221,027</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Long term financial liabilities		173,268	270,335
- Long term financial liabilities to third parties	5	173,268	270,335
Bank borrowings		146,772	230,508
Lease liabilities		26,496	39,827
Long-term provisions		80,847	92,333
- Long-term provision for employee benefits	14	80,847	92,333
Deferred tax liability	22	118,284	108,590
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>372,399</b>	<b>471,258</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,557,992</b>	<b>1,692,285</b>

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (BALANCE SHEETS) AT  
31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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

		<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
<b>Equity of the parent company</b>			
Share capital	16	500,000	500,000
Capital adjustment differences		1,388,971	1,388,971
Treasury shares (-)		(28,999)	-
Restricted reserves	16	385,019	356,020
Other comprehensive income (expenses) not to be reclassified to profit or loss		(75,604)	(78,576)
Gains (losses) on revaluation and remeasurement		(75,604)	(78,576)
- Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(75,604)	(78,576)
Other comprehensive income (expenses) to be reclassified to profit or loss		(3,074)	32,378
Gains (losses) on revaluation and remeasurement		(3,074)	32,378
- Gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(3,074)	32,378
Retained earnings		3,691,678	3,586,821
Net profit/(loss) for the period		183,154	190,720
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>6,041,145</b>	<b>5,976,334</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>7,599,137</b>	<b>7,668,619</b>

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.**  
**AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER**  
**COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024**

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

	Notes	<i>Audited</i> 1 January - 31 December 2025	<i>Audited</i> 1 January - 31 December 2024
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS</b>			
Revenue	17	5,587,470	6,593,663
Cost of sales	17	(4,874,048)	(5,619,376)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>713,422</b>	<b>974,287</b>
General administrative expenses	18	(208,754)	(247,676)
Marketing expenses	18	(235,636)	(272,072)
Other operating income	19	225,611	289,000
Other operating expenses	19	(154,079)	(220,627)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>		<b>340,564</b>	<b>522,912</b>
Income from investing activities	20	65,820	29,974
Expenses from investing activities		(3,871)	-
<b>OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE FINANCIAL INCOME / (EXPENSE)</b>		<b>402,513</b>	<b>552,886</b>
Financial income	21	385,518	319,082
Financial expenses	21	(75,921)	(313,932)
Net monetary position loss	26	(323,228)	(203,372)
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		<b>388,882</b>	<b>354,664</b>
Tax (expenses)/income from continuing operations			
- Current tax expense	22	(195,160)	(52,542)
- Deferred tax (expense)/income	22	(10,568)	(111,402)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		<b>183,154</b>	<b>190,720</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD</b>		<b>183,154</b>	<b>190,720</b>
<b>Gain per share</b>			
- Earnings per Kr1 number of 1 share from continued operations	23	0.3668	0.3814
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Not to be re-classified under profit or loss</b>		<b>2,972</b>	<b>(2,262)</b>
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	14	3,963	(3,016)
Taxes on other comprehensive income not to be re-classified to profit or loss	22	(991)	754
- Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains/ (losses), tax effect		(991)	754
<b>To be re-classified under profit or loss</b>		<b>(35,452)</b>	<b>(54,965)</b>
Revaluation or reclassification losses on assets recorded in other comprehensive income at fair value	4	(37,317)	(57,858)
Taxes relating to other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss	22	1,865	2,893
- Revaluation or reclassification losses of assets recorded in other comprehensive income at fair value, tax effect		1,865	2,893
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (EXPENSES)/INCOME</b>		<b>(32,480)</b>	<b>(57,227)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<b>150,674</b>	<b>133,493</b>

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE  
PERIODS 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Turkish Lira ("TRY") in terms of the purchasing power of the TRY at 31 December 2025, unless otherwise indicated).

	Share Capital	Adjustments to share capital	Treasury Shares	Restricted reserves	Other comprehensive income/(expenses) not to be reclassified to profit or (loss) Gains (losses) on Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income/(expenses) not to be reclassified to profit or (loss) Gains(losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Accumulated profits/losses Retained Earnings	Net profit /(loss) for the period	Equity of the parent company	Total equity
<b>Previous period</b>										
<b>1 January - 31 December 2024</b>										
<b>Balances at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>440,000</b>	<b>1,388,971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>356,020</b>	<b>87,343</b>	<b>(76,314)</b>	<b>3,668,840</b>	<b>49,543</b>	<b>5,914,403</b>	<b>5,914,403</b>
Capital increase	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	(78,535)	-	(18,535)	(18,535)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,543	(49,543)	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(53,027)	-	(53,027)	(53,027)
Total comprehensive income/(losses)	-	-	-	-	(54,965)	(2,262)	-	190,720	133,493	133,493
- Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,720	190,720	190,720
- Other comprehensive income/losses	-	-	-	-	(54,965)	(2,262)	-	-	(57,227)	(57,227)
<b>Balances at the end of the period</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,388,971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>356,020</b>	<b>32,378</b>	<b>(78,576)</b>	<b>3,586,821</b>	<b>190,720</b>	<b>5,976,334</b>	<b>5,976,334</b>
<b>Current period</b>										
<b>1 January - 31 December 2025</b>										
<b>Balances at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,388,971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>356,020</b>	<b>32,378</b>	<b>(78,576)</b>	<b>3,586,821</b>	<b>190,720</b>	<b>5,976,334</b>	<b>5,976,334</b>
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,720	(190,720)	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,864)	-	(56,864)	(56,864)
Increase (decrease) arising from share repurchase transactions	-	-	(28,999)	28,999	-	-	(28,999)	-	(28,999)	(28,999)
Total comprehensive income/(losses)	-	-	-	-	(35,452)	2,972	-	183,154	150,674	150,674
- Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,154	183,154	183,154
- Other comprehensive income/losses	-	-	-	-	(35,452)	2,972	-	-	(32,480)	(32,480)
<b>Balances at the end of the period</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,388,971</b>	<b>(28,999)</b>	<b>385,019</b>	<b>(3,074)</b>	<b>(75,604)</b>	<b>3,691,678</b>	<b>183,154</b>	<b>6,041,145</b>	<b>6,041,145</b>

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.**  
**AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIODS**  
**1 JANUARY- 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024**

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

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>934,154</b>	<b>401,201</b>
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>183,154</b>	<b>190,720</b>
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period:</b>		<b>567,453</b>	<b>644,022</b>
Depreciation and amortization expense	13	239,263	222,529
Adjustments for impairments		3,802	31,098
Adjustments for impairment of inventories	8	(14,203)	15,665
Adjustments related to impairment of receivables	19	18,005	15,433
Adjustments for provisions		36,748	34,540
Adjustments for provision for employee benefits		30,143	33,147
Adjustments related to lawsuit and/or penalty provisions		6,605	1,393
Adjustments for interest income/(expense)		(260,535)	79,704
Adjustments for interest income	20-21	(304,134)	(164,482)
Adjustments for interest expense	21	43,599	244,186
Adjustments for tax income/(losses)	22	205,728	163,944
Adjustments for unrealized foreign currency translation differences		67,276	80,890
Adjustments related to fair value losses (gains) of financial assets	4	-	(1,470)
Adjustments related to losses (gains) from disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,861	(4,017)
Monetary gain/loss		271,310	36,804
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		<b>370,375</b>	<b>(320,070)</b>
Adjustments related to decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables		152,283	(755,459)
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables from third parties		152,283	(755,459)
Adjustments related to increase (decrease) in inventories		(378,148)	626,598
Adjustments for increase in prepaid expenses		4,797	(153,544)
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade payables		593,655	(11,376)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables to third parties		593,655	(11,376)
Adjustments for increase in other receivables from operating activities		11,155	(22,291)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables related to operations to non-related parties		11,155	(22,291)
Increase/(decrease) in payables related to employee benefits		2,495	5,242
Adjustments related to increase (decrease) in other payables related to operating activities		(15,862)	(9,240)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables to unrelated parties related to operating activities		(15,862)	(9,240)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>1,120,982</b>	<b>514,672</b>
Employee benefits paid	14	(26,621)	(15,973)
Income taxes paid	22	(160,207)	(97,498)

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

**EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.**  
**AND ITS SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIODS**  
**1 JANUARY- 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024**

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

	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>553,239</b>	<b>(336,447)</b>
Cash outflows from the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	(87,351)	(423,632)
Cash inflows from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		46,899	4,017
Interest received		304,134	165,951
Cash advances and payables		(21,924)	313,897
Other cash advances and payables given		(21,924)	313,897
Net cash inflows (outflows) from other financial instruments	4	311,481	(396,680)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(615,067)</b>	<b>(122,360)</b>
Cash inflows from borrowings	5	-	530,762
Cash outflows from borrowings		(522,775)	(140,308)
Cash outflows from bank borrowings	5	(522,775)	(140,308)
Other financial liabilities cash inflows/outflows		424	(196,040)
Cash outflows related to leasing agreements		(11,147)	(15,985)
Interest paid		(24,705)	(247,762)
Dividends paid		(56,864)	(53,027)
<b>Net decrease/ increase in cash and cash equivalents before foreign currency exchange differences</b>		<b>872,326</b>	<b>(57,606)</b>
<b>Effect of currency exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>22,975</b>	<b>3,728</b>
<b>Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Monetary Loss/Gain Effect</b>		<b>895,301</b>	<b>(53,878)</b>
<b>Monetary Loss/Gain Effect on Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>(155,305)</b>	<b>(71,400)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>675,688</b>	<b>800,966</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,415,684</b>	<b>675,688</b>

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

# EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### NOTE 1 - GROUP’S ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was established in Izmir in 1969, and after the corporate merger on November 30, 2016, its name was changed upon registration to Europap Tezol Kağıt Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (“Europap” or the “Company”). The main activity of the Company is the manufacturing and sale of hygiene tissue papers along with the production and sale of jumbo roll papers.

The registered office address of the Company is as follows:

Philsa Cd., No:36 Torbalı, İzmir - Türkiye

Information regarding the Company's shareholders and their shares is disclosed in Note 16.

The Group is registered at the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) and have been quoted in Borsa İstanbul (“BIST”) since 15 September 2021. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's shares in circulation stand at 24.96%.

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's principal shareholder is the Tezol Family.

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

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
End of period	646	710
Average	691	726

The main area of activity and the country of operation of the Company's subsidiary included in the consolidation (collectively referred to as the “Group”) are as follows:

	The country of operation	Area of Activity
TZE Global Dış Ticaret A.Ş. (“TZE Global”)	Türkiye	Export/ foreign trade

TZE Global was established to carry out the Company's registered export sales, and all shares are owned by the Company.

### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 2.1 Basis of presentation

In maintaining the Group's accounting records and preparing the statutory consolidated financial statements, compliance is ensured with the principles and requirements set forth by the Capital Markets Board (“CMB”), the Turkish Commercial Code (“TCC”), tax legislation, and the Uniform Chart of Accounts issued by the Ministry of Finance.

# EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Board’s (“CMB”) Communiqué Series II, No. 14.1 “Principles of Financial Reporting in Capital Markets,” published in the Official Gazette No. 28676 dated June 13, 2013. In accordance with Article 5 of the Communiqué, the financial statements are based on Turkish Accounting Standards and the related appendices and interpretations (“TFRS”) put into effect by the Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”). The TFRS encompasses the accounting standards published under the names of Turkish Accounting Standard and Turkish Financial Reporting Standard, as well as interpretations, other specific and exceptional standards published by POA, and additional interpretations and other regulations in this field.

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in accordance with the formats specified in the "Announcement on TFRS Taxonomy" published by the Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on July 3, 2024, and the Financial Statement Examples and Usage Guide issued by the Capital Markets Board (CMB).

According to CMB regulations, companies that report must apply the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and their related appendices and interpretations (TAS/TFRS) issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) as per Article 5 of the regulation.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial investments measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements have been expressed in TRY based on the Group’s statutory records. They have been prepared in accordance with TFRS, incorporating certain adjustments and reclassifications to duly present the Group’s consolidated financial position and performance.

#### Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary operating in Türkiye is Turkish Lira (TRY). The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes are presented in TRY, which is also the presentation currency.

#### Foreign currency conversion

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of these transactions and the translation of foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at year-end exchange rates are included in the consolidated profit or loss comprehensive income statement, except for those considered as cash flow and net investment hedges tracked under equity. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, foreign currency-denominated monetary assets in the consolidated statement of financial position are translated into TRY using the buying exchange rates announced by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye on those respective dates, while liabilities are translated using the selling exchange rates announced by the Central Bank on those respective dates.

# EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

##### Going concern

The Group prepares its consolidated financial statements based on the going concern principle.

##### Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economy

In accordance with the announcement made by the POA on November 23, 2023, and the published "Implementation Guide on Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies," the Group prepared its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, by applying TAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies." According to this standard, financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are adjusted to the purchasing power of the currency as of the balance sheet date, and the comparative figures from previous financial statements are expressed in terms of the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period for comparison purposes. Consequently, the Group has presented its financial statements as of December 31, 2024, adjusted to the purchasing power as of December 31, 2025

In accordance with the CMB's decision dated December 28, 2023, No. 81/1820, it has been decided that issuers subject to financial reporting regulations applying the Turkish Accounting/Financial Reporting Standards, as well as capital market institutions, shall apply inflation accounting using the provisions of TAS 29 starting from the annual financial reports for the fiscal periods ending on December 31, 2024.

The restatements made under TAS 29 were performed using the adjustment coefficient obtained from the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (“TURKSTAT”). As of December 31, 2025, the indices and adjustment coefficients used in the restatement of the financial statements are as follows:

Date	Index	Conversion Factor	Three-year Inflation Rate
31 December 2025	3,513.87	1.0000	211%
31 December 2024	2,684.55	1.3089	291%
31 December 2023	1,859.38	1.8898	268%

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

- The current period financial statements prepared in TRY are expressed in terms of the purchasing power as of the balance sheet date, and the amounts from previous reporting periods are also adjusted to reflect the purchasing power at the end of the reporting period.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.1 Basis of Presentation (Continued)

##### *Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economy (Continued)*

- Monetary assets and liabilities are not adjusted as they are already expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date. If the inflation-adjusted values of non-monetary items exceed their recoverable amount or net realizable value, the provisions of TAS 36 and TAS 2 have been applied, respectively.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities, as well as equity items that are not expressed in terms of the current purchasing power at the balance sheet date, have been adjusted using the relevant adjustment coefficients.
- All items in the comprehensive income statement, except for those affecting non-monetary items in the balance sheet that impact the comprehensive income statement, have been indexed using coefficients calculated based on the periods when income and expense accounts were initially reflected in the financial statements.
- The impact of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position in the current period has been recorded in the income statement under the net monetary position gains/ (losses) account.

#### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards

##### **Standards, amendments, and interpretations**

The accounting policies underpinning the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal period ending on December 31, 2025, have been applied consistently with those used in the prior year, except for the new and amended TFRS and TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2024, as summarized below. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance are explained in the relevant paragraphs.

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

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

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

##### Standards, amendments, and interpretations (Continued)

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

- **IFRS 17, “Insurance Contracts”;** is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. This standard replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide range of practices. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting for all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Pursuant to the communiqué on the Presentation of Financial Statements of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Pension Companies, amended by the communiqué published in the Official Gazette dated December 15, 2025, the effective date for the application of IFRS 17 has been postponed to January 1, 2027. In this regard, the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority's letter No. E-64088382-045.01-39032, dated January 7, 2026, addressed to the Presidency of the Association of Turkish Insurance, Reinsurance, and Pension Companies, states that the implementation date of IFRS 17 has been deferred to January 1, 2027, for banks and holding companies with insurance, reinsurance, or pension company subsidiaries/associates in their individual and consolidated financial statements.

- **Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;** effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (early adoption is available). These amendments:
  - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
  - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
  - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
  - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
- **Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (earlier application permitted). Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards:
  - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
  - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
  - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

##### Standards, amendments, and interpretations (Continued)

##### *b. Standards, amendments, and interpretations that are issued but not effective as of 31 December 2025 (Continued):*

- **Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 but can be early adopted subject to local endorsement where required. These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These are described as ‘contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity’.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. These narrow-scope amendments specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:
  - its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or
  - it is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

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

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

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

##### Standards, amendments, and interpretations (Continued)

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

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

For the year ending December 2025, disclosures should include:

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

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

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

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

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

##### Standards, amendments, and interpretations (Continued)

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

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

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

**c. Consider alignment with other public communications.**

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

**d. Disclosures should be based on the information available through the date of issuance of the financial statements.**

not only the end of the reporting period.

● **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’ and amendment;** effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19’s reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries’ financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. A subsidiary is eligible if.

- it does not have public accountability; and
- it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

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

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.2 Amendments in Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

##### Standards, amendments, and interpretations (Continued)

##### *Standards, amendments, and interpretations that are issued but not effective as of 31 December 2025 (Continued):*

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

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

The Group has assessed the impact of the aforementioned amendments on its operations and will apply them effective from the date of their validity.

#### 2.3 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, Europap, and its subsidiary, as explained below. The financial statements of the company included in the consolidation have been prepared, in accordance with TFRS, by applying uniform accounting policies and ensuring consistent presentation as of the dates on which the consolidated financial statements were issued.

##### a) Subsidiaries

The Group has control over all entities that are classified as its subsidiaries. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A subsidiary is included in the consolidation scope from the date control is obtained by the Group. Conversely, a subsidiary is excluded from the consolidation scope from the date control ceases.

The balance sheet and statement of income of the subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and all material intercompany payable /receivable balances and sales / purchase transactions are eliminated. The carrying amounts of the investments and the equity of the investee companies have been mutually eliminated. Profits and losses arising from intra-group transactions recognized in assets are eliminated, while unrealized losses are eliminated if they do not indicate an impairment of the transferred asset.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.3 Basis of Consolidation (Continued)

##### a) Subsidiaries (Continued)

The share of non-controlling interests in the subsidiary's net assets and comprehensive income or expense for the current period has been included within retained earnings in the consolidated statement of financial position (balance sheet), in accordance with the principle of materiality in accounting.

The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

The following table shows the subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation and the Company's controlling interests as of December 31,2025, and December 31,2024:

Subsidiaries	Direct or Indirect Control Shareholding Rates of the Group (%)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
TZE Global (Based in Türkiye)	100.00	100.00

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### a) Statement of cash flows

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash flows are classified into three categories as operating, investment and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are those resulting from the Group's activities. Cash flows from investment activities indicate cash inflows and outflows resulting from property, plant and equipment and financial investments. Cash flows from financing activities indicate the resources used in financing activities and the repayment of these resources. Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand accounts, bank deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities equal or less than three months.

##### b) Financial instruments

###### *Classification and measurement*

The Group classifies its financial assets into two categories: 'measured at amortized cost' and 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.' The classification is based on the business model the entity uses to manage the financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. The Group performs the classification of its financial assets at the date they are acquired. Except in circumstances where the business model used by the Group to manage its financial assets changes, financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition; in the event of a change in the business model, financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the reporting period following the change.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### b) Financial instruments (Continued)

###### *Classification and measurement (Continued)*

###### *i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost*

Financial assets are classified as 'measured at amortized cost' when the Group management adopts a 'business model to collect contractual cash flows,' and the contractual terms consist solely of principal and interest payments on specific dates, have fixed or determinable payments, are not traded in an active market, and are not derivative instruments. If their maturities are less than 12 months from the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, they are classified as current assets; if they are longer than 12 months, they are classified as non-current assets. Assets measured at amortized cost include items such as 'trade receivables,' 'other receivables,' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

###### *ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Assets for which management has adopted a business model of collecting contractual cash flows and/or selling are classified as assets measured at fair value. If management does not intend to dispose of the relevant assets within 12 months from the balance sheet date, these assets are classified as non-current assets. For investments in equity-based financial assets not held for trading, the Group makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present changes in the fair value of the investment either in other comprehensive income or through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included under the "financial investments" line item in the consolidated statement of financial position. Upon the sale of these assets, the cumulative fair value changes previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings from prior years. The Group has recognized all its financial assets at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using generally accepted valuation techniques based on management's best estimates and assumptions, which may differ from actual transaction values. For investments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value has been determined using the Borsa Istanbul closing prices as of the balance sheet date for publicly traded financial instruments.

###### *iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of financial assets other than those measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2025, bonds and notes presented under financial investments in the consolidated statement of financial position were accounted for as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains and losses arising from the valuation of these assets are recognized in the consolidated income statement. The Group classifies its investments in equity instruments held for trading and intended to be sold in the near term as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and monitors them under the financial investments item in the consolidated statement of financial position. As of December 31, 2025, the Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in Note 4-a.

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1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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**NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**b) Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Classification and measurement (Continued)*

*iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)*

*Derecognition*

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and returns of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any rights created or retained by the Group in the transferred financial assets are recognized as a separate asset or liability.

*Impairment*

Group has applied simplified approach and used impairment matrix for the calculation of impairment on its receivables carried at amortized cost, since they do not comprise of any significant finance component. In accordance with this method, if any provision to the trade receivables as a result of a specific event, Group measures expected credit loss from these receivables by the life-time expected credit loss. The calculation of expected loss is performed based on the past experience of the Group and its expectations for the future indications.

**c) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication of impairment for assets other than deferred tax assets. If any indication of impairment exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amounts of such assets. The recoverable amounts of intangible assets that are not yet available for use are measured annually. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Assets are allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing at the lowest level. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or any cash-generating unit to which it belongs exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's net selling price or value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses can be reversed to the extent that the increased carrying amount of an asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years, and such reversals are associated with events occurring after the period in which the impairment loss was recognized.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### d) Trade receivables

Trade receivables arising from the provision of goods or services to a customer by the Group are measured at their original invoice amount if the effect of interest accrual is not significant (Note 6).

The Group has opted to apply the 'simplified approach' defined in the IFRS 9 standard for impairment calculations of trade receivables measured at amortized cost that do not contain a significant financing component in its financial statements. Under this approach, the Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to 'lifetime expected credit losses' when trade receivables are not impaired for specific reasons (other than incurred impairment losses). The Group uses a provision matrix for measuring expected credit losses on trade receivables. Specific provision rates are calculated based on the number of days past due for trade receivables in the matrix, and these rates are reviewed and revised, if necessary, in each reporting period. Following the recognition of a doubtful receivables provision, if some or all the doubtful receivables amount is collected, the collected amount is deducted from the provision and recognized as income in the profit or loss statement (Note 19).

##### e) Borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at the proceeds received; net of any transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are restated at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as finance cost over the period of the borrowings. Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred. If the borrowings mature within 12 months, then they are classified in current liabilities, otherwise they are classified in non-current liabilities (Note 5). If the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer repayment of financial debts for at least 12 months from the financial position statement date, the financial debts are classified as short-term liabilities.

Fees paid for credit agreements and limits are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as transaction costs under the principles outlined above when it is highly probable that the related limit will be partially or fully utilized under the agreement. If it is unlikely that the limit will be utilized, the fees paid are considered as a prepaid expense for liquidity services and are associated with the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income statement over the validity period of the credit limit.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### f) Events after balance sheet date

Events after the balance sheet date, announcements related to net profit or even declared after other selective financial information has been publicly announced, include all events that take place between the balance sheet date and the date when balance sheet was authorized for issue.

In the case that events require a correction to be made occur subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Group makes the necessary corrections to the financial statements. Moreover, the events that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date and that do not require a correction to be made are disclosed in accompanying notes, where the decisions of the users of financial statements are affected.

##### g) Trade payables

Trade payables are recognized in the consolidated financial statements at their fair values at the date of initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost (Note 6). Short-term trade payables are assumed to be close to their fair value due to the insignificance of the effect of interest accrual and are presented at their invoice amounts.

##### h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is obtained by deducting the estimated costs of completion and the total estimated costs necessary to make the sale from the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business. When the net realizable value of inventory is less than cost, the inventory is written down to the net realizable value and the expense is included in statement of income in the period the write-down or loss occurred. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. The reversal amount is limited to the amount of the original write-down.

##### i) Related parties

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, related parties are defined as shareholders with control, joint control, or significant influence over the Group; the Tezol Family as the ultimate parent of the Group; board members of Europap Tezol Kağıt Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.; senior executives; and companies controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by these individuals.

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the following parties are considered and referred to as related parties.

- a) A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to the Group if that person:
  - i) has control or joint control over the Group,
  - ii) has significant influence over the Group,
  - iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Company.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### i) Related parties (Continued)

b) The entity is considered to be related to the Group if any of the following conditions exist:

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

##### j) Property, plant and equipment

Buildings, land improvements, and machinery, plant, and equipment are capitalized and subject to depreciation once they are in a condition and location necessary for them to operate as intended by management. It is estimated that the residual values of property, plant, and equipment are not significant. At each reporting period, the residual values and estimated useful lives of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed, and necessary adjustments are prospectively reflected.

Except for land and investments in progress, the cost of property, plant, and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line depreciation method over their expected useful lives. The expected useful life, residual value, and depreciation method are reviewed annually for the potential effects of changes in estimates, and if there is a change in estimates, they are accounted for prospectively. The depreciation periods reflecting the estimated economic lives for property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

	<b>Useful Life</b>
Land improvements	6-15
Buildings	25-50
Machinery and equipment	5-40
Vehicles	3-15
Fixed assets	3-15
Leasehold improvements	5-10

# EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### j) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Subsequent costs, such as repairs, maintenance, or part replacements for property, plant, and equipment, are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group. All other costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. Property, plant and equipment are assessed for impairment when indicators suggest that their carrying amounts may exceed their recoverable amounts. Assets are grouped at the lowest level of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, thereby reducing its carrying amount to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. As of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, the useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted if necessary.

Repair and maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period they are incurred. The Group derecognizes the carrying amounts of replaced parts from the consolidated statement of financial position, regardless of whether the replaced parts are depreciated separately from other sections. Major renewals are depreciated over the shorter of the remaining useful life of the related property, plant, and equipment or the economic life of the renewal itself. Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant, and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are recorded in the income and expense accounts from investing activities (Note 20).

##### k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets have limited useful lives and include information technology systems, software, and certain other rights. These assets are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their net values, obtained after deducting accumulated amortization and any impairment losses from their acquisition costs (Note 10).

Useful life of intangible assets is as follows:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Rights	3-15
Other intangible assets	3-15

Losses and gains arising from the disposal of intangible assets or impairment losses recognized on these assets based on their indexed values are presented in the income and expense accounts from investing activities. It is estimated that the residual values of intangible assets are not significant. Intangible assets are subject to impairment testing when conditions indicate that their carrying amounts may exceed their recoverable amounts. For impairment testing, intangible assets are allocated to the smallest identifiable cash-generating units. If there is an impairment, the carrying amount of intangible assets is reduced to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the intangible asset's value in use or its net realizable value.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD  
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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**NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Continued)**

**2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**l) Lease**

***The Group – as a lessee***

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease. A contract is considered a lease or contains a lease if it transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When assessing whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group considers the following conditions:

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

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements at the commencement date of the lease.

***Right of use assets***

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements. The right-of-use asset is initially measured using the cost model and includes the following:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability,
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received,
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the Group,
- (d) The estimated costs to be incurred by the Group related to the dismantling and removal of the underlying asset, the restoration of the area where it is located, or the restoration required to bring the underlying asset to the condition stipulated in the lease terms and conditions. The Group incurs an obligation for these costs at the commencement date of the lease or as a result of using the underlying asset for a specified period.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 1) Lease (Continued)

###### *Right of use assets (Continued)*

To apply the cost model, the Group measures the right-of-use asset:

- (a) Less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and
- (b) Adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group applies the depreciation requirements in TAS16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset. If the supplier transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset indicates that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date of the lease until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In other cases, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term, starting from the commencement date of the lease.

The Group applies TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to recognize any identified impairment losses.

###### *Lease liability*

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments that will be made for the right to use the underlying asset over the lease term and remain unpaid at the commencement date of the lease:

- (a) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments,
- (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as the commencement date,
- (c) The exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and,
- (d) The exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewable period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain to terminate early.

After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured:

- (a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on lease liability,
- (b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and
- (c) Remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect reassessments and restructurings or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### 1) Lease (Continued)

###### *Right of use assets (Continued)*

The interest on the lease liability for each period of the lease term is the amount determined by applying a constant periodic interest rate to the remaining balance of the lease liability. This periodic interest rate is the implicit interest rate in the lease if it can be readily determined. If this rate cannot be easily determined, the Group uses its alternative borrowing rate.

After the commencement date of the lease, the Group remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes in lease payments. The Group reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset in its financial statements.

The Group remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments at a revised discount rate if one of the following situations occurs:

- (a) A change in the lease term. The Group determines the revised lease payments based on the revised lease term,
- (b) A change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group determines the revised lease payments to reflect a change in the amounts payable under the purchase option..

The Group determines the revised discount rate for the remaining balance of the lease liability as the implicit interest rate in the lease if it can be readily determined; if not, the Group uses its alternative borrowing rate at the date of reassessment.

###### *Extension and termination options*

The lease liability is determined by taking into account the extension and termination options in the contracts. Most of the extension and termination options included in the contracts are jointly exercisable by the Group and the lessor. The Group determines the lease term by including the extension and termination options in the lease term if such options are at the discretion of the Group according to the relevant contract and if the use of the options is reasonably certain. If there is a significant change in circumstances, the assessment is reviewed by the Group. The Group has not exercised any extension or termination options.

###### *Practical expedients*

Lease contracts with a lease term of 12 months or less are evaluated within the scope of the exemption provided by IFRS 16 'Leases' Standard, and payments related to these contracts continue to be recognized as expenses in the period in which they occur. A single discount rate is applied to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases for a similar class of asset in a similar economic environment with a similar remaining lease term). The Group does not have any variable lease payments.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### m) Capital and dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Capital increases to existing shareholders are recorded at their approved nominal value. Dividends distributed on ordinary shares are recorded as a distribution of profit in the period they are declared. If the number of existing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares increases due to capitalization, bonus issuance, or share split, or decreases due to a share consolidation without resulting in a change in equity, the calculation of earnings per share is retrospectively adjusted for all periods presented.

##### n) Provisions, contingent assets, and liabilities

Possible assets and liabilities arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Group's control, are considered contingent assets and liabilities (Note 15). The Group does not recognize contingent assets and liabilities in its records. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statement notes only when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as of the date of the statement of financial position as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the liability amount. In cases where there are numerous similar obligations, the probability that resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle them is assessed by considering the entire class of obligations. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow concerning any one item is small. No provisions are recognized for future operational losses.

##### - *Employee benefits*

Employment termination benefits represent the estimated present value of the total reserve of the future probable obligation of the Group arising from the retirement of employees, as required by the Turkish Labor Law. According to Turkish social legislation and Turkish Labor Law, the Group is obliged to pay severance pay collectively to each employee who completes a minimum of one year of service and is dismissed or retired for reasons other than voluntary resignation or termination due to improper conduct. The defined benefit obligation is discounted to its present value based on actuarial assumptions and reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions used in measuring this provision are recognized in the financial statements by being associated with other comprehensive income.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### o) Revenue recognition

Group recognizes revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' standard by applying the following five-step model in its consolidated financial statements.

- a) Identification of customer contracts,
- b) Identification of performance obligations
- c) Determination of transaction price in the contract,
- d) Allocation of transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- e) Revenue recognition as each performance obligation is fulfilled.

The Group assess the goods or services it has committed to in each contract with customers and identifies each commitment to transfer those goods or services as a separate performance obligation.

For each performance obligation, it is determined at the inception of the contract whether the performance obligation will be fulfilled over time or at a point in time. If the Group transfers control of a good or service over time and thus fulfills the related performance obligations over time for the sales, it measures progress toward complete fulfillment of those performance obligations and recognizes revenue over time in the financial statements.

The Group recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset or service.

According to this model, initially, the goods or services promised in each contract with customers are assessed, and each commitment to transfer those goods or services is identified as a separate performance obligation. Subsequently, it is determined whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled over time or at a point in time. If the Group transfers control of a good or service over time and thus fulfills the related performance obligations over time for sales, it measures progress toward the complete fulfillment of those performance obligations and recognizes revenue over time in the financial statements. Revenue related to performance obligations that are commitments to transfer goods or services is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customers.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations,
- b) Group can identify each party’s rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred,
- c) Group can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred,
- d) The contract has commercial substance,
- e) It is probable that Group will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer’s ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### o) Revenue recognition (Continued)

###### *Revenue from sale of goods*

Revenue is recognized when control of the products has been transferred, it is probable that the payment will be collected, the costs related and potential return amounts can be reliably estimated, there is no ongoing managerial involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. If a discount is likely to be given and can be reliably measured, the discount amount is deducted from revenue at the time it is recorded.

When assessing the transfer of control of the sold goods to the customer, the Group;

- The right to payment for the goods or services,
- Customer's legal title to the goods,
- Transfer of physical possession of the goods,
- Ownership of the significant risks and rewards of the goods,
- Consideration of the conditions under which the customer accepts the goods.

For each performance obligation, the Group determines at the inception of the contract whether the obligation is fulfilled over time or at a point in time. The Group records revenue from product sales in the financial statements following the transfer of control to the customer.

The Group recognizes revenue in the financial statements for the amount it has an invoicing right to when it becomes entitled to collect an amount directly corresponding to the value of its completed performance to the customer (upon delivery of products).

If the Group expects to refund part or all of the consideration received from a customer, it recognizes a refund liability in the financial statements. The refund liability is calculated based on the portion of the consideration that the entity does not expect to be entitled to. The refund liability is updated at the end of each reporting period, taking into account changes in circumstances.

##### p) Current tax expense and deferred tax

Current tax expense includes the current period tax expense and deferred tax expense (Note 22). Current and deferred taxes are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period, unless they relate to a transaction that is recognized directly in equity (in which case, the tax is recognized in equity).

Adjustments related to tax liabilities from previous years are recognized under other expenses from main operations. Management periodically reviews tax filings when the prevailing tax law is open to interpretation and establishes provisions for amounts payable to tax authorities when necessary.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### p) Current tax expense and deferred tax (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method, on temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements of subsidiaries and the tax bases accounted for in the legal tax base. However, deferred tax assets or liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, except for business combinations. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using tax rates and legislation that are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to be applied in the period when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled (Note 22).

Deferred tax liability is calculated for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized in the consolidated financial statements only if it is highly probable that they will be utilized against taxable profits in the future.

Since deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income tax are tracked by the same tax authority, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset at the level of each company. As a result, the deferred tax position of the parent company and each subsidiary is not netted in the consolidated financial statements.

##### r) Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated statement of income is determined by dividing consolidated net income attributable to equity holder of the parent by the weighted average number of such shares outstanding during the year concerned. (Note 23).

Companies can increase their capital by distributing shares from accumulated profits to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings ('Bonus Shares'). When calculating earnings per share, such bonus share issuance is considered as issued shares. Therefore, the weighted average number of shares used in the earnings per share calculation is obtained by retrospectively applying the issuance of bonus shares.

In the event of a dividend distribution, the earnings per share will be determined based on the total number of existing shares, rather than the weighted average number of shares.

##### s) Treasury shares

In the event the Company repurchases its own shares, the purchase amounts are deducted from equity and presented under the “Treasury Shares (-)” line item. The acquisition costs of treasury shares held, as well as the purchase and sale amounts of transactions made during the relevant period, are disclosed in the financial statement notes. No gain or loss arising from the repurchase, sale, issuance, or cancellation of these shares is recognized in the profit or loss statement. Amounts paid or received are directly accounted for within equity.

##### t) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and other short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the purchase date, which are highly liquid and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.5 Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates and Errors

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the statement of financial position date, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Group management's best knowledge of current events and transactions, actual results may differ from those assumptions. The Group's significant accounting assumptions and estimates are as follows:

*i. Impairment of trade receivables*

Impairment provisions calculated for trade receivables are determined based on estimates that take into account guarantees and collateral received from customers, customers' past payment performance and credit information, and maturity analyses of receivable balances. The identification of doubtful receivables and the determination of provision amounts for these receivables include management's assumptions and estimates.

*ii. Fair value of financial assets*

The fair value measurement of investments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, specifically Enda Enerji Holding A.Ş. and Egenda Ege Enerji Üretim A.Ş. as of December 31, 2025, has been determined based on the Borsa Istanbul price of Enda Enerji Holding A.Ş. as of December 31, 2025.

#### 2.6 Comparative Information and Correction of Prior Period Financial Statements

The Group's financial statements are prepared in comparison with the previous period in order to allow for the identification of financial position and performance trends. Comparative information is reclassified when deemed necessary to ensure consistency with the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements.

Comparative information is reclassified, and significant differences are explained when deemed necessary to ensure consistency with the presentation of the current period consolidated financial statements. Comparative amounts, which are figures from the previous reporting period, are restated by applying a general price index to present the comparative financial statements in terms of the currency valid at the end of the reporting period. Information disclosed for prior periods is also expressed in terms of the currency valid at the end of the reporting period.

Accounting policy changes arising from the initial application of a new standard are applied retrospectively or prospectively in accordance with transitional provisions, if any. Changes for which no transitional provisions exist, voluntary significant changes in accounting policies, or corrections of accounting errors are applied retrospectively, and prior period financial statements are restated. Changes in accounting estimates are applied in the current period if they affect only that period, or both in the period of change and future periods if they affect both. In the current period, comparative information is reclassified, and significant differences are explained when deemed necessary to ensure consistency with the presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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### NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 2.7 Segment Reporting

The Group's business activities consist of the manufacturing and sales of cleaning paper and jumbo paper materials. The Group's area of operation, the nature and economic characteristics of the products, the production processes, classification according to customers' risks, and methods used for product distribution are similar. Additionally, the Group's organizational structure is designed to manage a single business activity rather than separate divisions encompassing different activities. For these reasons, the operations of the Group are considered as a single operating segment, and the Group's operating results, the determination of resources to be allocated to these activities, and the evaluation of these activities' performance are assessed within this framework.

#### Statement of Compliance with IFRS and the Principle Decisions Published by POA

The Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as published by the POA and POA principle decisions. The Group management declares that the summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements for the current and prior periods have been prepared and presented in compliance with IFRS.

### NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash	57	57
Banks	1,380,587	657,029
- Demand deposits	285,923	203,486
- USD	150,142	159,514
- EUR	119,550	19,762
- GBP	15,293	20,708
- TRY	938	3,502
- Time deposits	1,094,664	453,543
- USD	516,679	-
- TRY	577,985	453,543
Other	35,040	18,602
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,415,684</b>	<b>675,688</b>

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Group has no blocked or restricted amounts on cash and cash equivalents balances. The average maturity of time deposits is less than 1 month.

Based on independent data, the credit risks of the banks where the Group has deposits are assessed. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents approximate their carrying values, including accrued income, as of the balance sheet date.

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### NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

#### a) Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bonds and bills	-	268,563
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268,563</b>
Bonds and bills	-	89,461
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89,461</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358,024</b>

The movements of financial investments at fair value through profit or loss during the period are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>Opening, 1 January</b>	<b>358,024</b>	<b>83,611</b>
Purchases during the period	103,854	745,493
Intra-term exits	(415,335)	(348,813)
Interest accrued during the period	-	4,365
Interest collected during the period	-	17,197
The effect of exchange rate change	-	53,154
Fair value change	-	1,470
Monetary gain/loss	(46,543)	(198,453)
<b>Closing, 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358,024</b>

#### b) Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income / (loss)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>Stocks (*)</b>		
Enda Enerji Holding A.Ş.	48,747	78,863
Egenda Ege Enerji Üretim A.Ş.	11,653	18,854
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>97,717</b>

(\*) As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Group's shares in the capital of Enda Enerji Holding A.Ş. and Egenda Ege Enerji Üretim A.Ş. are 0.79% and 0.4%, respectively. Enda Enerji Holding A.Ş. has been traded on Borsa Istanbul since February 13, 2025.

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### NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (Continued)

#### b) Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income / (loss) (Continued)

The movement of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>1 January</b>	<b>97,717</b>	<b>155,575</b>
Current period fair value loss	(37,317)	(57,858)
<b>31 December</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>97,717</b>

### NOTE 5 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term portions of long-term borrowings	99,169	554,952
Lease liabilities	6,632	4,448
Other financial liabilities	463	39
<b>Short-term borrowings</b>	<b>106,264</b>	<b>559,439</b>
Long-term bank borrowings	146,772	230,508
Lease liabilities	26,496	39,827
<b>Long-term borrowings</b>	<b>173,268</b>	<b>270,335</b>
<b>Total financial borrowings</b>	<b>279,532</b>	<b>829,774</b>

## EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

#### NOTE 5 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (Continued)

	Weighted average Interest rate p.a. (%)		Original currency		TRY equivalent	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>Short-term portions of long-term borrowings:</b>						
TRY borrowings	-	43.77	-	440,927	-	440,927
EUR borrowings	3.59	3.51	1,965,569	2,370,913	99,169	114,025
<b>Total short-term financial borrowings</b>					<b>99,169</b>	<b>554,952</b>
<b>Long-term borrowings:</b>						
EUR borrowings	3.70	3.66	2,909,091	4,792,914	146,772	230,508
<b>Total long-term financial borrowings</b>					<b>146,772</b>	<b>230,508</b>

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### NOTE 5 - BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the repayment schedule of long-term borrowings is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
1-2 years	73,386	90,600
2-3 years	73,386	69,954
3-4 years	-	69,954
	<b>146,772</b>	<b>230,508</b>

Cash and non-cash changes related to the Group’s liabilities arising from financing activities are presented in the table below. Liabilities arising from financing activities are cash flows that are classified or will be classified as arising from financing activities in the Group’s consolidated cash flow statement. All of the Group’s financial borrowings consist of fixed interest-rate bank loans.

The table showing the movements of net financial borrowings during the reported periods is as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>1 January</b>	<b>829,774</b>	<b>907,428</b>
Cash inflows from borrowings	-	530,762
Cash outflows from borrowings	(522,774)	(140,308)
Exchange rate difference	90,251	44,095
Change in rental transactions-net	(11,147)	8,979
Interest accrual effect	(4,160)	(3,576)
Change in other financial liabilities-net	424	(248,841)
Monetary loss/gain	(102,836)	(268,765)
<b>31 December</b>	<b>279,532</b>	<b>829,774</b>

### NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

#### a) Short-term trade receivables from unrelated parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade receivables	903,352	1,365,469
Notes and cheques receivable	13,065	20,134
Less: Provision for impairment	(29,795)	(15,332)
	<b>886,622</b>	<b>1,370,271</b>

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

### NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

#### a) Short-term trade receivables from unrelated parties (Continued):

As of December 31, 2025, the average collection period for short-term trade receivables is between 1-2 months (December 31, 2024: 1-2 months).

As of December 31, 2025, a total of TRY510,028 in collateral has been received for trade receivables amounting to TRY886,622 (December 31, 2024: TRY1,370,271 with TRY 524,079 in collateral)

As of December 31, 2025, a total of TRY220,445 in collateral has been received for receivables amounting to TRY257,372 that are past due but not impaired (December 31, 2024: TRY223,519 in collateral for receivables amounting to TRY248,640).

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the maturities of short-term trade receivables are as follow:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Overdue receivables (*)	287,167	263,972
0-30 days	210,251	563,128
31-60 days	345,841	481,429
61-90 days	43,363	61,742
	<b>886,622</b>	<b>1,370,271</b>

(\*) The Group, considering its past experience in collecting trade receivables, considers that there is no additional doubtful receivable risk beyond the existing trade receivable impairment provision.

The aging of overdue trade receivables as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Between 0-3 months	210,062	254,906
Between 3-6 months	72,905	6,617
More than 6 months	4,200	2,449
	<b>287,167</b>	<b>263,972</b>

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the annual movement tables of the trade receivable impairment provision are as follows.

	2025	2024
<b>1 January</b>	<b>(15,332)</b>	<b>(34,413)</b>
Current period expense	(18,005)	(15,433)
Reversals of provisions	3,534	20,737
Monetary gain/loss	8	13,777
<b>31 December</b>	<b>(29,795)</b>	<b>(15,332)</b>

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

### NOTE 6- TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (Continued)

#### b) Short-term trade payables to third parties:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Sellers current accounts	976,588	565,133
Postdated checks and promissory notes	-	9,205
	<b>976,588</b>	<b>574,338</b>

As of December 31, 2025, the average maturity of trade payables is between 1 and 2 months (December 31, 2024: between 1 and 2 months).

### NOTE 7 - OTHER RECEIVABLES

#### a) Other short-term receivables from third parties

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
VAT receivables	46,244	97,193
Deposits and guarantees given	79	45
	<b>46,323</b>	<b>97,238</b>

#### b) Other long-term receivables from third parties

Deposits and guarantees given	417	546
	<b>417</b>	<b>546</b>

### NOTE 8 - INVENTORIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Raw materials	623,205	379,819
Semi-finished goods	175,868	220,522
Finished goods	423,070	245,069
Trade goods	597	1,337
Other (*)	98,046	95,891
Provision for impairment on inventories	(10,159)	(24,362)
	<b>1,310,627</b>	<b>918,276</b>

The total amount of raw material expenses recognized as expenses and associated with the cost of sales during the fiscal period of January 1 - December 31, 2025, is TRY3,015,629 (January 1 - December 31, 2024: TRY3,289,600).

(\*) Other inventories consist of spare parts for production machinery and product labels that may be used in the future and are tracked in the cost of sales accounts as they are consumed.

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

### NOTE 8 - INVENTORIES (Continued)

The movements of the inventory impairment provision are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>1 January</b>	<b>(24,362)</b>	<b>(8,697)</b>
Provision recognized/reversed during the period - net	14,203	(15,665)
<b>31 December</b>	<b>(10,159)</b>	<b>(24,362)</b>

### NOTE 9 - OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

#### Other currents assets:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
VAT carried forward	30,376	149
Advances paid	3,281	2,050
Other	1,863	5,145
	<b>35,520</b>	<b>7,344</b>

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

#### NOTE 10 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

##### a) Property, plant and equipment:

The annual movement table of property, plant, and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31 December 2025
<b><u>Cost value/revalued value:</u></b>					
Land	56,940	-	-	-	56,940
Land improvements	32,745	471	-	2,716	35,932
Buildings	959,638	-	-	6,373	966,011
Machinery and equipment	3,821,176	25,031	(78,396)	12,855	3,780,666
Motor vehicles	181,861	19,510	(24,005)	1,167	178,533
Furniture and fixtures	97,799	4,537	(125)	391	102,602
Leasehold improvements	2,985	-	-	-	2,985
Construction in progress	8,442	37,802	-	(24,580)	21,664
	<b>5,161,586</b>	<b>87,351</b>	<b>(102,526)</b>	<b>(1,078)</b>	<b>5,145,333</b>
<b><u>Accumulated depreciation:</u></b>					
Land improvements	(16,604)	(1,733)	-	-	(18,337)
Buildings	(170,415)	(23,869)	-	-	(194,284)
Machinery and equipment	(1,003,173)	(169,214)	38,908	-	(1,133,479)
Motor vehicles	(116,364)	(23,514)	12,820	-	(127,058)
Furniture and fixtures	(72,737)	(7,499)	38	-	(80,198)
Leasehold improvements	(2,985)	-	-	-	(2,985)
	<b>(1,382,278)</b>	<b>(225,829)</b>	<b>51,766</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,556,341)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>3,779,308</b>	<b>(138,478)</b>	<b>(50,760)</b>	<b>(1,078)</b>	<b>3,588,992</b>

Information regarding collateral and mortgages on property, plant, and equipment as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is provided in Note 15.

## EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

#### NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

##### a) Property, plant and equipment (Continued):

The annual movement table of property, plant, and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	31 December 2024
<b><u>Cost value/revalued value:</u></b>					
Land	56,940	-	-	-	56,940
Land improvements	26,864	5,094	-	787	32,745
Buildings	934,976	525	-	24,137	959,638
Machinery and equipment	3,431,746	14,781	-	374,649	3,821,176
Motor vehicles	157,212	20,075	(533)	5,107	181,861
Furniture and fixtures	89,466	4,804	-	3,529	97,799
Leasehold improvements	2,496	489	-	-	2,985
Construction in progress	49,268	377,864	-	(418,690)	8,442
	<b>4,748,968</b>	<b>423,632</b>	<b>(533)</b>	<b>(10,481)</b>	<b>5,161,586</b>
<b><u>Accumulated depreciation:</u></b>					
Land improvements	(15,284)	(1,320)	-	-	(16,604)
Buildings	(147,064)	(23,351)	-	-	(170,415)
Machinery and equipment	(842,706)	(160,467)	-	-	(1,003,173)
Motor vehicles	(93,622)	(23,275)	533	-	(116,364)
Furniture and fixtures	(65,434)	(7,303)	-	-	(72,737)
Leasehold improvements	(2,496)	(489)	-	-	(2,985)
	<b>(1,166,606)</b>	<b>(216,205)</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,382,278)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>3,582,362</b>	<b>207,427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,481)</b>	<b>3,779,308</b>

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### NOTE 10 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

#### b) Intangible assets :

	1 January 2025	Additions	Transfers	31 December 2025
Rights	47,332	-	1,078	48,410
Accumulated amortization	(38,958)	(4,518)	-	(43,476)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>8,374</b>	<b>(4,518)</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>4,934</b>
	1 January 2024	Additions	Transfers	31 December 2024
Rights	36,850	-	10,482	47,332
Accumulated amortization	(36,007)	(2,951)	-	(38,958)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>(2,951)</b>	<b>10,482</b>	<b>8,374</b>

The distribution of the Group's depreciation and amortization expenses for the fiscal periods January 1 - December 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
Cost of sales	221,318	206,394
Marketing expenses	1,197	896
General administrative expenses	16,748	15,239
	<b>239,263</b>	<b>222,529</b>

### NOTE 11 - LEASE LIABILITIES

Cost	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Buildings	94,737	13,174	(36,134)	71,777
Vehicles	1,738	3,092	(392)	4,438
	<b>96,475</b>	<b>16,266</b>	<b>(36,526)</b>	<b>76,215</b>
Accumulated depreciation (-)	1 January 2025	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2025
Buildings	(14,814)	(5,972)	3,290	(17,496)
Vehicles	(890)	(2,944)	221	(3,613)
	<b>(15,704)</b>	<b>(8,916)</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>(21,109)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>80,771</b>			<b>55,106</b>

# EUROPAP TEZOL KAĞIT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

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### NOTE 11 - LEASE LIABILITIES (Continued)

Cost	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Buildings	63,509	31,228	-	94,737
Vehicles	1,966	392	(620)	1,738
	<b>65,475</b>	<b>31,620</b>	<b>(620)</b>	<b>96,475</b>
Accumulated depreciation (-)	1 January 2024	Additions	Disposals	31 December 2024
Buildings	(11,905)	(2,909)	-	(14,814)
Vehicles	(622)	(464)	196	(890)
	<b>(12,527)</b>	<b>(3,373)</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>(15,704)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>52,948</b>			<b>80,771</b>

### NOTE 12 - PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUES

#### a) Short-term prepaid expenses

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances paid (*)	94,138	188,725
Prepaid expenses	80,197	45,154
	<b>174,335</b>	<b>233,879</b>

(\*) A portion of the advance payment balance amounting to TRY 70,000 relates to an advance payment made for electricity services.

#### b) Long-term prepaid expenses

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Fixed asset advances paid (*)	20,177	15,777
	<b>20,177</b>	<b>15,777</b>

(\*) The majority of the advances given for property, plant, and equipment consist of advance payments related to the solar power plant investment.

#### c) Short-term deferred income

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances received	16,463	20,833
Other	-	431
	<b>16,463</b>	<b>21,264</b>

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### NOTE 13 - EXPENSES ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Personnel expenses	758,166	931,247
Depreciation and amortization expenses	239,263	222,529
Other	4,321,009	4,985,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,318,438</b>	<b>6,139,124</b>

#### *Fees for Services Provided by the Independent Auditor/Independent Audit Firm:*

The disclosure regarding the fees for services provided by independent audit firms, prepared in accordance with the Board Decision published in the duplicate Official Gazette by the POA on March 29, 2022, and based on the preparation principles from the POA letter dated August 19, 2021, is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Independent audit fees for the reporting period	5,460	5,538
Fees for tax consultancy services	744	798
Other assurance services	2,372	160
	<b>8,576</b>	<b>6,496</b>

### NOTE 14 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

#### a) Liabilities for employee benefits

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Social security payables	14,526	14,894
Payables to personnel	3,265	5,434
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,791</b>	<b>20,328</b>

#### b) Payables related to short-term employee benefits

Leave allowances	16,130	16,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,130</b>	<b>16,735</b>

#### c) Payables related to long-term employee benefits:

Provision for employment termination benefits	80,847	92,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,847</b>	<b>92,333</b>

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### NOTE 14 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

According to the Turkish Labor Law, the Company is obliged to pay severance pay to employees who have completed one year of service and whose relationship with the Company has ended, or who have completed 25 years of service (20 years for women), earned retirement (at age 58 for women and 60 for men), been called to military service, or passed away.

The amount payable is one month's salary for each year of service, and this amount is capped at TRY53,919.68 as of December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: TRY41,828.42 as of December 31, 2024, purchasing power). The liability is legally not subject to any funding and there is no funding requirement. The provision is calculated by estimating the probable obligation to be paid upon retirement of employees based on actuarial projections as of the balance sheet date. As of January 1, 2026, the ceiling is TRY64,948.77 (January 1, 2025: TRY46,655.43 as of December 31, 2024, purchasing power).

The principal assumption is that the maximum liability for each year of service will increase in line with inflation. Thus, the applied net discount rate represents the real rate after adjusting for the anticipated effects of future inflation.

The following actuarial assumptions have been used to calculate the estimated present value of the total provision:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Annual discount rate (%)	2.25	2.01
Probability of retirement (%)	96.80	95.71

The movement in the provision for employment termination benefit are as follows:

	2025	2024
<b>1 January</b>	<b>92,333</b>	<b>93,403</b>
Interest cost	18,894	20,440
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(3,963)	3,016
Paid during the period	(26,621)	(15,973)
Increase during the period	23,479	23,543
Monetary gain/loss	(23,275)	(32,096)
<b>31 December</b>	<b>80,847</b>	<b>92,333</b>

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### NOTE 15 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS

#### a) Guarantees received:

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the breakdown of guarantees, insurance, and collateral received by the Group is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Credit insurance (*)	887,335	1,230,296
Bank guarantee letters received from customers	169,656	123,464
Bank guarantee letters received from sellers	2,444	77,939
Guarantee checks received from vendors	-	9,189
	<b>1,059,435</b>	<b>1,440,888</b>

(\*) Represents all current risk limits under the insurance policies obtained from an international insurance institution for the receivables from the Group's overseas customers to whom it exports.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the distributions of guarantees received in their original currencies are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Original	TRY	Original	TRY
USD	20,752,000	889,478	26,685,000	1,230,296
EUR	300,000	15,136	1,070,000	51,461
TRY	154,821	154,821	159,131	159,131
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,059,435</b>		<b>1,440,888</b>

#### b) Guarantees given:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Mortgages granted (*)	655,918	703,776
Bank letters of guarantee (**)	101,552	41,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>757,470</b>	<b>745,179</b>

(\*) The Group's domestic investment loan agreements signed with financial institutions consist of mortgages granted on its factories.

(\*\*) Consists of letters of guarantee given to courts, tax authority and various vendors.

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#### NOTE 15 - PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the distributions of guarantees given in their currencies are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Original	TRY	Original	TRY
EUR	13,000,530	655,918	13,000,530	625,241
TRY	101,552	101,552	119,938	119,938
<b>Total</b>		<b>757,470</b>		<b>745,179</b>

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the tables regarding the Group's collaterals, pledges, and mortgages ("CPMB's") positions are as follows:

CPMBs issued by the group	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>Group:</b>		
A) CPMB's provided in the name of its own legal personality	757,470	745,179
B) CPMB's provided on behalf of the fully consolidated companies	-	-
C) CPMB's provided on behalf of third parties for the ordinary course of business	-	-
D) Total amount of other of CPMB's provided	-	-
i. Total amount of CPMB's provided on behalf of the majority shareholders	-	-
ii. Total amount of CPMB's provided on behalf of other companies which are not in the scope of B and C	-	-
iii. Total amount of CPMB's provided on behalf of third parties which are not in the scope of C	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>757,470</b>	<b>745,179</b>
<b>The ratio of other CPMB's provided to equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### NOTE 16 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

The Group applies the registered capital system granted to companies subject to Capital Markets Legislation and has set a ceiling for its registered capital representing registered shares with a nominal value of TRY1. The Company's approved and issued nominal capital, as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Registered capital ceiling (with registered value)	500,000	500,000
Approved and issued capital with its nominal value	500,000	500,000

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### NOTE 16 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Continued)

#### a) Share Capital:

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the Group's share capital amount and shareholding structure are as follows:

Shareholders	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Share amount (TRY)	Ratio (%)	Share amount (TRY)	Ratio (%)
Ş.Erhan Tezol	146,717	29.34	146,717	29.34
M.Ersin Tezol	146,383	29.28	146,383	29.28
M.Makbule Kuşçu	31,654	6.33	31,654	6.33
Müge Kuşçu	31,654	6.33	31,654	6.33
Other	143,592	28.72	143,592	28.72
<b>Paid-in capital</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>100</b>
Capital adjustment differences	1,388,971		1,388,971	
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>1,888,971</b>		<b>1,888,971</b>	

As of December 31, 2025, the Group's share capital is TRY500,000, consisting of 500,000,000 shares each with a nominal value of TRY1 (December 31, 2024: 500,000,000 shares each with a nominal value of TRY1, share capital amounting to TRY500,000). The shares consist of 150,000,000 Class A shares and 350,000,000 Class B shares.

Provided that the total of Class A shares represent at least 20% (including 20%) of the Company's issued share capital, Class A shares have the privilege to nominate candidates for the board of directors and possess voting rights at the general assembly. Class B shares do not have any privileges.

At General Assembly Meetings, Class A shareholders are granted 5 votes per share, while Class B shareholders are granted 1 vote per share. The Company is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 5 or 10 members, who are not required to be shareholders, as determined by the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Commercial Code, Capital Markets Law, and other relevant legislation.

If the Board of Directors consists of 5 members, 2 members are selected from among the candidates nominated by Class A shareholders, and 3 members are selected from among the candidates nominated by Class B shareholders. If it consists of 10 members, 5 members are selected from each class's nominees by the General Assembly.

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### NOTE 16 - SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES AND OTHER EQUITY ITEMS (Continued)

#### b) Restricted reserves

The legal reserves consist of first and second legal reserves appropriated in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code ('TCC'). The first legal reserve is appropriated out of the statutory net profits at the rate of 5% until the total reserve reaches 20% of the Company's paid-in share capital. The second legal reserve is appropriated at the rate of 10% of the portion of the distributed profit exceeding 5% (first dividend) of the paid-in share capital. Under TCC, the legal reserves can only be used to offset losses and are not available for any other usage unless they exceed 50% of paid-in share capital.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Restricted legal reserves	385,019	356,020
	<b>385,019</b>	<b>356,020</b>

The differences arising from the conversion of the inflation-adjusted amounts in the Group's statutory records to amounts adjusted according to CPI under TAS 29 have been recognized under the Retained Earnings item.

	PPI Indexed Legal Records	CPI Indexed Amounts	Differences tracked in retained earnings
Capital adjustment differences	1,110,224	1,388,971	(278,747)
Restricted reserves allocated from profit	289,804	385,019	(95,215)

#### c) Dividend Distribution

Legal reserves, according to Article 519, paragraph 1 of the New Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102, are set aside as the first legal reserve at a rate of 5% of the 'profit' until it reaches 20% of the paid-in/issued share capital. After deducting the amount allocated as the first legal reserve from the 'profit,' the first dividend is allocated for shareholders from the remaining amount. Once the first legal reserve and the first dividend have been allocated, the General Assembly is authorized, taking into account the Group's dividend distribution policy, to decide on allocating the remaining balance as extraordinary reserves or distributing it. The second legal reserve, as per Article 519, paragraph 2, subparagraph 3 of the New Turkish Commercial Code, is allocated at a rate of one-tenth of the remaining amount after deducting a 5% dividend on the issued/paid-in share capital from the portion decided to be distributed. If it is decided to distribute bonus shares by adding profit to the capital, the second legal reserve is not allocated. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can only be used to offset losses unless they exceed 50% of the paid share capital and may not be used otherwise.

Companies distribute dividends in accordance with their dividend payment policies settled and dividend payment decision taken in general assembly and in conformity with relevant legislations. The communiqué does not state a minimum dividend rate. Companies distribute dividends in accordance with the method defined in their dividend policy or articles of association. Additionally, dividend can be distributed in fixed or variable installments and dividend advances can be paid over the profit on interim financial statements.

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### NOTE 17 - REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Domestic sales	2,889,793	3,096,969
Overseas sales	2,876,247	3,744,960
Other sales	199,610	41,168
Sales discounts and returns (-)	(378,180)	(289,434)
<b>Net sales</b>	<b>5,587,470</b>	<b>6,593,663</b>
<b>Cost of sales (-)</b>	<b>(4,874,048)</b>	<b>(5,619,376)</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>713,422</b>	<b>974,287</b>

### NOTE 18 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND MARKETING EXPENSES

#### a) Marketing expenses:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Shipping and export expenses	148,228	204,206
Personnel expenses	34,724	38,720
Depreciation expense	1,197	896
Other	51,487	28,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>235,636</b>	<b>272,072</b>

#### b) General administrative expenses

Personnel expenses	120,195	136,736
Externally provided benefits and services	30,791	52,634
Depreciation expense	16,748	15,239
Insurance expenses	12,384	7,273
Other	28,636	35,794
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,754</b>	<b>247,676</b>

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### NOTE 19 - OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

#### a) Other income from operating activities:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Foreign exchange income	184,176	223,971
Reversals of provisions	3,534	20,737
Insurance claim income	3,377	79
Other	34,524	44,213
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,611</b>	<b>289,000</b>

#### b) Other expenses from operating activities:

Foreign exchange income	(89,403)	(169,789)
Provisions for lawsuits	(8,411)	(3,578)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(18,005)	(15,433)
Other	(38,260)	(31,827)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(154,079)</b>	<b>(220,627)</b>

### NOTE 20 - INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial investment interest income	65,820	25,957
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	-	4,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,820</b>	<b>29,974</b>

### NOTE 21 - FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

#### a) Financial income

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Exchange rate difference income	147,204	180,557
Interest income	238,314	138,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>385,518</b>	<b>319,082</b>

#### b) Financial expenses

Exchange rate difference expenses	(32,322)	(49,306)
Interest expenses	(24,705)	(244,186)
Severance pay interest cost	(18,894)	(20,440)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(75,921)</b>	<b>(313,932)</b>

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#### NOTE 22 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES)

In Türkiye, the corporate tax rate is 25% as of December 31, 2025 (2024: 25%). Pursuant to the amendment made by Article 21 of Law No. 7456 to Article 32 of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520, corporate taxpayers, except for banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange offices, asset management companies, capital market institutions, as well as insurance, reinsurance, and pension companies, are subject to a 25% corporate tax on their net corporate income for the 2025 and subsequent fiscal periods.

For institutions whose shares are offered to the public at a rate of at least 20% to be traded for the first time on the Borsa Istanbul Equity Market (excluding banks, financial leasing companies, factoring companies, finance companies, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized exchange offices, asset management companies, capital market institutions, and insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies), the corporate tax rate is applied at a 2-point reduction on corporate earnings for five fiscal periods starting from the fiscal period in which their shares are first publicly offered. If the condition regarding the share ratio specified in this paragraph is lost within five fiscal periods from the period benefiting from the reduction, taxes that were not assessed in a timely manner due to the application of the reduced tax rate shall be collected with interest for delay, without applying a tax loss penalty.

Dividends paid to non-resident entities and resident entities in Türkiye that earn income through a permanent establishment, or a permanent representative are not subject to withholding tax. Dividends paid to individuals and entities other than these are subject to a withholding tax of 15% (2024: 10%). The addition of profits to capital is not considered a profit distribution. Companies calculate provisional tax at a rate of 25% (2024: 25%) on quarterly financial profits, declare it by the 14th day of the second month following the period, and pay it by the evening of the 17th day. The provisional tax paid during the year pertains to that year and is deducted from the corporate tax calculated on the corporate tax return to be submitted in the following year. If the paid provisional tax remains after the deduction, this amount can be refunded in cash or offset against any other financial obligation to the state.

Corporate taxpayers calculate provisional tax based on their quarterly earnings determined within each 12-month fiscal year in accordance with the principles outlined in the Income Tax Law No. 193, applying the corporate tax rate. They are required to declare and pay this provisional tax by the 17th day of the second month following the relevant period, with the payment due by the end of the same day. Provisional tax paid during the year is attributed to that year and is credited against the corporate tax calculated in the corporate tax return to be filed in the following year.

Seventy-five percent of the gains derived from the sale of shares in subsidiaries held as assets for at least two full years, and twenty-five percent of the gains derived from the sale of real estate assets held for the same period as of July 15, 2023, are exempt from corporate tax. No corporate tax exemption applies to gains from the sale of real estate assets acquired on or after July 15, 2023. According to Turkish tax legislation, reported tax losses can be deducted from taxable income for up to five years; however, tax losses cannot be offset against prior years' profits. There is no practice in Türkiye that allows reconciliation or agreement with the tax authority regarding taxes payable. Corporate tax returns must be filed with the relevant tax office by the 30th day of the fourth month following the end of the fiscal period, and the declared corporate tax must be paid within the same timeframe.

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### NOTE 22 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

In Türkiye, the Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax was enacted through laws published in the Official Gazette dated August 2, 2024. The regulation will apply to corporate earnings for the 2025 tax period. Under this framework, it is stipulated that the corporate tax calculated shall not be less than 10% of the corporate earnings before deductions for discounts and exemptions. Since corporations will begin applying this regulation on earnings generated from January 1, 2025, it will have no impact on the current period tax expense in the financial statements dated December 31, 2025. Furthermore, the effects of the International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules—on the Group’s consolidated financial position and performance have been assessed and determined to be insignificant.

According to the amendment made to the Tax Procedure Law (VUK) by Law No. 7571, published in the Official Gazette dated December 25, 2025, VUK financial statements will not be subject to inflation adjustment for the 2025 fiscal year, including provisional tax periods, as well as for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years. Additionally, during these periods when inflation accounting will not be applied, it will be possible to revalue depreciable assets in accordance with paragraph (Ç) of Article 298 of the VUK. This practice is solely for tax purposes and does not affect the carrying amounts in the IFRS financial statements.

Accordingly, the revaluation application has been utilized in the current period, and deferred tax for the year 2025 within the scope of Article 298(Ç) has been calculated based on the revalued amounts of property, plant, and equipment. In addition, the effects of inflation adjustments on deferred tax amounts calculated during the first three provisional tax periods of the year, as well as on current period taxes, have been reversed. The Company anticipates disposing of some of its revalued fixed assets in the foreseeable future. Taking into account the potential tax liability arising from the disposal of these assets, due to the release of the revaluation fund recorded in tax accounts as income, deferred tax has been calculated accordingly based on the expected additional tax burden.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provision for corporate tax	195,160	52,542
Less: Prepaid corporate tax	(185,613)	(77,948)
<b>Current income tax assets and liabilities</b>	<b>9,547</b>	<b>(25,406)</b>

The tax (expense)/income included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the fiscal year periods from January 1 - December 31, 2025, and 2024 is summarized below.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax expense/income	(10,568)	(111,402)
Current period corporate tax expense	(195,160)	(52,542)
<b>Total tax (expenses)/income</b>	<b>(205,728)</b>	<b>(163,944)</b>

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### NOTE 22 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

Turkish tax legislation does not permit the parent company to file tax returns based on the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the tax provisions reflected in the consolidated financial statements have been calculated separately for each subsidiary included in the scope of consolidation.

In Türkiye, the corporate tax rate as of December 31, 2025, is 25% (2024: 25%). The corporate tax rate is applied to the net corporate income, which is determined by adding non-deductible expenses under tax laws to the commercial profit of corporations and then applying exemptions and deductions stated in the tax laws.

The tax expense reconciliation for the fiscal periods January 1 - December 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	1 January - 31 December 2025	1 January - 31 December 2024
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	<b>388,882</b>	<b>354,664</b>
Tax calculated on pre-tax profits at the parent company tax rate	(97,221)	(88,666)
Tax deductions and exemptions	-	7,533
Non-deductible expenses	(20,767)	(1,964)
Investment incentive discount used in the current period	-	5,034
Tax rate difference	(40,737)	(9,572)
Monetary gain/loss	(47,003)	(78,043)
Other	-	1,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>(205,728)</b>	<b>(163,944)</b>

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the breakdowns of accumulated temporary differences and deferred tax assets and liabilities calculated using the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	<u>Accumulated temporary differences</u>		<u>Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)</u>	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Registered values and tax bases of tangible and intangible fixed assets	603,268	757,608	(150,817)	(189,402)
Provision for employment ... termination benefits	(80,847)	(92,333)	20,212	23,083
Provision for doubtful receivables	(29,795)	(15,332)	7,449	3,833
Revenue seasonality adjustment effects	(7,885)	(15,330)	1,971	3,833
Provisions for lawsuits	(14,260)	(7,655)	3,565	1,914
Provision for unused vacation	(16,130)	(16,735)	4,033	4,184
Difference between the registered values of stocks and their tax bases	(18,710)	(41,354)	4,678	10,339
Other	37,500	(134,502)	(9,375)	33,626
<b>Deferred tax assets – net</b>			<b>(118,284)</b>	<b>(108,590)</b>

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### NOTE 22 - INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES) (Continued)

The deferred tax movement tables are shown below:

	2025	2024
<b>1 January</b>	<b>(108,590)</b>	<b>(835)</b>
Reflected in the current period comprehensive income statement	(10,568)	(111,402)
Reported in other comprehensive expenses	874	3,647
<b>31 December</b>	<b>(118,284)</b>	<b>(108,590)</b>

### NOTE 23 - GAIN PER SHARE

The earnings per share disclosed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are determined by dividing the profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the relevant period.

Companies may increase their capital by distributing shares from their accumulated profits to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings ('Bonus Shares'). When calculating earnings per share, such bonus share issuance is considered as issued shares. Consequently, the weighted average number of shares used in the earnings per share calculation is retrospectively adjusted to reflect the issuance of bonus shares.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net profit of the parent company	183,154	190,720
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares with a nominal value of TRY1	499,287,242	500,000,000
<b>Gain per share (TRY)</b>	<b>0.3668</b>	<b>0.3814</b>

### NOTE 24 - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

#### a) Benefits provided to key management

The Group's key management consists of the board of directors and executive committee members who are not on the board.

The total benefits and incentives provided to key management between January 1 and December 31, 2025, amounted to TRY36,264 (January 1 - December 31, 2024: TRY38,280).

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### NOTE 25 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Due to its operations, the Group is exposed to market risk consisting of currency, cash flow, and interest rate risks, as well as capital risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management policy focuses on unexpected changes in financial markets.

The financial risk management policy is carried out by the Group's senior management and finance department in accordance with the policies and strategies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors prepares broad principles and policies specifically for managing currency, interest rate, and capital risks, and closely monitors financial and operational risks.

The objectives defined by the Group for managing financial risks can be summarized as follows:

- Ensuring the effective and continuous cash flow from the Group’s operations and main assets, taking into account currency and interest rate risks,
- Maintaining sufficient credit resources available in the most appropriate terms and maturities for effective and efficient use when needed,
- Minimizing and effectively monitoring counterparty risk.

#### a) Credit risk:

The Group has adopted a policy of working with high-credit counterparts and obtaining collateral when deemed necessary in order to minimize its risk and reduce the risk of financial loss in the event of default. The Group monitors the creditworthiness of the parties it transacts with and considers the credit rating of the instruments in its financial investments when making investment decisions.

Credit ratings are obtained from independent rating agencies, if available. If credit ratings are not available or cannot be obtained, the Group assesses the creditworthiness of its significant customers using market information, its own intelligence operations, and commercial records. The Group regularly updates these assessments and manages credit risk by considering the total transaction amounts with the relevant parties.

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**NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

**Credit risks exposed by financial instrument types:**

**31 December 2025**

	<b>Receivables</b>				<b>Deposits in Banks</b>
	<b>Trade Receivables</b>		<b>Other Receivables</b>		
	<b>Related Parties</b>	<b>Other Parties</b>	<b>Related Parties</b>	<b>Other Parties</b>	
<b>Maximum net credit risk as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D) (*)</b>	-	<b>856,827</b>	-	<b>46,323</b>	<b>1,380,587</b>
- The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees etc.	-	499,036	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither past due nor impaired	-	599,455	-	46,323	1,380,587
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are renegotiated otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired	-	257,372	-	-	-
- Collateralized or guaranteed	-	232,306	-	-	-
D. Net book value of assets impaired	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross book value)	-	29,795	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	(29,795)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet elements that contain credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) In determining the amount, factors that enhance credit reliability, such as guarantees received, have not been considered.

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**NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

**Credit risks exposed by financial instrument types (Continued):**

**31 December 2024**

	<b>Receivables</b>				<b>Deposits in Bank</b>
	<b>Trade Receivables</b>		<b>Other Receivables</b>		
	<b>Related Parties</b>	<b>Other Parties</b>	<b>Related Parties</b>	<b>Other Parties</b>	
<b>Maximum net credit risk as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D) (*)</b>	-	1,354,939	-	97,238	657,029
- The part of maximum credit risk covered with guarantees etc	-	524,079	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets neither past due nor impaired	-	1,106,299	-	97,238	657,029
B. Net book value of financial assets whose conditions are renegotiated otherwise will be classified as past due or impaired	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of assets past due but not impaired	-	248,640	-	-	-
- Collateralized or guaranteed	-	223,519	-	-	-
D. Net book value of assets impaired	-	-	-	-	-
- Past due (gross book value)	-	15,332	-	-	-
- Impairment amount (-)	-	(15,332)	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-
- Not past due (gross amount)	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-
- Net value collateralized or guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet elements that contain credit risk	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) In determining the amount, factors that enhance credit reliability, such as guarantees received, have not been considered.

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### NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### b) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company will be unable to meet its funding needs. The Group aims to ensure the continuity and variability of cash inflows through long-term bank loans.

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

The following table shows the maturity distribution of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables below are prepared based on the earliest dates on which the Group is obligated to pay, without discounting the liabilities. The interest to be paid on these liabilities is included in the table below.

#### Liquidity risk table

##### 31 December 2025

Contract due date	Book value	Contractual total cash outflows (=I+II+III)	Up to 3 months (I)	3 - 12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)
Financial liabilities	245,941	256,586	40,834	62,081	153,671
Lease liabilities	33,128	37,045	5,569	16,706	14,770
Other financial liabilities	463	463	463	-	-
Trade payables	976,588	980,063	980,063	-	-
Other payables	1,261	1,261	1,261	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,257,381</b>	<b>1,275,418</b>	<b>1,028,190</b>	<b>78,787</b>	<b>168,441</b>

##### 31 December 2024

Contract due date	Book value	Contractual total cash outflows (=I+II+III)	Up to 3 months (I)	3 - 12 months (II)	1-5 years (III)
Financial liabilities	785,460	882,443	73,454	564,406	244,583
Lease liabilities	44,275	53,885	1,161	4,055	48,669
Other financial liabilities	39	39	39	-	-
Trade payables	574,338	583,092	583,092	-	-
Other payables	1,036	1,036	1,036	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,405,148</b>	<b>1,520,495</b>	<b>658,782</b>	<b>568,461</b>	<b>293,252</b>

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### NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### c) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk arising from currency fluctuations due to the conversion of amounts owed or receivable in foreign currencies to Turkish Lira (TRY). To mitigate exchange rate risk, the Group continuously monitors cash inflows and outflows through the cash flow statement.

	31 December 2025 (TRY)	31 December 2024 (TRY)
A. Foreign currency assets	1,353,733	1,257,565
B. Foreign currency liabilities	(803,111)	(522,750)
<b>Net foreign exchange position (A-B)</b>	<b>550,622</b>	<b>734,815</b>

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### NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### c) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

##### Foreign currency position table

The tables below summarize the Group's foreign currency position risk as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. The recorded amounts of foreign currency assets and liabilities held by the Group are detailed by currency denomination as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR	GBP
1. Trade receivables	552,095	9,986	1,500	837
2a. Monetary financial assets (Cash, bank accounts included)	801,664	15,558	2,369	264
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-	-
<b>4. Current assets (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1,353,759</b>	<b>25,544</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>1,101</b>
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
<b>8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>9. Total assets (4+8)</b>	<b>1,353,759</b>	<b>25,544</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>1,101</b>
10. Trade payables	557,170	11,482	1,141	129
11. Financial liabilities	99,169	-	1,966	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>13. Short term liabilities (10+11+12a+12b)</b>	<b>656,339</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>129</b>
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	146,772	-	2,909	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>17. Long term liabilities (14+15+16a+16b)</b>	<b>146,772</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>18. Total liabilities (13+17)</b>	<b>803,111</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>19. Net (liability)/asset contract value of derivative instruments (19a-19b)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>19a. Amount of asset contract value of derivative instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>19b. Amount of liability contract value of derivative instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>20. Net foreign (liability)/ asset position (9-18+19)</b>	<b>550,647</b>	<b>14,062</b>	<b>(2,147)</b>	<b>972</b>
<b>21. Net foreign currency (liability)/asset</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Position of monetary items</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
(=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	550,647	14,062	(2,147)	972
<b>22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>23. Hedged amount for foreign currency assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>24. Hedged amount for foreign currency liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>25. Export</b>	<b>2,876,247</b>	<b>63,584</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>1,796</b>
<b>26. Import</b>	<b>1,791,671</b>	<b>43,414</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>-</b>

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### NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### c) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

#### Foreign currency position table (Continued)

	31 December 2024			
	TRY Equivalent	USD	EUR	GBP
1. Trade receivables	748,044	14,350	688	921
2a. Monetary financial assets (Cash, bank accounts included)	157,594	2,868	318	174
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
3. Other	351,927	7,634	-	-
<b>4. Current assets (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1,257,565</b>	<b>24,852</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,095</b>
5. Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
6a. Monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-	-
<b>8. Non-current assets (5+6+7)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>9. Total assets (4+8)</b>	<b>1,257,565</b>	<b>24,852</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,095</b>
10. Trade payables	181,098	2,115	1,706	27
11. Financial liabilities	111,177	-	2,312	-
12a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
12b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>13. Short term liabilities (10+11+12a+12b)</b>	<b>292,275</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>27</b>
14. Trade payables	-	-	-	-
15. Financial liabilities	230,475	-	4,792	-
16a. Monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
16b. Non-monetary other liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>17. Long term liabilities (14+15+16a+16b)</b>	<b>230,475</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,792</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>18. Total liabilities (13+17)</b>	<b>522,750</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>27</b>
19. Net (liability)/asset contract value of derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-	-
19a. Amount of asset contract value of derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
19b. Amount of liability contract value of derivative instruments	-	-	-	-
20. Net foreign (liability)/ asset position (9-18+19)	734,815	22,737	7,804	1,068
21. Net foreign currency (liability)/asset Position of monetary items (=1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	382,888	15,103	7,804	1,068
22. Total fair value of financial instruments used for foreign currency hedging	-	-	-	-
23. Hedged amount for foreign currency assets	-	-	-	-
24. Hedged amount for foreign currency liabilities	-	-	-	-
25. Export	3,685,684	70,714	6,461	3,005
26. Import	1,721,068	34,526	2,687	-

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**NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS  
(Continued)**

**c) Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)**

*Table of sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk*

The profit/loss section of the foreign currency sensitivity table illustrates how the income statement would be affected if the TRY were to appreciate/depreciate by 10% against the foreign currencies listed below as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. The analysis assumes that all other variables, particularly interest rates, remain constant.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Profit/(Loss) Depreciation of foreign currency	Appreciation of foreign currency	Profit/(Loss) Depreciation of foreign currency
<b>Change of USD by 10% against TRY:</b>				
1- Asset/(Liability) denominated in USD - net	60,273	(60,273)	104,981	(104,981)
2- The part hedged for USD risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>3- USD effect - net (1+2)</b>	<b>60,273</b>	<b>(60,273)</b>	<b>104,981</b>	<b>(104,981)</b>
<b>Change of EUR by 10% against TRY:</b>				
4- Asset/(Liability) denominated in EUR - net	(10,830)	10,830	(4,836)	4,836
5- The part hedged for EUR risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>6- EUR effect - net (4+5)</b>	<b>(10,830)</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>(4,836)</b>	<b>4,836</b>
<b>Change of GBP by 10% against TRY</b>				
7- Asset/(Liability) denominated in GBP - net	5,620	(5,620)	6,336	(6,336)
8- The part hedged for GBP risk (-)	-	-	-	-
<b>9- GBP effect - net (7+8)</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>(5,620)</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>(6,336)</b>
<b>Total (3+6+9)</b>	<b>54,835</b>	<b>(54,835)</b>	<b>106,481</b>	<b>(106,481)</b>

**d) Market risk**

*i) Interest rate risk*

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Group does not have any variable interest rate on financial assets or liabilities.

**e) Capital risk management**

When managing capital, the Group's objectives are to ensure the continuity of its operations with the most appropriate capital structure, to provide returns and benefits to its shareholders, and to reduce the cost of capital. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may change the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors its capital based on the net debt/total equity attributable to the parent ratio. This ratio is calculated by dividing net debt by total equity. Net debt is calculated by subtracting cash and cash equivalents from total bank loans held for hedging purposes and for trading purposes. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the net debt/total equity attributable to the parent ratio is shown below:

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**NOTE 25 - NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS  
(Continued)**

**e) Capital risk management (Continued)**

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total financial debt	279,532	829,774
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(1,415,684)	(675,688)
Net financial debt	(1,136,152)	154,086
Total equity of the parent company	6,041,145	5,976.334
<b>Net financial debt/equity ratio</b>	<b>(18.81%)</b>	<b>2.58%</b>

**f) Fair value estimation**

The classification of the Group's financial assets and liabilities in relation to fair value is as follows:

Level 1: Based on quoted (unadjusted) prices in actively traded markets,

Level 2: Based on directly (through market prices in active markets) or indirectly (derived from prices in active markets) observable data,

Level 3: Based on unobservable market data.

As of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the carrying amounts and fair values in the statement of financial position are as follows:

31 December 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Stocks	60,400	-	-	60,400
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,400</b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>				
Financial investments -				
Bonds and notes	-	358,020	-	358,020
Shares that are not traded on the stock exchange	-	-	97,717	97,717
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>358,020</b>	<b>97,717</b>	<b>455,737</b>

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**NOTE 26 - MONETARY (LOSS)/GAIN**

<b>Non-monetary items</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>
<b>Financial statement items</b>	<b>(1,009,332)</b>
Inventories	39,144
Prepaid expenses	10,764
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	2,713,285
Right of use assets	15,788
Deferred taxes and other liabilities	(703,125)
Capital adjustment differences	(1,388,985)
Accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses ...to be reclassified to profit or loss	56,725
Accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses ...not to be reclassified to profit or loss	31,631
Restricted reserves	(270,513)
Retained earnings	(1,514,046)
<b>Profit or loss statement items</b>	<b>686,104</b>
Revenue	(561,953)
Cost of sales	930,183
Marketing expenses	27,676
General administrative expenses	30,081
Other income/(expenses) from operating activities – net	(1,774)
Income/(expenses) from investing activities – net	(2,145)
Financial income/(expenses) – net	(23,577)
Tax income/ (expenses) for the period – net	287,613
<b>Net monetary position losses</b>	<b>(323,228)</b>